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VOL. XVI,-NO. 29.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 20, 1906.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

"AL" ADAMS, THE "POLICY KING."

False Morals Drawn from His Career by Preachers and Editors-The Dollars Me Got Out of His Policy Game Cleaner Than Many of Theirs.

The New York newspaper editors business profits. So do all "our best have recorded the career and death of "Al" Adams, the "policy king," and drawn their morals therefrom. All wealth, just like other robbers—in any agree that he was a very bad man. He got his "start" in the world of cap-italism by running and backing the game of policy. Except one other, policy is probably the lowest, meanest and most heartless game ever played in this world. It is a game at which those who are all but penniless can play, its backers taking bets of pen-nies and nickels as readily as those of dollars. For this reason it is the form of gambling which is most commonly indulged in by those who have not money enough to "sit in" at games of chance requiring more money. The principal reason that the managers of a policy game will take bets of such small amounts is that the odds against the players are such that they have next to no chance to win. Every cent put into the game by a player is almost as good as belonging to the backers of the swindle before the numbers

Just Like a Capitalist,

6 He Wanted It All. Great as were the odds in his favor when playing the game honestly, however, they were not enough for Adams. He was not satisfied to take what came to him in the way of the regular percentage of chances in his favor as against those of the players. No sooner had he got his "start" than, with the unerring instinct of a genu-ine capitalist on the scent of profits, he began to cheat and rob his victims By means of crooked drawings he so worked his swindle that his "patrons" were robbed of all their chances, and every penny that they bet against Adams was his absolutely except such amounts as he paid back to those whom he thought it wise to advertise as winners in order to keep in line the poor suckers be already had and

Now that he is dead—whether by murder or suicide is not known—our highly moral New York capitalist edi-tors write most feelingly about his in-famous busines of running a policy game, and sorrowfully expatiate on the wickednes of a man who grew rich on the pennies of widows as phans. All of which is quite right-as far as it goes. But it does not go

Same Old Widow.

True Adams got his "start"—his "original accumulation"—by robbing the widows and orphans and other people. But how about the spotles editors of our public press and their capitalist masters? Are not they engaged in the game of robbery to the last man of them? And do they stop their game when they come to the widow and the orphan?

The bulk of "Al" Adams' fortune of

some \$5,000,000 was made in "legiti-mate business." He was an "investor" in real estate and other things. To be sure, part of his real estate con-sisted of disorderly houses, but "our best people" rent to the tenant who will pay the highest price, and in that respect Adams was one of them, bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh, and and the members of the Holy Trinity Corporation are conspicuous members

Rent. Interest and Profit-

All Winnings and Stealings.

way that they can.

The money that "Al" Adams got out of his policy game was the cleanest money he had. Every dollar that he got out of policy players was an honest got from rentals.

Policy is an infamous game when honestly played. "Al" Adams did not even play it honestly. "Al" Adams obbed the widow and the orphan. But there was one crime which Adams the policy player, did not commit, and Adams, the business man and landlord, did commit.

No One Forced to Play.

As the backer of a policy game Adams never compelled any one to play against him. As the owner of a policy game Adams never had the aid of the police in robbing his victims. might bribe the police to let him alone, but he could not hire them to assist him in skinning his dupes.

People could play his game or not. as they saw fit. If they came to him and gave him their money, he could take it and keep it. But he could not and he did not drag them into his hell against their will. No one was forced to play his policy game. They could buck it or let it alone. As the owner of a policy shop "Al" Adams could not get a cent or a dollar from a man except with that man's consent.

All Forced to Pay Rent. So much for "Al" Adams the policy

How about "Al" Adams the land-

lord? Or any other landlord?

Somewhat different. There's no game of chance. There's simply a lead-pipe cinch. There is not a gambler in the world who would not like to be a landlord. There is not a gambler in the world who would not like to be a captain of industry. They not only have a game where those who chance to play have no chance to win, workingman may pass by the door of the gambler's hell. He need not enter. He cannot be forced to pay him tribute. But he cannot pass the landlord by until he has paid him from onetenth to one-quarter of his earnings. He cannot pass the factory door. He must knock, and God help him if he fail to obtain admission. Having entered he must give from one-third to two-thirds of his product to the owner of the factory for the privilege of obtaining a livelihood for himself.

Would You Be Respectable?-

Skin a Workingman. In feecing the workingman the capitalist and the landlord will have the help of all the police, all the armies and all the navies in the world. In fleecing the workingman the capitalist and landlord have the assistance of most of the clergymen, many of the ed-ftors and all the kings and presidents of all the nations of the earth.

"Al" Adams, the policy king, had an infamous calling. He robbed the widow and the orphan, and everyone else that he could rob. But the dollars that he got out of his policy game were the cleanest of all the eight mil-lions that he has left behind. They are not nearly as dirty as yours, Messra. Capitalist Editors. They are more honest than yours, Mr. Deacon Rockefeller. They are not as bloody "Al" Adams made money by specu-lation. He made money by getting in-terest on money. He made money thru

JERSEY POLICE STOP SOCIALIST MEETING.

Comrade Krafft and Urbansky Arrested and Released in Jersey City-

Anerchist Police Force. The police of Jersey City, N. J., were not satisfied to leave well enough alone. On Saturday, Oct. 13, they stopped an outdoor meeting of the So-cialist Party at Willow court and Newark avenue, where meetings have been held regularly for months. The speakers, Comrades Fred Krafft and F. Urbansky, were pulled off the stand af-ter they had declined to obey the offiwho ordered the meeting suspended and were led to the nearby po station. There the captain made a statement that complaint had been made about the holding of the meetings and therefore they could not go on there. He said there was no objection against the meeting being coned at the Five Corners, one block Hudson County, the Willow court loca-tion being less noisy, and another meetwill be held there next Saturday, at which a number of speakers will appear and the comrades should be on hand to protest against the highhanded method employed by the powers that be in Jersey City.

UNION INDORSES SOCIALIST PARTY.

Suspenders Makers' Union. Local 10. 342, A. F. of L., Are for Socialism.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1906. To the Editor of The Worker:—I am tructed to inform your paper that at the last regular meeting of the Sus-pender Makers' Union, Local 10,342, A. F. of L., the Socialist Party and all its city and state candidates were en-dorsed. We also contributed \$3 to the dorsed. We also contributed \$3 to the Colorado campaign fund to elect Haywood Governor of that state, and also contributed \$2 to Philadelphia for its local campaign.—Yours truly,
BENJAMIN KLEIN, Pres.

WILLIAM KLEIN, Sec.

REGISTER AND ENROL

In all election districts of the state of New York outside of New York City, one day still remains for regis tration-Saturday, Oct. 20. In cities or villages having a population of 5,000 or more the registration offices will be open from 8 a. m. till 9 p. m.; in Those who have not already registered should not miss this last opportunity. No one can vote who has not regis tered this year. Every Socialist, when registering, should also enrol for the Socialist Party,

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN EDITION OF THE

The next issue of The Worker, No. 30, will consist of eight pages. It will be especially adapted to campaign

No. 30 will be dated Oct. 27, but it will be off the press Oct. 25. It will be in the express and post office Oct. 25. That means that you will have eleven days before election to distribute it where it will do the most good. This special edition will contain no controversial matter.

No. 30 will show why every workingman should vote the Socialist ticket. No. 30 will show why every workingman should join the Socialist Party. No. 30 will expose capitalism. No. 30 will explain Socialism. No. 30 will have a powerful article about Colorado. No. 30 will be a paper no workingman can afford to be without.

The Oct. 27 (No. 30) WORKER will contain articles by

LUCIEN SANIAL. HUGH O. PENTECOST,

FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH, HENRY L. SLOBODIN, ERNEST D. HULL.

BEN HANFORD.

and other well-known Socialist writers.

Prices-Less than 100 copies, 1c, per copy; 100 copies, 75c.; 200 copies, \$1.20; 300 copies or more, per 100, 50c. Your branch should order from 500 to 1000 copies or more. Cash must accompany all orders. Order at once,

THE WORKER,

15 Spruce Street.

Central Federated Union in politics

did not go far this year? At last Sunday's meeting they decided not to in-

dorse any political party. Mr. Hearst not only was not endorsed, but he was

roundly denounced, and the denuncla-

tion was applauded. Delegate Hatch,

F. U., which had the formation of a

political party under consideration and

ning of its sessions nearly every mem-ber of the committee would have en-

dorsed Hearst, but that at its last

meeting such an endorsement would

have had no chance whatever. Hatch

took up the lists of candidates for As-

sembly, Senate and Congress presented

by the trade unions, and declared that

every one of these union men was

united forces of the Independence

League and Tammany Hall, and their

places filled by lawyers, manufactur-

Hatch, "that by applying to Mr. Hearst, the head of the ticket, we

should gain something in favor of or-

ganized labor. We were badly mistak-

en. In spite of all promises, in spite of all assertions of friendliness to la-

bor, nothing but defeat for us, nothing

but broken words and perfidy. The places of our union men were filled

with saloonkeepers and manufactur-

ers, the places of laborers with crooked

"We had been charged by you to

communicate only with independent parties. We could have obtained from

the Republicans as well as from Tam-

many as many places in Assembly and Senate as we wanted to, but we relied

in Hearst, the idol of the laborers, the

ideal of organized labor and we were

"We tried Mr. Hearst's managers,"

continued Hatch, "and thought that we

would be able at least to take the word

of the head of the ticket of the Inde-

pendence League, but from head to

foot we found no trace of honor as far

as any obligations to organized labor

were concerned. I want to tell Mr.

Hearst that this will be looked after.

He has made a grave mistake if he

thinks that the labor people can be

traded away like a herd of cattle. We

could have gone to the Republican or

Democratic party and got at least fif-

teen names on the ticket. We went

to the party supposed to represent the

is a ticket guaranteed to Murphy at

Buffalo. . I never had much use for Mr.

Murphy, but when I saw how he

felt that I could take off my hat to

him. At first I believed that Mr.

Hearst was a man of high ideals, who

was engaged in a fight against boss

ism inspired by his own sentiments.

Now I see the bad mistake I have

made. He said he was counted out

last year, but this year be is using the

to count him in. I do not believe,

pleasure this year of having to ask

for a recount. He will have about as

much show of being elected Governor

"There was one thing we knew, however," he said. "The workingmen

were supposed to be sold with the oth-

ers for a nomination—but the goods will not be delivered."

Read a Socialist paper. The Work-

as I have.

er, 50c., a year-

worked the Independence League I

The entire boal frame-up, in fact,

people and were handed out a lemon.

"We had been of the opinion," said

ers and politicians.

fooled.

chairman of the committee of the C.

New York City.

C. F. U. POLITICS. MACHINISTS FOR QUESTIONS FOR SOCIALIST PARTY.

Will Not Indorse Any Political Party This Year-Harrison, N. J., Lodge 156, Hearst Roundly De-I. A. M., Adopts Ringnounced. ing Resolutions. The experiment of the New York

The following declaration has been given out by the Machinists' Union of Harrison, N. J.: Whereas, The leading spirits of the

two old parties have shown their contempt of organized labor by insulting the committee sent by labor to ask for just laws in the interest of the workingmen of this country, and have killed in committee or in other ways passed by without acting upon them the following: The anti-injunction bill, dead in committee; the eight-hour bill. not acted upon; the letter carriers' bill, dead in committee; the bill to regulate the hours of trainmen, dead in committee; the bill to prevent convict made goods from competing with honest made goods, dead in committee: and.

Whereas, The National Administration has made the government printing office an open shop and has recommended Chinese labor on the Panama Canal: and.

Whereas, The administration has, when there was friction between labor and the master class, allowed the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance to arm and maintain an army of thugs, and in the case of the strike of the Western Federation of Miners in Colorado, furnished the arms and ammunition to drive American citizens from their homes and in some cases killed, as in the battle of Hunnville, law abiding citizens, for no other reason than that they were members of organized labor; and

Whereas, The Governors of Colo rado and Idaho have conspired with the paid assassins of the Mine Owners' Association to destroy the Western Federation of Aliners and set a precedent for the future destruction of all organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, members of the Harrison Lodge, No. 156, International Association of Machinists, call on all organized labor in this country, whatever craft, who believe in a fair day's work for a fair day's pay to help us protest against the action of the National Congress in defeating the labor measures demanded by us, and that we condemn the action of the national administration in making the government printing office an open shop, and the action of the Panama commission in their determination to secure Chinese labor on the canal; and

Resolved. That it is the sense of organized labor thruout the state of New Jersey to go to the polls as they go on strike for better conditions and in the opinion of this Machinists' Lodge there is no way to show our loyalty to unionism better than to cast our united ballots for our brother member, James Rixon, for Mayor of Harrison: and he it

Resolved, That we indorse the Socialist Party and its principles for the betterment of the working class thru-

weapon that he says counted him out The Emblem of the Socialist Party on the Ballot in the State of New Jerhowever, that Mr. Hearst will have the sey is the Globe and Clasped Hands.



REPUBLICAN MR. HUGHES.

If Elected Governor of New York, Would He Be as Good to Union Labor as McDonald of Colorado and Gooding of Idaho-They Are Both Good Republicans.

While the honorable and distinguished Charles E. Hughes is going around making speeches to such as will come to hear him, we would like to suggest a few topics for his eloquent atten-

Will Mr. Hughes make a speech about the Western Federation of Miners and its members who were deported from the state of Colorado under the administration of that grand old patriot and Republican, Governor Penbody?

Will Mr. Hughes make a speech about that grand old patriot and Republican, Governor Gooding of Idaho, who kidnapped Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone from the state of Colorado. and who is to-day doing his best to murder those men?

Will Mr. Hughes make a speech about that grand old patriot and Republican, Governor McDonald of Colorado, who aided and abetted the Governor of Idaho in his infamous work against organized labor, and who stole the office which he now disgraces?

Will Mr. Hughes make a speech about the Mine Owners' Association? Will Mr. Hughes make a speech about the Citizens' Alliance?

Will Mr. Hughes please make a speech about the use of the state constabulary to kill striking miners in Pennsylvania, and will he tell the workingmen of New York state how he stands on the question of the eighthour day. Chinese labor, the injunction in labor disputes, the union label, prison labor, female labor, child labor, wage slave labor, sweatshops, tene-ment houses-will Mr. Hughes please make a speech about some few things of importance to labor?

It might not help him to talk on these subjects-particularly if he told his real opinions. But really he ought to do something else than roast Hearst. Does Mr. Hughes believe in the open shop?

Does Mr. Hughes believe in trade unions?

Does Mr. Hughes believe in "capitalism, large or small?"

Does Mr. Hughes believe in wage

slavery? Or is Mr. Hughes simply the same

old Republican confidence men before election, doing or saying anything to get the "labor vote," and ready to do anything to thwart labor's legitimate ambitions after election?

No need to answer, Mr. Hughes. You are a friend of all the captains of industry, and all intelligent work-

You are a friend of the enemies of labor, therefore you are an enemy of labor, and all intelligent workingmen know it.

Would Mr. Hughes be the same kind of a Governor of New York that Mc-Donald is of Colorado and Gooding is of Idaho? Only a fool would doubt it.

"CRIPPLE CREEK SOCIALIST." The law and order anarchists of

Cripple Creek have been bull-penning and deporting Socialists and trade unionists for some years and now comes along the "Cripple Creek Socialist" a He circulates about 3,000 copies weekly during the campaign.

Your local cannot afford to go with-Read advertisement on first page.

WORKER SOCIALIST PARTY OF NEW YORK MAKING A GRAND CAMPAIGN.

