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NEW YORK, AUGUST 25, 1906.

"BUSINESS IS BUSINESS".

It is a Crime for a Workingman to Ask for a Raise in Wages, but the Capitalists of San Francisco Have Raised the Price of Everything a Worker Needs, Including Rents.

the capitalist papers to the effect that the trade unionists of San Francisco had taken advantage of the earth-quake and fire to insist on an advance wages, it is interesting to read the statement of P. H. McCarthy, president of the San Francisco Building Trades

He declares that "immediately upon the subsidence of the excitement attending the disaster, the spirit of commercialism took possession, and the idea of converting catastrophe into an opportunity for personal gain became rampant. It seems as though many of our citizens regarded the disaster as an agency which had opened up chanmaking money hitherto unknown in the city, and afforded opportunities never experienced before and not to be had again.

When the serious question of ways and means confronted the people, and it was seen that the reconstruction of the city depended entirely upon two factors, viz., building material and building labor, grave apprehension was expressed as to what attitude !abor would assume.

No Change In Union Scale.

"So far as the labor factor was concerned this apprehension was soon set at rest. The Building Trades Council announced that there would be no change in the minimum labor scale of wages and maximum number of hours: although in many departments the minimum wages here are much lower than those prevailing in the principal cities of the United States.

"Landlords have realized in many instances that residential sections have become the business sections, and have accordingly raised their prices.

Rents Were Raised.

"The exodus from the city at the time of the fire left many available houses for rent, but as the refugees returned to their former scenes of labor the demand for domiciles rapidly in-creased, and the rent of the old tenant was raised beyond his means, and the new-comer charged more than he could

"Many mechanics to our knowledge have been obliged to meet an advance of one and one-half times the former rate, and have been obliged to leave the city as a result.

"The Lumber Trust, having the city at its mercy, has levied tribute. An advance in the price of lumber has been almost as regular as the rising of the sun. Indifferent as to whether San Francisco ever will become re habilitated, this grasping monopoly is playing its hand for all it can get.
"The mechanics of the building

trades, satisfied to do all within their power, expressed a willingness to continue their work on the old lines until the spirit of unrest was started by employers, who voluntarily offered certain crafts advanced wages in order to get labor to complete buildings and receive premiums for quick work. These same persons are now loudest in their cries against advanced prices.

Capitalist Gouging.

"With the gouge of the landlord on one side, the merchandise dealer on the other; the gouge of the Lumber money that should increase the area of improvement in our city; with the cost of living daily advancing, is it to be wondered at that the crafts in the building trades should make individual demands in individual cases and receive them?

Our citizens know well what has been the attitude of the building mechanics. Represented in the Building Trades Council, they were the first to do their part in the restoration of the city, and in doing so lent their best efforts to make their labor extend to the greatest limits without an increase

in price.
"At this time many of the mechan-

In view of the reports circulated in affirmative when they knew that their particular wage scales were less in comparison with others; and when they also knew that the hazard of their particular employment was far great er than that of other crafts which were receiving higher wages. But they were satisfied to forego that personal

Putting It All on Labor.

"After casting their votes in favor of the speedy rehabitation of San Francisco, under the most favorable and unselfish conditions, they reasonably expected that their fellow-citizens would show the same patriotism. How has it resulted? Upon their return from labor they have been handed the landlord's notice to pay advanced rent. or quit the premises. Upon reading daily newspapers they find the Lumber Trust has decided upon a further 'cinch.' Upon arriving at their work they find certain employers are offering certain craftsmen additional wages in order to hurry the completion of certain premises. In short, they find that they, like other citizens are the most severely gouged. How long can it reasonably be supposed that they will be content to regard themselves as the only ones who are to suffer?

"They entered into a compact to do all within their power, in conjunction with others, to help the city.

"They find the compact broken in the interest of selfish gouge, and they now stand alone. They learn at once that patriotism is a beautiful sentiment, but it does not build cities, pay gouging landlords nor buy bread.

"They carry upon their shoulders the responsibilities of the care of their wives and children, and justly feel that the latter are quite as much entitled to the revenues which their labor will produce as are the wives and children of the landlords and lumber kings.

Increased Cost of Living.

"The cost of living has increased at east 40 per cent, and that means a corresponding decrease in wages-a condition which we can not and will not tolerate

"We have met our fellow citizens on even ground and endeavored to do exactly right, but just so long as it becomes the fixed rule with our citizens that 'gouge' is the proper thing, we propose to protect ourselves.

"Labor will do its part, but it will not assume the responsibility for all. When the landlord, the dealer, the lumber monopoly and others who are to-day blocking the wheels of progress cease their criminal 'gouge,' the building mechanics of San Francisco will meet them hand in hand in the reclaiming for our stricken city the prestige and power she has lost and restore her to the queenly position of the greatest Pacific city. But until such conditions obtain the building mechanics can not and will not feel it incumbent upon them to bear the burden when others are reaping the golden harvest, regardless of the effect of

such ill-timed and unwise action."

After the workers having done everything in their power to aid in rebuilding the stricken city, every landlord, every little capitalist, every big capitalist and every member of the ruling class insisted on getting for themselves every last cent that could be squeezed out of the workers thru

But that was not enough. After robbing their victims, they slander and abuse them. Themselves practicing extortion wholesale, the capitalists accuse their wage slaves of committing the crimes which belong at their own door. They not only seek to exploit their employees of their labor power, to blast their character as well.

San Francisco should be a lesson to the working class in one important ics represented in the Building Trades particular—never miss a chance to get Council by their delegates voted in the limit from a captain of industry.

> Party Organizations, Attention! Get busy, Comrades! Send in your orders now for the Labor Day number.

Especially adapted for Propa-

JUDGES OBSTRUCT ARBITRATION.

It now seems impossible for a New South Wales trade union to bring any hoss or firm before the Arbitration Court, owing to the judges' interpreta-United Tobacco Operatives' Union is the latest victim, as certain tobacco manufacturers have secured a prohibi-tion restraining them from proceeding with an industrial dispute case.

NEW METAL TRADES FEDERATION.

At a recent meeting in Birmingham, Eng., the Metal Trades Federation of Great Britain was formed. This feceration will bring under one head the unions of men in all parts of the kingden, who work at the metal frades. from iron-plate work to silversmithing. The affiliation will have a membership of about 300,000.

SOCIALISTS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Meet in Annual Conferonce at Paine Memorial Hall.

The Socialist Party Clubs of Massachusetts met in Annual Conference at l'aine Memorial Hall, Sunday, Aug. 12th.

The Conference was called to order by Secretary Cutting at 11 a. m. Chas. E. Lowell of Campello was elected chairman; Squire E. Putney of Somerville, Vice-Chairman; George G. Cutting, Boston, Secretary, and George E. Roewer, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

The credential committee reported 146 delegates present.

The Conference was the most successful held by the party in several years. The general tone of the reports received were optimistic and encouraging, Secretary Cutting's report indicated a healthy growth in organization, there being 110 clubs now in good standing. His report also showed that the party had paid off the heavy debt of two years ago, and that there is every reason to believe that we are ready for a strenuous campaign in this state.

The Committee on Resolutions was composed of Comrades Marcus, Fuller, Curtis, Irish and Fenner. This committee had an unusually large number of resolutions presented for consideration. Among them were numerous resolutions defining the party's attitude towards other political parties and trade unions. The main discussion of the Conference came on the question raised by the delegates from Norfolk County, which was to see upon what grounds unity could be ob tained with the S. L. P. The delegates from Norfolk wanted the Conference to endorse their appointing a committee for the above purpose. This matter was debated for pearly three hours, the proposition being finally re jected by a vote of 13 ayes and 56 nays.

Another important resolution was on the Moyer-Harwood affair. This resolytion called for financial and moral aid and demanded their release on bail. The Committee on Constitution was composed of Comrades Brooks, Hall, Flanders, Galvin and Littlefield. The Convention accepted the draft of the committee with sligh: mendments, and referred the Constitution as amended to a referendum vote of the

party.

Considerable debate ensued on the question of the Party Club Conference assuming control over the neminations that will be made at the legal state convention. This question was brought up by the delegates from Brockton and those of Ward 9, Boston. It was proposed that the Club Conference should recommend a state ticket to the legal state convention. The proposition was debated for about two hours, and finally adopted by a large vote.

The ticket recommended to the legal State Convention is as follows: For Governor-James F. Carey,

For Lieutenant-Governor-Squire E. Putney, Somervide.

Secretary of State-Ambrose Miles, Attorney-General-John W. Sherman,

Auditor-Fred. L. Johnson, Lynn. Treasurer and Receiver Geo. B. Cushman, Brockton

One of the very important resolutions was that brought in by the delegation from Haverhill on the new Naturalization Law, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That the Annual State

Conference of the Socialist Party the strees of scarcity and the power of monopoly. Law recently passed by Congress, which, after september 29th, will take from the police courts the power of naturalization. We declare that in our opinion, the intent of the law is to prevent the majority of the foreign-born workingmen from becoming citizens by compelling an applicant, together with his two witnesses, to travel long distances to reach United States Courts, and that the cost and distance is practically prohibitive. We insist that the power of naturalization should have been left to the local po-

lice and district courts. A resolution introduced by Comrade Curtis of Ward 10, Boston, was adopted as follows:

Resolved. That the Socialist Party of Massachusetts stands opposed to all forms of fusion or compromise with any other political party or movement as regards principle, program or candidates, in national state or local elections; whether by direct or indirect means; by endorsing or voting for any outside candidate or accepting any outside nomination or refraining from making nominations for any office.

NEW SUNDAY LAW IN CANADA.

Canada has a new Sunday law the penalties for its violation being a fine of from \$1 to \$40 if the offender is a workman, \$20 to \$100 if an employer, and \$50 to \$500 if a corporated em-

THEY KNOW WHAT THEY ARE ABOUT.

The Rhode Island Brewery Workers Respond to Gompers' Call.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 21.-The local Brewery Workers' Union, one of the strongest labor organizations in the city, has followed the example of the Cigar Makers' Union by endorsing the Socialist Party. The resolutions. adopted at the last meeting, are as fol-

"Responding to the call of the American Federation of Labor for union men to take political action, we, the members of the Brewery Workers' Union No. 114 of Providence, R. I., after reviewing and considering carefully the principles of the several political parties, have arrived at the following conclusions:

"1. That the Democratic and Republican parties are both capitalist parties, both uphold the republican form of government, allowing the people to vote for individuals only, placing the power in their hands to betray the workers into slavery to the profitmaking class; while the Socialist Party advocates a democratic form of government, in which the people may initiate new laws, veto laws proposed by representatives and recall representatives who betray them.

"2. The capitalist parties uphold private ownership in the means of production and distribution, a system which forces the workers to compete with each other for permission to work, forcing wages down and denyportunity to earn an honest living: while the Socialist Party advocates collective ownership and management of the means of production and distribution, a system giving every person opportunity to work and an equivelent for their labor.

The Capitalist Parties

"3. The capitalist parties legalize confiscation by the exploiting class, of all which the workers produce above subsistence, making it almost impossible for workers to own a home and enjoy the private property which they are able and willing to earn. The Socialist Party proposes so to organize industry and society that every per son shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which liberty of being, thought and action depend, and declares that human life and happiners shall be the basis of all political and industrial considera-

Legalize Confiscation

Socialist Party Stands on Principle "4. The Socialist Party has ever been consistent in its effort to unite the workers, alding all regardless of their union affiliations; declaring themselves distinctly a working class party; demanding that each worker receive the full equivalent of his labor. And while the capitalist parties divide as with fake issues, 'Good men vs. bad

men,' etc., the Socialist Party presents principles of tangible merit. Therefore, be it resolved, that we the Brewery Workers' Union No. 114 of Providence, R. I., Indorse the Socialist Party as the working class political party, tried and true, and we protest against organizing any other political labor party as a dual party to further divide, defeat and degrade the workers in the interests of the cap-

"Also resolved. That copies of this resolution be sent to national headquarters of the American Federation of Labor and to all affiliated labor unions in Rhode Island and to the daily papers of Providence."

EMBALMED FREE LUNCH.

Raid of Chicago Meat Inspectors Show Shocking Conditions.

That the free lunch served in hundreds of saloons in Chicago is largely composed of meat in a condition absolutely unfit for use was discovered by the food inspector when his force of assistants raided a barn at No. 125 Illinois street, owned by William Davidson. The place contained thirty stoves, over which six men were work ing in an endeavor to prepare decayed pork and beef into a semblance of its original form, and thereafter "manufacture" it into free lunch for the

The men working in the awful stench of the place were arrested and with Davidson are accused of violating the health ordinances of the city. The raid of the Illinois street barn followed the inspection of a cold storage warehouse the inspector found 25,000 nounds of meat unfit for use. A search of the books of the company showed that this meat was the property of Davidson.

In addition to the equipment at the barn for converting unsalable meat into cuts from supposedly good roasts, the inspectors found a plant for the manufacture of sausage of different kinds and other articles of food which usually adorn the free lunch counters in cheap or middle-class saloons. The entire plant was confiscated and will be used as evidence against Davidson and his assistants.

ANOTHER FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH

Philadelphia Comrades Battle Against Lawless Police.

Three Philadelphia comrades, Thos. Lewis, J. J. McKelvey and Edward J. Higgins were arrested before they had a chance to speak to the wage slaves of Cramps' ship yard. They held a meeting on the street in front of Cramps on Monday, Aug. 13th, and were told by the police that if they came back there they would be arrested. Another meeting was arranged for the same place next day, to be addressed by the same speakers. When they got to the place they found five policemen, who told them that they must not speak.

Speak Not Above a Whisper-There's a Policeman!

Comrade McKelvey immediately began speaking, but had only uttered a words when he was pulled down and ordered to go away. He refused to do so, and immediately mounted the stand again. The policeman then grabbed him very roughly and placed him under arrest. McKelvey kept up talking on the way to the patrol box. the policeman ordered him to shut up, he refused to do so and told the policeman in words that the latter could not misunderstand that he did not in-

Comrade McKelvey Clubbed.

police department.

tend to shut up for him or the entire

That worthy representative of law. order and ignorance then proceeded to show his authority by clubbing Comrade McKelvey, causing the blood to flow from a gash in the top of his

No sooner had they arrested McKelvey than Comrade Higgins, our candidate for Congress in the first district. mounted the stand and had bardly finished his opening sentence about "free" America when he too was placed under arrest.

Comrade Higgins was not five feet away with the policeman when Comrade Thos. J. Lewis of New York took up the work where the others were forced to leave off. Comrade Lewis was not even given the chance to say five words when he was grabbed and joined the procession to the patrol box.

The crowd by this time had grown immense. They hooted the policemen who had arrested our speakers and cheered our boys as they were awaiting the patrol wagon. So strong was the feeling for our comrades that the papers the next day nad it that there had been a rlot there.

At the hearing at 4:30 p. m., the same day, the lieutenant of the district testified that he had received complaints from Cramps about our speakers being there and had determined to stop them.

The joke of the whole affair is that Cramps was represented at the hearing while the charge was obstructing highway, which is entirely a matter between the city and ourselves.

The magistrate, after quite a lengthy harangue about the different decisions given by the Supreme Court in the cases of the Hebrews protesting against being compelled to observe the Christian Sabbath and a similar case in which the Seventh Day Baptists figured, said that while we must have speech, it must be with certain restrictions, and that in this case he thought that our speakers inflamed the minds of their hearers inasmuch as a lengthy strike had just been settled at

Cramps. After all this outburst of eloquence, wisdom, law and something eise, his Majesty held the prisoners under \$300 ball on their own recognizance for a hearing Tuesday, Aug. 21st, at 1 p. m.

On Monday, Aug. 20th, the trial was postponed until Tuesday, Sept. 4. We have arranged to hold another meeting there on Wednesday, Aug. 22d, when Comrade Cassile will brave the

Again Speakers Are Arrested.

Saturday evening. Aug. 18th, Comrades McKelvey and Cassile went to Manayunk to hold our usual weekly meeting there. The police immediately placed Comrade Cassile under arrest. As soon as Cassile was taken off the stand, Comrade McKelvey mounted it and was also arrested. They were taken to the station house and locked up, where they stayed as guests of the city for the night. At the hearing the Magistrate tried

to get us to promise to move our meetings to the other side of the street. promising if we did so that he would discharge the prisoners.

We refused to do this, claiming that

if we had a right to speak on one side of the street, we certainly had a right to speak on the other side. After considerable argument the Magistrate held Comrades McKelvey and Cassile under \$300 ball for a further hearing on Monday, Aug. 27th, at 10 a. m.

Comrades Will Fight It Out.

It is our intention to fight these cases to the bitter end. Now that the representatives of wage slavery have thrown down the gauntlet of battle | -New York Evening Post.

BROOKLYN ROBBER TRANSIT.

Why Should a Corporation Care for Little Things Like the Law, Order, the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence?-It's the Money They're After, and They'll Murder to Get It.

Since Judge Gaynor handed down | lions of nickels they are illegally colhis decision that the 10-cent fare collected by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was illegal there has been almost continuous rioting and thousands of people were thrown from the cars by the bullies and bouncers employed by the company, and one woman was killed.

Many of these were persons who had paid the 10-cent fare, but were thrown off in the efforts of the rufflans in the employ of the company to make sure that none of those paying only 5 cents got the ride to Coney.

Rcad Stops Service.

Last week the management of the road found it so difficult to collect their robber tariff that they took off all their cars on several of their lines.

This brought Acting Mayor McGowan to the scene. To compel the company to run its cars, think you? Not

Acting Mayor McGowan came out in a proclamation advising the people to pay the excess fare, declared to be illegal by a Supreme Court Justice, and at the same time the chief executive of this great city cautioned its millions of citizens to avoid disturbance on the

lines of the Robber Transit Company. Nor did the Acting Mayor step with giving the people advice to submit to robbery by the B. R. T.

He did more than that. He showed that he knew his business, and knew it thoroly.

Police Aid Company.

After telling the people not to resist robbery by the trolley company, he turned the police force over to the service of the Robber Transit Company to assist them in collecting their plun-

In vain did citizens assaulted by the agents of the company appeal to the police for "protection." If a man resisted robbery and assault by the company's hired thugs, the best he could hope for from the police was that they would let him alone. Where they interfered it was almost invariably on the side of the robbers. In several cases people were arrested for "taking the numbers" of policemen after they had in vain appealed to them for help or protection.

Having delivered the police force over to the service of the robbing and law-defying corporation, Acting Mayor McGowan got the company to issue relate check for 5 cents to each passenger paying the excess fare. Then the company began again to run its cars on the lines where traffic had been

"Not Transferable"-Why?

These rebate checks read "Not transferable." Just exactly why, is not at all certain. But in general it is certain that the company has some scheme whereby it is practically certain that they will never have to refund the mil- the protection of capitalist interests."

lecting from their patrons

Very possibly the company will use some of those millions of nickels to buy a few judges. No one who knows anything of the courts of New York will think its judges too good to be bought-the some of them undoubtedly come high-and no one who knows anything of the B. R. T. will think it

too good to buy them-tho they hate

to part with the money. Since the beginning of the present trouble many of the employees of the company-motormen, conductors, inspectors and bouncers-have substituted new numbers on their caps in place of the ones they wore when the trouble was at its height, so that persons bringing suit against the company will find it next to impossible to identify the employees of the road who mal-

Speech of Comrade Phillip's.

In a speech at an open-air meeting Monday night Comrade I. Phillips, referring to the B. R. T., said:

You good people in this country are always taught to revere the sacred Constitution and the glorious Declaration of Independence, and to place Law and Order above everything else. "How about Law, Order, the Constitution and the Declaration of Inde-

pendence in the case of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company? "Here is a Supreme Court Justice who hands down a decision in the course of which he declares that the collection of 10 cents fare from passengers to Coney Island by the B. R.

T. is illegal.

The Sacred Constitution.

"In this case, where the right of a corporation to rob the people is concerned, what happens to Law, Order, and the sacred Constitution? Do they obey the Law when it interferes with their right to make money.