John C. Chase, Candidate for Governor, with Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Have Record-Breaking Meetings-Sol Fieldman, John W. Brown and M. W. Wilkins Doing Splendid Work.

unprecedented enthusiasm, large col- candidate. What does the Democratic lections where admission is free, and party offer thru Mr. Hearst? What unusual activity by the Socialists in does Mr. Hearst propose to do to all places so far visited by our com- again make this a government of the rades. The capitalist newspapers continue to give much attention to them. In many places the papers were compelled to take notice of our activity and stop their policy of ignoring us. The press notices sent out by the State Committee were used by all the newspapers, and the comrades did their utmost to get out as large an audience ns possible. Considerable literature was sold at these meetings and large quantities of campaign leaflets were distributed. The entire tour came out as satisfactory as could be expected, and the comrades are continuing to strain all efforts to make the remaining meetings even greater successes.

The audiences are mainly made-up of workingmen eager to listen to the message of the Socialist Party and in many instances large numbers of ladies were present.

The local comrades are very san-guine in their estimations of the Socialist vote, and judging from the reports received it would appear that the Hearst movement has helped our movement up-state.

Details of the Tour. The meeting in Glens Falls on Oct. was held in Keefe's Hall, which was crowded to the limit.

On Oct 9 they spoke in Johnstown in the Opera House, which was crowded to the doors, altho an admission fee of ten cents was charged. The audience numbered about 1,000, which is a remarkable showing considering the size of the town and the various attrac tions calculated to draw away the audience from our meeting. Here again our comrades met with a good reception, their speeches being listened to with undivided attention, and next day the whole town was talking about it.

On Oct. 10, Odd Fellows' Temple in Gloversville was filled to overflowing. every available seat being taken and

standing room at a premium.
On Oct. 11, in Utica, they had one of the largest meetings ever held by the Socialists. Unfortunately the weather was so unpleasant as to make impossible a larger audience. Nevertheless, in spite of the wind and rain, the comrades were very well pleased with the results. The Utica 'Daily Press' gave a three column report of the meeting, from which we take the following about the address of Mrs. Stokes:

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes.

"Mrs. Stokes was the last speaker. She is a modest appearing little woman, unpretentious in dress and in manner, but, like her husband, earnest and evidently thoroly sincere.

"This is not the largest audience we have had, she said, but I would rather speak to 300 men from the Socialist platform than to speak to 3,000 or 30,000 from the platform of either of the old parties, because the Socialist Party stands for the abolition of the of the many for the salvation of the few, and for the establishment of the new system, that means the salvation of the many and the damnation of none. We have often heard from political platforms of the great prosper ity of our country. I will admit that We are, as a nation, a very prosperous

"All the more is it a pity that we have 70,000,000 or so of people who produce wealth for the remainder to ive on in idleness. I need not go intodetall as to the poverty and degradation of workers and the extravagance of those who live on the work of the producers.

\$5,000 Poodle Dogs.

"Last year I read as many as ten times or more of women and men buying poodle dogs at \$5,000 each. They would not spend so much meney in such a way if they were forced to earn themselves. If you did not give

existence of the laboring man who With the weather getting mider Comwhistie and rushes to a day's work of | In many of the places visited and eight hours or more and then back to where had weather prevented large his home, tired out? You have no inectings he made up by distributing chance to grow and learn. We hear a great deal about life, liberty and the hereafter are mostly includes and he pursuit of happiness. The Socialist will receive the enthusiastic welcome long enough and that he would like to eatch up with it. What are the great | ITALIANS PROPOSE CO OPERATION. paintes offering as a remedy for the slavery of the workingmon?

Old Party Offerings.

"The Republican party has always sumers League. It is the pheen the party of vested rights. It has model the organization after out a bundle of our special edition of the working class. The Republican countries, Any Itanian courtains in-The Worker-No. 30, out next week party afters this great working class terested in the matter should address what? Nothing. On the other hand | Comrade Barbera as above.

The general feature of the Chase- you have Mr. Hearst, the Democratic Stokes meetings is large attendance. candidate, the Independence League people? His claim is that he will bust the trusts'. He will make it impossible, he says, for the great industries to remain highly organized. He says this reform must result in every man getting a chance, an opportunity to do business on a smaller scale. He tells you: 'Never mind; you are being robbed; but wait until the big corporations are brought back to the old. less highly organized condition; then ten or so out of a hundred will get a chance to do business and rob the others on a small scale. It will be so small that it will not be noticed'. You. as laboring people, ought to stand to-gether for the abolition of this system. which fosters slavery, robs people of half their earnings and prevents the higher development of character."

In Rome on the 12th the hall was filled and many were turned away.

An Out-Door Meeting. On October 13 our comrades addressed their first outdoor meeting in Oneida. Our local there is in a very, precarious financial condition and the comrades could not see their way clear to hire'a hall. Our comrades agreed to speak outdoors. The weather was milder than had been anticipated and a large crowd gathered in the public square to listen. The audience was

applause. On the 14th and 15th they were to speak in Watertown, where the local comrades made extensive preparations for one of the largest meetings ever held there. No report reached us up to the time of going to press, but we feel confident that they met with the same enthusiastic reception as in all

made up mainly of non-Socialists, but

the speakers were often interrupted by

of their previous meetings. M. W. Wilkins.

Comrade Wilkins is having good meetings in all the places addressed by him. He spoke to a large audience at an out-door meeting in Albany. In Troy he had an audience of over 400, and in Lansingburgh he spoke for two hours, and had a splendid meeting in Cohoes. Oct. 5 he spoke in Mechanicsville, and a collection of \$4.58 was taken up at the meeting. A coterie of local politicians were on hand trying to break up the meeting but they retreated as soon as they had a glimpse of Comrade Wilkins, who can give as gument. The workingmen present were more than, pleased with the speech. Oct. 6 he spoke in Saratoga Springs, where, with the assistance of Alex. Trope of Brooklyn, he organized a local. His meetings in Schuylers-ville, Ticonderoga and Plattsburgh were equally successful.

Sol Fieldman.

Comrade Sol Fieldman continues to hold the same record-breaking meetings up-state as he has been used to in the city of New York. Wherever Fieldman goes he is be make a great hit as he has the reputation of holding the largest audiences of any other speaker. He met with the same success in unorganized small places as he did in large towns. His powerful voice and remarkable delivery make him an excellent agitator. In Cortland he had a grand meeting at which he was tackled by a professor of political economy and a clergyman. Needless to say, they will study up before they tackle another Socialist speaker. He also had fine meetings in Ithaca and Geneva. He has working the last seven days in Rochester with great success, and the comrades there are highly pleased with his

John W Brown

services.

Comrade John W. Brown has held good meetings on his present tour. The first few meetings were out-doors and suce was not as large as was expected. them the money they would not use it | The first four were in unerganized terroolishly. "How much of life is there in the and listened earryly to his remarks, rises early at the horrible sound of the I rade Brown will have large crowds,

Comrade Official Barbara, 25 Jones street, New York, is making an effort sumers' League. It is the jurpose to

The Worker.

IN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WHEKLY

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communications should be written ink and on one side of the paper; s should not be abbreviated; every lethould bear the writer's name and ad; and matter should be put in as few as possible, consistently with clear Communications which do not competit these requirements are likely to scenaried. Bejeeved manuscripts will returned unless stamps are enclosed.

not be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

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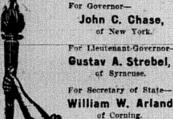
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THE SOCIALIST VOTE.



New York State Ticket



John C. Chase, of New York. For Lieutenant Governor-

For Secretary of State-William W. Arland.

State Treasurer-William W. Passage of Brooklyn.

For Attorney-General-Henry L. Slobodin,

For State Comptroller-John O'Rourke,

Russell R Hunt of Schenectady.

"UNDER ADVISEMENT"

The Supreme Court of the United States has taken the briefs and heard the arguments of the attorneys on both sides of the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case. The judges have not yet rendered a decision; they have taken the matter "under advisement". It is to be recalled that there is nothgards the constitution, the law, the facts, or the evidence of the facts. Everything about it is perfectly clear, Certain powerful empiralist interests. the persons controlling which are known of all men who have knowledge and understanding, to have violated all laws and constitutional guarantees of the union workingmen who are clitzens of the states of Colorado and Idaho, gained control of the executive and indicial nowers in those states and used those powers to kidner three men in the Centennial state, take them to Idaho, and there they have been kept in prison ever since, and for months they have been denied a trial and have been dealed their freedom on bail. Those three men were kidnapped because they were union men, and because the capitalist interests of Colorado and Idaho desired to destroy the union of which they were officials. They are kept in jail because those capitalist interests lease on ball. They are deuted the the constitution because the benc-

The Supreme Court of the United States was "unable" to hear this case some months ago. The Supreme call the amention of workingmen to | Socialism on behalf of the Liberals,

the fact that the Supreme Court is not | and Keir Hardie, ably seconded by the Supreme Being. It may at times be necessary to go to the Supreme Court and "pray" for relief. But as Mr. Dooley has well said, "The Supreme Court watches the ejection returns."

The judges have the case "under advisement". It may be that they will hand down a decision releasing the prisoners a few days before election, thinking such a course will fool some workingmen into a belief that they have a friend in the Supreme Court of the United States. Such a course would also be the easiest method possible by which Governors Gooding and McDonald could retreat from their infamous position-particularly as their position every day shows increasing signs of becoming untenable. But leaving aside the assumption that the court will "play politics", we know one sure way by which any decision it may make after election will be greatly influenced.

An immense Socialist vote thruout the country is an argument that the Supreme Court of the United States would not fail to understand. It would not have to retire into its closet and study to know what that meant. Workingmen who want to "influence" the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States have an easy and a certain way of doing it on the 6th of next November. Just go to the polls and vote a straight Socialist ticket. The Supreme Court will understand your argument, and that without delay.

Not one other, not all the other things that a workingman can do, will have a greater influence in bringing about the release of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone from the prison where they have lain all these months than the casting of a straight Socialist ballot. 🦸 🚣

THAT "SPLIT" IN THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY.

The editors of the capitalist dailies in this country are making a remarkable exhibition of their ignorance or their bad faith or both, these days, in their comments on what they describe as the split in the British Labor Party. One of the generally best informed of American papers, the New York "Evening Post", in a recent editorial, gravely informs its readers that the expected has happened, that the Labor Party has not stood the test of a single parliament, but has been split into two warring factions-the Socialists under the leadership of J. Keir Hardie and the Liberals led by John Burns. The "Post" editor then adds some sapient reflections on the weakness of labor in politics.

All this is very funny to one who knows. As' a matter of fact, John Burns is not and never was a member of the Labor Party. He was elected to Parliament as a Liberal. He sits there with the Liberals, not with the Labor members. He holds a place in the Cabinet as a Liberal and is a decided opponent of the Labor Party. His office was given to him by the Liberal politicians, many months ago, in the hope that by thus "honoring" a man known as a trade unionist and labor leader-even a sort of a Socialist. years ago-they could conciliate the working class and "put a spoke in the wheel" of the Labor Party. The gensince then, and the actions of the Trades Union Congress all show how badly they were mistaken. Burns got the office, but he has not been able to pay the price.

The Labor Party has at no time been quite avowedly a Socialist body, tho the Socialist elements in it have predominated from the start. Those elements are stronger now than they were at the time of the general elections. The record of Keir Hardle and other of our comrades in the Labor Party, in and out of the House, has steadily increased their hold on the minds of the working class.

Between Liberals and Socialists there is a "split." of course-if one wishes to use that word-as much as between Socialists and Republicans in this country. But it is not a split in the Labor Barty, for the simple reason that the Liberals are not in the Imber Party.

The Liberal politicians, finding that their tricks and blandishments were of think the Western Federation of no avail, that the workingmen de-Miners will be benefited by their resolutional deeds and not empty words. and finding that the Labor Party is speedy trial which is guaranteed by growing more frankly socialistic at the same time that it is gathering adficiaries of those capitalist interests ditional strength in the country at are aware that they have not evidence, large, have at last been compelled to declare open war against Socialism. The cant phrase, "We are all Socialists now," will no longer go. People know what Socialism is and what the capi-Court of the United States had to talist Liberals are. The Master of Ellhave its vacation. We wish again to bank has opened the campaign against

many other Socialists on the platform and in the press, has promptly taken up the gage of battle. The result is that Socialism is more widely discussed and that Socialists get a better hearing now than ever before, and the Liberals may soon be sorry that they

The capitalist editors who announce split in the Labor Party have found a mare's nest. With them the wish is father to the thought. There is no split in the Labor Party. There is no new split on political lines in the unions; there is the same difference of opinion there that there has been for years-some workingmen being Liberals, others Conservatives, others Socialists, and that difference of opinion is being discussed everywhere, with the result that ever more and more of the formerly Liberal and Conservative workingmen are becoming Socialists.

There are many advertisements which The Worker cannot accept. We ask comrades to patronize those who place ads. with us, and at the same time to mention when purchasing that they saw the advertisements in this paper.

General Wood, commanding in the Philippines, reports that all the United States military forces now in the islands-over 20,000 men-are urgently needed there. Let us see; if we have not lost count, the Philippines have been completely pacified seventeen times-during the last six years, the Filipinos love the United States government and dread nothing more than independence, and the only trouble comes from a mere handful of ladrones. Yet it is necessary to keep 20,000 soldiers under arms there indefinitely. Truly, pacification seems to be as tricksy and clusive a thing as the curbing of the trusts.

And now Guatemala! This is rushing it a bit too fast. With the Panama and Dominica jobs just finished, the Cuban affair only fairly begun, and the Venezuelan hold-up temporarily held up by the obstinacy of that troublesome Castro, surely it is unreasonable to ask "us" to attend to anything more in the line of international burglary just yet. But who knows? The Big Stick is a mobile as well as a forcible weapon. Mexico seems to be the only one of our Latin neighbors that is not likely to feel its weight. The reason is plain. Porfirio Diaz is as thoroly devoted to Wall Street interests as Theodore Roesevelt himself.

"Packers to-day expressed gratification over the news telegraphed from Washington that the Department of Justice had decided to abandon the prosecution of the packing corporations for alleged violations of the antitrust laws," says a Chicago dispatch of October 14. Naturally the meat poisoners are glad, altho, as District Attorney Morrison pointed out, the worst that could have happened to them would have been a fine of \$5,000 on each corporation-as serious an infliction, relatively, as a fine of one dollar on a common workingman. But the packers are gratified. The politicians, from the President down, are also gratified, since the bluff of prosecution eral election, several local felections has played its part as campaign material and they are now at leisure to us the Stuffed Club in some other equally diverting and equally harmless stunt. Everybody seems to be gratified except the men and women who slaughter the cattle and pack the meat. They are working as hard as ever for as low wages. But they don't count. They won't count till they-the men, at least -learn to use their ballots for their

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

EQUAL RIGHTS .- Yes, the Socialist Party always and everywhere, in this and other countries, so far as we are informed, stands and long has stood unequivocally in favor of female uffrage that is, of equal adult suffrage, without restriction on a basis sex, nativity, religion, or property, and with no residence qualification ex cept such as may be necessary to prevent "repeating". The record of So-cialist members in various parliaments and legislatures here has proved this.

cialists of New York are "concentrat ing" on the campaign in the Ninth Congressional District, The regular state campaign is going on in the same manner as in other years -quly better than in any previous year. An extraordinary congressional campaign is being made in the Ninth, but it is being made by the forces in the district; they are not appealing to the other ditricts for support and have received

Socialist Party in Utah for Judge of the Supreme Court, has, at the last mo-

ment, when it is probably too late to fill the vacancy, declined the nomina tion and came out publicly in suppor of the "American" party, which has taken up the cry of "Down with Mor-monism" in that and some neighboring states as a fresh means of keeping the working class divided. This Dalton has been prominent among the element commonly known as impossi billists; he was one of those who led the strange attack on the national platform, not openly in convention but by mallclous insinuation after the convention had adjourned; he was one of the supporters of the I. W. W. and was associated with Joseph Gilbert in the publication of the Salt Lake City "Crisis". His latest action is only one more illustration of the way in which the apparently opposite extremes of impossibilism and opportunism actually meet, one more example of the shallow pseudo-revolutionism which is equally adept at rabid "direct action" talk and at political dickering and fusion.

In this connection we may mention

two or three recent incidents in New York City-small in themselves, but significant. Many comrades outside the city many remember the name of L. D. Mayes; last summer he wrote in the "Social Democratic Herald" against the alleged "clique" in New York; later he found space in the "People" for a renewal of the attack on somewhat different lines-appear ing as a champion of unity h la De Leon and of "sound" economic organization & la I. W. W. and especially emptying the vials of his wrath on Comrade Hillquit and the "Volkszeitung corporation". He seems to have found some credit among those comrades who are inclined to carry vigflance to the extreme of suspicion -at least where he was not personally known. Local New York declined to help him play martyr by expelling him, and at last he resigned, announcing his withdrawal in De Leon's organ. Now in the "Evening Journal" of October 11 we find him reported as speaking for Hearst at a meeting of commercial travelers; his support of Hearst is "featured" in a flaring headline. At the same time, in front of 206 East Broadway we see a sign advertising a meeting to be held there on October 18, under the auspices of a clerks' local of the W. W., at which Daniel DeLeon, L. D. Mayes, and Elizabeth G. Flynn are to be the speakers. Comment is hardly necessary. Just for the sake of completeness in the record, we may add that Edward W. Searing, who also achieved some notoriety two or three years ago as a valiant opponent of the 'clique", was a delegate to the recent convention of Hearst's Independence League. Which is all quite as it

With DeLeon it is not a matter of rule or ruin. It is rule AND ruin.

THE FOOTSTEPS OF LABOR.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

The day is drawing and the night is waning. But not for me the joys of morning

Light only shows my endless task remaining

Of servitude to others' enterprise The things I do, I do not for my neigh-

I follow must the market's daily throw And while it gambles in my captive

labor The laborers' feet must go.

The many-phased, the mystic morn is

The bounteous sun dissolves in streams of life, The leaves are glistening and the birds

To hours of love-but I to toll and strife. The clouds in light voluptuous are

are waking

tolling-

rolling. The soul within me yearns to be and know; But hark! the factory bell is gruffly

The laborers' feet must go. When by the joyful dawn I am invited To rise, I build the tomb of human

kind: The walls of capital, by hope unlighted, I pile them up for desolate and

blind. Who, all producing, chains alone pos

strength can grow, The bloody fabric of a class success, The laborers' feet must go.

Will not, some time, the total soul awaken. When work no more shall be the

spirit's grave? Will not some faith arise for the forsaken-Some God be born that dare be

friend the slave? Will not some dawn appear that shall behold These social streets where fellow-

ship may flow, And deeds of love and brotherhood by

Where laborers' feet may go?

THE TIGER'S SMILE.

There was once a self-advertiser Who smiled when he rode on the tiger But when they came back from the ride With Willie Hearst on the inside. The smile was on the face of the tiger -MARK PEISER

Your local cannot afford to go with ont a bundle of our special edition of The Worker-No. 30, out next week. Real advertisement on first page.

THE MOYER-HAYWOOD CASE BEFORE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Judges Have It "Under Advisement"—A Big Socialist Vote Might Make Some of Them Think Both Wisely and Quickly.

United States Supreme Court in the appeal for habeas corpus in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone conspiracy case, John H. Murphy, Clarence S. Darrow and Edmond F. Richardson being the attorneys on behalf of the men:

Governor Was Fully Guilty.

We have presented here a state of facts showing that the Governor of the state upon whom the demand was made had full knowledge of the falsity of the proceedings, and, with such knowledge of that falsity, actually engaged in a conspiracy to remove citizens of his own state to another state, and actually furnished the military forces of his state to aid in the accom-pilshment of that purpose.

It is well for this court to pause and consider the enormity of the charge here made. The demurrer filed in the circuit court admits absolutely and without equivocation the charge in its entirety. A careful and diligent study of the constitutional provision governing the allowance of requisition, the act of Congress passed pursuant thereto, and the decisions of this court thereunder led the executive of the state of Idaho and his adviser to believe that, if, as a matter of fact, the the petitioners could brought within the state of Idaho, that the courts, state and federal alike, were powerless to inquire as to the method of their arrival, and so they conceived the idea, under certain decisions which will hereafter be analyzed, that they would foist the indignity upon the law of a false affidavit and a false certificate purporting to conform with the requirements of the law as to matters of form, but in wilful derogation of its substance

Not Fugitives from Justice.

We are not confronted with a case of actual fugitives from justice. It can readily be understood that if one has committed a crime within a state, and has fied therefrom, that the law will not be very particular as to the means or the method by which his return to that state is insured. The law, however, in our judgment, will never wink at a fraud foisted upon itself, and especially is that true where that fraud is practiced by a sworn prosecuting officer and the chief executive of a state. As this court has said: man in this country is so high that he is above the law. No officer of the law may set that law at defiance with impunity. All the officers of the government, from the highest to the lowest, are creatures of the law and are bound to obey it."

Our point is: That the jurisdiction of the persons of the defendants in the indictment named was acquired by the district court of Canyon County, thru the wrongs and the frauds of the pros ecuting officer of that county, aided and abetted by the governors of the states of Idaho and of Colorado, thru a conspiracy formed for that purpose.

Direct Constitutional Violation We claim that this arrest and the jurisdiction over the person which attached by reason of the arrest is in violation of the fifth amendment to the constitution of the United States, which provides that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due

process of law. We are aware that, ordinarily speak ing, if one is presented before a court, upon an indictment, and he is allowed a trial by jury, that due process of law is said to have been administered. We are aware, also, that due process of law may consist in one form of trial in one state and another form in another, but we have yet to see a decision where any essential step in the prosecution of a prisoner is lated where it has been held that due process of law has taken place. We ire aware, also, that there may be acts. of independent parties, taken in connection with the prosecution of the case, for which the state is not responsible, which would not violate any due process of law where all of the acts of the state, in connection with the prosecution, were regularly and But, we maintain that these prison-

ers have not had a due process of law. because it is conceded that the constitution stood as their sufficient safeguard and protection in the state of which they were residents and citizens, but for the trick, subterfuge, conspiracy and outrage perpetrated upon their liberty by the connivance of the governors of the great states of Idaho and Colorado.

Governors Are Excoriated. We submit that no candid mind can approve the course of those two governors. We submit that all right- thereto.

JOHN COLLINS GOING HOME. After having spent two months cam-

paigning for the Socialist Party of New York, Comrade John Collins leaves us for Chicago next Sunday. He made a tour of the state at large lasting about a month, and then decoted a month to work for the movement in New York City. To say that the comrades have been highly pleased with his work is putting it mildly. His going home does not mean a rest for hom, as he will at once start work in the Socialist campaign in Chicago and Illinois. After election he has hope of a rest, as he has been on the road continuously since last February.

The following are extracts from the thinking citizens turn with loathing brief and argument presented to the and disgust from the action of the petty executives which deprived these eltizens of the right to test the in fringement of their liberty in the courts erected and maintained for that purpose. We submit that the constitution of the United States does not stand for their protection in Colorado alone. It either stands for their pre-tection at all times and in all places under a given set of circumstances, or

it does not stand for their protection

at all, and the guaranties therein con-tained in this and other provisions are

worse than sounding brass or tinkling

cymbals They convey, in such case,

high-sounding promises to the ear, only to break those promises to the heart. Every essential step taken must be in conformity with the law. The form of the law cannot be invoked to destroy its substance. A governor can not connive to procure, and procure knowingly a wilfully false affidavit upon which to base requisition proceedings. He can not wrest from citizens of the United States their liberty of person upon any such wilful, deliber-

ate and flagitious violation of the law. Habeas Corpus Imperative.

It will stand conceded in this court, that if an opportunity had been given us to apply for a writ of habeas corpus in the state of Colorado or in any other state than the state of Idaho, into which the prisoners were taken on their way to Idaho, that the courts, state and national alike, would have been bound to have enlarged them.

What is the magic thing which gives to these prisoners the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus in Colorado and Wyoming, if they had been allowed the opportunity to obtain it, which deprives them of it in the state of Idaho?

Is the liberty of the individual to be made the plaything and the football of one state in the union, when it is protected in every other state?

Can the black art of conspiracy and the devils which it may raise become so powerful as to paralyze the action of the federal judiciary and the state judiciary as well?

A Telling Contrast.

These are the two latest enunciations of this court upon that subject and it is useless to cite the long line of authorities from state courts lead ing thereto, all of which are disregarded by the Supreme Court of the state of Idaho in the decision which it has rendered, together with animadversion upon the decisions of this court, which we think would fiever have been made thought or promulgated, if the ques tion had arisen with respect to a requisition upon the governor of the state of New York for John D. Rockefeller, John Pierpont Morgan and Thomas F Ryan. There was and is just as much authority and just as much right to maintain a requisition for the three last named gentlemen in the case at bar as there was or is for these defendants, under the conceded facts of this case as they are written into the stipulated answer to the return.

Impossible of Imagination.

Fancy, if you please, the governor of the state of New York honoring a requisition upon the concededly false affidavit, known by him to be false, for the arrest of these gentlemen. Fancy, if you can, the supreme court of Idaho saying, after they had been gotten in to that state upon such a basis, that the courts, state and national, were powerless in the premises. Fancy the federal court of the state of Idaho declaring, that, because the writ of the governor of the state of New York was functus officio, that therefore its arm was paralyzed. It may be that the process, under which jurisdiction exists in the district court of C County, in and for the state of Idaho, is lawful, but the jurisdiction exists upon an unlawful thing participated in by its prosecuting officer, a part of the machinery of the court itself, and any jurisdiction founded upon the wrong of the court or any officer of it can not

We ask and we believe that the action of the supreme court of the state of Idaho and of the circuit court of the United States, sitting in and for the state of Idaho, will be reversed, and that they will be directed to sus tain the writs and direct the release of the prisoners, with an opportunity to them of returning to the state from which they were kidnapped by the conspiracy, confederation and ment of the governors of the states of tion with each other, for the overthrow and in avoidance of a provision of the constitution of the United States and an act of Congress made pursuant

SCAB MAGAZINE IN TROUBLE Another scab periodical has got tan-

gled up firancially. This time it is "Tom Watson's Magazine." Judgment by default has been entered against it for \$60,936. Tom Watson quit writing for it a few days ago. He could not get the money owed him-some \$9,000. Tom ought to join a union More than once union men have had to go on strike to get their wages at all, as well as to increase them or to son's Magazine" was published by an officer of the Typothetæ in New York There are plenty of good papers printed in union offices. People are not forced to buy the product of scab labor. And an increasing number of them don't.

NOTES OF RAND SCHOOL.

Classes in the School began on Monday, Oct. 1, under exceptionally promising circumstances. The capacity of the class-rooms has been taxed to the utmost. A total of 181 persons have so far enrolled, and new enrollments are made almost daily.

The enrollment for the various classes is as follows: Giddings, 95; Hillquit, 56; Beard, 25; Muzzey, 28; Sempers, 72; Sanial, 34; Lee, 40; Adelman, 44: Ghent, 46. Extra admissions to Prof. Glddings' class brought its total to 114 on the first night and 116 on the second. Comrade Sempers' class will be divided into two classes, the new section meeting at the second hour (9:10 to 10:10) on Thursdays.

Men form a considerable majority of the students. The figures are 105 men and 76 women. In the group of party members (members of the S. P. and S. L. P. and their wives and minor children) the proportions are 57 men and 29 women; in the group of nonparty members, 48 men and 47 women. * *

The classes are notably cosmopolitan. Somewhat more than one-half of the students are of Jewish stock, and of these between three-fifths and fourfifths are of Russian nativity. About 35 are Americans of Anglo-Saxon stock. Americans of Irish, Scotch and German stock number about 30, and the remainder are of various nativities, including Swedish, Austrian, French, and Russian. A Filipino of the Tagolog race has also visited the School with a view to joining some of the classes.

The library and office are open daily from 10 a. m. to 10:15 p. m.

Any one wishing information regarding the School, should send name and address to W. J. Ghent secretary, 112 E. Nineteenth street, New York City. If the names and addresses of persons likely to be interested in the School and its classes are sent to the secretary printed matter relative to the School will at once be sent them.

Many of those desiring to take one or more of the courses of study are prevented from doing so at present on account of the demands upon their time made by the campaign. Numbers of these comrades intend to take up the study of Socialism at the Rand School immediately after election.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following shows the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks: Oct. 6. Oct. 13. Single subs. 9,969 10,007 Dealers 2,787 exchanges, etc...... 7,670

Total printed21,000 29,000 The corresponding week last year the totals were 19,500 and 75,500. The large issue of 75,500 was on account special campaign edition. We shall publish such an edition this year next week. We have no doubt that it will have a circulation of over 100,000. For prices, etc., see advertisement on first

The sub list is growing. Roll up your sleeves, comrades, and hustle for another increase of the list. We want every reader to get ONE new subscriber this week.

RUNS AMUCK IN HIS HATRED OF UNIONS.

President Hugo of the Boss Boerstit Brands His Fellows as Cowards and Fools.

At the meeting of the American Bottlers' Protective Association, the or-ganization of the bosses, held in Atlanta, Ga., there was a hot fight over the address of President Hugo, which unionism. In the debate on the motion to print the address and send copies to bottlers thruout the country, President Hugo left the chair and in his remarks declared:

"A man who will employ only union labor is a traitor to his country. If he signs a contract to do so he is both a coward and a fool."

After this parliamentary and gentle language the motion to print was carried. Sleeping a night over it seemed to change the viewpoint of many of the delegates, however, for the next day a motion was made to rescind the action of the convention on the matter of printing the address. In the debate President Hugo used the following language:

"It is not a question of honoring me by printing that speech, but whether von have manhood enough to stand by the principles I set forth in it. Are you going to lay down like a set or whipped curs? If you don't stand to me I brand every man voting to rescind as a coward-the most contemptible term applicable to man."

After this outburst a delegate from Texas crossed the room and shook hands with President Hugo, saying: "That's the stuff. The Alamo greets

Bunker Hill!"

These patriotic functions having been disposed of, the association showed its opinion of President Hugo and his address by electing another man to his office and refusing to print his speech. It will not be ost to the world, however, as he declared that he would print and circulate it at his

From incidents of this kind union men should be able to get a pretty clear idea of what some bosses really think of labor organizations.

WHAT HAST THOU DONE? WHERE IS THY BROTHER?

Henry Demarest Lloyd.

fits or interest on capital while any of our employees are suffering for want of means for full growth as individuals or citizens are man stealers, and we as man stealers are to-day, as of old, robbing children of their years of joy, men of their prime and mothers of their motherhood. It is no excuse for merchant or manufacturer or mine owner or railroad corporation that the "system" permits, even commands, such wrongs. Mankind and God never separate the sinner and sin. The sinrs will go down with the "system" if they don't change it. The money power so contracts with the workingman, working woman or working child that it gets the whole of him or her or it, as Wadsworth says, "health, body, mind, and soul"-it gets the whole twenty-four hours of him, her or itand says, I cannot share with you enough to let you live at the rate of twenty-four hours a day for a natural life. I and my system can find others in the free labor market so wretched that by themselves they cannot live a week. They are willing to give me outright ten hours a day if I will but pay them enough to live at the rate of fourteen hours a day for the few years their bodies can stand it. As you know, our God is a God of competition, supply and demand, "free" contract. You must take the wages the other man will take, or yield to him

We who take from any business pro- | your "sacred right to work". This may seem hard to you, but you must admit that it is right, for all good and brave business men and their college professors will easily prove to you that you are not a man but merely a seller in the market, and your labor is not your life, only a commodity.