"Not at all. "They not only do not obey the Law but the chief executive officer of this great city. Acting Mayor McGowan, gives them the aid of the police force, the most powerful physical agent in the control of the city, to assist them in defying the Law, in creating Dis-order, in setting aside the sacred Constitution, and in wiping their feet up-

pendence. "These people believe in obeying the Law when the Law is on their side, but when it is opposed to their interests they care nothing for Law, Order, Constitution, or Declaration of Inde-

on the glorious Declaration of Inde-

pendence. "You workingmen can change all this. When you elect a working class government to the offices of executive power, that government will be just as ready and just as efficient in the protection of working class interests as the present capitalist government is in

ANOTHER ONE.

there can be no compromise on our part. It must and will end in our befrom the police.

The Campaign Committee have been considering for some time as to the advisability of having our meetings in Manayunk changed to some other corner, but now that this trouble is on we shall continue to hold forth at the old stand.

We have arranged to hold our meetings there just as if nothing had hap-pened. Pull or push, arrest or no arrest, we shall go on After this is over we shall probably find a better place for our meetings, but for the present we will remain at the old 1 (1) stand.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Segretary Rubinow and Treasurer Romm of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowledge receipt of the following contributions for the Russian revolution;

Indep. Machin. Unich, N. Y., \$20; S. D. Franen Verein, Br. 4. Evergreen, L. 1. P 1. Pledger and Emile Sassowski, Thibodaux, La., \$2; Soc. Liedertafel, Jersey City Heights, \$5; Unit. Upholst. Union, Local 44, N. Y., \$10; C. V. Hartbottle, Syracuse, N. Y., \$1. Hung Soc. Paper "Elore", col-lection, per Dr. L. Lichtschein, \$15; Geo. Brown, N. Y. City, \$1. O. W. Toennles, N. Y. City, \$5; Butcher Union 211, Brook, Ign, N. Y., \$10; per "Volkszeitung", \$20; H. T. Smith, Mexico City, \$2; previously acknowleged, \$9,759.41; total, \$9,863.41.

Contributions should be sent and checks or orders made payable to Dr. Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 306 E. Fifteenth street, New York City.

Johnson for having "stopped money-making in the very prime of life." That is just about when Mr. Bryan began to make his.

Mentana Eight-Hour Law Embodied If Constitutional Amendment Adopted by Referendum Voto Meets Fate on Countless Others.

Another eight-hour law has received a heavy blow from a capitalist judge. This time it is in Montana. The law was declared unconstitutional, notwithstanding that it is embodied in a constitutional amendment adopted by the legislature by a two-thirds majority and ratified by a referendum of the people by a vote of 28,631 to 3,958. Such a little thing as this, however, does not bother a capitalist judge when the interests of his class are at stake.

This particular eight-hour law covered municipal, county and state works, mines, mills, and smelters. The case which called forth the decision was brought by the Livingston Trades Council against the Livingston Concrete Company for specific violation of the law and the decision rendered by Judge Hendry has enraged the unions of Montana, who see their years of Pabor to get the law enacted go for naught. The Montana "News" says: "An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court, but if unsuccessful, labor will have sustained its severest defeat from the hands of Montana's official law breakers."

What is needed in Montana as everywhere else are SOCIALIST JUDGES. Referendums will be useless so long as judges representing apitalist interests can appui all legislation enacted by referendum.

-A great people are the Yanks. In view of the Chicago tinned meat disclos-ures we are bound to admit that what they can't do is nothing to what they CAN.

Brisbane, (Aus.) Worker.

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

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dressed.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

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of the returned unless stamps are enclosed. Receipts are never sent to individual suberibe-s. Acknowledzment is made by hanging the number on the wrapper, the recely following receipt of money.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should all their communications in time to reach his office by Monday, whenever possible. Comptaints about the businers or editorial ganagement of the paper should be adpressed to the Board of Directors. Sociality opening the paper should be adpressed to the Board of Directors. Sociality of the paper should be adpressed to the Board of Directors. Sociality of the paper should be ad-

tered as second-class matter at the York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

(Presidential) 96.961 (State and Congressional) .. 229.762 1904 (Presidential)408,230



York State Ticket

For Governor-John C. Chase, of New York. For Lieutenant-Governor-Gustav A. Strebel, of Syracuse. For Secretary of State-

William W. Arland, of Corning.

State Treasurer William W. Passage

For Attorney-General-

Henry L. Slobodin. of New York.

For State Comptroller --John O'Rourke,

of Rochester. For State Engineer and Surveyor-

Russell R. Hunt, of Schenectady.

The comrades' attention is called to the fact that next week's issue of The Worker will be especially adapted for circulation at Labor Day meetings or in the shops just before and after that holiday. Controversial matter will be excluded so far as possible and routine notices kept down to the minimum, making room for more propaganda matter appropriate for the day. The rates for bundles are: 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, \$1.20; 300 or more, 50 cents a hundred. Cash should accompany all orders, as these prices barely cover cost.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' OPEN-SHOP POLITICS

At its very beginning, the "independent political action" policy inaugurated by President Gompers and his fellow officials of the American Federation of Labor, refuses to square with their pretensions that this is a movement to further the political interests of organized labor. Two striking examples may be cited as proof of this.

The state and congressional elections occur in Vermont on Sept. 4 and in Maine on Sept. 10. The candidate of the Socialist Party for governor of Vermont is Timothy Sullivan, a longtime faithful member of the granite cutters' union. The Republican and Fusion candidates have anti-union records and are members of the employing class. When the questions of the Vermont Federation of Labor were phrases as "horny-handed sons of toll" submitted to these candidates the So- and "free sovereign American workcialist candidate was the only one who man" as a means to evade horny declared unequivocally for the meas- hands and themselves avoid becoming ures endorsed by the Federation.

When this became public the Bel-

is endorsed by them. It has been supporting the Fusion candidate for governor. This undoubtedly explains why the resolutions were not published.

When the Vermont Federation of

Labor convention met last week Secretary Ironside reported the result of the submission of questions to candidates, denouncing the old party candidates for their refusal to declare themselves and endorsing the Socialist candidate. Sullivan, for his straightforward declaration for the labor measures. At the same time the Bellows Falls Central Labor Union filed a protest against the refusal to publish their Socialist resolutions in the "Union Signal." The convention (in which James Duncan, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor took part) struck out the section of Secretary Ironside's report above referred to and endorsed the action of the "Union Signal" in refusing publication to the Socialist resolutions, This was not done, however, until Halvosa, the editor of the "Union Signal," was compelled to take the floor and give a lengthy explanation why his paper was supporting the Fusion candidate for governor and of the transactions

support. In the case of Maine, Mr. Gompers is stumping in support of the Democratic candidate for congress, McGillicuddy, as an excuse to defeat Littlefield for re-election, notwithstanding that there is nothing in McGillicuddy's record to show that he is any better "friend of labor" than Littlefield. On the other hand, the Socialist candidate for congress in the same district is Walter Pickering, a union man, carrying a paid-up union card.

with the Fusion party involved in that

The glaring inconsistency of the actions of the American Federation of Labor in both these instances consists in this: The political manifesto issued by President Compers and his allies specifically declared that candidates declaring themselves in favor of the Federation's measures be given the preference, when the unions did not see fit to nominate candidates of their own. Neither of the candidates being supported by the Federation in Vermont and Maine have filled that requirement while the Socialist candidates have done so and are union men into the bargain.

These examples give us an idea of the kind of "labor politics" President Gompers and his colleagues intend to play. They are intent upon in posing upon organized labor THEIR choice of candidates, regardless of whether these candidates are fit to speak for organized labor or not. They will suppress, so far as possible, any information concerning other candidates whose qualifications to represent the working class cannot be questioned, they will censor the labor press and deny admission to communications coming from bona fide unions endorsing bona fide working class candidates, and rather than give support to union men who are Socialists they will support and stump for nonunion men who are not Socialists. In other words. Mr. Compers fights the open shop in the industrial field but practises the open shop in the political field.

It is well for the workers to know these facts. They can only get to know them thru the Socialist pre it is the duty of Socialists to place the Socialist press within the reach of all union men. Mr. Gompers must be taught that Socialist politics and Socialist principles cannot be censored out of the labor movement and the union men aust be taught that Gompers' politics are contrary to the principles for which Mr. Gompers and his fellow officials are supposed to stand.

John D. Rockefeller wants the people to hold fast to the simple life. Meanwhile he holds fast to the almighty dollar.

'UNCLE JOE" IS A MOTHER EDDY

As election time approaches the working class are being treated to the usual "friendship" talk by the politicians. The "nobility of labor" is a favorite subject with men whose greatest passion in life has been to shirk honest labor, who much prefer the nobility of graft, and only use such workingmen.

Mr. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of lows Ealls Central Labor Union and the United States House of Represenother unions adopted resolutions en- tatives, sings most of the old songs dorsing the Socialist Party candidate once more, and again points with pride and sent these resolutions to the state to our "prosperous country." As Canofficial organ, the "Union Signal," for non tells the story, American workingpublication. The editor refused to men are all well-to-do, with money-in publish the resolutions. The "Union the savings banks, and laborers no ready cash. Hurry up

Signal" is not owned by the unions but | longer hunting jobs, but "hunted by the jobs" at good wages.

This will be welcome news to many thousands, but it will be strictly news and like other news of the day, needs verification.

Rarely a day passes that the papers do not print the record of some poor fellow who killed himself because he was out of work and could not succeed in getting employment. The country over men are on strike by the thousands, asking little more than the living wage.

According to Cannon these men are prosperous-but they don't know it.

The men in the bread line, the men on strike for a living wage, the women working for less than a living wage, the children of the factories-all these are prosperous. If they do not know such to be the fact, they should call on Cannon for information. He can tell them all is well with them. and all will be well with them. A man is what he thinks himself, and after Speaker Cannon, dressed in a flowered kimono and white whiskers. has administered the Mother Eddy treatment to a starving man and informed him that he is surrounded by prosperity-what more should a starving man want? Food? What an ingrate!

You men in the bread line-you are not the victims of hunger, you are the victims of prosperity. If you do not believe that, ask Mother Eddy Cannon. He knows, And if he could learn to tell the truth, he might be able to show that you are the victims of the prosperity of OTHER PEOPLE. Your "Uncle Joe" Cannon is one of those other people. He is prosperous in fact, and he wants you to be prosperous-in imagination.

So long as he and his class are prosperous at the expense of the working class, so long the working class will not be and cannot be prosperous.

No wonder Rockefeller is religious. He has heard that the streets of heaven are payed with gold.

With Jerome, Hearst and Hughes as prospective candidates for governor of New York, there will be no lack of demagogues for the voters to choose from. The fact that the politicians have to resort to candidates of this kind is in itself testimony to the growth of discontent and dissatisfaction among the people. That many workingmen will be deceived into voting for some one of these candidates if they should be nominated, there is no doubt, but it is also certain that the number of workingmen in this state who cannot be deceived by them is increasing and we have faith that the vote for the Socialist Party candidate, John C. Chase, will show it.

The revolutionists in Cuba are called rebels by the American press. Under Spanish rule the same press called them patriots. At that time American capitalists wanted to get into Cuba. Now they are in there. In the same way the revolutionists of 1776 in this country are now honored as patriots, while the Socialists who are fighting for the Social Revolution to-day are denounced as malcontents. It all depends upon whether you are a capitalist or not.

District Attorney Jerome has done at least one thing while in office for which credit must be given him. He has declared himself ready to run for another office.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

We would ask every one of our readers to give his attention this week to the financial report of The Worker, published in another column, and also to the extraordinary book-premium offer which accompanies it. The latter should appeal both to individuals and to party organiations. Every Socialist must desire to have his little private library, containing the cream of Socialist literature. Here is his chance to build it up, a book at a time, without cost and with only the trouble of "hustling" for subscriptions for The Worker. The paid-subscription card system makes this work much easier You always have a few cards in your pocket, and when you get your man at meeting or in the shop or in conversation, all you have to do is to take his quarter or half and hand over the card for him to fill out and mail. The third and fourth items in the offer will appeal especially to locals and clubs which maintain reading rooms and wish them well supplied with good books. For an individual to advance five or six dollars for cards is not always easy, but it is not difficult for an organization. The book comes at once, along with the cards, and in a few days the members can sell the latter and have the money ready for anoher, lot of cards and another book. Comrades, now is a good time, now that meetings are being held and inter est is warm, for extending the circulation of your paper. Now is the time, also, when your paper especially needs

MAINLY PERSONAL

¥1020000000000000000000000 Comrade Sen. Katayama bas returned to the United States from Japan and will settle in Texas.

One of Upton Sinclair's earlier novels, "King Midas," is being published in a New York evening paper.

Harry T. Smith of Mexico, Irving Goldthwaite of Maine and Charles Lavin of Pennsylvania were visitors at The Worker office recently.

Ida Crouch Hazlett has returned to the editorial chair of the "Montana News" after an agitation trip thru Montana, Idaho, and Washington.

Courtenay Lemon, former associate editor of The Worker, is on a walking tour of New York state and when last heard from was on his way to the hop picking fields in Otsego County. Macmillan & Co. announce among

their new fall books, one by Jack London called "White Fang," which, like "The Call of the Wild," is the story of a dog. The novel has already run serially in "Outing Magazine." -O. A. Johnson, an active charter

member of Local Springfield, Ill., died Aug. 12. aged 38 years. He was born in Norway, but came here twenty-one years ago. He was devoted to the party work and will be missed by his comrades in Springfield.

Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., whip of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, has started on a tour which will take him practically around the world. He has informed his constituency (Leicester) that he cannot attend the autump session of Parliament as the trip is taken by advice of his physician.

Maxim Gorky is in the Adirondack Mountains, New York, devoting himself entirely to literary work. He has had a number of articles accepted by leading magazines for early publication, the proceeds of which, amounting to several thousand dellars, have gone entirely to the Russian revolutionary

George Bernard Shaw has aroused the wrath of the German Socialists by writing a letter to the "Berliner Tage blatt," an ultra bourgeols paper, in which he ridicules the Socialists in the Reichstag, among their failings being, according to Shaw, a strong attachment to Marx' theories. London "Justice" says the German comrades made the mistake of taking Shaw seriously in the first place and are suffering for it accordingly.

Abraham Baskin, a very active Socialist party member in New Jersey. died recently at Paterson, aged 30 years. Comrade Baskin was born in Russia and began work in the revolutionary movement there at 16 years of age, continuing until he came to the United States in 1897. His activities in Russia caused his imprisonment several times for short terms and he became a "marked man." He was an active member of the Silk Workers' Union, one of the organizers of the Russian "Bund," a member of the Arbelter Ring and one of the founders of the West Hoboken Workingmen's Ed neational Club. He left a wife and two children.

"JUSTICE".

She bears no garland in her hands, No gems bedeck her hair; Mone amidst the throng she stands, And whispers low her stern commands To all who pass her there.

She cares for neither proise nor blame.

To right a wrong is more than fame. To lend mankind from grief and shame Is more than throne or crown.

Men pass her by athirst for gain. Nor heed her whispered call, Greed beaps its altar with the slain And Moloch crowns the modern Cain, Where gold is all in all.

They heed her not, nor care to heed. road to power they throng, And follow whereso'er it lend Alt, wherefore will she vainly plead, Will man e'er right the wrong?

She stands alone amid the mart. Defent can never touch her heart, She of Elernity is part And calmly waiteth dawn.

-Gus. Anderson, in the Brisbane Worker.

NOW

The Dreamer dreams in his easy chair Of deeds he may live to do: When he has an hour or two to spare But for you and me in the cause of Right. Now is the time to do and to smite. The Poet sings of a Time to Be.

A day that has yet to dawn; The birth of a happy liberty On some far distant morn But for you and me in the cause sublime, The day of Freedom is in our time.

The Preacher tells of a world above, "Tis there he locks for the life of love. The soul that is freed from sin;

But for you and me is a duty clear-To build up heaven and build it here. The Dreamer dreams of a deed undone. The Poet of days to be.

The Preacher tells of a haven wor Beyond earth's misery; But for you and me in the midst of wrong Now is the time to live and be strong.

Now is the time for the manly beart, The time for the noble feed. Now is the time for the hero's part, And now the time to succeed And for you and me in the strife, somehous

e only time that there is, is NOW.

—Gus Anderson, in Brisbane Worker.

********* IN A FEW WORDS

BY WILLIAM MAILLY

The strongest argument for collective ownership is private ownership

In the case of Mr. Bryan, absen makes the boom look larger.

Mr. Hearst's principal qualifications for governor seem to be his lack of

It's a poor salary that doesn't make the owner of a paper a hero to its editor.

That new child labor law in Georgia thoughtfully leaves off where child-

Mr. Bryan does not believe in peace to the extent that he would abolish the war of competition. .

It is merely a coincidence that Mr. Bryan is returning home at the opening of the regular theatrical season. Looks as if Russian officials would

profit by taking some lessons in dodging from American politicians. For a man who boasts about being

white Senator Tillman has a strange liking for highly colored language. That little flurry about a five-cent

fare is over but the Brooklyn rabid transit days last all the year around. The only entrance fee into the Cooperative Commonwealth is a ballot

which costs the energy to cast it properly. At the very moment Speaker Cannon said jobs were hunting for men be

Many Democrats are in favor of tariff reform as a campaign issue—that being much easier than reforming

themselves.

started out on a swift hunt to hold his

Among other benefits resulting from Republican administrations, Speaker Cannon neglected to mention a strong, healthy, growing Socialist movement.

Perhaps Maxim Gorky should have gotten a certificate of good character from Mr. William E. Corey before attempting to associate with truly moral

Notwithstanding the United States Bureau of Labor reports we notice that wages only rise when working men strike or threaten to strike to ge

President Gompers probably figures that if all the union men don't vote as he tells them to, this will be one more crime be can charge up to the wicked

King Edward and Kaiser William kissing each other is not as strange a spectacle as workingmen of different nations killing each other to glut the

The only thing that seems to make Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte inellgible for the Tsar's cabinet is his fallure to be born a Russian

Workingmen who are worrying over the rows among the Republican and Democratic bosses can get speedy re llef by deciding to vote for the bossless party, the Socialist Party.

Suppose the clerical "friend of lawho proposes that one Sunday in each year be known as "Labor Sun day" intends all the other Sundays to be reserved for Capital, as now,

A dollar contribution to the oldparty campaign funds is a dollar toard keeping the workers enslaved: a dollar to the Socialist Party campaign fund is a dollar toward helping to set

Up to this writing, the Civic Federation has cruelly refrained from rushing to the rescue of its vice-president, Samuel Gompers, in his heroic fight for "organized labor" in the Maine

Since it was learned that the young girl who was flogged by the Chevaller Guards in Russia is not related to rich Americans the incident is regarded by the daily press of America as of not very much consequence.

The enthusiasm displayed by the capitalist press over the legislature established by the Shah of Persia un doubtedly arises from the care taken by the Shah to leave the working peo ple without representation in it.

It appears that the financial inter ests of the capitalists of the United States are not yet sufficiently imperilled in Russia to warrant govern-mental interference with the rule of the Tsar in the interests of liberty.

The Englishman who was fined \$23 in New Jersey for hissing the United States flag probably was not aware that he could have killed a working man's child for a dollar, that being the narket price established by a New Jersey judge.

candidate for governor of New York state, and the Republican and Demo cratic candidates may follow suit as soon as the conventions endorse the whom the bosses select to act as candidates.

John C. Chase, the Socialist Party

IN THE BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The Worker's Quarterly Report Shows a Deficit Less Than That of the Preceding Quarter, But Still Far Too High-An Appeal and an Offer.

Three months ago we laid before the | that we may be able to say that the readers of The Worker an analyzed statement of its average weekly expenses and income for the first quarter of the year 1906. That report was not an inspiring one; it showed an average weekly deficit of \$37.64, considerably more than it had been for several quarters before. We recognized that the first quarter of the year s always, for obvious reasons, the worst one for such a paper as this. We knew also that there were various spe causes then at work, making against our succes

To some extent these obstacles have

now been reduced, and we are glad to be able to make a better report, in the accompanying table, for the second quarter of the year. It is not what ve could wish for. It is not what it ought to be. 'The expenses have been increased, as was inevitable on the enlargement of the paper. The receipts have been increased by a larger ratio. as we had hoped in view both of the awakening activity of the summer months and of the great improvement which we have been able to make in the character of the paper. All this is encouraging. But it is not enough. There remains an excess of expenditures over income amounting to more than \$22 each week, which has to be made up from outside the business by the devoted sacrifices of a compara tively small number of comrades. And these comrades, by the way, have other burdens to bear, and their resources are ilmited.