When the employer, the nation, sit in comfort, and the employed are massed in the tenements whence comes the bitter cry of the outcast, and where poverty, prostitution, in-temperance and premature death are chronic, are they on one side any less the oppressors, or those on the other side any less the victims of force, because the fashionable world says: "Labor is a commodity"?' The incartations of spolitical economists cannot cure disease. Conscience cares osophy of business. It asks, What are not the formulas! It looks at Chicago and New York, at Dives in his palace and Lazarus in the slums, at the pro-fits of one "brother" and the wages of the other. It does not ask what church you go to on Sunday, nor who were your professors in political economy. No; it only repeats the question asked under similar circumstances some thousands of years ago: What hast thou done?-where is thy brother?

SOCIALISM AND THE RACE QUESTION.

By Ahdre Tridon.

The powerful manifesto drawn up at Harper's Ferry by the men of the Niagara movement, would indicate that the negro is becoming tired of aping the white man and of submitting without protest to the white man's social and political whims.

Booker Washington's advice, "Keep quiet and try to be popular," is disregarded more and more. The negro has tried hard to become popular, but popularity is an easier achievement for a white than for a colored individ-

prosperous appearance, clothes, jewelry, heavy rolls of bills, membership in some Republican association, are necessary but usually suf-ficient credentials for a "gentleman" in almost any part of America, with the exception, some say, of Beacon

Generous features and healthy ivo ries go a long way toward giving col-ored people satisfied looks if not the required prosperous appearance, and that part of the program was easily

But the adjectives "tasteless," "flashy," "gaudy," were soon applied to the first negro investments in wearing apparel or precious stones. A loose and bulging mass of one-dollar bills was dubbed "negro roll."

Those who preached the gospel of money making in colored communities as the sesame to social recognition. overlooked the infamous Jim Crow cars in which the wealthy B. T. Washington is compelled to ride, altho ragged and even dirty white folks may be admitted into first class coaches

The colored people of America have been deceived for many years by shortsighted leaders into doing things, harmless or harmful, good or ridicu lous, the reward of which was to be if not social recognition, at least human recognition. Let us see the re-

No one doubts the statement that some negroes are shiftless, wasteful and extravagant, and still when it comes to cold figures we discover that | first street, New York City. in certain states the negro has save enough in 50 years to purchase onethird of all the land available.

We know that some negroes are vicious and immoral, and, still out of 200 assaults committed on only a small proportion were charged to colored men. We must not forget, either, that the white assaulter has more chances to escape than the col-

Thomas Nelson Page excuses that criminal tendency of the negro on the ground that in slavery, chastity being denied to colored women, the mele negro does not understand the meaning of the word nor the gravity of such an offense.

Finally, the negro has for years faithfully voted the Grand Old Party ticket. The reasons for that political choice are not obvious. Some negroes have said to the writer: "We are Republicans because Lincoln was a Re-publican." Yes, Lincoln, who in his mauguration address on March 4.
1861, said: "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it now write." where it now exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

So much for the past. What of the

At the Third Congressional District Republican Convention, in Richmond, Va., held on Sept. 25, the nominee, in a much applauded speech, declared a much applianced speech, declared that the negroes in the party must not expect to sit in high places. To quote his words: "If the negroes present are here to exalt themselves, I say to you that you are not wanted. The negro cannot lead us and the time has come for him to stand aside."
The negro may think that he has been

nothing for the fine phrases of professors, statesmen, lawyers, clergy, employers, for their theories and phil-

the results? Bother your theories and doctrines of right! Show me the facts.

standing aside for quite a while al-The Republican Party wants votes of either color, but representatives of one color only. Democrats don't even care for colored votes, and act mere honestly in that respect. They do not invite him to join the hunt who will not be allowed to share the spoils. Colored leaders in New York are beginning to open their eyes and awake

to painful reality. There has been in existence for a few months in Greater New York an association composed of a majority of rather distinguished colored men and women and a sprinkling of white men and women. They meet in a different place every time, not unlike the representatives of the third estate before the crisis which brought about the French Revolution, at homes of members, in colored churches, etc. At each meeting they listen to speeches voicing a growing desire for the union of all men of all races in the struggle against the rising tide of money oppression, and with each meeting the membership roll increases.

The aim of the society is, according to its constitution and by-laws, to study the grievances of the various downtrodden races (with a special reference to the colored races), and as far as possible to devise ways and means to improve their condition. To the members of the society Socialism appears more and more to be the remedy long looked for and hoped for in the fight against race prejudice.

Colored comrades and white com-

rades are coming together so quickly and so spontaneously, that a Republican leader (colored) makes a point to attend every meeting and to apologize for what the Republican Party has not done yet for the negro, or has suffered to be done to the negro. Very little has been accomplished so far except to give white people and colored people a chance to meet and to understand each other, but there is much to be hoped, especially when one takes into account the fact that that small party of men and women has been the means of converting two Brooklyn clergymen to the idea that Socialism is a good thing.

Any one desiring further informa tion regarding the Cosmopolitan So-clety can secure the same by addressing André Tridon, 229 East Twenty-

EQUALIZING UPWARD.

The express rate between Newark and New York has been raised from 40 cents per hundred to 50 cents per hundred pounds. The local agent for Wells, Fargo & Co. says it was ordered by the interstate commerce commission acting under the new rate law. It seems the rate from Harrison to New York has always been 50 cents per 100 pounds and they made sidered unjust discrimination. Harrison is practically a suburb of Newark, is located between that city and New York, and, it being a "shorter haul," should have the lower rate. Iustead, however, of reducing the rate from Harrison to New York, the rate from Newark to New York has been

A TRIUMPH FOR BONAPARTE

The case of the beautiful and accom-plished Russian girl, Mile, de Smernoff, who was recently brutally knouted by the orders of an officer of the Chavaller Guards, one of the Tsar's crack regiments should be called to the attention of United States Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte. Her clothing was cut as if by knives by the wire thougs of the whips and her fiesh was horribly incerated. The girl's back is so swollen that it is impossible to tell ye whether any of her ribs are broken. See retary of the Navy Bonaparte, who, in public address, recently associated the flog ring of anarchists, can point with pride to ging of anarchists, can point win price to the above as an example of his suggestion put into practise. As a representative offi-cial he can also justifiably claim a part in assisting the spread of AMERICAN IDEAS in Russia.—Exchange.

→ People are interested in Socialism these days. It is easier to get subscriptions for The Worker than

THE HISTORICAL TENDENCY OF CAPITALIST ACCUMULATION.

Karl Marx in "Capital".

What does the premature accumulation of capital, i. e., its historical gene-sis, resolve itself into? In so far as it is not immediate transformation of slaves and serfs into wage-laborers. and therefore a mere change of form, it only means the expropriation of the immediate producers, i. e., the disso-lution of private property based on the labor of its owner. Private property, as the antithesis to social, collective property, exists where the means of labor and the external conditions of labor belong to private individuals. But according as these private individuals are laborers, or not laborers, private property has a different character. The numberless shades, that it at first sight presents, correspond to the intermediate stages lying between these two extremes.

The private property of the laborer in his means of production is the foundation of petty industry, whether agricultural, manufacturing, or both; petty industry again, is an essential condition for the development of social production and of the free individuality of the laborer himself. Of course this petty mode of production exists also under slavery, serfdom, and other states of dependence. But it flourishes, it lets loose its whole energy, it attains its classical form, only where the laborer is the private owner of his own means of labor set in action by himself-the peasant of the land he cultivates, the artisan of the tool which he handles as a virtuoso. This mode of production pre-sup-

poses the parcelling of the soil, and scattering of the other means of production. As it excludes the concentration of these means of production, so also it excludes co-operation, division of labor within each separate process of production, the control over, and the productive application of forces of nature by society, and the free development of the social productive powers. It is compatible only with a system of production, and a soclety, moving within narrow and more or less primitive bounds. To perpetuate it would be, as Picquer rightly says, "to decree universal mediocrity

At a certain stage of development it brings forth the material agencies for its own dissolution. From that moment new forces and new passions spring up in the bosom of society; but the old social organization fetters them and keeps them down. It must be annihilated; it is annihilated.

Its annihilation, the transformation

of the individualized and scattered means of production into socially concentrated ones, of the pigmy property of the few, the expropriation of the great mass of the people from the soil. from the means of subsistence, and from the means of labor, this fearful and painful expropriation of the mass of the people forms the prelude to the history of capital. It comprises a series of forcible methods, of which we have passed in review only those that have been epoch-moking as methods of the primitive accumulation of capital.

The expropriation of the immediate producers was accomplished with merclless vandalism, and under the stimulus of passions the most infamous the most sordid, the pettiest, the most meanly odious. Self-earned private property, that is based, so to say, on the fusing together of the isolated independent laboring individual with the conditions of his labor, is supplanted by capitalistic private property, which rests on exploitation of the nominally free labor of others, i. e., on wages-

As soon as this process of transformation has sufficiently decomposed the old society from top to bottom, as soon as the laborers are turned into prole tarians, their means of labor into capital, as soon as the capitalist mode of production stands on its own feet, then the further socialization of labor and further transformation of the land and other means of production into socially exploited and, therefore, common means of production, as well as the further expropriation of private proprietors, takes a new form. That which is now to be expropri-

ated is no longer the laborer working for himself, but the capitalist exploiting many laborers. This expropriation is accomplished by the action of the immanent laws of capitalistic production itself, by the centralization of capital. One capitalist always kills

Hand in hand with this centralization, or this exprepriation of many capitalists by few, develop, on an ever extending scale, the co-operative power of the labor-process, the conscious technical application of science the methodical cultivation of the soil the transformation of the instruments of labor only usable in common, the economizing of all means of production by their use as the means of production of combined, socialized labor the entanglement of all peoples in the net of the world market, and with this, the international character of the capitalistic regime.

Along with the constantly diminish ing number of the magnates of capital, who usurp and monopolize all advantages of this process of transfor mation, grows the mass of misery oppression, slavery, degradation, exploitation; but with this, too, grows the revolt of the working class, a class always increasing in numbers, and disciplined, united, organized by the very mechanism of the process of capitalist production itself.

The monopoly of capital becomes a fetter upon the mode of production, which has sprung up and flourished along with it, and under it. Centralization of the means of production and socialization of labor at last reach a point where they become incompatible with their capitalist integument. This integument is burst asunder. The knell of capitalist private property sounds. The expropriators are expro

The capitalist mode of appropria tion, the result of the capitalist mode of production, produces capitalist pri vate property. This is the first nega tion of individual private property, as founded on the labor of the proprietor. But capitalist production begets, with the inexorability of a law of nature, its own negation. It is the negation of negation. This does not re-establish private property for the producer, but gives him individual property based on the acquisitions of the capi talist era-i. e., on co-operation and the possession in common of the land and of the means of production.

The transformation of scattered private property, arising from individual labor, into capitalist private property more protracted, violent and difficult. than the transformation of capitalistic private property, already practically resting on socialized production, into socialized property. In the former case, we had the expropriation of the mass of the people by a few usurpers; in the latter, we have the expropria tion of a few usurpers by the mass of

ISAAC COWEN WRITES FROM MONTANA.

I am still in the wild and woolly West, writes Isaac Cowen in the Cleveland "Citizen". But this country is neither wild nor woolly. The only difference between the Western and the towns are small, railways are few and rates high, ditto nearly everything else. As in the East, concentration of capital is rapidly going forward and the hand of monopoly is visible everywhere. Hence the Western workingmen, miners, and small farmers, who are little if any better off than the Easterners, are doing some heavy thinking. That's one thing that they can do, for they live more natural lives, are not so cramped physically or mentally, have room to turn about, and also have at least sufficient pure air and sunshine, and more pure food than is found in the East-altho the Meat Trust and other adulterators are gaining a stronger foothold every day.

I was over in Idaho last week, after closing in the Dakotas, and had a number of fine meetings. Go into the small towns and everybody turns out to hear what you have to say. At a place called Sand Point even a cheap variety show stopped business, and two young fellows came over to my meeting and sang songs and gathered Gooding without gloves and the people seemed highly pleased. Everybody is denouncing the gang of highlinders who are trying to throttle every law and constitution that stands in their way.

At present I am in Montana (writing from Hamilton). The Socialists are not overlooking any chance to gain converts. H. Platt drove me down to the metropolis of Sleeping Child. School House to meet four men at 9 a. m. We sat on a woodpile and solved problems for an hour and left them talking Socialism to beat the hand. At 4 p. m. had a fine meeting in Hamilton. The audience, was mostly com-posed of "lumber jacks". I will be in

Yesterday I was the guest of Dr. O B. Jones in a drive over the 8,000 acre home and ranch of the late Marcus The estate which Marcus could not take with him is surely a splendid one and shows what other men's toll can do for a fellow if he knows how to bunco them. The stables for the Eastern states is found in the fact that cattle horses, and deer would all make out here the land is sparsely settled, elegant human habitations, while Daly's late residence (only one of them) is a marvel of wealth, elegance, and convenience. Inside you could almost imagine that you could step out on Euclid or Fifth avenue and see the rest of the nobility flying up and down the street in their automobiles.

And while the Montana miner is delving in the bowels of the earth and the sheep and cattle raisers are spend ing their lives on the ranges, the sub stance of their wealth is absorbed by the American plutocracy as effectually as ever the Russian bureaucracy taxed the proletariat of that country and collected their blood money by the aid of the brutal Cossack and his knout. Out here Marcus Daly, despite his exploitations, was quite popular among the miners, probably because he was less brutal than H. H. Rogers and the Standard crowd who control Amalgamated, and now are in absolute possession of the copper industry of this state as well as Idaho. In fact, the Standard bunch owns this state, and they can simply drive out or bankrupt any man they please, whether he miner, a merchant, stock raiser, farmer, or whatnot. As long as Daly tought the Standard there was som independence in the state; now every body is dependent.

The miners look for the next great battle with Standard Oil in this state and they will not be caught napping if Rogers precipitates a fight. It will be fierce struggle when it comes. Meanwhile the men are going to strengther hemselves politically thru the Social

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POLITICAL SPONGES.

By Geo. E. Roewer, Jr.

Thousands upon thousands of working people in the East, to say nothing of the West, have come to the conclusion that they are playing a game in which the cards are stacked against them; that our seeming prosperity simply means more wealth and leisure for the capitalist class and greater exploitation of the working class; that our so-called wonderful achievements in the world's market simply portends a reaching out and a tightening of the grip upon the very lives of countless millions of people.

The natural forces of economic de velopment; the publication of "The Jungle": the Mover-Haywood affair; the wholesale legislative scandles thruout the country; the insurance investigation and the "literature of exposure"-all these occurrences have assisted multitudes of people to realize that there is something radically wrong. That the trouble lies deeper than the crookedness of this or that politician. That way down under-neath the surface of things something is rotten.

Coining Discontent.

Many proclaim "Something must be done". The New York "Sun" walls out: "Oh, for a man, a full grown adult Man!" Others say: "The country is going to the dogs". Amidst this confusion, upon this sea of discontent loom up two of the biggest and boldest political sponges that ever came to the surface of American political waters. I say, William Randolph Hearst of New York and John B. Moran of Massachusetts are the worst species of political sponges, because they seek to ride into office upon the shoulders of the discontented army; they want everything and give noth ing but profuse promises in return; neither one would change the present industrial system; they both believe in the sacredness of private property as against the right of every man to own and control the means whereby he lives; they both would try to patch up the present system.

The Ghost of '76.

What would you think of the man who would advise you to live in an ordinary house that had been built in 1776. The probabilities are that such a house would be pretty much dilapidated, and hardly safe to live in. You would see at once that the putting of a patch here and a patch there would not alter the fact that the very founda tion of your house was rotten and apt to collapse at any moment.