If during the next six months we can improve the financial status of The Worker as rapidly as we have during the last quarter, the new year will see it on a self-supporting basis and able to reach out into new fields and undertake new lines of activity. Letters from numerous readers assure ue that the paper is now better than ever before, on the editorial side as well as the mechanical. This improvement has not been effected without sacrifice on the part of those most intimately connected with the paper; but the result pays the hardship. The new business management is making and will continue to make every effort to increase the income of the paper by extending its circulation. But, after all, it will depend mostly upon the rank and file of our readers and friends to decide whether we shall enter the year 1907 still burdened with a deficit or whether we shall by that time be in ky's "Creatures That Once Were Men,"

English-speaking comrades have done their part, along with the Germans, in tiding their joint enterprise over this difficult period.

During the ten weeks that still remain between now and Election Day WE ASK YOU TO DO TWICE AS MUCH AS YOU USUALLY DO FOR THE WORKER, to send in twice as many subscriptions each week as you have heretofore. The Worker NEEDS THE MONEY now. And THE WORK-INGMEN NEED THE PAPER, too; every new subscription you get means that every week for six months or a year another workingman who ought to be a Socialist will get a copy of the paper full of Socialist propaganda articles and Socialist comment on the news of the week. The Worker makes Socialists; it completes the work of agitation and edcation which our speakers and lecturers can only begin.

Will you do it, comrades? Will you BEGIN NOW?

Will you enable us to enter at least 500 or 600 renewals and new subscriptions on our books THIS NEXT WEEK, instead of 200 or 300, as at present?

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Iwenty-eight of the Best Socialist Books to Be Got Free by Hustling in Subscriptions for The Worker-Locals and Clubs, Get Committees at Work to Build Up Your Libraries.

As an acknowledgement rather than reward for the efforts of our volunteer sub-getters (many of whom do not care to take the 20 per cent cash dis ount which we offer to regular agents). The Worker makes the following offer, open from now till Election Day:

1. For \$2 in cash we will send four yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Spargo's "The Socialists," Untermann's "Science and Revolution" or "The World's Revolutions," Kautsky's "The Social Revolution," Simons' "The American Farmer," Andreieff's "The Red Laugh" (paper), or Moyer's "Songs of Social-

2. For \$3 in cash we will send you six yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Gor-

AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENSES

	JanMar.	AprJune
ditorial salaries and expenses	\$38.00	\$33.15
Insiness salaries and expenses	26.36	28.85
omposition	30.29	29.94
one, on adv., light and power, gas, agitation, etc	4.67	7.67
aper	20.73	27.26
expedition, postage, mail list	29.70	34.11
Oscount to subscribers and dealers	5.03	6.84
Total av. weekly expense	\$149.78	\$167.32 \$17.54
AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME.	19km	
ubscription and sales	\$100.96	. \$120.17
dvertising and sundries	11.18	25.04
Total av. weekly income	\$112.14	\$145.21
ncrease		\$83.07
DEFICIT.		

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Reduction of weekly deficit a position to go safely thru the "lean" | months of the later winter and early spring and enter the next national campaign better equipped to serve the party than ever before. WITHOUT THE HEARTY CO-OPERATION OF THE COMRADES, THE MANAGE-MENT CAN DO BUT LITTLE; WITH THEIR AID, EARLY SUC-CESS MAY BE EXPECTED.

Av. weekly deficit

And now we have a special appeal to make to them.

The moving, the purchase of a new press and the change of form and enlargement of the paper entailed very heavy expenses. NO PART OF THESE SPECIAL EXPENSES HAS REEN CHARGED AGAINST THE WORKER. The readers of The Worker have not been appealed to for contributions to the fund for defraying these expenses. All that was undertaken by the German comrades and sympathizers interested primarily in the support of the "Volkszeltung". They responded liberally to the call for funds. But even their generous assistance could not altogether meet the needs of the moment. While both the "Volkszeitung" and The Worker are now in better condition, so far as concerns regular income and expenses than they were three or six months ago, the crisis involved in the moving and enlargement has not been quite passed. There are very heavy bills on that account still to be paid. The friends of the "Volkszeitung" are straining every nerve to meet them in due time. Will the friends of The

Worker do their share? Comrades, readers of The Worker, WE DO NOT ASK YOU FOR DONA-You have many funds to TIONS. contribute to just now-for the campaign, for the defense of the Western Federation of Miners, for the Russian revolution, as well as for the ultimate establishment of your English daily. We do not ask you for one cent as a

We DO ask you for an IMMEDI-ATE effort, an EXTRAORDINARY "Three of Them," or "The Man Who Was Afraid," or Von Suttner's "Lay Down Your Arms," or Lissagaray's "The Paris Commune of 1871."

3. For \$5 in cash we will send ten yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Sinclair's "The Jungle," Ghent's "Mass and Class," Spargo's "Socialism," Marx' "Revolution and Counter-Revolution," Hyndman's "Economics of Socialism," Dawson's "German Socialism and Ferism. Organic and Social." Ferri's "Socialism and Modern Science,"

"Principles of Scientific Socialism." 4. For \$6 in cash we will send twelve yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Jaurés' "Studies in Socialism," Hillquit's "History of Socialism in the United States," Kirkup's "History of Socialism," Loria's "Economic Foun-dations of Society," Hunter's "Poverty." Hobson's "Evolution of Modern Capitalism," or Marx' "Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy.'

All books cloth-bound unless other-

wise stated.

All books sent postpaid. Remember that by selling the paidsubscription cards you will get back the full amount, so that you get the books absolutely free.

In ordering, state clearly which book you desire and to what address it is to be sent. Use postoffice money order in remitting money.

Here is a chance, comrades, to build up a good library for your local branch, or club, and at the same time to help The Worker and make year round propaganda for Socialism in your locality. What organization will if the first to send in a six-dollar or der? Contrary to the slang saying we hope you will all speak at once.

THE WORKER. 15 Spruce St., . New York

--- "That man never uses money in his campaigns," "No", answered Senator Sor effort, to supply within the next few weeks a large amount of cash IN PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS, so Star.

THE CHANGING ORDER.

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new." -Tennyson: "The Passing of Arthur."

Some Speculations as to What Is Happening in the Present Industrial System, and What May Be Expected to Follow.

By W. J. Ghent.

From Collier's Weekly.

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have had a succession of Utopias-of pictures of ideal societies, from which most of the ills of actual societies have been eliminated. It is a pity, however, that practically all of the Utopian writers have given us visions rather than arguments from cause to effect. They have constructed their future socleties out of their imaginations rather than out of a study of current tendencles in thought and action. Mr. Wells, in his "Anticipations", four years ago, professedly tried the latter method; but he must have soon tired of it, for he was barely started on his task before he ran off into pure prophecy, separating himself entirely from the movements of the present. In his later work, "A Modern Utopia", he revises many of his earlier anticipations, and sees a future society more humane, more compactly organized, more Socialistic in framework and temper, than he formerly imagined. But even here he is still, to a considerable extent, consulting his dreams, and intermittently forgetting his study of ten-

As with Mr. Wells, so with most of the others. Whether they be retrospective Utopians, who plead for a return to an assumed golden age somewhere back in the past, or prospective Utoplans, who construct for us entirely new and untried commonwealths, they all tend to follow their individual ideals and to ignore, in great part, the actual drift of things. Ideals have, of course, a shaping and formative effect upon tendencies of action, and there-fore upon social systems. But the ideals which exert this shaping effect are not so much individual visions of this or that Utopia as the commonly held ideals of an economic class, or of any other considerable body of the people. It is the spontaneously arising collective ideal, rather than the studied scheme of the individual, that directs the activities of men toward the tearing down of the old and the building up of the new.

The Ideal of Equality.

Ideals themselves are, for the most part, only reactions from the experi-ences of actual life. It is the imperto imagine and strive for better things An economic system that mercilessly exploits labor, that dooms multitudes to disemployment and want, while at the same time it enormously increases the wealth of a chosen few, inevitably arouses in the mass of the exploited the ideal of a society in which inequali-ties of wealth shall be abolished. The Socialist ideal of to-day, which comes every hour to be held by increasing numbers of the working class, is a direct reaction from the capitalist sysof production and distribution and from the consciousness that arise among the world's tollers of the awful burdens which that system lays upon

Let us see now what are some of the more notable tendencies in the socio-industrial world of to-day, that we may find some stable basis for culating on what may follow. Society, as all say, is a growth; out of the past has developed the present, and out of the present will develop the This growth is for long periods of time a gradual progression, at other times it is a revolutionary change. Quietly, almost unobservedly, the processes of change go on until the "multiplication of effects", to use encer's term, reaches a point where by the old order is unable to maintain itself, and the new is born. Would we watch more carefully the signs, we could prophesy more accurately regarding the coming order.

There is space here for consideration of but a few of these tendencies that indicate a changing order. The general prevalence of graft, both in public and private business; the widespread sophistication of commodities, including the adulteration of food drink, and medicine; the strengthening of the organizations of the employers rendering powerless the purely eco omic organizations of the workers: the ever-increasing pressure upon administrative and judicial officers to compel them to interpret law solely in the interests of capital; the growing disposition of men of wealth to control social and economic teaching the universities, and colleges-all these are generally recognized tenden-cies of the day, and all are significant a passing stage in development They are in themselves sections, so to speak, of the death warrant of regime which breeds them. But notable and significant as they are, they must here be passed. The scope of these papers will be confined to a yet ignificant group of tendencies the shifting all nement of men and women in the various occupational classes, the relation of individuals to their employment, and the reflex of that relation upon their social creeds

I-A SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

Perhaps the most notable feature of modern industry is the increasing conflict for markets. The rivalry among nations, which has been growing steadily flercer during the last three decades, has come to be attended by functions, who bear a more personal an intensive cultivation of HOME mar- and dependent relation to their em-

From Plato to Mr. H. G. Wells we | kets. With increased efficiency, both of machinery and of men, the volume of goods constantly grows, and the unloading of these goods upon the consuming public becomes more and more the main function and concern of the

captain of industry and his licutenants. Trusts combinations, and the tendency to monopoly put no check upon this effort. Rather, they may be said to foster it. The larger resources, the more perfect organization of the great trusts, fit them for the task of tilling and barvesting the public demand for goods. Under the reign of combination, the struggle is less and less between different brands of a particular commodity, more and more between unlike commodities. The buying power of the average person has a very finite limit; to purchase one thing he must necessarily forego many others.

It is thus the business of the seller of typewriters, for instance, to persuade the consumer that he needs a typewriter more than he needs a clock or a cabinet; the cash register contends with the phonograph, beer with food or clothing, books with vacation outfits; the blcycle, let us say, with the sectional bookcase.

You may buy any one among four of the best known brands of typewriters, and pay tribute to the same trust. The there are several brands of cash registers, the most widely known among them is the product of a company which has so nearly complete a monopoly that its only troublesome competition lies in the sale of second-

hand machines of its own make. Moreover, in many, if not most classes of commodities a great number of the different brands represent mere-ly different means of inducing the public to buy the virtually identical product of the same corporation. The struggle thus comes to be between kinds, rather than brands, of commodities.

Every device, every art, all the methods of suggestion, advice, and persuasion that ingenuity can invent, are employed in the effect to induce the last persuadable human being to believe that this or that article is the one thing above all others which he most needsand that he MUST buy, and at once.

The Struggle to Sell Goods.

The increase of mechanical and peronal efficiency, the concentration of industry in larger workshops, the intensifying struggle to sell goods, combine to exert profound changes in the social and industrial order. A greater product is secured from a given number of workmen; the unit cost of production decreases, and a considerable part of the increasing margin between the total of wages and the total value of the product is expended in the processes of solicitation and distribution.

A larger part of the value of the product flows to the capitalist class. With the growth of this surplus there is an increase of the crowd of claimants for a share of it. The part played in the mere producing of goods becomes more and more subordinated to the part played by accounting, financing, administering, soliciting, and selling, There is a conflict to reap the harvest

where others have sown the grain.

The subject is a broad and compilcated one. The data are often conflicting, and even when not conflicting are frequently uncertain.

One can get but little light upon the subject from the official economists-His infinite wisdom has entrusted the teaching of the multitude in political and social science. In their gilded cages they are still pottering with oldtime formulas which have small relation to the facts of to-day; and they utter only what is thought meet and seemly for the multitude to hear. But without their aid enough can be shown to warrant one in putting forth the following tentative conclusions:

There is great increase in the number of the larger owners or users of capital. While the ultimate ownership, or at least the effective control, of this capital is probably held by a decreasing number of men, the employment of it nevertheless creates a for midable bierarchy of entrepreneurs and company officials, most of whom are opulent sharers in the annual har-

The Disappearing Middle Class.

2. There is a steady decline in the wealth and commercial and political influence of the so-called "middle class"—the group of petty manufactur-ers and dealers. Even in numerical standing it does not quite hold its own, for the it increases absolutely, advance ing in a ratio somewhat greater than the increase of population, it declines slightly in its relative standing in the total number of occupied persons. In spite of the number of bankruptcies (increasing steadily since 1899) and the still greater number of "failures to succeed", the ranks of this class are onstantly augmented by fresh recruits, rich in expectations, but poor in goods. But, numerous as these re-enforcements are, they fall to hold the group to its relative position.

There is a great increase in the number of salaried persons and other

ployers than do the wage-earning me chanics and other manual workers

4. The working class as a whole inincreases by notable percentages, and steadily attains a higher ratio of the number of occupied persons. Year by year more persons work for hire. There is, however, but a small increase (in many branches there is a considerable decrease) of wage-earners in manufacturing and mechanical employment and in personal and domestic service. The larger increases are among the cierical and distributive workers, farm workers, and general day laborers.

The Hell of "No Work".

5. There is an appalling increase of unemployment. A comparison of the census figures for 1800 and 1900 shows that in 125 out of 140 occupation groups specified by the bureau for males, and 56 out of the 63 specified for females, there was a greater duration of employment in the earlier decade. During the census year 1900. 6,468,964 ordinarily occupied persons were unemployed for more than one month, of whom 736,285 were idle for more than seven months. The workman's opportunity to make a living steadily declines.

6. Reacting from these conditions. the working class tends increasingly to organization. This movement is everywhere opposed and checked by stronger organizations of employers The workers, finding themselves defeated in the purely economic field, reort, in ever augumenting numbers, to the political field, and accept the program of class-conscious and revolutionary Socialism.

II.THE GREATER CAPITALISTS.

Contrary to a popular belief, all the indications point to a great increase in the number of the larger owners or users of capital. It is certain that commercial and industrial power has been concentrated. But the concentration of power is not invariably attended by a concentration of wealth.

The capital of the great combinations is rarely or never a singly owned capital. It is a union of various capitals, small, medium, and large, for a particular purpose.

The number of shareholders seems to be growing. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which in 1880 had 13,-867 shareholders, had last year 44,500; and somewhat similar increases are shown for many other concerns, such, for instance, as the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Sugar Trust, the Steel Trust (as compared with the number in the component companies), the national banks, and the Bell Telephone Company. Massachusetts alone reported in 1895 a total of 57,191 stockholders in 1,625 corporations, and 61 trusts, syndicates, and railroads-an increase in

ten years of 33.84 per cent. The mass of shareholders, however, is doubtless composed of persons in but moderate circumstances. It is only the occaional shareholder whose holdings are such as to lift him to the posttion of an effective partner in the big enterprises. The diffusion of shareholding reveals little more than the collective nature of the capital employed in the combinations. In many cases these shares represent no more than the holdings previously acquired in some independent industry, now absorbed in a trust. In other cases, they represent savings from salaried employment, which in the more individualistic period of thirty or even twenty years ago would have been used in initiating a singly owned business. Instead of indicating an increasing diffusion of ownership, they indicate for the most part merely a change in the FORM of ownership.

(To be continued.)

A RUSSIAN MARTYR.

The glory of the Russian Socialist movement has been the devotion of its women, and the following letter bject from the official economists— which the noble Marie S. Spiridonova. ose crudite persons to whom God in who has suffered unheard-of outrages and tortures, has written to some of her friends before she set out for Siberia is indicative of their bravery and

> "Thanks dear comrades, for your news and your true words. You ask about my health. I hope to return one day, if not completely cured, at least sufficiently so to be of some good to the cause. I cannot see with my right eye. I have pains all over my body, especially in my chest and in my head. If they keep me in Siberia for five years, and if I can conquer my bodily weakness and phthisis, ah yes! then I hope to give a second time all my life and love to the people who toil. Even in prison I shall devote myself to study and work until liberty comes at last. I have faith in our cause. Dear comrades, your sympathy moves me. Your affection encourages me."

AMERICAN RAILWAY PROPERTY. According to a bulletin issued by the

United States Census Bureau, the actual value of rallway property in this country mounts up to \$11,244,852,000. This is exclusive of Pullman cars. whose value aggregates \$51,000.000, and private cars, valued at \$72 000,000. The states having within their limits the largest amounts of rallway property are Pennsylvania, with \$1,420,608,-000; New York, with \$898,222,000; Illinois, with \$805,057,000; and Ohio, with \$689.797,000. In most cases, says this authority, railway property is assessed for taxation far below its actual commercial value. Thus in New York only assessed in Illinois, 64 per cent; in Ohio, 19 per cent; in Wisconsin, 77 per cent; in Texas, 40 per cent; in California, 26 per cent.

HAVE YOU ATTENDED TO THE RE-NEWAL OF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION?

THE VOICE OF "UNCLE JOE".

By William Mailly.

Listen to the voice of Joe resounding thru the land, Telling of prosperity heaped up on ev'ry hand; Of the millions in employment, full of riotous enjoyment, Revelling in luxury, getting rich to beat the band; No need of feeling blue-what Joey says is true-And if a job you cannot find, then wait till it finds you.

According to statistics: which Joey has down nat. There's nothing to prevent us all from being full and fat; And ev'ry family ought to have a big and fancy auto, With clothes of nobby fashion and the latest style of hat. Everything looks bright, if you only figure right-And if figures won't sustain you, then blame your appetite.

Yes, everything is booming, in factory, mill and mine; It's a land of peace and plenty, where all of us can shine As strenuous stand-patters, and nothing really matters, Except spending heaps of money in ways both fast and fine, And this is why we're bent to make Joey President-And if you have no cash to spend, that's because it's all been spent.

Our energy and exports make the foreigners turn pale, We're stealing all their markets, and we seldom ever fail,

By using bluff and thunder to make 'em stand from under When we want to drive a bargain or beat 'em at a sale. We're the wonder of creation, the despair of ev'ry nation-And if this won't fill your stomach, then you lack imagination.

No children work in factories, no women walk the streets: No workmen's lives are sacrificed to make good balance sheets; And you can always trust us to keep our courts of justice Rigidly impartial and as pure as our canned meats. And trusts both large and small are driven to the wall-And if the trusts refuse to quit it's because they want it all.

There never was a land as prosperous and free With a mighty daily press that's as truthful as can be.

And our glorious constitution is an honored institution That guarantees a trial 'ere you lose your liberty. And unlimited free speech is within ev'rybody's reach-

You say Joey is a liar? Well, your word I won't impeach.

SOCIALISM AND THE FARMERS.

By Harry W. Kane.

The following is part of the letter of acceptance of Comrade Harry W. Kane of Transfer, Pa., nominee of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania for Secretary of Internal Affairs:

The farmer is awaking from his dream of independence and withdrawing his support from the great middle class capitalist party which he has always supported, and he is losing his feeling of opposition for the wage workers.

Recent exposures of frenzied finance, Beef Trust horrors, child labor, fake investigations, official corruption, prostitution and vice, have made the country people more willing to listen to the Socialist philosophy, and when con-vinced of its justice it inspires new ideals that lead the way to new responsibilities which they take up with their minds pregnant with revolutionary power.

The farmers as a class have not yet given the question of Socialism very much attention, because of lack of economic training. Politics of a nature only intended to retain a ruling class in place and power with fake issues which always have befogged the minds of the American peoeple, have misled the farmers as well as all other work-

Farmer's Best Goes to the City.

We in the country have a -woeful lack of scientific knowledge as well as culture and polish, largely because the large industrial centers have absorbed our best intellects as well as our choicest products. Everything from a peach to a presidential candidate that is high class is taken from the country by the city.

The Farmer and Competition.

The farmer is only now realizing that he is a part of the competitive system. Heretofore he has believed competition to be the life of trade and that his interests were identical with the capitalist. He has not studied the evolution of industry to any extent or watched the elimination of competition in business. The trust is an industrial organization which does away with competition and waste so as to increase profits and make use of co-operative labor in connection with the machinery of modern production. Competition has reduced 53 per cent of the farming class to mortgages and tenantry, both the eastern farmer with poor land, and the western farmer with the advantages of modern agricultural machinery, being in the same case. The tenant farmers and the mortgagees controlled by capitalists give proof that the independent land-owning farmer is passing away.

The platitudes put out by the plutocratic press are readily believed by the farmers, and in their reading much valuable time is wasted which could be better employed in real economic The hardest misconception to eradicate from the mind of the average person is that of the farmer being forced by Socialism to give up his land and receive no compensation.

Abolition of Exploitation.

The point for consideration here is the obtaining for all the producing class of the full product of their labor and the sholition of exploitation by ob taining control of the machinery of production. The title to land amounts to very little when you do not control the marketing of the product of your labor. For instance, the miners own their hand tools the same as the farm er, but they do not control the output of mines, the breakers or the railroads. The position of these two classes of producers is nearly identical, but neither can see the similarity of their position as wealth producers. Both farmers and wage laborers should stand shoulder to shoulder in a great struggle for a common freedom.

Land centralization does not follow

the same general law of concentration as other means of production. Au-thorities in Europe and America disagree on this question. It would at the present rate take ages to form a great farming trust, and the reason is that it is not essential for it to be formed in order for the capitalist to control the land.

Trusts Control the Farmers.

A product is not fully produced until it reaches the consumer. The trusts already own or control the cold storage, railroads, elevators, steamship lines and means of marketing the crops. These control the farmer as another person would control my entire body by controlling my mind.

Twenty-five per cent of the voting population is engaged in manufacturig. mining, and commerce; agriculture engages about 40 per cent. Here again is demonstrated the utter helplessness of either class of producers attempting any political action alone. They will not unite while the farmer approaches the question from a capitalist standpoint and the wage-worker considers the farmer his enemy. While either tries to act independently it merely prolongs the struggle. The foreign element of industrial workers are purchasing land, and on the other hand the bourgeois class are investing in corporation farms. This tendency has only become apparent within the last

It marks part of the great change that is coming over society as the capitalist class gradually grows less in numbers and the laboring class grows

ever more numerous. The one is forced by competition to force wages lower, and the other by self-preservation to demand more of its product. Trade unions, the Grange and the Alliance have to a certain de gree united the one side, and corporations, combines, and trusts the other.

Farmers' Organizations.

Recent history shows the acute conflict known as the class struggle. The Grange in 1874 had a membership of about 880,000. This was followed by another organisation known as the Alliance which became Farmers' strong in the West and Southwest and from which sprang the Populist party. All these movements have failed because they did not work along lines of true economic science. The former membership of these movements is now beginning to enter the Socialist Party, uniting with all other labor movements in a true proletarian solfdarity based on the class struggle.

Strikes, lockouts, panics, and financial and legal trickery have marked the history of the United States since the War. Pennsylvania, Colorado, and Idaho have been the scenes of class hatred and struggles unequaled in history in fiendish cruelty and inhuman practises, and still the class struggle increases on account of the unequal division of the necessities of life and the decreasing opportunity to obtain work, rather than thru the influence or control of any party or political creed.

Laws have been enacted for the benefit of privilege and financial power. Constitution and precedent have been set aside by Congress at the dictation of industrial Neros. Innocent men, honorable and conscientious, have been railroaded from their homes and loved ones, and the sanctity of the home violated that privileged plutoc racy might riot in wanton waste of the heritage of a liberty loving but enslaved people, and for these reasons we call upon the farmers to unite with us in the class conscious Socialist Party and decide this momentous question at once and forever at the ballet box, backed by the solidarity of the workers of all nations.

AUSTRALIA'S LABOR REFUSE.

Four million people inhabit the Australlan Commonwealth About 166,000 are 65 years of age; among these 65,-00 are in such straits as to require support from charity, private or public. These figures are based on Coghlan's statistics of the six States, and were proved before the Federal Commission on old-age pensions.

LETTERS TO A STUDENT.-II.

By Harry Rogoff.

Dear Friend:-In my first letter I | shows, races, gambling, etc. It is needhave arrived at the conclusion that effective reform in human character as well as in our social institutions must be brought about by some reform in our economic arrangement. What shall this reform consist in? Before we proceed to answer this question, let us cast a glance upon present economic life, and discover, if possible, where it is defective.

Let us go about it in a scientific manner. First, we will observe, then analyze and then form some general principles. Let us then take a stroll thru the streets of New York and see what is going on there.

We first come to the East Side; the horrible East Side, as Gorky calls ! What do you see there? Narrow, flithy streets with big, dismal tenement houses in which are crowded together hundreds of thousands of human beings. I will not attempt to add color to the horrid picture that the East Side presents. I will relate to you simple facts, which you can readily verify any time you wish to pay a hasty visit to that district of the city. I only hope that you being a student will interpret these facts in the light of science, and understand their full significance

On a small area of a few acres there live hundreds of thousands of human beings. Most of them work the whole day in factories and sweatshops. On summer nights it is impossible for them to sleep indoors. You will then find the fire escapes and the roofs of the tenement houses all covered with half naked human bodies that toss about on the hard iron floor, trying to find sleep in the open air of the street. If you walk thru the parks on those evenings you will see there whole families-father, mother, and children, all drowsing on each other's shoulders in the grass or on the benches. It is the heat and the vermin that have driven them from their homes thither.

On winter nights you will find similar scenes indoors. The entire family will crowd into one small room, where the stone stands which gives forth some heat. Where this is impossible, the majority of the family suffer cold all night, and in the morning go to work in the shop, where often times no better conditions obtain.

I doubt very much if you will be-lieve all I tell you. You will probably take it for the wild fancies of a revolutionary mind. I admit the scenes are orrible to be true. But seeing is believing. I have been an eye witness of these things for many years. I was then young, and didn't realize their horrors. But when I now revisit these places and the old scenes come back to me, I tremble at the very thought of them.

I remember seeing how freeezing workingmen used to light the gas jet near their machine in the day time in order to get the little heat that could be obtained from it. I do not now consider the injury that the light did to their eye sight, for hardly ever did these wretches succeed in keeping the gas lighted more than a few moments. The boss would object to the waste of his money these workers were indulging in. I remember how these men would work away with all their might to get warmed up. Their legs and hands would perspire while their nose and ears were red with cold.

I remember how these men would toll and sweat in summer. I cannot imagine anything more pitiable than their faces after a July day's work. I sometimes saw these men in their homes after the day was over. They would lie prostrate on the floor or the fire escape, with their face as white as a sheet, all exhausted. Their wives would lament the fact that their bands had come home very tired from the day's work, and threw themselves on the floor without even having supper. It was an ordinary occurrence, and the women did not make much

I remember scenes, ordinary scenes, as common on the East Side as carriages and automobiles on Fifth avenue; the very mention of which would make a human heart cry out with anguish and indignation. I saw sick, pale men go to work at five in the morning and return at nine at night. I saw a family of five living in three small rooms and lodging there four boarders. I saw a family of eight living on eight dollars a week. And these are by no means the extreme cases. Those you would never believe; even the I staked my honesty on them. The cases I have mentioned are the rule on the East Side; they come from the life of the average worker.

I leave all these facts to you: manipulate them as you will. View them from a physiological standpoint, from a moral standpoint, from a hygieni standpoint, and your conclusion will always be the same. Conditions like these are intolerable, and must be improved. It is the duty of every honest man to help in removing these evils

Let us now stroll thru the rich nighborhood on Fifth avenue. Most of the spacious, beautiful mansions that are airy and comfortable on the hottest day, are deserted. Their inmates have to escape the summer heat to which the city is exposed. They have gone to spend these months on some seashore or in some high mountains.

In winter you could see all day long beautiful carriages and automobiles rolling up and down the avenue; and in them are seated healthy, red faced men and women dressed in the warmest furs.

I will not enter the houses of these men. What's the use: you know as well as I in what dazzling luxury they live: how many millions they waste annually on balls, horse shows, dog less to describe any further the contrast that exists between the miserable East Side and the splendid Fifth avenue. You know enough, if you know

the few facts I have just mentioned. You see I have tried to keep myself within bounds. I confined myself to facts that stand out so conspicuous that even Julius Harburger with his fifty years of experience in the filthiest section, of the town (saloons, etc.), will not venture to contradict. Let us try and see what these facts stand for?

There are people, who, by working from ten to fourteen hours a day, earn from eight to twelve dollars a week. There are others who don't work at all and have an income of several hundred thousand a year. Why is that In the manufacture of any article

two elements are necessary; labor and means of production. Labor is the human effort involved in the production, and means of production are the tools which make the work of the man easier. Without the machine labor could create very little; for instance, a man would perhaps have to work all his lifetime to shape and form a single pin, if he were to do it without the aid of tools and machinery. On the other hand machines and tools without labor will do even less-for they would not produce a single pin in a million years. The two elements, labor and means of production are essential for production.

It happens in our society that these two elements are in the possession of two different groups of people. There is one class—called workers—or the working class, that possesses the labor; there is the other class, called the capitalist class, that possesses the means of production. The two (some people say) are partners, so to speak, in every manufactured article. But (so far) there is no acknowledged rule by which we can determine the share belonging to each. Since each of them (so many people say and some honestly believe) is absolutely essential to the production of the entire article, each can claim as big a share as it can secure. Now when such is the case; when there is no fundamental law to establish firmly on grounds of justice the portion due to each-then there must be a constant struggle between the two-Laborers and Capitalists must be at war.

And so the war is waging. It has been waging since the means of production came into the hands of men who are not themselves laborers. For you must know that there were times when the two were united. But this we will consider later. However, since there was established a distinct capitalist class the war began. And strange to say, the labor was always stronger in numbers, it always suffered defeat. Let us see the reason for that.

Every man can be a laborer. Not very man can be a capitalist. As a matter of fact there are many earners to one capitalist. In a war the most important thing is not numbers, but organization and generalship. It is much easier to organize and control a few hundred than it is a few millions. As a result, the workers are all disorganized; they fight individually, not in a body, and have no definite plan to carry on the war. The small group of capitalists, on the other hand, have a strong organization and good discipline. True, this organization is not formal, but it exists all the same. Each capitalist feels that in his struggle against labor, he must stand by his fellow capitalist. He knows exactly what wages other employers pay, how they treat their laborers, how they fool them and mislead them, and he follows suit. He seldom deserts or betrays his class.

Not so with the worker. Knowing little other than what is taught him by his capitalist ma ant of the conditions of labor. He enters into a trade blindly. He knows not what is going on in a different shop of his trade. He is thus easily frightened by the better informed capitalist, who threatens him with crises, with "shutting down", etc. He has no means of ascertaining the price of production, and knows nothing at all of the supply and demand of the article he produces. He thus has no means of establishing firmly and justly how much is really his share. And as a result, he is always duped and cheated by the capitalist-the man of superfor knowledge, of better organization, of better "business" ability.

This war, then, is responsible for all the economic evil that fills society. Can this war ever be stopped? If it is true that there is no fundamental principle of human morality or human interests that could decide definitely just how much belongs to one and how much to the other, then we must give up all hope of ever ameliorating the ufferings of humanity. But is it so? Perhaps there is such a principle? Perhaps this case falls under one of those essential meral laws that mankind has adopted and lived It since the work civilization began; and we have simply misunderstood the conditions of the case and thus failed to see it? The Socialists think that such is the case. The war must be stopped at once-if mankind means to abide by the great basic law of human justice-Thou shalt not commit robbery

I shall explain this in my next letter.

YOUR MASTER'S PRAYER.

Now I lay me down to sleep. Until the mern my lies will keep; If I should lie before I wake I hope my lies will profits make!

-C. J. Wright

IN SWITZERLAND.

Browth of Socialist Party Alarms Capitalists and Their Political Tools and Causes Them to Blindly Resort to Persecution-But it Won't Work.

The attempts on the part of the capitalists to restrict the growth of the Socialist Party in Switzerland increase as the party becomes more powerful. In Zurich recently a comrade, Sigg, was arrested for issuing a pamphlet calling upon the soldiers to refuse to fire on the workers. He will be tried under military law, and may get five or six years. The authorities are in-dulging in military display and expenditures which in turn are causing discontent among the peasants, who are not pleased at losing the best time of the year in military service, espe-cially when the workers in the cities do not give occasion for the military

Again, a petition has been presented to the Cantonal Government to expel the leading editor of the Socialist "Volksrecht", as a foreigner without proper passport from Canton, Zurich-which would probably carry with it also a practical expulsion from Switzerland. Comrade Hauth, who has been for some years now in Zurich, where he came from Germany to escape milltary service, is well known as an active comrade and a capable journalist. In consequence of his services to the party he has naturally made many enemies-who have a very good argument against him in the very fact of his only being "tolerated" here. Many attempts have been made to induce the government to expel him, but now it would seem that the feeling among the bourgeoisie has become so strong against the party organ that the fact that he has ceased to be the controlling voice in the paper, and that the real control is more and more in the hands of the Socialists will not weigh with

It may be mentioned that the indignation among the small bourgeoisie is caused not only by their feelings as employers at the growth of the strike movement, but also still more perhaps by the fact that "Volksrecht" has recently been publishing lists of the incomes assessed to income tax by the said people, with suitable comments, hence the indignation, as can be understood, is fairly widespread. When the class war touches their pocket, people who previously were inclined to be liberal become only so much the more rapidly conservative, and it is the case here. So far as Socialism is concerned, it will only gain; the more these people make "martyr" of the few foreigners in the movement, the more will they force Swiss people to take up the matter for themselves, and the more they rely in general on police measures the better for the Socialists.

WORSE THAN EARTHOUAKES

The wiseacre who writes editorials for "Butte Evening News" recently at tempted to turn the limelight of pub-licity upon Socialism, but only succeeded in revealing a few hald spots in his intelligence that might not otherwise have been suspected. He attempted to get funny over the alleged remarks of a Socialist speaker in New York who is credited, in speaking about the destruction of San Francisco, with saying that "under Social-ism cities will be so constructed that they will neither shake down nor burn up under any provocation."

Making allowance for the "News" sion there is more truth in these remarks than a capitalistic brain would suspect. If the "News" editor was more conversant with "news" and not so familiar with the rellow stuff he peddies, he would know that the steel frame buildings of San Fran cisco were not effected by the earthquake and the fireproof buildings were not effect-ed by the fire. Had all the buildings been oth steel frame and fireproof, instead the painted, sham pretenses that a profitmongoring capitalism errets in which to deceive and to rob its victims, the city would be standing intact to-day. buildings, like all things else, are crected for use and endurance, by the municipalmore power to disturb them than to jar a stray idea loose in the brain of the "News" editor.

It was capitalism, more than the earthquake, that destroyed San Francisco and caused a leak in the "News" editor's think-tank .-- Montana News.

TRUE AND FALSE CULTURE.

Culture is more than science, more than letters, more than mathematics. It is the science of man's aspiration, the laws of growth struggling for room amid great inert masses. It is knowing how to use science and letters in a more universal application. Culture is not to become more learned than others, but to make as learned as we. True learning is to be found more in men than in books, more in the living than dead, more in our thoughts than in those of others, more in being than seeming, more in justice than erudition, more in the recognition of broth-erhood, fatherhood, motherhood, sisterhood of all men and women than in any super ierity of man. The new culture will seek not to produce a sect of learned, but to distribute all learning; it will know that it is as true in learning as in property, that any private good is a delusion. The new culture will not rend Browning or talk philosophy to itself, but to others. It will not pump up philosophy from its own little summer schools, but will go forth to seek it among all men, and will find in the enfranchised masses with their new freedom new dignity, new growth and new lay depths of it that the solitary philosopher or dilettante never dreamed of. A great many things that pass for culture to-day will before long. I hope, be remembered only as forms of self-indulgence and selfishness, not less cruel because more refined than the appetite of the sweet girl graduntes, professors, and society leaders of Rome for the studies of life and death in the Collseum.—Henry D. Lloyd.

Ida Grouch Hazlett, in Montana News

Children would come into the world by parents who would have no fear and anxiety as to their material wants for the future. They would come into the world thru a glad free motherhood, who would look forward to their motherhood as a delight, and not as a dread. In a government of equals there would be no laws forcing maternity upon unwilling mothers at the point of the dread of starvation and abandonment.

Children thus joyfully born would be wholesomely nourished from infancy. They would not be murdered by adulterated milk for profit. They would not die like files in packed and steaming cities because an ice trust held all the ice. They would not perish from miserable diseases, caused by tainted and filthy food, unfit for human consumption, prepared to make profit upon. The majority of infant diseases are preventable under proper condi-

Children would be perpetually under the care of skilled and competent persons. That they should grow into healthy, vigorous animals would be the first consideration. Society would protect itself and provide for its future by rearing and training its young in a normal and sound social organism. The children would not grow up with a sense of unnatural and unjust social distinctions, but would develop into a full consciousness of their powers with no artificial restraints upon their natural abilities.

The value of creche, kindergarten and scientific training schools would be open to the children of the common-wealth. Their intellects would be trained to open investigation and questioning with no inoculation of obedience to authority and state as the first principle, as they themselves would be the authority and the state and when they grew up the chief precept of control would be that of co-operation with the majority. As they them selves would help to form that majority the most essential mental equipment would be power of investigation and judgment with a tremendous sense of personal responsibility.

Society would not work its children to the exhaustion of their immature bodies. It would not murder them in sweatshops and mills. It would not debauch their young bodies and minds. It would not blight the young beauty of their imagination and affections by a cold and loveless atmosphere, and the crushing of noble ideals and instincts in the tender bud of youthful promise.

The minds of children would not be filled with lies, grotesque tales, impos-sible monstrosities, and senseless superstitions. It would not be necessary to teach love by tales of a big chunk of avoirdupois named Santa Claus floating thru the atmposhere in violation of all known laws of gravitation. with packs of nothingness for the poor children and huge loads of luxuries for the rich. Or to teach religion and moral acts by ludicrous pictures called angels, of half-naked females of substantial material proportions, steering thru the clouds without an air propeller, and arousing questioning as to what factory their floating cloth draperies were manufactured in. The same ludicrous analysis applies to fairy tales. Socialism exalts truth above everything else. There is nothing but truth and fact. If a child is taught untruth and violation of nature's laws, its mind is perverted so that it is never able afterwards to distinguish truth thru its own powers of investigation. Class rule bends, dwarfs, and deforms the mind for its own purposes. It is the purpose of the revolutionary movement to obliterate class rule so the hu man being may develop in its own natural grace and powers.

ONE FUNCTION OF SOCIALIST JOURNALISM.

One of the chief functions of the Socialist press is to bring back truth telling into the newspaper world.

Commercialism and partizanship have

made newspaper reporting the fine art of falsehood.

Distortion of fact has become so co that the reporter is unconscious of it. If that the reporter is unconstions of it.

you call his attention to some misrepresentation in his correspondence, he will
turn upon you, like the famous Flanagan of
Texas, with the question, "What do you suppose we are here for?"

But the Socialist is here to tell the truth. But the Socialist is here to tell the truth. The Socialist thrives on facts. The Socialist is scientific, first, last, and all the time. The Socialist contends if the people knew the actual state of things in the modern world, they would rise in rebellion and overthrow a system which robs them of their social product. It is the Socialist who claims the facts of life are revolutionary. The facts need to be known to produce a political revolution.