So to-day, capitalism cannot be patched or repaired to the satisfaction of the working class. A state of so clety which is fundamentally wrong must be fundamentally changed. A state of society wherein socially necessary tools are privately owned is an economic absurdity. A state of society where wealth is collectively produced and individually appropriated is an anomaly. A country, such as ours, overflowing with natural resources on

ducing class on the other, cannot be called a country where "all is well". Political Confusion.

the one hand, and an exploited pro-

Hearst and Moran would try to fix up a system whose foundation is aiready beginning to crumble. These men who would absorb the unintelligent discontent in order that they may become the governors of their respec tive states, will go down in history as those who lead, perhaps, thousands of honest men into the land of nowhere and there dumped them into a bottomless plt of political confusion. Neither one has a consciousness of purpose, except to be governor.

Workingmen will find, if these men are elected, that they will still have to be on the job at 7 o'clock; that they will continue to pay high prices for the necessities of life; that they will still be exploited as producers as well as consumers; that long hours with short pay will still be the order of the day; that the children of the working cliss will continue to sacrifice their lives upon the altar of greed; that the army of the unemployed will still be with us, and, worst of all, no prospects of relief from these "referm-

An Effective Program.

However, the Socialist Party, the political party of the working class, does not believe in patching the capitalist system. Between the robbers and those who are robbed there can be no permanent peace until the robbers are transformed into useful citizens. The Socialist Party, recognizing that true freedeom can only come thru economic security, we propose that those things which to-day are social necessities and which are collectively used shall be collectively owned. This of course, means a complete change of basis; this is the natural program; this is the effective program.

Workingmen, do not be misled by these political sponges. They are trying to fatten on your dissatisfaction with existing conditions, while the Republican party on the other hand, is trying to impress upon your mind that everything is lovely, and that the "stand-pat" policy is the program for you to follow. Your place is in the Socialist Party. You should vote for the party that is made of your class. supported by your class, and controlled by your class, and which has for its candidates for Governor, John C. Chase in New York state and James F. Carey in Massachusetts.

THE REAL HEARST.

Frederick Palmer, in "Collier's."

Most of the men around Hearst op posed his entry into politics. How could the shy man who spent only a few minutes at the Cisneros reception become a political handshaker? should be, the holder of a vast property, submit himself to the inconven lences of a candidate for office? He might enjoy winning the applause of the people as a prince and a patron. why mix with them? For him to run for Congress was as much out of place as for a United States Senator to settle down as the editor of a small country newspaper. It was feared that he had found a way of parting with his money and his public influence as n journalist at the same time. People might read his papers, but they would not take him seriously as a candidate But he knew his power better than

those pround him. His decision for a political career was characteristically dominant, determined, and sudden.

Brisbane had arranged to have Tammany Hall nominate himself for Congress. This was easy enough, as the Journal" was the most influential Democratic newspaper in New York

One day Brisbane received a telegram saying that the proprietor wanted to run for Congress himself.

Brisbane gave up his amibtion as

naturally as he would have obeyed any other command

Hearst had ordered himself a sent in Congress with the facility that an English peer used to buy a pocket boro for his son. Every department of his newspaper machine is subservient to his personal interests. The writers and cartoonists around him are Hearstowned. In the madness of the yellowness and the "features" there is al-

ways method. Since Hearst was married and he began his political career in earnest. he has noticeably changed the tone of his papers in one respect. Alan Dale no longer analyzes for the Sunday edition the legs and draperles of the chorus girls. An account of an en durance contest to determine how many times a man and a woman could kiss before they were exhausted which once made a page shocker, would not be permitted to-day.

In huge capitals the Hearst papers are saying "Holler than thou" to their contemporaries. At the outset of his campaign for governor we find Hearst conducting an exposure of the level ! ness of the "Herald's" Personal Colfender of public morals.

the imagazine of the Art Students' morals, up rose Brisbane righteously resentatives to Congress.

in behalf of Comstock as the guardia: of the home

When Hearst was considering the Prohibition nomination for governor a strong anti-whisky editorial appeared, While the Hearst papers are experi-

encing this kind of reform, they never miss making circulation out of the lewdress that goes with a murder or a mystery. At the time of the White under the New York editions left unpublished no information which was suggestive. The editors boasted that in the Terranova case they never spoke explicitly of lewd details. They did not have to speak of them in order to make their readers think of them.

Thru the pages on pages of nauseat ing psyychological comment and saggestion they aroused the imagination of the masses who pursued strainingly the hope of a salacious revelation and then busied their minds in hypotheses about the things which were not told.

The requirement in the Hearst offices is to keep the paper selling, and at the same time to make a point of morality. "Nothing succeeds like cir-culation" is the slogan in brackets in the upper right-hand corner of the front page.

On the back of the editorial which preaches temperance may be an invit-ing whisky advertisement; on the back of an editorial advising clean living. high ideals, and education for the youth of the country may be the claims of filthy quacks who premote public degeneracy.

The Hearst papers publish more about the gambling season at Saratoga, more about prize-fighting, more about elenements and murders, than any other publications on earth. Recently the Chicago edition had a broadside headline about an otherr of police who was about to marry a woman who owned a botel of a doubtful reputation. The question which was asked in a hundred ways by clever reporters was whether you, too, reader, would force for inluted money of this sort if you were in the officer's place. norbid curiosity was excited; thus circulation was made.

POSTAL CLERKS TOO TRUSTFUL. Scranton, Pa.-The national offi-

cers of the Postal Clerks' Association of the United States met in this city ing for a classified salary list. Both these measures have hitherto been presented to Congress, but were pigeonholed. It is sald the officers of the postal cierks hope they will be favorumn. In answer to the talk about his language actual apon now. In view of Presi-personal morals, he has become a deal dear, thosevelt's declaration against the organization of government em-When Anthony Constock suppressed pages into unlons and of Speaker me magazine of the Art Students Campon's outspeken defiance to the League, and most of the newspapers unions, it is very doubtful if this hope of New York let their wit play in the level be realized unless the postal conventional ridicule over such faise; clocks help to send working class rep-

HOW THEY DIE.

A True Revolutionary Story From the Times of the **Punitive Expeditions**

in Russia.

By Simon O. Pollock.

The assassination of Gen. Minn by Zinaida Wašilievna Konopliannikova recalls to our memory the days of the "pacification" of Russia by the punitive expeditions, when thousands of men and women were shot or executed without the shadow of cause or the semblance of a trial. The execution of eight men de-

thentic reports, which appeared in the Russian press shortly after the execution had taken place They were eight men-young, healthy, strong

scribed in this article is based on au-

They longed to live, they were look-

ing forward-but destiny determined that they face the Court of General Renenkampf, the Siberian. They were eight-railroad clerks,

operator, Belialeff; assistant engineer, Mortchinsky; locksmith, Brovinsky; medical student practitioner, Rosenfield, and two others. The procedure lasted less than an

Inavoff and Shermikirticheff; telegraph

"Death by shooting". This was the verdict.

The small little known railroad station-Khilki-received the victims of the Renenkampf justice. The execution was to take place there.

"Do you wish the consolation of a servant of the altar? He will soon be here."

"We refuse to be consoled. . . If permissible let him accompany us to our death, as a private citizen." The convicted men appeared.

soldiers approached, surrounded them closely, and the sad procession moved toward the station. In front walked the priest, behind followed a physiclan. And all around stood a crowd, eagerly looking at their dear brethren going to the death. One of the eight men rhises his hand, and speaks to the crowd:

"Citizens, Comrades:-In the face of approaching death, we—the dying—swear you to continue the struggle for the Cause. Citizens, we will soon be dead. But you alive give oath to wage war against the reigning oppression. to fight for the happiness of our people. Remember the last commandment of the dying for Freedom: 'Let us drop the yoke of the world. Let us shake its dust from our feet."

Thus sang the dying. The song flows. The crowd sing.

Old bearded men stop singing; they cry.
The soldiers turn their faces; the

soldiers cry. The song flows, it rises, high, higher. It is quiet. We near the place. Yes,

the right place-there rise the posts and are seen the black coffins. At each post a black coffin. The crowd stops. The dying approach the place.

The student reaches first. He strikes a black coffin with his foot and shouts: "Comrades, here is mine!"

"Here is mine!"

"Here is mine!"

Each selected his place. The ordeal begins. First, second, third, the last one-all are tied to the posts. A soldier attempts to blindfold them. "No-no-friend, without it. We fear

It will soon begin. The soldiers are getting ready. The muskets are up.

The click of the hammers is heard. But-ah! again a song. They sang, the eight figures at the posts.

"You have fallen as victims In Destiny's struggle." The order is not yet given. Quiet.

The mourning song at the grave sadly continues; it cries. The crowd, the big, crowd, cries aloud: "All that you could

You have done For your folk, for their honor, For their lives, for their Freedom."

A failure. "Brothers, don't make us suffer! Alm right at our hearts. A second volley.

Two figures bend down. "At times you have perished In pestilent prisons.

The song continues, interrupted by volleys.

Five volleys. Ivanoff is still alive He sines: "But the cruel words

On the despots' walls Have long foretold"-He did not finish. He bent down. "Doctor, examine"-

"One is still alive! Brovinsky is allvam A soldier stepped up.

Aim at my heart. He is dead.

The dead, covered with blood and pierced with bullets, are taken from the posts. They are placed in the black coffins behind.

"Battallion, march!"

The common grave is evened up with the ground.

THAT LABOR MAY SPOLIATE CAPITAL

Mr. Taft said: They are seeking to take the workingmen who violate the rights of others in abor immunity from the effective processes of the law." There never was a truer thing said than

ganize like capital and propose its inter ests like capital and enjoy the projection of law like capital, but they demand that the protection of law shall be denied to expital is order that tabor may apoliate

and control it at will. A So says the able Chicago "Chronicle".

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ence 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-

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THE WORKER,

(Chicago Socialist Editorial)
For three long weeks the herce fire-eating re-vol-ut-io-hary wing of the I. W.
W. orated and expatiated over the whole
realin of social economy. They were in an
overwhelming inspority in the I. W. W.
convention. They carried things with a
high hand and modeled the constitution to
the entire satisfaction of DeLeon. To orrander "to take and hold" weather watchganize "to take and hold" was the watch-word and slogan of the boldest band of revolutionists that the world had ever

theory "to take and to hold" and declare the lockout of the capitalist class worked as perfectly as any airship before it made its first attempt at flight. In that convention there were a few

delegates who were not so sare that the would work out so well in actual ice. But after much consultation and misgivings they decided to give it a trial. They proceeded to the I. W. W. headquarters on West Madison street and "took possession" of all the property, papers, books and money that belonged to the L. W. W. and sat down with a grim determination to hold it. When the olutionists." 100 strong, arrived and de-manded possession in the name of the or-ganized Industrial Workers of the World. they were informed that everything had ai-ready "been taken" and was "being held," just by the way of experiment to see if the "take and hold" theory was sound. It the take and note theory was sound. It is said that at this point the "revolution-ists" threatened physical force and violence if the "compromisers" did not vacate and deliver the goods at once. Then something happened. A couple of office something happened. A couple of office boys and a couple of stenographers charged the "revolution," and although there were several reputed gun men from the wild raiding party as well as the big, hot air, rapid firing wind immer that tire faker, faker, faker, a hundred times per minute, the "revolution" found itself down four flights of stairs, mingling with the West Madison street fleating population in less time than it takes Trantmann to screech "faker"

from times. Thus endeth the first chapter in the revolution based on the theory of "to take and to hold."

The second chapter is now being written

and will soon be "staged."

The "revolutionists" the "takers and holders." held to hurried conference. They decided that the time for the "general strike" and physical force revolution was called to get the advice of a "capitalist in-junction." His advice was taken and the re-re-volutionary Transman, the arch des-piser of all capitalist institutions, humbly yed to a capitalist judge to issue a capilist injunction to save the 'property' the recycle-u-tle-nary, fire eating,

liver in the first skirmish.

The "revolutionists" are great on talk. they are always long on hot air and bluff, but when it comes to the practical work of conducting a real fight they are short on muscle and physical courage, that in-disponsible quality that goes to make up a red revolutionist. Exit I. W. W. S. T. and L. A., etc.

noise revolutionists who showed the white

lical industrial organization along san-and natural lines will develop in due time, is even now developing, but it tooks as the the L. W. W. as an organization has died a-borning. How could, it be other-wise with such attendants as Del.con and

if all the struggles of labor were not so trigle in their very nature the second con-vention of the I. W. W. might furnish the material for a fare-essued). But after all it was no faree; it was another chapter in the trigic history of labor struggling Sowards the light.

W is the opinion of the editor of this pa per that most, if not all, of this disgrace ful situation is due to the little, narrow petry personal ambitions of a few weak

THE I. W. W. SITUATION.

(Chicago Socialist News Report)
The affalts of the Industrial Werkers o the World are in a lad mixup. The late convention held in thicago changed the constitution so as to abelish the office of general president. It also abblished all de partments having less than ten thousand members, thus leaving only the Western Pederation of Miliors with a department

organization.

The convention also changed the constitution so that the executive natherity visits in the general secretary and an executive board elected by the convention.

The convention controlled by the De The convention controlled by the De Leon Trautmann faction re-elected Wm.

Trantmann general secretary and an en-

thely new executive board.

When the convention closed and the new officers proceeded to the L. W. W. head-quarters on West Madison street to take possession of the office and property they be staid, are to enter the trust as well as the plant at Rockey Hill, the Armsternan and the old executive board were in possession and refused to vacate the offices or give up the property on the

"Principles of Scientific Socialism." wise stated.

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"TO TAKE AND TO HOLD". vention were illegal and unconstitutional. The DeLeon faction has applied to the courts for an injunction restraining Presi-(Chicago Socialist Editorial.)

dent Sherman and the old executive board from removing the books and property of the I. W. W. and publishing the next issue of the Industrial Worker, the official organ of the I. W. W. President Sherman and the old executive

board have taken steps to send the entire controversy to a referendum of the entire membership for their decision. As we go to press the question of the injunction is being argued in the court, with good prospects that the contention of President Sherman and the old executive board, that they are entitled to hold the property and funds until the member-ship is heard from, will be recognized by

CLEARCUTNESS. W. S. Dalton, editor of the "Crisis," has written a letter declining the Socialist nomination for Supreme Court Judge in the state of Utah. In the same letter he announces his withdrawal from the So cialist Party and his entrance into the "American (anti-Mormon) party." Thus we see another of the "clear-cut" "revolutionary," "scientific," "uncompromising," "impossibilists" fail by the wayside and shunt off on a side track. And a little narrow-gauge, theological side track at that. Who will Marcus Pearlson, W. Harry Spears et al. shout and clack for now Ye gods, think of it and laugh! Dalton, the authority on "internationalism," joinin the "American" party! Will it be DeLec next? After this, who can be trusted to guide "Impossibilism?" Palton's letter will make fine reading for the dwindling remnant of the faithful when they gather or the "square" to take council "how to take and hold" next Sunday afternoon.—Chicago Socialist.

CANADIAN LABOR PARTY. Among the most important acts of the recent Canadian Trades and Labor Congress at Victoria, B. C., was its decision to proceed at once to the es tablishment of a Labor party, similar to that in Great Britain and independent of all existing political organizations. The Socialist delegates-mostly from British Columbia, where the Socialist element is very strong in the unions-of course urged that, if the Congress took political action, it should endorse the Socialist Party of Canada; but they were defeated. program of the proposed Labor party is a rather heterogeneous jumble of separate demands, not effectively united by any general principle, planks having been put in to satisfy each of a number of revolutionary or reform tendencies. It is, however, strongly tinctured with Socialism and is far more thoro than the program set forth by the officers of the American Federation of Labor in their rathes halfhearted entry into politics. It comprise the following planks: Free compulsory education; a legal eight-bour day, with six days to the week; government inspection of all industries; the abolition of the contract system on public works; a minimum living wage based on local conditions; public ownership of all franchises such as rallways telegraphs, and waterworks; taxation reform; a lessening of the impost on industrials and an increasing of the burden on land values; abolition of child and female labor in mines, worksion: tulon labels on manufactures and all governmental and municipal supplies; aboiltion of the Dominion Sen-ate: abolition of the property qualification for public office; voluntary arbitration in labor disputes; propertional representation with grouped constituencies; direct legislation thru the initiative and referendum; prohibition of prison labor in competition with free labor; and state insurance for old age and sickness.

A TERRA COTTA TRUST.

Newark, N. J .- Plans are well under way for the formation of a terra cotta trust which will include all the leading plants in the country. One of the local managers has said that the combination would be ready to start business by the first of next year. Three of the terrecotta factories are in Perth Amboy. There is also a large plant at South Amboy, and another is situated directly opposite Perth Am-boy on Staten Island. All of these, it

A SPANISH DREYFUS CASE.

Francisco Ferrer Persecuted by Clericals Because of His Work for Free Education—A Travesty of Justice.

The press dispatches from Spain re cently brought word of the arrest of teacher named Ferrer in Madrid on a charge of complicity in the attempt on the life of King Alfonso, but gave no further details. An interesting light is thrown on this event and on Spanish affairs in general by a letter in London "Justice" from Guy Bowman, an English Socialist resident in Spain. He describes it as in effect "another Dreyfus case". Public education in Spain is practically controlled by the church and is shamefully inefficient. The clerical element finds its interest in maintaining this state of effairs, of course, and, according to Comrade Bowman, Professor Ferrer is being persecuted for the active part he has taken in the movement for better education. We quote the letter in Francisco Ferrer Guardia is a

to a French Minister of State. Here he met a wealthy lady, who shared his ideals; she left him a considerable fortune, with which he conceived the noble idea of found ing and endowing what is known as the "Modern School," at Barcelona, in 1901, since when he has opened thirty-seven sim-ilar schools, in Barcelona and other places. Ferrer's educational schools prospinterfored with, and his schools prospinterfored with, and his schools prospinted day, May 31, on w Ferrer's educational schemes were not until the eventful day, May 31, on which Alfonso XIII. drove thru Madrid, after his marriage with an English woman who had him in ruling a nation of monk-ridden starvelings. As we all remember a bomb purpose, and arrests immediately followed, beginning with that of an English journalnamed Hamilton, a perfectly inn

guished Spanish educator, who for some time lived in Paris, and acted as secretary

The story of Morral, the real culprit, is well known; but the zeal of the reactionary magistracy was not contented, and an opportunity for crushing so strong and ardent a progressive as Ferrer could not be missed. A pretext was found in the circumstance that Morral had acted as librarian in the Barcelona school, and, with absolutely no other evidence, Ferrer was arrested as a fellow conspirator. This reminds me of what happened in Paris ex-actly twelve months before. Alfonso was in Paris, paying a state visit to a secular republic, of which he and his ministers disapprove. There, also, a bomb was thrown at him, and, as the French police could not find the thrower, they did just the same thing as their Spaulsh colleagues are copying from them to-day-they arrest-ed and imprisoned Charles Malato, a brilliant journalist and propagandist, who is no more capable of throwing a bomb than Prince Kropotkin. Fortunately, public Prince Kropotkin. Fortunately, public opinion in France is becoming so conscious and so strong, that the magistracy there-cannot do just as they like, and, after hav-ing detained Maisto for six months, they had to acquit and release him.

The "Escuelas Modernas" constitute an ideal institution for parents who desire to give their children a sound secular educa-tion, free from clerical fanaticism. Ferrer's schools are provided with exten-

sive libraries; and elementary text-books in science and other subjects have been translated from the best foreign writers. Of late years the schools have become exceedingly popular, and were developing in proportions slarming to the clerical domination which weighs so heavily on Spain. In this fact is to be found the reason for the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of

braries, museums and funds all are scized. The pupils have been sent back to their parents, and the masters have been dis-persed. Imagine such an action in a country where 70 per cent of the population

monks and Jesuits, arrested Ferrer on the ground of "moral complicity," which is no ground at all, seeing that people of talent and ardent convictions are placed at the head of every forward movement, and are brought into touch with men of all shades of opinion.

Ferrer was imprisoned in June, and was to be tried by court-martial; but the in-dignation and the outery in the Spanish and French Republican press has secured him trial by jury in a civil court. It cannot, however, be assumed that justice is thereby tood as thoroly in Spain as in Ireland.

The trial begins this week (written in

September], and the "Heraldo de Madrid" tells us that the Public Prosecutor asks for the sentence of death to be passed on Ferrer. There is no circumstantial evidence, the principal point inferred being that he is an anarchist, which is false, and that he is "morally' responsible for the Madrid outrage. One can only be astrond-ed at the audacity of the clerical reactionaries, which can have but one result-the acquittal of the accused—if the Assize Senor Pl y Arruago is entrusted with Ferrer's defence, and as the herote defend-er of Dreyfus and Zola, he is ever ready to combat reaction on behalf of the "League for the Defence of the Rights of Man," a body which is composed of intel-lectuals as far apart in their ideals as Liberni and Anarchist.

RECORD CROPS, EMPTY STOMACHS. The total yield of wheat this year in the

nited States, according to the official calculations, will be well over 772,000,000 bushelss-twenty-four millions over the record. Yet while capitalism holds sway there will be very little, if any, difference in the semi-starvation of America's sub-merged ten millions. As Keir Hardle-showed in his speech at Liverpool, Great Britain's capitalized wealth can increase a thousand million in sixteen years withou a single hungry child being the better fed.

SWITCHMEN IN A. F. OF L.

The Switchmen's Union of North America has affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The union numbers about 12,006 members, with headquarters at Buffalo. This makes three railway organizations in the A. F. of L. The other two are the Order of Railway Telegraphers and the Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen. The engineers, firemen, conductors, and brakemen still hold aloof.

THE ROBBER CASTE.

According to a recent statement in missionary journal, in India there is a regularly recognized caste of robbers. The profession is handed down from father to son, and is looked upon as a perfectly legitimate calling; in-deed, its members hold themselves quite superior to the common laborers. The writer, commenting upon these facts, expresses surprise, and classes them among the strange things to be

seen in heathen countries. This illustrates how prone we are to see the faults of our neighbors and to ignore the same things in ourselves. All Christian countries have their robber caste, but unlike that of India, it not only ranks superior to the mere laborer, but ranks above every other profession or calling, and is pre eminently the position of a nobler In India the profession of a robber is practised in violation of the law, and the robber must beware of the officer There, too, the victim may resist, and fully, and may even have his assailant Here it is different, our robber caste

in the past made all the laws, and their

calling is still a privileged one. The strong arm of the law is at their back to enforce their exactions, and resistance must not be thought of. course, they do not lay in wait in dark alleys or use unseemly violence. They just had the land upon which their fellows must live and labor deeded to them, and are thus enabled to demand as rent all the product above what will allow a bare living to the laobrer. Doubtless they would emphatically deny the charge of robbery, but inas much as to take anything from another without his consent or without h just equivalent is robbery, and as the right to use the earth God gave for all men to live on is not theirs ethically to give or to withhold, they are de manding and getting a share in the product of others, and rendering therefor no equivalent, they are thus convicted of robberry. The Duke of Westminster is said to own some 400 acres of land in the heart of London, and takes from the people who use it over \$5,000,000 every year. This is done by process of law, it is true, but there is no pretense that he gives any other equivalent of wealth or service than that of his bare permission to use productively that part of the soil of England. If he died it would in no way affect the value of the property or th production of wealth upon it. He did not make these 400 acres nor did he give to them their value. His claim to a part of the product of others labor is based wholly upon the ownership of the land which the laws give him. Laws made by his own "robber caste" and in the making of which laws the people had no voice, and their protests were declared to be rebellion, and treated accordingly.-Canadian Single

FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER

WANTS ARTIFICIAL DEFICIT.

Last July, M. Polncaré, the French Minister of Finance, in presenting the stimates for 1907 sketched the financial outlook in gloomy colors. It was necessary, he said, to find a sum of 375,000,000 francs to meet the expenditure. A fresh loan and new taxation were the only resources, he declared, for meeting this deficit. M. Jaurès now proclaims in the "Humanite" that, notwithstanding M. Poincaré's pessimism, the revenue has been considerably in excess of the estimates. Thus the month of August alone brought in 20,000,000 francs more than had been expected, and the surplus for the first eight months of the year was 71,000, 000 francs. Jaurès imputes to Poincaré the intention of blocking Socialist legislation on the plea of poverty. and accuses him of wanting to concea from the country and, in particular, from the members of the Chamber, this satisfactory state of affairs and to create an artificial deficit. The Socialists in the Chamber mean to insist large measure of progressive legislation. A Paris correspondent of a London journal says the mere prospect of such a possibility is increasing the nervousness of French capitalists.

ANATOLE FRANCE'S NEW BOOK. Anatole France's new book, "Vers

les Temps Meilleurs" (The Good Time Coming), is a collection of various pa-pers already published. It marks his final conversion on many points, due to the Affaire Dreyfus, in which he took so passionate an interest. He is quite won over to Socialism in its most col-lectivist sense; and his eulogy of Zoln's "Taccuse" is as extreme on one side as his criticism of twenty years ago was severe, on the other, in declaring that better Zola had not been born than be a purveyor of naturalist filth. The literary critics say that, the much of the charm of style remains, the vengeful sharpness of the controversy will not held those who were hitherto drawn by the author's mere literature, very perfect and very Renanian in its Olym plan indifference. In a -word, with Anatole France, art for art's sake has, under the presence of a great social movement, given place to art for humanity's sake.

SHOEMAKER FOR MAYOR? HORRIBLE.

A solid Socialist vote has brought a sheemaker named Franke to the position of burgomaster of Pforten, in Central Germany. The authorities are being asked by the minority not to confirm the election, for the reasons that Franke is only a shoemaker, and therefore not qualified to deal with weighty questions that may arise, and that, being a Socialist, he is against the existing system of society.-Evening Post.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF LABOR IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Liverpool.-Addressing a meeting of the Independent Labor Party here. Keir Hardie said it is charged that the thirty Labor members in the House of Commons "are not revolutionary enough."
"If 'revolutionary' means yelling

and burning powder, we are not in it, but if it means a change from the strife and struggle of commercialism to the co-operative fraternity of Socialism, the revolution has begun," sald Hardie, amid continuous cheer ing. "We have done some things already which will leave abiding marks on the lives of the British people. By the end of this session it will be possible to make a beginning to feed the hungry child. The aged poor are still with us; but by the end of another season we will have established means whereby every aged worker in the country will be entitled to his pension just as if he were a successful general returned from an unsuccessful war. And more, it has been established, by making a grant for the purpose, that it is the state's duty to provide for the unemployed."

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PARTY NEWS.

Mational.

Owing to a technical error in the certificates of nomination, the Socialist Party congressional candidates iu two districts of Louisiana will not appear under the party emblem. However, their names will appear on the ballot. The candidates are: First District, A. L. Smith, New Orleans, La.; Second District, W. Covington Håll, New Orlenns, La.

The resolutions proposed by Local New Orleans, which were published in the Bulletin Sept. 19, have been endorsed by the following locals; Butte, Mont.; Joplin, Mo.; Omaha, Nob.

In Manhattan, Nevada, where eggs were recently used in reply to the argument of Comrade Woodbey, Comrade Cameron H. King, Jr., received the same kind of encouragement after declining the offer of the deputy sheriff to introduce him.

The following telegram has just been received from Thos. Sladden, State Secretary of Oregon: "Grafters are soliciting funds for Colorado campaign under the name of Oratorical Society of the Northwest. Notify secretaries and press." The above could not yet be investigated, but several locals have reported that they are in receipt, of appeals from the same society. The locals and comrades should be careful In subscribing money. All donations to the Socialist state campaign fund of Colorado should be made payable to Thes. L. Bule, 22 Good Block, Denver, Colo. Donations to the National Campaign Fund should be sent direct to headquarters, 269 Dearborn street,

One of the leaflets, "Who Is Guilty?" are being shipped to each of 46 addresses in Colorado. Also a like amount to each of 52 addresses in Idaho, and 25,000 mixed leaflets to each of the two state secretaries, a total of 148,000, for distribution, prepaid free.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

The German delegation to the I. S. B., finding it impossible to come to Brussels during the second fortnight of November because of the opening of the Reichstag, proposes that the next meeting of the Bureau be held before Nov. II.

As in addition, the comrades of France assemble in Congress during the first days of the month, there remains only in reality the days included between the 6th and the 10th of November.

assemble in Congress during the first days of the month, there remains only in reality the days included between the 6th and the 10th of November.

On these conditions the Executive Committee urges you to consider as not having been sent the note relative to the dates contained in the report of the month of August, and it proposes as the day for the meeting of the Bureau. Saturday, Nov. 10. Inform us at once if this proposition is acceptable to you.

Signed by Ed! Anseele, Em. Vandervelde and Camille Huysmans, Secretary.

AMENDMENT OFFERED.

The following amendment has been offered to the New Orleans resolutions: "Resolved: That all comrades of the Socialist Labor Party who endorse the principles of the Socialist Party, are hereby invited to become members of the same and to act with us in all matters that may hereafter come before the Socialist Party, Signed by S. W. Rose and J. P. Ligon." PLATFORM COMMITTEE.
The second ballot for two members

follows: Bandlow, 8: Berger, 9: Berlyn, 4; Floaten, 8; Hillquit, 19; Hochn, 3; Kerr, 4; Osborne, 1; Untermann, 8; Work, 18. None of the candidates having received a majority of the

votes cast, there is no election.
NATIONAL COMMITTEE RULE 10. NATIONAL COMMITTEE RULE 10.

10. When a referendum vote on the election of committee, etc., submitted to the National Committeemen does not result in a choice on the second ballot, all names but the two highest shall fie dropped when more than two candidates remain and only one is to be elected; all but three dropped where two are to be chosen and so on, allowing of one candidate in excess of actual number to be elected before a third and final bailot is ordered.

In accordance with the above rule

In accordance with the above rule being two National Platform

committeemen to be chosen all of the candidates will be dropped except the three having received the highest num-ber of votes, who are Victor L. Berger, Morris Hillquit, John M. Work.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS. Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are: Mry Beals: Oct. 21. enroute: Oct. 22. White Bluff, Tenn.; Oct. 23. Dickson; Oct. 24-25, Huntingdon; Oct. 25-27, Jackson. George E. Rigelow: Oct. 21. Finding; Ohio; Oct. 22-24. Fostoria; Oct. 25, Mans-

onic: Oct. 22. Fostoria: Oct. 25. Mansfield: Oct. 26. Crestiline: Oct. 27. Springfield.

J. M. Caldwell: Pennsylvania, under the
direction of the State Committee.

E. E. Carr: Iowa, under the direction of
the State Committee.

Isaac Cowen: Oct. 21-22. Fargo, N. D.;
Oct. 23. Moorhead, Mian.; Oct. 24. Detroit
(tity: Oct. 25. Wadena; Oct. 26. Brainerd;
Oct. 27. Minneapolis.

Sol Fieldman: New York, under the direction of the State Committee.

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

George H. Goebel: Idaho, headquarters
at Walace.

George H. Goebel: Idaho, headquarters
at Walace.

George H. Goebel: Idaho, headquarters
(George H. Goebel: Idaho, headquarters
at Walace.

W. A. Jacqbis: Milwaukse, under the direction of the Wisconsin State Committee.

Camerop H. King, Jr.: Idaho.

Lena Morrow Lewis: Idaho.

Jena Morrow Lewis: Idaho.

Jena Morrow Lewis: Idaho.

Jena Morrow Lewis: Idaho.