It is the capitalist and his hireling newspapers who dare not allow the truth to be known by the rank and file of their simple readers. If the real facts were published, the capitalist class would not last over the next election. Capitalism exists only by virtue of popular ignorance. Therefore it is the Socialist who seeks to let in the light.-The Socialist, Caldwell, Idaho.

THE DIFFERENCE

Recently a prize was offered to the man who would distinguish a difference between the capitalistic republicans and dem-ocrats endorsing labor and labor endorsing the rescalities of both these parties. The prize has been taken by a miner who likens the labor game of these political parties: "To the devil on his knees before the Almighty making an act of contrition," and the action of labor endorsing its brutal op-ponents," to the Almighty raising his hand THE WORKER WILL DOUBLE ITS CIRCULATION THIS WEEK IF YOU GET A SUBSCALEER THIS WEEK.

THE CHILD AND SOCIALISM. STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Adopted by the State Convention in New York City on June 3.

The Socialist Party of the state of New York in convention assembled, reaffirms its steadfast adherence to the principles of the international Socialist movement, and endorses the national platform of the So-cialist Party of the United States.

cialist Party of the United States.

In entering upon the campaign of 1905, the Socialist Party again makes its appeal to the working class and calls upon the workers and those in sympathy with their cause, to join the party in its struggle against capitalistic rele.

Never before has the contrast between classes in society been more giaring than it is to day. The comparatively small number of capitalists control virtually all the means of wealth production and have appropriated the fruits of the collective labors and struggles of past generations.

Thru this economic supremacy, the cap-

means of weath probable on the collective labors and struggles of past generations.

Thru this economic supremacy, the capitalist class has secured the control of our legislatures and courts, our press and our schools, and the other organs and powers of our public life, while the working class has remained in a state of misery.

The workingmen, the great army of the wealth producers, are dependent upon the non-producing capitalist class for their daily existence; their much vaunted liberty is, at most, the liberty to choose and change their masters, and their political sovereignty is but too often the mere right to vote according to the dictates of their employers.

Between the swo classes there can be no common interest or harmony. The masters and wage-slaves of present society live in a constant state of open or suppressed struggle, and nowhere in this country has the struggle assumed such gigantic proportions as in this, our own Empire state. In no other state of the Union is such enormous wealth amassed in the hands of so few men; in no other state are the powers of government, executive, legislative, and judicial, so openly and defantly array-ed for the capitalists and against the workers.

The working class can expect no relief

The working class can expect no relief from these intolerable conditions from either of the old political parties, for the Republican and Democratic parties are but two different tools of the capitalist class for the preservation of its masterly over the workers and for the perpetuation of

for the preservation of its masterly over the workers and for the perpetuation of wage slavery.

The callous indifference of our legislature to the faceds of labor, the hostile decisions of our highest courts on the few and inadequate laws that have been passed and the use of the militia, police and courts to break strikes, have always characterized our state government under the administration of both old parties.

The people of this state have been fairly staggered by the depravity of the ruling classes as revealed during the last two years. The Arnstrong Committee was called off just in time to prevent it from exposing the real organizers and beneficiaries of the insurance robberies. And the hold of the Power-that-Frey on the insurance funds is now more secure than ever. With monumental audactity, been of faith in its impunity, Wall Street installed the confessed criminals of the Sante Fe and the Subway steal all guardians of the lasurance funds. The legislature passed some laws to protect the insurance interests of the well-to-do, but refused to give any relief at all to the poor, who, thru the system of "industrial" insurance, pay for their insurance two or three times as much as the rich; while a service District Attorney and plaint judges made a farce of reason and festice in order to shield the linsurance thicrees and forgers from just punishment. The revolting practise of the meat pack-

punishment.

The revolting practise of the meat packers in poisoning the meat supply of the nation, recently uncovered by the efforts of Socialists, and the practise of adulterating and sophisticating our other foods, are inevitable results of our system of production for profit, and the old parties have

political carreer of that man. The working class of this state cannot and should not entrust its fate and welfare to any one man; it cannot place its hopes on a Messiah.

There is but one way to free labor—to transform the capitalist system of private ownership in the means of production into collective ownership by the entire people. There is but one power which can accomplish this—the working class litself.

To this end, however, the working class must be equipped with all weapons of modern social welfare and must organize politically as well as conomically. Without political power the occasional victories of the workers on the economic field will always remain lilusory; without a strong political party, the economic organizations of the working class will always be ineffective. Workers of the state of New York, it is in your own interest that the Socialist Party calls upon yon, without distinction of race, sex. nationality or creed, to wote and work for it. The Socialist Party is your party; it advocates your cause; it fights your battles. Only in its victories can you be victorious, only in its triumphs can you triumph.

While thus always alming at the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of Socialism. We declare that it is the purpose of the Socialist Party to use all political powers entrusted to it to relieve, as far as possible, the hardships of the workers and real capitalism. To that end we pledge to give undivided support to all measures which will benefit the working class and to oppose to the limit of our powers all measures contrary to their interests.

As immediate measures for the present relief of the workers, operating to weaken the hold of capitalism upon them and thereby bringing nearer their ultimate triumple, we advocate and pledge our candidates to work for legislation providing for the insurance for all workers against accident, sickness, and old age: for weaken the hold of capitalism upon them and thereby bringing nearer their ultimate triumple, we advocate and pledge our candi

YONKERS SOCIALISTS

Socialist Party to challenge the Indepen-dence League of this city, of which you are the chairman, to a public debate on the claims of our respective parties to the support of the working class of this city and state.

The Socialist Party, as you are well aware, makes its appeal to the working class to unite for the abolition of the capitalist system of exploitation, believing that thereby alone will it ever be possible for the workers, who produce the wealth of this great country, to enjoy the fruits of

monstrons misuse of a noble word

upon the right of the workers to the pro-duct of their toll must be opposed to the best interest of the great majority of American citizens, differing in no essential

We therefore challenge your body to furnish a representative spokesman to debate with an accredited representative of our

PMILE NEPPEL WILLIAM O. RETZ. ERNERT VOGEL. For the Socialist Party. Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 13.

THE SIMPLE WIFE

"The charge is extremely small, only \$100 month, laundry work not included."—An For what, do you imagine?

For keeping one young girl in a camp, where the vaunted purpose is to bring her

neither the desire nor the power to remedy these evils.

Since the last general elections a new political organization has made its appearance in our state. The organization, which, under the name of the Municipal Ownership League, developed such remarkable strength in the recent local elections in the city of New York, has now entered the field of state politics under the name of the Independence League of the workingmen of this state cannot expect much greater benefits for their class from this organization than from either of the old political parties. The Independence League is not a working class party, and has no understanding of the needs of the workers; it addresses itself to all classes of society alike, the exploiters of labor as well as the victims of their exploitation, and strives to reconcile the irreconcilable. It does not attempt to strike at the root of our social maindles—capitalism, but advocates paltry reforms, which, if realized, would leave the working class precisely where it is now in a state of destitution and servitude. The independence League is a movement called into life and continued primarily in the interests of one man, and its development and future depends entirely on the vicissitudes of the political career of that man. The working class of this state cannot and should not entrust its fate and weifare to any one man; it cannot place its hopes on a Messiah.

CHALLENGE LEAGUE. Mr. John T. Windell, Chairman, Indepen-

dence League, Yonkers.

Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, have been instructed by the local branch of the

For a long time we, in common with a in doubt concerning the purpose of your party. We could not understand why, if you wanted public ownership in the interests of the workers, you should launch a new party, instead of joining with the So-cialist Party which has always stood for that principle as a means toward the so-cialization of industry and life. Nothing but the personal ambition of that self-stilled "Fined of these." Mr. R. Herry styled "friend of inbor", Mr. W. R. Hearst, and the personal ambition of a host of less notorious self styled "friends of labor". could be looked upon as affording any reson for the creation of a new party.

At last in the reply of the Executive

Committee of your League to our comrade, Mr. James G. Phelps Stokes, who found it necessary to sever his relations with your movement and to Mentify himself with our dependence League is not opposed to capitalism in any form. With that declaration before us, we are at last able to tell where you stand. To call your organization an "Indepen

dence League" when it does not oppose the system which robs all wage workers of their independence, making their right to life conditional upon the will of the masters of their bread is, to speak mildly, a

We have no besitation in saying that any party which does not base its existence degree from the other corrupt parties capitalism.

with an accredited representative of, our party upon a proposition to be agreed upon by a joint committee, said proposition to narrow the issues of the debate to the question of the superiority of our party's claim to represent the interest of the working class.

Awaiting your reply, we remain, very truly yours,

EMILE NEULEL

near to nature and nature's God.

But nothing is to be thought preposterous in a generation which looks upon a child with a maid and a footman as more fortunate than a child without sufficient food and clothing.—Life.

worked together in perfect harmony to al appearances, but just at present they seen to think that they have come to the pring of the ways as to methods. But ju ing from recent utterances from each of them, we are inclined to be of the opinion that they should work together. Comrade Debs seems to be anxious to lead a million men into the state of Idaho if necessary to save our brothers there from being murdered, but seems to have entirely overlook ed the little detail of providing his army with arms and ammunition. While, on the other hand. Comrade Berger never tires of advocating his pet hobby of "arming the people", but for what purpose he never tells us. He says the revolution is going to come slowly and peacefully by the evo-lutionary process. So he surely doesn't need guns to bring it about. Comrades Debs and Berger should get together and Debs and Berger should get together and unite their military propensities and plans. Perhaps between them they might see some relation between guns and fighting. Perhaps Comrade Berger could be induced to provide the guns for the million mental Comrade Debs sees in his vision ready to apring to arms. We just make this suggestion to our comrades, thinking it might extend the military knowledge of each of them to talk things over and compare notes.—Chicago Socialist.

AUGUST PALM.

THE PIONEER OF THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN SWEDEN, is now in New York.

The Swedish comrades of Brooklyn and New York have arranged three meetings at which Comrade Palm will lecture. The first will be at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday, Aug. 25, 8 p. m. Schmidt's Glendale Woods (take Ridgewood car) have been secured for the second meeting Sunday, Aug. 26, at 2 p. m. All are invited to come. Bring lunch and spend the day there. The third meeting will be at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158 Third avenue, near Sixteenth street, New York, Tuesday, Aug. 28. Admisison free to all meetings.

PUBLICATIONS.

TWO NEW PAMPHLETS

HEARSTISM: AN ANALYSIS OF THE GGVERNMENT OWNERSHIP QUES-TION. By J. B. Osborne. formerly State Organizer, S. P. of California. Price: 10c.; 10 copies for 50c.; 25 for THE LEWIS-HARRIMAN DEBATE.

THE LEWIS-HARRIMAN DEBATE. A stenggraphic report of the public discussion recently held in the Simpson Auditorium in Los Angeles between Job Harriman and Arthur Morris Lewis on the proposition. "That it is the duty of all Socialists to support every economic or political struggle into which organized labor, as such, enters", the definite meaning of the resolution, as clearly understood by speakers and andience, being that Socialists in California ought to support the projected Union Labor party instead of putting into the field a ticket of their own, as usual. Harriman supported the proposition and Lewis opposed it. Price: 10c. a copy; 4 copies for 30c.;

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Dist. IV—842 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI
2800 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—2011
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Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's
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with name "Socialist Party" and motto "Workers of the World, Unite!"-5 SOCIALIST LITERATURE Co. 15 Spruce St., . New York.

DEATH OF JOHN P. WEIGEL

John P. Weigel, editor of the "Brew-

ers' Journal," official organ of the Na-

tional Union of United Brewery Work-

men, died at Cincinnatt, August 15, of

heart disease. Two weeks before,

while attending a meeting of a local

brewers' union, he was stricken but

rallied, and hopes were entertained of

his recovery. His death came, how-ever, without warning, just after ris-

ing in the morning, and before his

wife, who was in an adjoining room.

Comrade Welgel was an active

member of the Socialist Party ever

since he entered it as a member of the

Socialist Labor Party, when unity was

effected in 1900. He was then in Eliz-

abeth, N. J., and afterwards moved to

Boston to act as an official of the

Brewery Workers. He went to Cin-

cinnati last year to become editor of

the brewers' national organ. Wherever

he went Comrade Weigel worked hard

for the party organization and he was

most effective as an organizer among

German workingmen. He was secre

tary of the campaign committee of Lo-

cal Cincinnati at the time of his death,

had been chosen to represent it at a number of the A. F. of L. conventions

and filled other positions of responsi-

bility and importance. He was a good writer and fluent speaker in both Ger-

man and English. His funeral took

place Sunday, Aug. 19, and in accord-

dance with his wishes, the remains

were cremated. In him the Socialist

movement has lost another one of the

old guard that fought to make Social-

ism the power it is, and did it when

it was not as easy or as popular to do

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ADVANCES.

The battle for universal suffrage in

Austria seems pretty well won. The

ers' National Union Comrade

As a member of the Brewery Work-

could reach him.

PARTY NEWS.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN

National Secretary Barnes has submitted a report of the campaign plans of the national office to the National Executive Committee, a condensation of which follows:

Speakers for Colorado: Guy E. Miller, from Sept. 6, remaining thru the cam-paign; Arthur Morrow Lewis, from Sept. 1, for one month; Lenn Morrow Lewis, from Sept. 7 to 30; John M. Work, from Sept. 4

eakers for Idaho: Geo. H. Goebel from Sept. 19. until close of campaign:
Arthyr Morrow and Lena Morrow Lewis,
from Oct. 5 until close of campaign. Isaac
Cowen and others will also be assigned. arade Miller is assigned at the exof the national office and Comrades Lewis are assigned without terms, selling litera-ture, as beretofore, for the national office. This will relieve the state committees of

Early in July each local in the United States, except in states where the primary laws provide a uniform date for nomina-tions or states entitled only to members. states entitled only to mem at-large in congress, were written upon the ortance of placing a congre idate in the field, notified of the boundar les and number of counties or wards com-prising their district and supplied information as to the number of locals of the party, the names and addresses of the sec etaries or members at large within their respective districts. It is safe to say can-didates will appear in districts manned in 1904, and in-new territory in Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, and West Virginia.

It is too early to estimate upon the re-sults from the "Day Wage Fund". Ala-bams, Massachusetts, New York, and Wisconsin did not circulate the lists supplied for this purpose, on the grounds that it would interfere with state lists then in circulation. The New York State Committee, however, recommended to the locals that make generous contributions direct t

speakers will be distributed nationally as Hows: May Beals, Tennessee and Ken tucky: Geo. E. Bigelow, Iowa and Ohio; Joseph M. Caldwell, Kentucky: Isaac Cowen, North Dakota and Montana; Sol Pennsylvania and New York; J. Fitts. West Virginia; Geo. H. Goebel, Isconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana: Gertrude Breslau Hunt, Indiana W. A. Jacobs, Indiana and Michigan: Cameron King, Jr., Nevada and Michigan; Cam-eron King, Jr., Nevada and Idaho; A. M. Lewis and Lena M. Lewis, Colorado and Idaho; Guy E. Miller, Colorado; J. B. Os-borne, South Carolina and Georgia; A. M. Stirton, Obio and Michigan; Parasi; A. M. Stirton, Ohio and Michigan; Ernest Unter-mann, Florida; M. W. Wilkins, Maine, New Hampshire, and New York; John M. Work raska and Colorado.

Nebraska and Colorado.

It is proposed that a sufficient quantity of the leastet by Franklin H. Wentworth on the congressional campaign be distributed either free or at a nominal price in each congressional district, which would require probably an edition of a million and a half to three million, expense estinted at \$2,250 to \$4,500.

Comrades Kerr and Simons, the special committee appointed to sasist the National Secretary, met Aug. 18, and reviewed the general outlines of the campaign, deciding to await arrival of Comrade Wentworth's ript before acting upon and to issue a special appeal for funds to all trades and labor organizations. Comrades Simons and Patterson, appoint:

ed to act with National Secretary Barne to request all locals to ascertain which local papers will accept campaign news and to inform the national office. Several special articles on Socialist campaign meth are arranged for and other plans are under

A meeting of the N. E. C. is not propos on account of expense, but it is suggested that if one is held it should be during August, before the campaign actually

NATIONAL AGITATION FUND. Contributions from June 30 to Aug.

Wm. N. Bennett, Darrington, Wash., \$1. Mother Jones, collected afield, \$30: Local Evapsville, Ind., \$2.35; Fred Freeland, Phil-Bpsburg, Kans., 15c.; John Sailer, McSouth, Brasurg, Rans., 19c.; John Saller, McSouth, Rans., \$1: A. Melssner, Grand Rapids, Mich., Dc.; John Burkhardt, Uneless Bay, Wash., 20c.; A. Johnson, Gillette, Fis., 10c.; A Comrade, Chicago, Ill., \$100: Eugene and Theodore Debs, \$10; Chas. M. Cohen. Washington, D. C., \$2: J. B. Gay, Columbus, Tex., \$1: Walter Williams, Columbus, Tex., \$1; Watter Williams, Gratelala, Central America, \$10; L. K., Brooklyn, N. Y., \$5; Mrs. Hannah Sinte, Daleville, Pa., 25c.; W. H. Gladding, Mil-wankee, Wis., \$1; Local Washington,

\$10; A. R. Van Glison, Arthur, Tex., \$1.23. ONE DAY WAGE FUND. Contributions from June 30 to Aug.

D. C., \$3; Branch No. 1, Trenton, N. J.,

Tork. \$25; Illinois, \$42.55; Vermont, \$10.05; Washington, \$5.65; Indians, 24.55; Utab, \$1.85; Missouri, \$5.35; Minnesota, \$28.54; Bouth Dakota, \$23.35; Kansas, 31.56; Ne-Bouth Datords, \$23.30; Kansas, 31.56; Nebraska, \$10.80; Colorado, \$40.35; Massachusetta, \$3.32; Iowa, \$20.62; Local Baltimore, Md., \$21.25; R. H. Payne, Ronnoke, Va., 80c.; Local Albuquerque, N. Mex., 55.75; lotal, \$308.65.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS. Dates of National Organizers and

May Benis: Aug. 26, White Bluff, Tenn Aug. 27-28, Dickson; Aug. 20-3), Center-ville; Aug. 31, Sept. 1, Nashville. George E. Bigelow: Iowa, under direction

J. M. Caldwell: Aug. 20-27, Newport, Ky.; Aug. 29-20, Covington.

John Collins: New York, under direc-

tion of State Committee.

Igaac Cowen: Montana, under direction of State Committee.

of State Committee.

Sol Fieldman: Pennsylv nia, under direction of State Committee.

J. L. Fitts: West Virginia, under direction of State Committee.

J. L. Fitts: West Virginia, under direction of State Committee.

George H. Geebel: Till Aug. 31. Wiscontin, under direction of State Committee.

W. A. Jacols: Aug. 26-27, Linton, Ind.: Aug. 28-29. Idloomfield: Aug. 30, Switz City; Aug. 31, Sept. 1. Chandler.

Lena Morrow Lewis: Montana, under direction of State Committee.

Arthur Morrow Lewis: Aug. 26, Kansas City, Mo.: Aug. 27-22, Manhattan, Kans.: Aug. 29, Clay Center; Sept. 1. Denver, Colo.

Brooklyn and New York City, under direction of Local New York.

John F. Williams: Aug. 22-23, Carthage,
Mo.: Aug. 24-30, Monett: Aug. 31, Spring-field; Sept. 1, Willow Springs.

M. W. Wilkins: Maine, under direction of State Committee.

of State Committee

GENERAL NOTES.

Italian Comrades and sympathizers are requested to send to "La Sebtinel la Socialista," No. 307 7th street, Calumet. Mich., for sample copies.

In order to assist in the dissemination of Socialist articles and campaign news, each local is requested to appoint a committee and ascertain if any local paper will publish copy or part of copy supplied them each week in cirular form. Detailed information on this subject should reach the National

Socialists moving into the state of Maryland should remember they will never have the opportunity to vote in that state, no matter how long they reside there, unless they declare to the clerk of the court their intention of becoming a citizen. One year from the late of such registration, they are entitled to vote.

In organized states, the one day wage lists should be returned to the State Secretary. Stub "A." of each list, indicating its location, is on file to the National Office. The custodians of lists out after Sept. 1st, will be addressed on the subject of their disposition. The purpose is to keep a de tailed and correct record of the fund, and each list that was issued.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.

Open-air meetings in Philadelphia: Sunday, Aug. 26-North Plaza, City Hall.

Monday, Aug. 27-Broad and South. Sol Fieldman: Broad and Columbia, E. C. Leighton, Chas. Sehl: Fortieth and Lancaster, Sam Sadler, E. J. Higgins; Third and Fitzwater, Jewish speakers. Tuesday, Aug. 28-Broad and Fairmoun

wm. Fletcher, Jos. Cohen; Twenty-eighth and Wharton, J. J. McKelvey, W. R. Cas-sile; Midvale and Ridge, Sol Fieldman.

Wednesday, Aug. 29-Third and Gaskill, wish speakers; Girard and Warnock, Jewish speakers; Girard and Warnock, Simon Knebel, D. Dollsheck; Twenty-third and Columbia, Sol Fieldman,

Thursday, Aug. 30-Germantown and Chelten, Sol Fieldman; Twenty-third and South, Sam Sadler, Jos. Cohen. Friday, Aug. 31-Germantown and Dia

nond, R. Nicholson, Martin McCue: Front and Dauphin, Sol Fieldman; Kensington and Cleardeld, D. Dollsbeck, Jos. Cohen; Thirty-third and York, Sam Sadler W. R. Noon meeting-Headquarters of striking

printers. Sol Fieldman Saturday, Sept. 1-Fifth and Carpenter, Jewish speakers; Germantown and Lehigh,

D. Dolsheck, Thomas J. Lewis: Kensing Germantown and Bristol, E. C. Leighton. E. J. Higgins; Forty-second and Lancaster, Wm. Fletcher, W. R. Cassile; Main and Cotton, Max Stadlen, Geo. Cohen: Frankford and Girard, John P. Clark, Beau Farrel, Is. Levitsky; Frankford and Unity, J. Whitehend, H. Fisher, Jos. Cohen; Twentieth and Federal, Sam Sadler, Mar-tin McCue: Passyunk and Moore, Wm. Pierson, J. Jelinek, H. Russel; Kensington and Cumberland, J. J. McKelvey, Frank

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The County Committee will meet at headquarters Aug. 26, 2:30 p. m. Delegates are requested to be more regular in attendance.

Eugene V. Debs will speak in Carnegle Hall, Allegheny, Wednesday, Sept. 26. Admission 15 cents.

The campaign handbook is now ready for distribution.

Nomination papers must be filed not later than Sept. 1, or they will not be accepted. Comrades who are delaying in this work are running the risk of the party not having a full ticket in the field this year.

The right to hold street meetings in Wilkinsburg has been won.

Get tickets for the excursion to New Castle in advance. Over the P. & L. E. 85 cents.

Open-air meetings in Allegheny County are as follows:

Monday, Aug. 27—Allegheny, Federal and Diamond streets. Local speakers. Beaver and Washington avenues. Meng and Wilson. Pittsburg. Twelfth and Carson streets. Haute (re-el.); National Committeeson. Pittsburg. Twelfth and Carson streets. Fred L. Schwartz. Wilkinsburg, South and Woods streets. Wanhope and Adams.

Tuesday, Aug. 28—Homestead, Eighth avenue and Ann street. Connors and

avenue and Ann street. Connors and Wise. Allecheny, Federal and South Diamond streets. Local speakers.
Wednesday, Aug. 20—Braddock, Sixth and Braddock avenues. Holmes and Wright. Allegheny, Federal and South Diamond streets. Local speakers.
Thursday, Aug. 30—Pittsburg. Homewood and Kelly streets. Wanhope and Connors. Allegheny, Federal and South Diamond streets. Local speakers.
Friday, Aug. 31—Allegheny, Preble and Hanover avenues. Wilson and Schwartz: Prospect and Braebee streets. Bohemian speakers. Pittsburg, Clark and Townsend streets. Jewish speakers.
Saturday, Sept. 1—Wilmerding. Holmes

streets. Jewish speakers.
Saturday, Sept. 1—Wilmerding. Holmer and Wright. Carnegie, Second street and Fourth avenue. Fred L. Schwartz. Sharps-burg, Ninth and Main streets. Wanhope burg, Ninth and Main efreets. Wanhope and Rees. Duquesne, Grant avenue. Marshall and Wilson. McKeesport, Fifth and Wainut. Cooney and Meng. Pittsburg, Second avenue and Vespusius street. Kennuedy and Connors.

Sunday, Sept. 2—Allegheny, headquar-

ters. W. J. Wright

New Jersey.

The regular meeting of the Union County Committee was held Aug. 10. Comrade E. Breisford presided. following new delegates were seated: A. Bretschneider, A. Cramer, L. Kistner, R. Steingass, and C. Voll, Br. 1; Ch. Roff, Br. 2; F. G. Cassens, The George H. Geebel: Till Aug. 31. Wiscon in, moder direction of State Committee.

W. A. Jacolas: Aug. 25-29. Inton, Ind.; aug. 25-29. Inton, Ind.; aug. 25-29. Intonment of State Committee.

W. A. Jacolas: Aug. 30. Switz City; Aug. 30. Switz City; Aug. 31. Sept. 1. Chandler.

Lena Morrow Lewis: Montana, under direction of State Committee.

Arthur Moorow Lewis: Montana, under direction of State Committee.

Arthur Moorow Lewis: Aug. 26. Kansas City, Mo.; Aug. 27. Manhattan, Kans.; Aug. 29. Clay Center; Sept. 1. Denver, Colo.

Guy E. Miller: New York, under direction of State Committee.

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Guy E. Miller, Cl. H. Pierce and local of State Committee.

And Geo. Bulckerood, Br. 3; A. Newmarck, Br. 3; A. Newmarck, Br. 3; A. Newmarck, Br. 3; A. Newmarck, Br. 4; K. and & F. Mates and B. Vacha, Br. 5; F. Engel, K. Kuell and G. Wegmann, First Av. P. H. Donahue. Free Paulitisch.

Sept. 1.

Guy E. Miller reports very succession of late. He addressed large audiences in Salamanca, Diean, Limestone, Wellsville, Hornellsville, and Twenty-sight be sent; the engage of late. He addressed large audiences in Salamanca, Diean, Limestone, Wellsville, Hornellsville, and Twenty-sight be sent; the engage ment of Dan A. White as a speaker had been cancelled and John W. Sight be sent; the engage ment of Dan A. White as a speaker had been cancelled and John W. Sight be sent; the engage ment of Dan A. White as a speaker had been cancelled and John W. Sight be sent; the engage ment of Dan A. White as a speaker had been cancelled and John W. Sight be sent; the conventions; with few exceptions nounifications had been made in all districts outdoor meetings are well attricts ou and Geo. Bulckerood, Br. 3: A. New-

comrades were speakers. Ella Reeve Bloor and J. Wanhope are engaged for one week each in September. A ratification meeting will be held in the latter part of October. County and city conventions will be held Aug. 24, at 605 Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth to nominate a full city and county ticket. Picnic committee reported net proceeds were about \$150; full report will be rendered next meeting. The reports of five branches out of eight show 139 good standing members and 28 in arrears. Fifty dollars was voted to the campaign committee and \$5 to the State Committee, the latter to be used in unorganized counties. The First Ward branch will hold a picuic on Labor Day at Kraus' Grove, Magie avenue, Lorraine. Total receipts, \$243.11; total expenses, \$119.17; cash on hand, \$123.49.

Local Perth .. mboy is being reorganized and comrades report good progress owing to the large industrial pop-

The picuic committee of Local Hudson County held a largely attended meeting on Aug. 12, and elected subcommittees. The next meeting is on Sunday, Aug. 26, 10 a. m., at headquarters, 875 Central avenue, Jersey

Massachusetts.

The annual mass meeting of the So cialists of Plymouth County is to be held at Mayflower Grove, on the line of the Brockton and Plymouth Electric Sunday afternoon, Aug. Franklin H. Wentworth is to be the speaker. Following the speaking there will be an hour's concert by the Whitman band. Cars leave Whitman depot for Mayflower Grove at 1:30, 2, and 2.30 p. m. Comrade Wentworth speaks at 2:45 sharp.

The Dorchester Socialist Club held its regular weekly meeting at its headquarters Aug. 16. In addition to the regular business it was voted to call a special meeting on Sunday, Aug. 26, at Gibson Hall, corner of Adams and Gibson streets, 8 p. m., to make nominations for legal state offices covered by Wards 16, 17, 20, 21, 23 and 24 Comrade Hall again drew attention of the Massachusetts Clubs to the success of the Globe automobile contest in his behalf for the good of the Dorchester Club; and as some more side prizes can be won all comrades should hustle to secure votes for him.

lows. Nominations for congress have been nade as follows: Second District Michael T. Kennedy, Davenport; Third District, Christ Sorenson, Waterloo Eighth District, S. D. Mercer, Lenox Seventh District convention will be held at Des Moines, Aug. 28.

H. G. Street, Mystic, has been nominated for Representative of Appanoose County, and M. L. Newland, Persia, for the same office in Harrison County County tickets are in the field in Harison, Linn, and Appanoose County.

John M. Work. Des Moines, will de iver the Labor Day address at Lehigh. The Socialist candidate for governor, John E. Shank, Sloux City, will speak as follows: Aug. 26, Sidney: Aug. 27, Hamburg: Aug. 28, Shenandoah: Aug. 20, Clarinda; Aug. 30, Nodaway; Aug. 31, Creston; Sept. 1, Greeenfield; Aug.

2. Creston. Geo. E. Bigelow will speak as folows: Aug. 25. Waterloo: Aug. 26. Cedar Falls; Aug. 27, Gladbrook; Aug. 29, Tama; Aug. 30, Cambridge; Aug. 31, Colins; Sept. 1, Colo; Sept. 2, 3

Harry M. McKee's dates are: Aug. 25, 26, New Hampton; Aug. 27, Decorah; Aug. 28, Cresco; Aug. 29, North McGregor: Aug. 30, 31, Dubuque: Sept

Fifty thousand state platforms have already been distributed in Iowa, and the total amount promises to reach half a million.

Indiana.

The officers elected by referendum are: State Chairman, John W. Kelly, Marion (re-el.); State Secretary, S. M Revnolds, Terre Haute (re-el.): State Treasurer, Theodore Debs, Terre Haute Oneal, Terre Haute. The new state constitution was also adopted and the headquarters remain at Terre Haute.

Here and There,

During the last two weeks of this fall's campaign, the Socialists of Chicago will issue the "Chicago Dally Socialist", an evening newspaper, with two Sunday morning editions. The daily will be eight pages and the Sunday issue twelve pages. Subscription by mail 25 cents in advance. Address, Louis Dalgaard, Manager, 163 Randolph street, Room 4, Chicago, Ill.

National Organizer Goebel's dates in Wisconsin are: Aug. 25, New Glarus; 26, Monticello: 27, Wyocena; 28, Portage; 29, Belleville; 30, La Crosse; 31, Eau Claire.

New York State.

Local New Rochelle will hold its third annual picnic on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 26. at Latkan Grove. There will be a game of baseball setween "The Scouts" and the "West Sides," Dancing, athletic games, and a select vaelety of other entertainment which will keep the picnickers busy.

Local Yonkers will hold meetings as follows: Saturday, Aug. 25, Fred. Paulitsch; Monday, Aug. 27, James M. Reilly; Monday, Sept. 3 (Labor Day), James F. Carey; Friday, Sept. 14, John Nic. P. Geiger will speak in Roches

paign. In Limestone he addressed the largest meeting ever held in that town by any political party. As a result a local with 22 members was organized

Comrade Vander Porten has addressed several large meetings in Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Albany, tervilet, Palmer, Glens Falls and Sandy Hill. In Hudson he held the first meeting ever held by our party and he had an audience of about 500 persons. Several names of sympathizers were secured and a local may be or ganized shortly. In Poughkeepsie, where there is no organization, his open air meeting was one of the largest ever held there. The Evening "Enterprise" commented editorially on Vander Porten's meeting, concluding as follows: "We don't know how h made out, but we were struck with the intelligent attention that his audience gave him, and the manner in which his address was received and listened to, convinced the ordinary observer that the average workingman in this city has ability to discriminate between the sound and unsound, and that they are entirely competent to form their own opinions on politics or any other question, and know exactly what course they should adopt to subserve their best and highest interests." In Albany Vander Porten spoke to 500 persons and the comrades there are beginning to get new inspiration and work harder to build up the organiza

Dates for speakers for August and September are:

Guy E. Miller: Aug. 23, Oswego; Aug. 24, Ithaca; Aug. 25, Geneva; Aug. 27, Seneca Falls; Aug. 28, Au burn; Aug. 20, Syracuse; Aug. 30, Fulton; ug. 31, Oswego.

Chas. Vander Porten: Aug. 23 Frankfort; Aug. 24, Utica; Aug. 25, Rome; Aug. 27, Watertown; Aug. 28, Oswego; Aug. 29, Fulton; Aug. 30, Syracuse: Aug. 31. Lyons; Sept. 1. Palmyra; Sept. 2, 3, Rochester; Sept. 4. Middleport: Sept. 5, Lockport; Sept. 6. Ningara Falls; Sept. 7, No. Tonawanda; Sept. 8, 9, Buffalo; Sept. 10, Gowanda: Sept. 11, 12, Dunkirk; Sept. 13. Brocton: Sept. 14, Westfield; Sept. 15, 16, Jamestown: Sept. 17, Randolph: Sent 15 Salamanca: Sent. 19, Oleon: Sept. 20, Bolivar; Sept. 21, Cuba; Sept. 22, 23, Wellsville; Sept. 24, Hornellsville: Sept. 25, Addison; Sept. 26, Corn ing, Sept. 27, Ehnira; Sept. 29, Ithaca

Sept. 30. Oct. 1, Binghamton. John Collins: Aug. 20 to 31, Roches ter, under direction of Local Roches ter; Sept. 1, Watertown; Sept. 3, Utica; Sept. 4, Rome; Sept. 5, Herkimer Sept. 6. Little Falls; Sept. 7. Johns town; Sept. 8, Gloversville; Sept. 9 Schenectady: Sept. 10, Troy; Sept. 11 Albany; Sept. 12, Newburgh; Sept. 13 Peekskill: Sept. 14, Yonkers: Sept. 15 New Rochelle.

Jas. F. Carey: Sept. 3, 4. Yonkers; Sept. 5. New Rochelle; Sept. 6. Newburgh; Sept. 7, Albany; Sept. 8, Troy Sept. 10, Glens Falls; Sept. 11, Ticonderago: Sept. 12, Schenectady; Sept. 13. Gloversville; Sept. 14. Utlen; Sept 15. Watertown: Sept. 17. Rome; Sept. 18, Onelda; Sept. 19, Syracuse; Sept. 20, Auburn; Sept. 21, Ithaca; Sept. 22 Geneva; Sept. 24. Rochester; Sept. 25 Buffalo: Sept. 26, Dunkirk; Sept. 27, Salamanca; Sept. 28. Limestone; Sept. 29. Olean; Oct. 1. Wellsville: Oct. 2. Corning: Oct. 3, Binghamton; Oct. 4

The State Quorum held a meeting of Aug. 21, at which much business per taining to the campaign was transacted. Full report will appear in The Worker next week.

New York City.

The great ratification meeting of Lo al New York will be held in Coope Union, Saturday, Sept. 15. Twenty-five thousand announcements are being pritned for distribution and can be

had at the Organizer's office. A package party and dance will b given by the Socialist Literary Society Saturday, Aug. 25, 8:30 p. m., at its beadquarters 237 East Broadway Comrades and sympathizers are invited to attend, as the proceeds will be sed to carry on a vigorous campaign on the East Side.

The City Executive met Aug. 20 at 66 E. Fourth street. Comrade Oppenheimer presided. Eight applications for membership were referred to the General Committee. The Second Agiation District reported no meeting ow ing to lack of quorum; a special meet-ing called for next Wednesday; 10th A. D. holding outdoor meetings twice a week; 12th A. D. had not yet started meetings; 14th A. D. trying to organize sale of literature; many copies of The Worker sold thru the efforts of an individual member. Yorkville reported a meeting last Saturday: Comrade Ramin elected Recording Secretary Comrade Kussnow Treasurer, and Comraides Lipp and Schapiro Auditing Committee; will hold ratification meeting on Oct 6 in Labor Temple; the matter of marching thru the streets before the meeting has been referred to the districts; suggested that a leaflet be issued embodying Comrade Stokes' letter and the answer of the Independence League, with suitable comment. Harlem reported good outdoor meetings at One Hundred and wenty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets; the Agitation District is now fully organized; suggested the preparation of good literature for free distribution. The First, West Side, and Bronx Districts were not repre sented. The Organizer reported on the

about \$650, including \$300 from Comade Stokes and Mrs. Stokes; the card index is now nearly completed; some leadets will be submitted by the end of the week. Upten Sinclair and Joseph Medill Patterson have declined to speak at ratification meeting in Cooper Union: organizer recommends Comrades Chase, Strebel, Stokes, Wanhope Brown, Pentecost, and Hillquit; presented financial statement for June and July. Voted that unless the literature promised for this week is ready the article which appeared in The Worker analyzing the letter of the Independence League shall be printed for distribution during the campaign; also that a new edition of the Hanford pamphlet on the Moyer and Haywood matter with an addition in regard to present conditions be ordered for the same purpose. The question of a German leaflet was laid over. A committee of three, composed of the Organizer, Comrades Raphael and Gill were appointed to examine the new uniform system of bookkeeping. The new form of transfer cards was approved and the Oganizer directed to notify financial secretaries to send him each month list of transfers and changes in address. The Organizer was authorized to procure resignation blanks to be executed by candidates; also to print 25,000 announcements of ratification meeting. The Organizer also reported that he received word from the National Secretary that August Palm, the most prominent member of the party in Sweden, is to be here on Aug. 26, 27, and 28 with request that we arrange a meeting for him; the Swedish comrades have arranged such meeting to take place at Teutonia Hall, 158 Third avenue. The collection of standing motions of the General Committee for the past two years into a Rule-Book, such motions to have the full force and effect of by-laws, unless rescinded, was recommended.

A picule for the benefit of The Worker and the "Volkszeltung" will be held on Senday, Sept. 2, at Sulzer's Westchester Park. Comrades should make no other engagements for that day. Tickets, costing 10 cents, can be had at the office and party headqurters.

The outing of the Bronx branches at Pelham Bay Park, Baychester, takes place Sunday, Aug. 26. This will be essentially a social affair, gotten up for the comrades to have a good time No tickets are necessary and the only expense will be for refreshments. The comrades will gather under the trees below the athletic field, where tables and lunches will be provided. To reach the park, take the Third avenue 'L" or trolley to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street, then the trolley to Van Nest station, then the train to Baychester. If possible, comrades should meet at the W. E. A. clubhouse. 3500 Third avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and

The General Committee will meet on Saturday, Aug. 25, at the New York Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, immediately after the adjournment of the county convention. The election of officers, committees, and other important business will come up before this meeting and the delegates are requested to be there on time.

The lectures of the West Side Agita tion Committee will start about Sept. 8. Some noted speakers have been engaged for the Wednesday and Sunday night courses. The W. S. A. C. intends to run a symposium of politi cal thought, to commence about six weeks before election day.

PRINTERS' SOCIALIST LEAGUE. The Printers' Socialist League will meet at the Rand School of Social Science, 112 West Nineteenth street. on Sunday, Aug. 26, at 2:30 p. m. It is to be hoped that all printer comrades will attend this meeting, as the previous meeting, owing to a misunderstanding in regard to, the mailing of the notices, was not well attended Good propaganda work can be done in the printing trades in this way, and all Socialist printers should be on hand. The initiation fee is \$1 and no dues

SWEDISH SPEAKER. August Palm, the famous Swedish Socialist orator, will lecture on "Socialism" at Teutonia Asembly Rooms 158 Third avenue, near Sixteenth street, on Tuesday, Aug. 28, 8 p. m.