Guy S. Miller: Colorado.

A. M. Sfirton: Oct. 21-22. Holland,
Mach.; Oct. 23. Muskeson; Oct. 24-26, Dowstate: Oct. 27, Detroit.

Anton Sturm German; Colorado.

M. Wilkins: New York, under the
direction of the State Committee.

John M. Work: Colorado.

Your local cannot afford to go without a bundle of our special edition of

The Western W. 20. field; Oct. 26, Crestline; Oct. 27, Spring-field.

out a bundle of our special edition of

The Worker-No. 30, out next week Read advertisement on first page. Massachusetts.

Lynn-Dan A. White will speak Sunday, Oct. 21. CAREY'S DATES.

Quincy, Friday, Oct. 19; Newton, Saturday, Oct. 20; Worcester, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 21; Franklin, Sunday arternoon, Oct. 21; Franklin, Sunday evening, Oct. 21; Abingdon, Monday, Oct. 22; Dorchester, Tuesday, Oct. 23; open dates, Oct. 24, 25, 27, and 31; Haverhill, Friday, Oct. 26; Somerville, Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, Oct. 28; Lynn, Sunday evening, Oct. 28; New Bedford, Monday, Oct. 29; Fail River, Tuesday, Oct. 30; Westfield, Thursday, Nov. 1; Lawrence, Friday, Nov. 2; Nov. 1; Lawrence, Friday, Nov. 2; Brockton, Saturday, Nov. 3; Hyde Park, Sunday evening, Nov. 4; Chel-

sea, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 4.
MULLEN'S DATES. Comrade J. F. Mullen, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is making a successful tour. There are a few dates still not taken which will be assigned to the first clubs making upplication day afternoon. Oct. 21: Somerville, Sunday evening, Oct. 21; Milford, Monday, Oct. 22; Springfield, Tuesday, Oct. 23; Adams, Wednesday, Oct. 24; open dates, Oct. 25, 26, 27; Greenfield, Sunday, Oct. 28; Ware, Monday, Oct. 29; open date, Oct. 29; Brockton, Wednesday, Oct. 31; open dates, Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4. Seven dates are no wopen. Comrade Mullen is devoting time to the important feaure of selling literature and calling especial attention to the necessity of organization.

DORCHESTER. The Dorchester Socialist Club held its regular weekly meeting at Gibson

Hall, Sunday evening, Oct. 14. Comrade Touvim's address on the Mission of Socialism developed into a lively discussion on party tactics. Some of the members urged the necessity of vigorously canvassing the demands of the working public and placing them before the people from n Socialistic point of view. That Socialism can do something in the presence of so much corruption and abuse was urged as a plea for campaign The necessity for discussion of these topics at club meetings was also plainly demonstrated, as such discussion serves to enfighten the younger and more recent acquisitions to mem-

Comrade Worcester will read his paper on "Objections to Socialism" at next meeting, Oct. 21.

New Jersey.

Do not forget that the Socialist Party emblem in New Jersey is the Globe and Clasped Hands.

NEWARK.

Kurz's Colosseum, Springfield Ave. opposite S. 7th St., FRIDAY, OCT. 19, ratification meeting. Joseph Wan-hope, John Spargo, George H. Strobell, Percy C. Ball, and Edward C. Wind will speak.

Arlington, Friday, 19th, Comrade Krafft will speak at Depot Square. Friday, 26th, Reilly will speak at Depot Square.

Harrison-Friday, 19th, Comrade Reilly will speak at 4th and Harrison. Friday, 26th, Krafft will speak at 4th and Harrison ..

Jersey City-Saturday, 20th. Comrade Krafft will speak at corner of Newark and Jersey. Same night, Reilly will speak at Newark and Willow. Saturday, 27th, Comrade Kearns will speak at Newark and Jersey. Same night, Krafft will speak at New ark and Willow.

West Hoboken-Monday, 22d, Comrade Reilly will speak at Spring and Shippen.

Union Hill-Monday, 22d, Comrade Krafft will speak at Blum and Ber-

Jersey City-Tuesday, 23d, Comrade Schubert will speak at Monticello and Harrison

Hoboken-Tuesday, 23d, Comrade Leffingwell will speak at 1st and Garden. · Jersey City-Wednesday, 24th, Com-

rade Mead will speak at Central and

Bower. Hoboken-Thursday, 25th, Comrade Killingbeck will speak at Washington

Ohlo.

Witness (watcher) credentials can be cured from the state office free. Ohio is voting for three National Committeemen.

See that every man registers votes.

Every district in Ohio has a Socialist candidate for Congress for the first time.

Now that the campaign is on pay your dues -regular, as MONEY is needed, and attend your meeting, as YOU are needed.

Every precinct in the state if possible should have a witness (watcher) to count the ballots on election day Write the state office for credentials.

Comrades Millard and Bigelow are about 200,000 pieces of state literature.

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA.

Twenty-seven new members were admitted during the week.

At such open-air meetings as the weather permitted holding during the week, collections were \$18.25 and lit-erature sales, \$15.75.

The Campaign Committee has on hand 30,000 congressional leaflets and will also have 50,000 of a special local leastet and 50,000 advertising cards for the hall meetings ready for distribu-tion on Sunday, Oct. 21. Comrades who are acting on distributing com mittees should call or send for their allotment promptly so that none of the work will be left undone. Indications point to successful hall

meetings for our gubernatorial candidates.

DEFENSE FUND.

Comrade Wait announces receipts to this fund during week ending Oct. 13 as follows:

Locals, Branches and Unions—U. G. W. of A. 110, \$1; Tapestry Carpet Weavers, \$53, \$25; Textile Workers' Union, 8, \$2; Leather Workers, \$15; Local Hariem, S. P., \$5; Local Allentown, S. P., \$5; 19th Ward Phila, S. P., \$2; total, \$58, Comrades and Sympathizers—Tim Sullivan, Vt., \$1; M. Cohen, \$1; W. H. Banforth, 25c; John F. Hart, 25c; total \$2.50, Cly Lists—437, 50c, 302, \$5; 613, \$5; 474, 65c; 203, 85c; 612, \$1,40; 90, \$3,75; 23, \$25c; 344, 25c; 126, \$2; 208, \$2; 208, \$2; 201, \$2; total, \$21,75, Grand total, \$82,25.

Comrades are urged to contribute to this fund at once as the cases will boprably come up in court soon. Make contributions payable to Marcellus Wait, Treasurer, Free Speech Defense Fund, Room 10, 1305 Arch street, Phil-

Open-air meetings will be held as

Sunday, Oct. 21-North Plaza, City Hall: E. J. H'ggins, Sam Clark. Monday, Oct. 22-Broad and South: E.

C. Leighton, Ella Reeve Bloor; Broad and Columbia; Sam Sadler, John H. Fagan; Fortleth and Lancaster; Phil. Hammeter, Sam Clark; Flfty-second and Haverford; J. L. Renshaw, E. J. Lewis; Third and Bain-bridge; Jewish speakers; Third and Car-penter; Jewish speakers, Noon meeting, Monday—Richmond and Norris; E. J. Lewis.

penter: Jewish speakers.

Noon meeting, Monday—Richmond and Morris: E. J. Lewis.

Tuesday, Oct. 23-Broad and Fairmount: D. Dolisheck, Sam Clark; Forty-ninth and Woodland: J. L. Renshaw, E. J. Lewis; Poplar and Marshall: Wm. Fletcher, Ella Reeve Bloor; Second and Moyamensing: J. McKelvey, Chas. Sehl: Fifty-second and Lancaster: Sam Sadler, W. R. Cassile: Fourth and Cycen. Jewish speakers.

Wednesday, Oct. 24-Girard and Warmock: Phil. Hemmeter, Ela Reeve Bloor; Twenty-third and Columbia: J. L. Renshaw, E. J. Lewis; Fourth and Warmock: Phil. Hemmeter, Ela Reeve Bloor; Twenty-third and Columbia: J. L. Renshaw, E. J. Lewis; Fourth and Washington: D. Dollsheck, Jos. Cohen: Emerals and Tioga: Wm. Fletcher, Sam Clark; Thirty-sixth and Haverford: J. J. McKelyey, Geo. Cohen: Skryf-first and Lombard: John Jones, Chas. Sehl; Third and South Jewish speakers.

Noon meetings, Wednesday—Seventeenth and Hamilton: Sam Clark; Fifth and

Noon meetings, Wednesday, and Hamilton: Sam Clark: Fifth and Mushington: Sam Clark: German-town and Chelten E. J. Lewis; Fortieth and Girard: J. L. Renshaw, E. Levitsky: Tulip and Longshore: J. J. McKelvey. Frank Sutella.

Friday, Oct. 26—Germantown and Diamond: Phil, Hemmeter, Sam Clark: Front and Dupphin: J. J. McKelvey, E. J. Lewis; Kensington and Clearfield: John H. Fagan: Thirlteth and Diamond: D. Dollsheck, Elia Reeve Bloor; Fifty-second and Girard: J. L. Renshaw, W. R. Cassile: Broad and J. L. Renshaw, W. R. Cassile: Broad and Reasington and Chambard: Do Bolksheek, Elia Reeve Bloor; Fifty second and Girard; J. L. Renshaw, W. R. Cassile; Broad and Columbia: Sam Sadler, James H. Maurer; Third and Monroe: Jewish speakers, Bainbridge and Passyunk: Jewish speakers, Saturday, Oct. 27.—Midvale and Ridge; Sam Sadler, H. Russel: Germantown and Lebigh: Wml. Fletcher, Chas. Schl: Kensington and Lehigh: John P. Clark, Sam Clark; Germantown and Bristol: J. L. Renshaw, E. J. Higgins; Forty-second and Lancaster: Thos. Farrel, Ella Reeve Bloor; Mala and Rector: D. Dollsheck, E. J. Lewis, Frankford and Girard: M. Stadlen, Geo. Cohen; Richmond and William: Phil. Hemmeter, Frank Sutcliff; Frankford and Unity: J. Whitchead; John H. Fugan; Twentieth and Federal: Reuben Satin. Is. Levitsky; Marshall and Girard: Sam Sadler, Jos. Cohen; Germantown and Jefferson: J. J. McKelvey, Beaumont Sykes; East Plaza. City Hall: D. K. Young, E. C. Leichton; Passyunk and Moore: C. P. Hall, W. R. Cassile; Fourth and Washington: Jewish speakers; Fifth and Carpenter: Jewish speakers.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. County Committee meets Sunday,

General membership meeting Sunday, Nov. 3. Cold weather prevented many open-

air meetings last week. Comrade Caldwell of Massachusetts had some good meetings last week.

The organizer is in receipt of a number of letters from speakers who are trying to arrange their own tours. We desire to say that no speakers will be engaged unless they first secure the State Committee's sanction. Allegheny County wants to aid the State Committee to tour the speakers it may send out.

Tickets for a guess at the number of votes cast for Comrade Maurer for Governor are being sold at 10 cents each, the prize being a handsome clock, and the funds so received going to organization work. Posters advertising our ticket to be

put up at the polls and watchers' certificates will be sent out next week. Comrades who have not yet made returns for the tickets to the Debs lec-

ture are requested to do so at once. GRAND MASS MEETING. Carnegie Hall, Allegheny, Federal and Oho Sts., Sunday, Oct. 27, 8 p. m., grand general ratification and mass meeting. The speakers will be John

Wanhope, Fred L. Schwartz, W. L. Wilson, W. J. Wright and others. Open-air meetings the coming week to be held as follows:

Monday, Oct. 22—Alegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sts: Wilson and Wanhope; Beaver and Washington Aves.: Fred L. Schwarz; Pittsburg, Twelfth and Carson Sts.: Holmes and Wright; Wilkinsburg, Wood and South Sts.: Wm. Adams.
Tuesday, Oct. 23—McKeesport, Pifth and Market Sts.: Adams and Morris; Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sts.: Meng and Naw.

Meng and Naw.

Wednesday, Oct. 24—Pitsburg, Homewood Av. and Kelly St.; Holmes and Wright; Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sts.: Fred L. Schwartz.

Thursday, Oct. 25—Pitsburg, Clark and Townsend Sts.: Fred L. Schwartz.

Friday, Oct. 26—Pitsburg, Clark and Townsend Sts.: Sred L. Schwartz.

Friday, Oct. 26—Pitsburg, Clark and Townsend Sts.: Samuel Mirvis; Braddock, Sixth St. and Braddock Av.: Holmes and Wright.

Washington.

Socialist activity in this state is a surprise even to veteran Socialists. Seattle continues to be the arena of a bitter fight on Socialist street speak

An injunction against police interference with street speakers in Seattle was applied for, but the judge was too busy to give any aid in support of free

speech, and he said so.

Local Seattle stole a merch on all other political parties and secured all open dates in local theaters. This may force the Republico-Democrato spellbinders to mount boxes at the street corners. If so, do you suppose that the little chief of police will run them

Thousands of pieces of literature will be distributed, and nine monster campaign meetings will be held in Seattle before election.

D. Burgess, State Secretary-Treasurer, will speak in three of these meetings, and Emil Herman, should he be back in time, will also fill in. The state office now has four speakers regularly engaged, and fills dates frequently with other speakers.

The state office sold 1,403 due stamps in the month of September, and prospects are good for the duplication of that feat this month.

Last month the financial secretary received from all sources \$290.95, and the expenditures were \$7.65 in excess of receipts.

The State Executive Committee has received a proposition from the Olym-pia "State Capital" offering four columns of speace weekly to Socialist matter to be sent in by an editor chosen by them, on condition that they furnish 50 yearly subscribers to his paper.

Wisconsin. The Social Democratic noon-day

meetings at the doors of the factories have been so highly successful as to alarm the capitalists. At one of the big plants the proprietors locked the doors thru which the men usually go to dinner so that they would obliged to take so much time hunting for an ext there would be no oppor-

tunity for our speakers to address them. At another factory where noonday meetings had been announced the men were informed that owing to a 'rush of business" they would obliged to work during the noon hour Nevertheless the factory meetings continue to do their good work.

National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes has been in Milwaukee. He spoke in Humboldt Hall, Oct. 9, in Freie Gemeinde Hall, Oct. 10, and on the 11th addressed a crowd at the Harvester Works.

National Committeeman W. A Jacobs of Iowa will spend three weeks in Milwaukee. He will speak in Ra cine, Oct. 13.

Seymour Stedman will address meeting at South Side Armory, Oct

Comrade Wolski will address the Poles in their native tongue at Racine, Kenosha, Manitowoce and Marinette.

New York State.

Dates for speakers under direction of the State Committee are:

John C. Chase, J. G. Phelps-Stokes and Rose Pastor Stokes: 20, Rochester; Oct. 21, Buffalo: Oct. 22 Jamestown; Oct. 23, Salamanca; Oct. 24. Olean; Oct. 25. Corning; Oct. Hornellsville; Oct. 27, Ithaca; Oct. 29, Port Jervis; Oct. 30, Middletown; Oct. 81, Port Chester; Nov. 1 to 6, New York.

Sol Fieldman: Oct. 19, Warsaw; Oct. 20. Olean; Oct. 21-22, Corning; Oct. 23, Peekskill; Oct. 24 to Nov. 6, New York.

City. M. W. Wilkins: Oct. 19, 20, and 21, Ogdensburgh; Oct. 22, Canton; Oct. 23 and 24, Gouverneur; Oct. 25 and 26, Watertown; Oct. 27, Carthage; Oct. 28 and 29, Boonville: Oct. 30, Lowville: Oct. 31, Rome; Nov. 1, Onelda: Nov. 2. Syracuse; Nov. 3, 4, and 5, Rochester.