Brooklyn.

SWEDISH SPEAKER.

August Palm, the Swedish Socialist rator, will lecture on "Socialism" at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday, Aug. 25, 8 p. m.

Glendale, L. I. SWEDISH SPEAKER.

August Palm, the Swedish Socialist orator, will speak at Schmidt's Woods, Myrtle avenue, Glendale, Sunday, Aug. 26, 2 p. m.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open-air meetings will be held by Local New York, Socialist Party, as follows:

FRIDAY, AVG. 24.

10th A. D.-N. E. repret Tenth St. and Second Av. Jos. C. Lipes. William Kerlin (English), Ludwig Lore (German).

18th A. D.-S. W. corner Seventy-fourth St. and First Av. S. Goldbarth, Tim Murphy.

20th A. D.—N. E. corner Eighty-second
St. and First Av. H. Havidon, Abe Panzer, John C. Chase.

22d A. D.—N. E. corner Eighty-fifth St.
and First Av. P. H. Douahue, Fred Paul-

dred and Sixty-ninth St. and Boston Road). A. B. Demilt, Sam Edelstein. MONDAY, AUG. 28.

A. D.-N. W. corner Hudson and toon Sts. Henry Harris, Josefus Chant Lipes. Mth A. D.-N. W. corner Thirty afth St. and Tenth Av. P. H. Donahue, Tim Murphy.
15th A. D.-N. E. corner Sixty-seventh
St. and Amsterdam Av. Wm. Mendelson. St. and Amsterdam Av. Wm. Mendelson. Clinton H. Pierce. 31st A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty fifth St. and Lenox Av. Edw F. Cassidy, John C. Chase.

TUESDAY, AUG. 29. 2d A. D. (East Side)—N. W. corner Fourth St. and Second Av. Alfred W. Law-son, John C. Chase. 5th A. D.—S. W. corner Fifteenth St. and Fighth Av. John Mullin, Clinton H. Pierce.
6th A. D.—S. F. corner Fifth St. and
Avenue B. I. Phillips, Thos. J. Lewis.
Sth A. D.—N. W. corner Orchard and
Grand Sts. Wm. Mendelson, N. S. Reich-Grand Sts. Wm. Mendelson, A. S. Reich-23d A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundrel and Forty-sixth St. and Amsterdam Av. Fred Paulitsch, Tim Murphy. 26th A. D.—S. E. corner One Hundred and Fourth St. and Madison Av. Abe Pan-zer, Josefus Chant Lipes.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30. 11th A. D.-N. W. corner Forty-eighth t. and Tenta Av. Tim Murphy, John C. 14th A. D.-N. E. corner Thirty-eighth St. and Third Av. Mark Pelser, P. H. Donahue.

Bith A. D.-S. W. corner Ninety-eighth
St. and Ainsterdam Av. Afred W. Lawson.
Sam Edelstein.

21st A. D.-N. E. corner One Hundred
and Twenty-seventh St. and Seventh Av.
Clinton H. Pierce-Henry Harris.

28th A. D.-N. W. corner One Hundred
and Fifteenth St. and Third Av. William
McOdelson, Warren Atkinson.

THURSDAY, AUG. 31. A. D.-N. W. corner Fifty-fourth Alb. Abrahams.

16th A. D.—S. F. corner Fifty-fourth St.
and Third Av. Clinton H. Pierce, J. Fox.

27th A. D.—N. W. corner Thirty-eighth
St. and Broadway. H. R. Kearns, I. Phil-31st A. D.—One Hundred and Fifteenth St. and Fifth Av. Tim Murphy, Edw. F. Cassidy. FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

A. D. N. W. corner Twenty-fifth St. Fighth Av. P. H. Donahue, Jas. G. and Fighth Av.
Kanely.
10th A. D.-N. E. corner Tenth St. and
Second Av., Thos. J. Lewis, Fred. Paul-20th A. D.—S. E. corner Eightleth St. I Second Av. Clinten H. Pierce, S. Gold orth.

22d A. D.—S. E. corner Eightvaixth St.

23d A. J.—S. E. corner Eightvaixth St.

23d Av. Tim Murphy, I. Phillips.

23d A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred

23d Sixth St. and Madison Av. H. Havi
23d Madison Av. H. Havi
23d Madison Av. H. Havi-

SATURDAY, SEPT. 1. 6th A. D. S. W. corner Fourth St. and venue C. Clinton H. Plerce, Sam Edel Lith A. D. (colored meeting) - S. E. corner Stylieth St. and Amsterdam Av. Thos. Sixileth St. and Amaterdam Av. Thos. Potter, Frank Fleres.

30th A. D.—One Hundred and Twenty-fith St. betweed Lexington and Third Av. Thos. J. Lewise A. E. Demitt.

31st A. L.—W. Sorner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. I. Phillips, Warren Atkinson.

12d A. R.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Taldriw-eighth St. and Willis Av. Wm. Mallix, Algerian Lec.

32dh A. D.—S. E. corner One Hundred and Sixty-fith St. and Third Av. John Mullin, H. Havidon.

Kings County. FRIDAY, AUG. 24.

21st A. D.-Cook and Morrill Sts. I Goldberg, Nathan Abel. SATURDAY, AUG. 25.

7th A. D.—Prospect and Third Av. Edward Dawson, George L. Glefer.
18th A. D.—Thirty-ninth St. and Fort Hamilton Av. Alexander Fraser, William A. Schmidt. 5th and 23d A. D .- Fulton St. and Sars toga Av. H. A. Crygler, William Macken

12th A. D .- Seventh Av. and Fourteenth Geo. M. Marr. F. L. Lachermacher. 4th A. D .- Bedford and Myrtle Avs. J. C. Lipes, Joseph A. Well. 20th A. D .- Wyckoff and Greene Ava.

Mark Pelser, others. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29. 13th A. D .- Grand and Leonard Sts. B.

Wolff, N. S. Reichenthal. THURSDAY, AUG. 30.

3d A. D.-Van Brunt and Pioneer Sta V. A. Schmidt, F. L. Luchermacher. SENATE AGITATION DISTRICTS.

Officers and members will take notice of the new apportionment of the various agi-ation districts, as the same are now ar-anged in Senatorial Districts. Each Senof District coupriss one separate actia, on division, as follows:
Third Senatorial Division, comprising the t. 2d, 3d A. D. Fourth. comprising the 4th, 5th, 6th

Fifth, comprising the 7th, 8th, 9th A. D. Sixth, comprising the 19th, 11th, 12th Seventh, comprising the 13th, 14th, 15th Eighth, comprising the 16th, 17th, 18th Ninth, comprising the 19th, 20th, 21st

A. D.

Each Assembly District organization shall elect three delegates to their Genstorial Division, and notify the county organizer of the same. The county organizer will call a meeting of the new agritation divisions at which a division organizer is elected, the division organizer is elected, the division organizer is elected, the division organizer takes charge of the agitation of his respective division as directed by the Division Agitation Committee. He is a member of the County Executive Committee and reports all doings to the same, and perform other duties as provided by the local constitution.

Reperts of the primaries held on Friday, Aug. 13, must be returned to the County Organizer at once, in order to permit the making up of the lists for the various nomination conventions.

FRED SCHAEFER, Organizer,

NEW YORK COUNTY CONVENTION

Pursuant to the resolution adopted by the county convention, at its meeting of May 13, 1906, a meeting of said convention is hereby called for Saturday, Aug. 25, at 8 pp. m., at the New York Labor Temple. 243-247 E. Eighty-fourth street, for the purpose of nominating various judicial can-diciates to be voted for at the next ensuing election and transact such other business as may properly come before it.

JOHN C. CHASE, Chairman.

EDWARD MEYER, Secretary.

The very rich are singularly barron

of talent. So are the very poor. The social extremes meet on a common level of in-

tellectual sterility,-Brishane, (Aus.) Work-

135th street. Purchase subscription postal cards for our German weekly,

> the Vorwaerts. 8oc. for yearlies-4oc. for semiyearlies.

In quantities of not less than

most deliberate points have been settled thanks to the determination of the projetariat. The Austrian proje-

tariat has in fact again shown it is the only section of the population, in that much divided land, which has any sense for other than merely sectional and racial advantages and privileges, or any feeling for the country as a whole. Thus when the Italian bourgeois deputies tried recently to endanger the whole project, thru obstruc tion, in their own interests, the Italian workers threatened them with the general strike and they promptly gave up bstruction.

!!ATTENTION!!

Following is a list of paniphlets JUST THE KIND YOU WANT, and especially adapted to district street meetings. Consult the list and con-

vince yourself: ince yourself:

MERRIE ENGLAND. A plain exposiion of Socialism, what it is and what it
not. Price, 10c.; one dozen, 85c.; 190 coples, \$6. WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS. A call to the inconverted. A letter delivered for the Fabian Society, Bydiney Webb, LL, B. Price, 5c., one dozen, 45c.; 190

IL.B. Price, Sc.; cue dozen, 45c.; 100 copies, S3.

MAN AND MACHINE. An eloquent arraigament of the present social system. By R. 9. Ingersoil. With What Has the Church Done for Labor? A stinging arraignment. By L. W. Rogers. Also, Private Business a Public Trest. By Prot. Albion W. Small, Chiego University, Price, Sc.; one lozen, 45c.; 100 copies \$2.

HOW TO TEACH SOCIALISM. Personalities and technicalities should be avoided. A paper read to the Manchester and District Falsan Society. Fy R. J. Derfel. Price, Sc.; one dozen, 45c.; 100 copies, \$3.

THE SOCIALIST CATECHISM. By J. L. Jovnes. Division of toli capitalist system. surplus-value, methods of extortion, machines and their use, distribution of wealth, theories of profit, inadequate objections, gluts and their results, revolution. 80,009 sold. Frice, 5c.; one dozen, 45c.; 100 copies, \$5.

THE INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION. First

THE INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION. First chapter from Principles of Scientific Sociat-ism. By Rev. Chas. H. Vail. Price, 5c.; one dozen 45c.; 100 copies, \$3.

THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO. By Carl Marx and Frederick Engels. 10c.; 5 copies for \$1.25; 100, \$5. THE RELIGION OF CAPITAL. By Paul Lafargue. 10c.; 1) copies for 60c.; 100, \$5. CLERICAL CAPITAL. By Rev. Father McGrady. 10c.; 10 copies for 60c.; 100, \$5.

McGrady, 10c.; 10 copies for 60c.; 100, \$2.

THE CAPITALIST CLASS. By Karl Kautsky, 5c.; 25 copies for 75c.; 100, \$2.

THE PROLETARIAT. By Karl Kautsky, 5c.; 25 copies for 75c.; 100, \$2.

A DEBATE ON THE TACTICS OF THE S. T. & L. A. TOWARD TRADE UNIONS, 5c.; 25 copies for 75c.; 100, \$2.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALISTS TOWARD THE TRADE UNIONS, By N. I. Stone. 5c.; 25 copies for 60c.; 100, \$2.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM FROM UTIOPIA TO SCIENCE. By F. Engels, 5c.; 25 copies for 75c.; 100, \$2.

LANDR POLITIES AND SOCIALIST LABOR POLITICS AND SOCIALIST POLITICS, By Algernon Lee, 3c; 5) cop-les for Sc; 100, \$150.

WHY WORKINGMEN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS. By H. Gaylord Wilshire. 2c.; 50 copies for 75c.; 100, \$1.25.

SOCIALISTS. By H. Gaylord Wilshire. 75c.; 50 copies for 75c.; 100, \$1.25.

SOCIALIST WIEW OF WATERFURY STRIKE. Real Race Sulcide. The Incentive. 5c.; 100 copies for 75c.

SHALL THE UNIONS GO INTO POLITICS; 5y John Spargo. 3c.; 10 copies, 25c.; 100 copies, \$1.25.

HEARSTISM. Ah analysis of government ownership. By J. B. Osborne. 10c.; 4 copies for 25c.; 100, \$5.50.

PACKINGTOWN. By A. M. Simons.

PACKINGTOWN By A. M. Simons. 5c.; 25 copies, 75c.; 10 ocopies, 82.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE BEEF TRUST? Leaflet, 10 copies, 5c.; 100, 25c.; 1000, 82.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 15 Spruce St. . . New York.

Comrades, take notice. Comrade

Laing has accommodations for any

comrade; room, board, home comforts;

moderate; convenient location; 624 E.

MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT IS A PERFECT GENTLEMAN.

"Our constant aim is to do justice to every man, and to treat each man as by his own actions he shows that he deserves to be treated. We favor the organization of labor as we favor the organization of capital, but on condition that organized labor and organized capital alike act in a spirit of justice and fair dealing, and with due regard to both the letter and the spirit of the

So declares President Roosevelt in campaign letter to Congressman Watson of Rushville, Ind. Repeatedly in the past Mr. Roosevelt has given evidence to which this is only added proof that he is a perfect gentleman.

Truth and a Tax Assessor.

On March 21, 1898, Mr. Roosevelt made affidavit that he was a resident of Washington, D. C. This affidavit was made when he was confronted with the tax assessor, and its purpose was to avoid the payment of taxes which would have been exacted had he been a resident of New York. But Mr. Roosevelt is a perfect gentlemanthat is to say, he is not a common per-

Later in 1898 Mr. Roosevelt wished to become a candidate for Governor of New York, but the constitution of the state provides that the governor must have been a resident of the state for the five years next preceding his term in office. Mr. Roosevelt, however, cared nothing for his affidavit of March 21 that he was not a resident of the state. He simply employed a smart lawyer to get him out of the contradiction-and served as governor, regardless of his affidavit that he was not a resident of New York. It is worth noting that the lawyer he employed was the Hon. Elihu Root.

Boss Tweed's Lawyer.

It should also be remembered that Elihu Root was the leading counsel for Hoss Tweed one of the hirzest thieves that ever flourished under the old regime. Boss Tweed, however, probably not the greatest criminal that Root ever defended All of this shows clearly that Mr. Roosevelt is a perfect gentleman. He is not a common

Now comes Mr. Roosevelt and declares that his "aim is to do justice to every man," and that he favors "the organization of labor and the organization of capital, but on condition that organized labor and organized capital alike act in a spirit of justice and fair dealing, and with due regard both to the letter and the spirit of the law."

WISCONSIN UNIONISTS

ON COMPERS' POLITICS.

In a communication to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor regarding its call to the unions to take "independent political action," a joint meeting of the Executive Board of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor and a Committee of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, said, among other things

"In Wisconsin thus far, all the can didates elected by the bona-fide political labor movement-the Social-Democratic party-have proven absolutely loyal to the cause of labor, in other words, true to the party platform, which contains all that a progressive union man can hope for at the present

"Union men with paid-up cards, exways the preference of candidacy in this party, and where such are not obtainable, men have been selected who have proven true to the political and economic interests of the wage-

"Despite the fact, that the document you send conveys the impression that your Executive Council intends to foster individualism instead of partyism ir politics, we entertain the hope that you recognize the various class interests in society. Let us point to one undisputable fact:

"During campaigns the candidates of the possessing and employing class-es, when bidding for the votes of the wage-workers, appear to be in a race to outdo each other in their promises to serve all the people, but when the political smoke has drifted away and the candidates-elect assemble in the legislature, we do not find the same scramble to serve all the people! With rare exceptions, we have found them all against us.

"Then, what have we experienced? Simply this, that when a legislature is to order, or, maybe, long before that time, the legislators are divided on lines of class interest, minus the working class, who are left outdoors to hope in vain."

GROWTH OF AUSTRIAN UNIONS.

The figures for 1905 show that since Austria has increased from 32 to 47. and the number of "local" unions from 1273 to 2964. On the other hand the "district" unions show a decrease from 266 to 100. The total number of organizations has therefore increased from 1571 in 1901 to 3111 in 1905. During the same period the total member-ship has risen from 119,050 to 323,099. MARK CERTAIN ARTICLES OF THE WORKER WITH BLUE PENCIL BEFORE DISTRIBUTING THEM.

Perfect gentleman that he is, how does Mr. Roosevelt show that his "eim is to do justice to every man?"

Moyer and Haywood.

Has his voice been heard in an effort to do justice to Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone or St. John? Has it been his aim to-see that the Constitution of the United States was enforced, and that these men had a speedy and a fair

He has done nothing of the kind, but he has talked about labor leaders who tried to "stir up a foul class feeline", while at the same time, instead of trying to "do justice to every man" he has done all that he possibly could do to see that the foul capitalist class of this country do as they peased with the class who do the country's work and produce its wealth.

Perfect gentleman that he is, Mr. Roosevelt declares that he favors organized labor and organized capital. With due honor for the position he occupies, but not for its present occupant, Mr. Roosevelt does nothing of

Can't Fight on Both Sides.

No sane man can favor organized labor and organized capital. The men who form organized labor and the men who own organized capital are at war with each other. A man cannot be on both sides of the conflict. He must favor and support one side or the other

Mr. Roosevelt has in the past, does now, and no doubt will continue to

support the side of organized capital. If any one doubts this, he has only to look to the state of Colorado. There Mr. Roosevelt has seen the men who composed organized labor subject to every abuse known to the foulest despotism the world has ever seen. Men were imprisoned, shot, starved, bull-penned, deported, and outraged. The men subject to those outrages had committed no crimes, they had violated no law. The men who committed the outrages knew no law and indulged in all manner of crime

Justice to Every Man.

Perfect gentleman that he is, did Mr. Roosevelt "aim to do justice to

every man" in Colorado? He knew the facts. His own Commissioner of Labor, Carroll D. Wright -nnother perfect gentleman-in an official report showed that "organized capital" in Colorado had stopped short of no infam; in its efforts to exploit organized labor.

Perfect gentleman that he is, President Roosevelt did nothing.

A perfect gentleman is a man who is not a common thief, who is not a common liar, who is not a common scoundrel. There is, however, nothing to prevent a perfect gentleman from being an uncommon thief, an unconmon liar or an uncommon scoundrel.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt o. the following contributions for the campaign

New York. Chas. Benghoff, List 140, 81; Joseph Blinder, List 187, 85c. Karl Bott-gen, List 220, 6.55; John J. Cohn, List 315, \$2: Henry Kraske, List 343, \$1.25; P. de Ross, List 377, \$5.75; E. J. Dutton, List 414, \$1; Sam Figes on account List 423, \$6.4); Miss Berth Freedman, List 529, \$2; Aug. Gabriel, List 563, \$8.50; Herma Langer, List 573, \$1.50; Frank Gordon, \$5 A. Groehlinger, List 657, \$6.75; M. H. Hearstone, List 740, \$1.50; John Helsenberger, List 760, \$1; Chas. Humbeutel, List 828, \$8; N. Hunt, List 833, \$7; Louis Jacobson, List 845, \$3.50; Abraham Kobryner, List 958, \$1. Thomas J. Lamplus, List 1036, \$2.30; Born Again, List 1000, \$1; Wm. Lenhoof, List 1072, \$1.20; Carl Martin, List 1184, \$1.50; Owen McPartland, List 1216, \$1; Robert Raphael, List 1466, \$2; Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Romm. List 1540 \$10: U U Schwartz, List 1686, \$2; M. Typermass, List 1905, \$2; Julius Valteich, List 1914, \$1; Latimer J. Wilson, List 2021, \$1; M. Wolf, List 2008, \$1.50; Geo. G. Block, List 2927, \$1; Fred Kuchne, List 296), \$10; Edward Renner, List 2974, \$3.80; W. R. Karl, Port chester, List 3042, \$3.35; John Schilds, Glen Cove, L. I., List 3316, \$2; H. Schefer, Poughkeepsie, List 3363, \$1,25; Edward Usher, Sandy Hill, List 3378, \$1; Lewis and Henry Lunt, Randallsville, List 3450, \$1; cash contributions: H. G., per E. Ramm. \$2; Surplus Beer, Local 375, Bro. of C. & J., \$1; Club Mahikasten, \$15; William Mailly, \$2: Cyrus D. Backus, Washington D. C., \$2: Chas. T. Sweet. South Glens Falls, \$1: International Association of Maunists. Lodge 402, 810; Sam Proschansky List 1449, 50c. total for the week, \$152.95; previously acknowledged, \$517.95; total to date, \$671.90.

"FREE SPEECH" IN AMERICA

We glory in the constitutional rights of "free speech", but when we take into consideration the fact, that men identified with the labor movement are arrested nightly upon the streets of our cities for daring to enjoy this constitutional right, we are forced to admit that the constitution is a weak document before the frenzied wrath of a corporation sheriff or a chief of police who is mortgaged to the capitalist interests. The sheriff of a county or a chief of police is supposed to be "the servant of the peocple", but the citizen who boasts of sovereignty and constitutional rights, must call upon these 'servants' and obtain a "permit". Liberty in America cursed by capitalism is a phantom that deludes no sane, in telligent workingman. We are beginning to learn that, without economic liberty, there is no liberty,-Miners'

PUTS IT UP TO GOMPERS.

Maine Socialist Aaks Why He Opposes Only Union Man in the Field.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug." 18 .- The public generally is aware of the fact that President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor in pursuance of a plan adopted by the Executive Council without consulting the affiliat ed unions, has come into the Second Congressional District of this state for the alleged purpose of defeating the Republican candidate, Mr. Littlefield, on the ground that he is an enemy of

In this district there is a candidate in the field who is a workingman and a union member, nominated by workingmen and clearly pledged to support Labor's demands. This is Walter Pickering, candidate of the Socialist Party.

Does President Gompers support this candidate, the only union man in the field? Not a bit of it. He is giving his aid to Mr. McGillicuddy, candidate of the Republican party's Democratic does not owe his nomination to workingmen, and whose political organization is not pledged to any of Labor's demands, but has by its record shown itself utterly opposed to them.

Horace S. Hobbs, an active Socialist of this city, has addressed to President Gompers the following open letter, to which, as yet, no answer has been

Comrade Hobbs' Letter.

"Dear Sir: As you are coming to the Second district for the purpose of defeating Mr. Littlefield, and of securing the election, as you say in your circulars, 'of tried, honest, sincere un ion men with the unblemished union card in their possession, to Congress and the state Legislatures,' will you kindly inform the public in your address at Rockland and elsewhere what union Mr. McGillicuddy belongs to? Has he a union card in his possession?

"Is it not the expressed policy of your organization that all candidates for office shall be questioned as to their standing on 'Labor's bill of grievances'? If you ask the three candidates for Congress in the Socond district where they stand upon these labor problems, which one of the three candidates now running for Congress in the Second district has a paid-up due card in his possession? Is it not true that Walter Pickering of Auburn is a member of organized labor with a paid-up union card in his possession? Should not the union men of this district vote for a union man?

Searching Questions.

"Is it not true that Messrs. Little field and McGillicuddy both supported the 10-hour law in this state? Can you tell where either of these gentlemen stand upon any other question of labor? Is it not true that Candidate Pickering is the only one of the three who stands squarely and honestly for every demand of the Federation of Labor?

"If you are sincere and honest yourself, Mr. Gompers, and your demands are sincere and honest, there is only one thing for you to do, and that is to advise the union men of the Second district to vote for Walter Pickering.— Respectfully, "H. S. HOBBS."

WHERE IS ORCHARD?

"The Socialist" of Caldwell, Idaho, is authority for the statement that the prison authorities have admitted to several visitors at the penitentiary that Orchard, the star witness and confessor against Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, is no longer in prison. Two workmen of Caldwell are the last witnesses to the fact that they have the words of certain guards that this contempt for law and legal procedure that has characterized the hirelings of the Mine Owners' Association from the start. No one need be surprised if they claim absolute proprietorship over our prisons and prisoners as they do over our legislators, governors, and courts. They are it .-- Montana News.

EIGHT HOURS, BUT-

The new state law in Maryland fixing eight hours a day as the maximum for telegraph operators employed by the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads in that state has become effective. The public will be surprised to learn that the railways will observe the law. But there's a reason. They have reduced wages \$2.50 to \$10 a month. The Pennsylvania, for instance, intends to employ three operators where two were here tofore deemed sufficient, and to divide the pay of the two among the three now required wherever this can be done without injury to the service. Can you beat 'em?-New York Unionist,

GERMAN LABOR DISPUTES.

The number of labor disputes which occurred in Germany during 1905 showed a marked increase on the preceding year, and reached a higher point than in any year since 1899, when the statistics were first compiled by the Imperial Statistical Office. The number of disputes which came to an end during the year was 2657, of which 2403 were strikes and 254 lockouts, as compared with 1990 in 1904, 1444 in 1903, 1106 in 1902 and 1091 in 1901. Thus the increase in 1905 as compared with 1904 was 667, or 33.5 per cent.

DID YOU ASK YOUR FRIEND TO-DAY TO SUBSCRIEE TO THE WORKER?

INTELLECTUAL PROSTITUTES.

The robber classes are buying up all the strong writers who are willing to prostitute their mentality to the support of the present robber system When the millionaire murderers of Colorado wanted to fasten the crime of the Independence explosion the Western Federation of Miners, they sent for Walter Wellman to go to Colorado and write a series of letters to the pro-slavery press laying the Colorado crimes upon the Federation. Wellman knew that he lied in every sentence of his writt-up of the affairs in that state, but he was willing to lie and prostitute his mental powers for money.

At the present time Alfred Henry Lewis is another mental prostitute who is willing to lie for pay. He is now writing a series of articles boosting Roosevelt for another term. He tells the people what wonderful things Roosevelt has done, how he has fought the trust glants, and ends every sentence with appeals to the people to insist that Roosevelt shall stand for a third term as President.

There is not a more pliant tool of the robber classes on earth to-day than Roosevelt. He has made a great splurge about the trusts, probably with knowledge and consent. The trusts know that it is necessary to do something to fool the people again, and so the various fake laws have been enacted, not one of which will in any manner interfere with the robbing process. None of these laws will be of any benefit to labor or enable the toller to get a job without begging for it. They are enacted for the sole purpose of fooiing the people into th that Roosevelt is the friend of the workers.

Every outrage perpetrated upon the tollers since Roosevelt has been President, has had his hearty approval and the perpetrators have been rewarded by Roosevelt with office and emolu ments. He looked on while 500 American citizens were dragged from their homes at night and deported from their state without the least shadow of law or authority, and their families left to starve. He has appointed to office some of the vilest criminals of the country, and made a man member of his Cabinet who confessed that he had violated the interstate law every day for ten years. He is the sworn enemy of union labor, having destroyed every vestige of unionism in the government service and has made the government printing office an open

In the pretended "reform" laws passed by the late session of Congress at Roosevelt's suggestion, every provision of the law will be for the benefit of the trusts and will in no way help the people to ward off robbery and opsion. In the meat inspection law the government pays enough every year to build the finest kind of sant tary packing houses to kill and pack all the meat of the country. This is gracious gift of the people's money of three millions per year to the beef trust, and yet some people actually be lieve that the law was enacted for the people. The same is true with the rate bill

Every provision's for the further enrichment of the railways, and not a ingle provision that will in any way curb the greed of the rallway trust or make charges reasonable. The clause giving the federal courts the right of review absolutely abrogates any benefit that might otherwise have accrued to the people. No shipper, unless he be a millionaire, could afford to institute proceedings to regulate rates, and then it would take a lifetime to carry the case through the various courts The railways got all they wanted in the law, namely, the right to review for their tools whose seats bought for them upon the federal Every man appointed to the bench. federal bench in the past twenty years has been so appointed at the dictates is true. If this is true, it constitutes of the corporations. These men are an act in thoro keeping with the utter there to serve their masters, and the people need look for no relief, from

A good specimen of these corpora tion tools is given in ex-Senator Quarles of Washington. This villain was repudiated by the overwhelming condemnation of the people of his own state, and, immediately after be is appointed by Roosevelt to the Circuit Court of the same state, there to have in his hands the lives, liberty and property of the same men and women who had set upon him the seal of their condemnation. And this is "Teddy, the Trust Buster." What a h—I of a defender the people have in the White House.

About the choicest claim, however, of Mr. Lewis, is that Roosevelt was boosted into the White House "against black-leg money." For whom was the half-million of insurance money stolen from the widows and orphans of the great life insurance companies? Every dollar of it spent for Roosevelt's election. If he was not elected by "black flag" money, then no President ever was.

The Interstate Commerce law for merly had imprisonment as one of the penalties of its violation. When evidence began to be produced of the fla-grant violation of this law by the railways, at the head of whom was Paul Morton, a member of the Cabinet, Steve Elkins introduced a bill repealing the imprisonment clause. The bill passed both houses of Congress and ROOSEVELT SIGNED IT. Rebating is the most dastardly of crimes. It is the crime by which Rockefeller has made his millions, from the sweat and blood of the people, and Roosevelt de liberately conspired to repeal the only penalty for this crime which the robbers care a fig for.-Deadwood Lan-

GOOD OUTLOOK IN VERMONT.

Socialists Expect Increase Spite of "Safe and Sane" Opposition.

State Secretary Shelley reports that the political situation in Vermont was never more favorable to the Socialist Party. The Republican and fusion candidaes are engaged in vilification and mudslinging and, as one Socialist has aptly put it: "If what the old parties are saying about each other's candidates is true, then they ought to oe ashamed of their candidates, and if it's not true, then the candidates ought to be ashamed of their parties

Timothy Sullivan, a union granite cutter of Bellows Falls, is the Socialist Party candidate for governor.

Breaking Ground.

The Socialist Party is placing candi dates in the field for the state legislature, where they have never been be-Among these places are Bellows Falls, Brattleboro, Putney, Springfield, Proctorsville, Barre, Graniteville, and Readsboro. Putney will have a strong candidate in A. J. Ayer and Bellows Falls will have John Lynch, both ac tive union men.

An increase in the vote thruout the state is looked for. Two years ago the Socialist Party polled 700 votes and many estimate that this vote will be trebled on Sept. 4. The state or ganization is greatly hampered by lack of funds and speakers, and State Sec retary Shelley will be glad to get the names and addresses of sympathizers who want literature to distribute or who might contribute to the campaign fund. Address, J. W. Shelley, Putney,

The "Safe and Sane"

Labor Leaders at Work At the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor on Aug. 15. the opponents of Socialism concentrated their forces and won on a test vote As previously reported in The Worker. retary Ironside of the State Feder ation in his report to the convention scored Messrs. Clement and Proctor, the gubernatorial candidates of the old parties, as enemies of the working class and recommended the support of Timothy Sullivan, the Socialist candi date, as the only union workingman in the field. The conservative leaders attacked this on the old ground of "no politics in the union" and mus tered a majority to strike out the pas sage. They also carried a resolution endorsing the action of the Rutland Trades and Labor Council in refusing to print in the "Union Signal," a labor organ, a communication from the Bel lows Falls Central Labor Union sup porting the Socialist ticket.

The capitalists are well pleased with this action, which proves the State Federation to be a "safe" organization from the bosses' point of view, Among the rank and file of the affillated un ions, however, its chief effect is to de stroy confidence in the old leaders and attract attention to the subject of So cialism.

HOW MUCH LONGER?

(From the International Socialist Review, Did you hear the bables crying-Crying for the want of bread Did you hear the women sighing For the plenteous days long dead? Bitter, bitter, are the tear drops

That the hungry children shed,— And they strike our hearts like lead! Did you see the workmen tramping Past the fast-locked fact'ry door, While the yellow sun rays, slanting, Glide along the dusty floor?

Heavy, heavy, are their footsteps, Heavy are their hearts and sore: Must they tramp forever more? How much longer, O ye rulers, Can you let the children cry?

How much longer, O ve masters Will you hear the women sigh? Must we watch the workers die? -Geo. E. Winkler.

KPAFFT SPEAKS TO LITHOGRAPHERS.

Comrade Krafft spoke at 66 East Fourth street Sunday morning. He gave a comprehensive exposition of the class struggle and principally dwelt upon the attitude of the capitalistic press towards organized labor in times of strike. The press is one of the strongest weapons of the capitalists, he said, and yet daily the workingmen bring millions of pennies to thes papers. On Printing House Square stand nightly newspaper edifices erect-ed by the pennies of the laboring class, but around the corner is a paper supported by only a few workingmen The working class will never emancipate itself until it learns to strengthen and wield its own weapon. May bis

SOCIALISTS SAY IT SHALL NOT BE PERMANENT. To me, at least, it would be enough to

on modern society as hardly an ad vance on slavery or seridom. If the per-pinnent condition of industry were to be that which we behold, that ninety per cent of the actual producers of wealth have no home that they can call their own beyond the end of the week; have no bit of soil, or so much as a room that belongs to them; have nothing of value of any kind except as much furniture as will go in a cart; have the precarious chance of weekly wages which barely suffice to keep them in health; are housed for the most part in places that no man thinks fit his house; are separated so narrow a margin from destitution at a month of bad trade, sickness, or unexpected loss brings them face to face wi hunger and pauperism. . . . This is the normal state of the average workman in town or country. Frederic Harrisch, Rep-resentative of Industrial Remuneration Conference, 1586.

YOUR "UNCLE JOE" CANNON IS A PERFECT GENTLEMAN.

jobs and have become the hunted by the jobs; in splte of large immigration from other lands, there is more work than workers in this country to-day." So said the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon,

the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, in a speech at Danville, Ill.

When he made that statement the Hon. Mr. Cannon showed himself to be a perfect gentleman-that is to say, he showed plainly that he was not a com-

mon thief. The Hell of No Work.

According to the figures of the United States Census for 1900-taken four years after the first election of Advance Agent of Prosperity McKinlev-6.468.964 ordinarily occupied per ons were out of work for one month in that year, and of that number 736. 286 were unemployed for more than seven months of that time.

These figures intelligent people have every reason to believe grossly under-estimated the number of the unemployed-for one reason, because they were collected and collated by men in the employ and confidence of Mr. Can non and his party, and in whose truthfulness there is every reason to believe as confidently as we do in that of "Uncle Joe."

As to just what number of people are out of work now, no unreliable figures of the Census Bureau are availa ble to show exactly, but when Mr Cannon declares that "laborers have ceased to hunt for jobs and have beevidence of his own witnesses that the statement is untrue, that he knows it to be untrue, and that, knowing it to be untrue, he made his untrue statement with intent to deceive others and benefit himself at their expense-that is to say, Mr. Cannon is not a common

What is that evidence of Mr. Cannon's mendacity? Let nim read in any capitalist pape about the calling of any strike of a

large body of workingmen. What is the first thing that meets his eye?

It is a statement that the employer can get all the men they want to fill the strikers' places.

Army of the Unemployed. Where do they get all the men they

vant? They get them from the Army of the inemployed, Mr. Cannon, and you know it.

Where does the army of the unem-

"Laborers have ceased to hunt for ployed come from, Mr. Cannon? Do you know? Certainly you know. You are not a fool, Mr. Cannon; you are not a common thief, Mr. Cannon; you are not a common liar. Mr. Cannon. You are a perfect gentleman.

You know that the army of the unemployed is produced by and is an absolutely essential and inevitable part of the system of producing wealth for profit.

"Laborers have ceased to hunt for iobs and have become the hunted by the jobs." So says Mr. Cannon.

First, that statement is false as applied by Mr. Cannon to general conditions in the United States at this time. Second, where laborers have hunted jobs successfully, what kind of jobs are they? If you really want to know the answer, you have only to consider the hundreds of thousands of children working for wages in the United States.

. Child Wage Labor.

Why are those children working for vages? For one of two reasons. Either because their natural supporters were unsuccessful in their "hunt for tobs" or those who found tobs did not receive a wage sufficient to support themselves and their families.

"There is more work than workers in this country to-day. What kind of work, Mr. Joseph Liar Cannon?

Female Wage Labor.

If you wish to know the answer, ook at the millions of women working for wages in the United States. Many of those women were driven to work for wages because the wages of their fathers, husbands, sons and brothers were insufficient to support a family. And you know it, Hon. Joseph G. Cannon-perfect gentleman that you are.

The Hell of Low Wages.

The people of the United Statesthose women and children, those men working for low wages—have paid you liberally these many years. And now you reward them by lying to them and ying about them.

It is a pity, Mr. Liar Cannon, that you, for the benefit both of yourself and your country, are not in a position to test in your own persons the truth of your statement that "laborers have ceased to hunt for jobs and have become the hunted by the jobs."

Were you in that position, and did your future depend upon the truth of that statement, it would be the Old Man's Home for yours, Mr. Cannon, and you know it-perfect gentleman and scoundrel that you are.

ABOUT PRINTERS.

The Socialist Printers' League of New York is an organization recently formed, and is in existence for the purpose of enlightening the members of the allied printing trades on the subject of Socialism, and not for the purpose of boosting some candidate for office. If the printers, and the workers generally, knew as much about Socialism as they think they do, there would not be so much misunder standing of the subject, nor such scoffing and jibing at Socialists and the purposes of the Socialist Party. The trouble is, most workingmen have acquired their understanding of Socialism from hostile sources, from sources and persons who have a purpose to serve in misrepresenting and misinterpreting it. If a man wanted to know something about a church he would naturally go to a clergyman for information, not to a professional blackcialism is don't go to the capitalist newspapers and magazines, don't want you to know; read Socialist literature, attend Socialist meetings, AND YOU WILL BECOME A socialist.

Why Hot Springs? Will we have to boil out the old-party politics in our union so as to have a healthy body in which to implant Socialism?

. . . When the printers lay down their shooting sticks and go out for an 8hour day the bosses bring into play the policemen's sticks and judges' gattling guns.

Talk about Anarchists. The great est organization of anarchists in America is the Teapot. They all vote the Democratic and Republican tickets.

While the boss printers and the newspaper publishers are taking in the seashore, mountains or a trip to Europe, the typos are having their vaca tions also-the lay-off season is in full

All the class struggle the Socialists can dilate upon from now until the world shall end is nothing like as convincing as the gift of a few hundred dollars a year to a foreman to keep down the pay roll.

In years past we have had our "old party" printing trades leagues; and now we have the Socialist Printers' League. A sign of the times—that's all! The Socialist Printers' League is not for sale either.

In the olden days, history tells us, printers were swords. We are not in formed as to what they were used for. Nowadays the bosses have the swords, and they have the guns and bayonets and policemen's clubs, and the injunc-

tion also; we know what THEY are

If it is to our interest to get short hours and big wages it is to the interest of the employing printer to work us long hours and pay small wages. They are all good members of political parties that place candidates in the field, but the working printers should not vote for them.

With the consolidation of O'Neil and Adams department stores one less big dvertisement is necessary. With the consolidation of a few more big stores which is inevitable) a few more ads will become unnecessary. When they have all consolidated (also inevitable) advertising will become unnecessary. What then? There is a great demand for harvest hands in Kansas.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

The "Saturday Evening Post" and "Ladies' Home Journal" issued by the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, are the product of labor, and should be dealt with ac-cordingly by trade unionists and their friends. The Curtis Company refused to concede the eight-hour day to its union printers.

The "Woman's Home Companion" and "Farm and Fireside", published by the Crowell Company, Springfield, O., are also the product of non-union labor.

All the Butterick publications are produced by non-union labor.

"McClure's Magazine", the "Cen-"McClure's Magazine", the "Cen-tury" "Bookman", "Smart Set", "St. Nicholas", "World's Work", "Black Cat", "Monthly Magazine", "Men and Women", the "Housekeeper" and "Lippincott's" are the product of nonunion labor.-Typographical Journal.

COMPENSED CAPITALISM

"Hundreds Lost Lives in Mines, But Hus dreds of Millions Worth of Coal Produc-ed," says a headline in a capitalist news-paper this week. This is capitalism con-densed in spirit and fact for busy readers. Montana News.

LABOR DAY PICNIC and Summernight's Festival under the auspices of the

Essex County Socialist Party MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3,

At FRAM PARK 16th Ave., and Plank Road Cars Pass the Park

Prize Bowling, Popular Games for Old and TICKETS IO CENTS.

Tickets will admit bearer to participate in a \$5 prize.

Music by Prof. Kurds's Orchestra