John W. Brown: Oct. 19, Schenec tady; Oct. 20, Johnstown: Oct. 21 and Troy; Oct. 23, Little Falls; Oct. 24, Herkimer: Oct. 25, Illon: Oct. 26, Frankfort; Oct. 27 and 28, Utica; Oct. 29, Rome; Oct. 30, Canastota; Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, Syracuse; Nov. 2, Auburn; Nov. 3 and 4, Ithaca; Nov. 5.

The State Committee reported the or ganization of seven or eight new locals at good centers thruost the state and excellent meetings being held by all speakers who are out in the campaign.

N. Y. GENERAL COMMITTEE. At a meeting of the General Committee held Oct. 13 delegates were sented from a newly organized branch of the 2d A. D., from the Bohemian Branch of the 18th A. D., and from the Ger-

man Branch of the 21st and 23d A. D. Comrades Lichtschein and Engel were elected delegates to a conference for devising ways and means of paying the debt on the Yorkville club-

A plan suggested by the City Executive Committee for preparing and printing a list of books for use by branches and assembly districts was

Ninety-eight applications for membership were received.

The 17th-19th (old 21st) A. D. will meet Friday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m., at rooms of Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-nfth street, top floor.

The 6th A. D. will hold a business meeting Sunday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 255 E. Fourth street.

West Side Headquarters, 585 Sth Ave., between 38th and 39th Sts., Sunday, Oct. 21, Charles S. Vander Porten will speak on "The Class Struggle". Wednesday, Oct. 24, 8 p. m., Dr. Robert A. Gunn will speak on "The Social Unrest, Its Causes and Remedies". Friday, Oct. 26, 8 p. m., this branch will attend the mass meeting at American Theater Hall, 42d St. and

DEBATE ON WEST SIDE. At the West Side Headquarters, 535 Sth Ave.-Sunday, Oct. 20, 8 p. m., there will be a debate between a Tammany man and a Socialist, J. J. Mullally, deputy tax collector and a promiciation, is the Tammany representative. The Socialist speaker has not yet been chosen.

The comrades are again reminded that from now on until Election Day their efforts should be directed towards a thoro distribution of literature in their districts. There is at present an excellent stock of leaflets in the organizer's office which will be shipped at once to any one willing to assist in its distribution. The uncertainty of the weather makes it more necessary to pay greater attention to a proper distribution of literature. This has not been carried out as it should have been. Assembly Districts and Agitation Committees should take up this matter AT ONCE, as there is no more efficient way to make converts for the Socialist cause than by a thoro distri-bution of literature. The Executive Committee at its last meeting decided to call upon the Agitation Commitpurpose of perfecting the arrangements for distributing literature in their respective districts.

The Watchers" certificates and badges for Election Day will be ready by the end of the week and will be sent to the organizer of each Assembly District. It is very important to make immediate arrangements to man every polling place in the city of New York

The headquarters of the party on Election Day will be located at the New York Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth street. The large hall of the Labor Temple is engaged for the evening to receive and celebrate the election returns. The comrades are requested to take note of this, as all the election returns will have to be

BROOKLYN. Hart's Hall, Gates Ave. and Broad-

reported there.

way, Sunday, Oct. 21, 8 p. m., Chas. Vander Porten will speak. Subject: "Analyses of Political Parties".

to "Eagle" Building, Sunday, Oct. 21, S p. m., Miss Anna A. Maley will speak. Subject: "Some Issues of This Campaign". Brooklyn Philosophical Association, between Bedford and Driggs Aves...

Silver Hall, 315 Washington St., next

Sunday, Oct .21, 3 p. m., debate. Subject: "Resolved, That the election of William R. Hearst is essential to good government". Affirmative, Henry Clay Peters; negative, Edward Dobson. A meeting will be held on Monday

evening, Oct. 22, at 1898 Fulton street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of organizing a German Branch of the Socialist Party in the 5th and 23d Assembly Districts. All German comrades residing in either of these districts are invited to attend this meeting.

Last Saturday night a banner was raised at the Labor Lyceum on Willoughby avenue and a rousing open-air meeting held in front of the building.

MEETINGS IN KINGS COUNTY.

Meetings in Kings County are arranged as follows:

Hall Meetings.

Caecelia Hall, 101-103 Grand St .-FRIDAY, OCT. 19, Charles H. Matcheft will speak under the auspices of the Lithunanian Socialist Party.

Pilgrim Hall, Court St. Harrison and Degraw-THURSDAY, OCT. 25, Dr. Furnam, Ed. Daw son, and Chas. Vander Porten will speak at a meeting for the 7th Congressional

For the Pilgrim Hall- meeting the parade in connection therewith will assemble at Court and Degraw streets on the evening of the meeting at 7:15. Members of nearby assembly districts are urged to attend. Socialist bodies, trade unionists and the sick and death benefit societies have signified their intention to make this affair a grand Eighth success. Red fire, transparencies and a band will be on hand for the occa-

Breitkopp's Congress Hall, Atlantic and Vermont Aves.-THURSDAY, OCT. 25. Chas. H. Matchett, Chas. Vander Porten, and E. T. Neben will speak at mass meeting for the East New York Congressional campaign

23d A. D.—Watkins and Dymont Sts.
Matchett, Felgenbaum.

SATURDAY, OCT. 20.

7th A. D.—Nineteenth St. and Fifth Av.
Win. Mackenzie. F. L. Lackmacher.
9th A. D.—Third Av. and Fifty third St.
C. Durant, L. Baker.
10th A. D.—Flathush and Fourth Aves.
E. T. Neben and others.
12th A. D.—Fourteenth St. and Seventh
Av. C. L. Furman, C.-H. Matchett.
18th A. D.—Grand and Leonard Sts. J.
Hill, Geo. M. Marr.
16th A. D.—Grand and Leonard Sts. J.
Fourth St. A. J. Well, B. Wolff.
20th A. D.—Gates and Evergreen Aves.
Edward Dawson and W. W. Passage.
21st A. D.—Warett and Humbold Sts. Asbel and Goldberg.
21st A. D.—Warett and Humbold Sts. Asbel and Goldberg.
21st A. D.—Warett and Humbold Sts. Asbel and Goldberg.
21st A. D.—Warett and Gook Sts. Oshinsky and Silvermann.
22d A. D.—Pennstlvania and Atlantic Aves. W. Strumpfler, G. L. Glefer.
23d A. D.—Watkins and Osburn Sts. Feigenbaum and N. S. Reichenthal.
22d A. D.—Putkins and Osburn Sts. Feigenbaum and N. S. Reichenthal.
22d A. D.—Watkins and Dumont Sts. N.
8. Reichenthal, A. Fraser.
MONDAY, OCT. 22

MONDAY, OCT. 22.

13th A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Grand
St. C. Durant and G. M. Marr.
14th and 15th A. D.—Grand and Hooper
Sts. W. Mackenzle, J. Hill.
20th A. D.—Knickerbocker and Green
Aves. A. Fraser, C. H. Matchett.
21st A. D.—Graham Av. and Cook St.
Asliel and Goldberg.
21st A. D.—Throop Av. and Gerry St.
Suessman and Loewenthal.
21st A. D.—Sejle St. and Leonard Av.
Oshinski and Silvermann.
TUESDAY OCT. 23.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23. 10th A. D.—Clearmont and Myrtle Aves.
10th A. D.—Clearmont and Myrtle Aves.
10th A. D.—Washington Av. and Dean t. W. Mackenzie, J. Hill.
12th A. D.—Third and Fifth Aves. W. Schnidt, R. Wolff.
21st A. D.—Manhattan and Moore Sts. A. Schmidt, B. Wolff.

21st A. D.—Manhattan and Moore Sts.
Silverman, Suessmann.

21st A. D.—Debevolse and Humbold Sts.
Oshinsky, Goldberg.

21st A. D.—Harrison and Wallabout Sts. 21st A. D.—Broadway and Seigle St. W. 21st A. D.—Broadway and Seigle St. W. Strumpfler, W. W. Passage.

Strumpfler, W. W. Passage.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24.

13th A. D.—Graham and Frost Sts. C.

H. Matchett, J. Hill.

14th and 15th A. D.—Manhattan and Milton Sts. Pelgenbaum, W. Mackenzie.

20th A. D.—Wyckoff Av. and Bleecker.

St. A. Well, E. Dawson.

21st A. D.—Morrell and Seigle Sts. Asbell, Goldberg.

21st A. D.—Seigle and Leonard Sts.

Goldberg, Suessman.

Goldberg, Suessman.

21st A. D.—Manhattan and Varrett Sts.
D. Oshinski, Silvermann.

23d A. D.—Watkins and Dumond Sts. R.
Wolff, W. A. Schmidt.

23d A. D.—Pitkins and Osborn Sts. A.
J. Schmidt, C. Durrant.

J. Schmidt, C. Durrant.

THURSDAY, OCT. 25.

7th A. D.—Twenty-second St. and Third Av. J. A. Schmidt, J. Hil., H. J. Hener., Sth. A. D.—Court. St. and Fourth Pl. F. Leckermacher, A. Fraser.

10th A. D.—Flatbush and Sixth Aves. W. Mackenzie, G. L. Marr.

21st A. D.—Graham and Varett Sts. Goldberg and Ashel.

21st A. D.—Bushwick and Seigle Sts. Leowenthal and Sussamann. Lowenthal and Stessmann
21st A. D.—Throop and Gerry Sts. Silvermann and Oblush.
21st A. D.—Manhattan and Montrose
Aves. J. Hill, C. H. Matchett. Noon-Day Meetings.

2d A. D.—Navy Yard, Sand St. gate. WEDNESDAY, OCT 24. 2d A. D.—Navy Yard, Sand St. gate. OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

SATURDAY, OCT.

IN NEW YORK CITY. Open-air meetings will be held by, Local New York, Socialist Party, as follows:

FRIDAY, OCT. 19.

and Sixth St. and Madison Av. Jas. G. Kanely, J. Dahme, John Collins, 20th A.D., West Side (Italian meeting)— Corner Carmine and Bleecker Sts. Antonio Cravello. Sisth A. D.—N. W. corner Wendover and Third Aves. P. H. Donohue, Thos. J. Lewis.

SATURDAY, OCT. 20. 24 A. D. Fast Side)—N. W. corne courth St. and Second Av. Sam Edelstein ourth St. and Second AV.

P. Geiger,
Gh A. D.—S. W. corner Third St. and
Avenue C. Tim Murphy, Thos J. Lewis,
Sth A. D.—Corner Orchard and Grand
Sts. Thos. Potter, Abs. Panzer, J. G. Dob-

Sevage.

Diff A. D.—S. W. corner Thirty-eighth St. and Eighth Av. P. H. Donohue, John Mullin.

Lith A. D.—S. E. corner Firty-eighth St. and Eighth Av. J. Dahme. Jacob Panken.

12th A. D.—S. E. corner Twelfth St. and Avenue A. A. B. Demilt, Aug. Klenke.

15th A. D.—S. W. corner Fifty-fourth St. and Eighth Av. Warren Atkinson, Fred. Panilisch. A. W. Lawson. J. Dahme, Jacob Panken, E. corner Twelfth St. and R. Demilt, Ang. Kienke, S. W. corner Fifty fourth h. Av. Warren Atkinson, A. W. Lawson, H. Hundred 15th A. D.—S. W. corner Fifty-fourth St. and Elgah Av. Warren Aikhnon, Fred Faulitsch. Av. Lawson.
21st A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Thirty-third St. and Amsterdam Av. Henry Harris, Alex. Rosen.
31st A. D.—S. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. 1. Phillips, Jos. Wanhope.
32d A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Forty-cignth St. and Willis Av. Algerman Lee, Hugh O. Pentecost.
32d A. D. (Van Next)—Corner West Farms and Westchester Ares. John Collins.

MONDAY, OCT. 22

24 A. D.-S. W. corner of Market and East Broadway, I. Phillips, Alb. Abragams. Sd A. D. (West Side)—N. E. corner Spring and Hudson Sts. L. B. Paine, P. A. D. (East Side)—N. E. corner Fifth and Second Av. Sam Edelstein, Wm. 5th A. D .- N. E. corner Sixteenth St. aud Eighth Av. Alfred W. Lawson, N. P. Getger.
Oth A. D.-N. W. corner Fourth St. and Avenue B. H. Hayldon, Chas. S. Vander J. Lewis,
23d A. D.—S. E. Corner C.: Hundred and
Porty-second St. and Amsterdam Av. H.
L. Slobodin, Alex.
Losen
20th A. D.—N. W. corner Ninety-ninth
St. and Madison Av. Henry Harris, Aug.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23.

6th A. D.—N. E. corner of Columbia and Hous on Sts. Oyen air Rathfeation Meeting of the 6th A. D. Johanna Dahme, Sain Edelstein, Thos. J. Lewis.

7th A. D.—N. E. corner of Twenty-fifth St. and Eighth Av. John Mullin, P. H. Denahue. cooline.
Sth A. D.-N. W. corner Forsythe and rand Sts. William Karlin, Fred Paulitsch, in h. A. D.-S. E. corner Fortfeth St. and Fighth Av. Weeren Atkinson, I. Philips. Ith A. D.-N. W. corner Forty seventh t, and Eighth Av. Abe Panzer, J. G. Dob. sevage. 12th A. D.-S. E. corner Eleventh St. avd Avenue B. N. S. Reichenthal, N. P. Geiger. 16th A. D.—N. W. corner Fifty-second St. and Third Av. A. B. Demitt, Chas. S. Van and Third Av. A. B. Deman, deep Roriem.

17th A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and First St. and Amsterdam Av. Wm. Mendelson, Ab. Abrahams.

37d A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Sixty-first St. and Third Av. Alfred W. Lawson, Aug. Klenke.

WEINNISDAY, OCT. 21.

Open-Air Meetings.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19.

Mth-15th A. D.—timad and Reebling Sts.
Furman, Fraser, Glefer.

10th A. L.—Hamburg Av and Hart St.
Sebmidt, Mackenzie, Hill.

21st A. D.—Manhattan and Seigle St.
Silvermann, Asbel.

21st A. D.—N Aubaktan and Seigle St.
Silvermann, Asbel.

21st A. D.—N E corner Fifty-second St.
and Eighth Av. L. B. Palne, H. Havidon,
18th A. D.—N E corner Fifty-second St.
and Eighth Av. L. B. Palne, H. Havidon,
18th A. D.—N W. corner Stxth St.
and Thirty-third St. and Amsterdam Av.

Matchett, Feigenbaum.

SATURDAY OCT. 20.

SATURDAY OCT. 20.

W. Lawson, Aug. Klenke.

WEDNIEDAY, OCT. 2.

Gis A. D.—N E corner Fifty second St.
and Eighth Av. L. B. Palne, H. Havidon,
18th A. D.—N. W. corner Fifty-second St.
and Thirty-third St. and Amsterdam Av.
Hency Harris, I. Phillips.

25th A. D.—N. W. corner Twenty-seventh

18th A. D.—N. W. corner Fifty eighth St. and Third Av. Alfrew W. Lawson, N. P. Geiger,
21st A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Thirty-third St. and Amsterdam Av. Henry Harris, I. Phillips.
25th A. D.—N. W. corner Twenty seventh St. and Broadway. Aug. Klenke.
28th A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Fifteenth St. and Third Av. L. R. Schwartz, Alex. Rosen.
31st A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Tweaty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. H. L. R. Schwartz, Alex. Rosen.
32d A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Tweaty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. H. L. Slobodin, Hugh O. Pentecost.
32d A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Forty-third St. and Willis Av. William Meudelson. J. G. Polssevage.
32d A. D. Williamshufder (Hallan Meetings—N. E. corner Two Hundred and Fifteenth St. and White Pialins Road. Antonio Cravello.

THURSDAY, OCT. 25.

3d A. D. (Itslian Meeting) - N. E. corner
McDougal and Bleecker Sts, Antonio Crailps.

6th A. D.—N. W. corner Seventh St. and
Avenue C. William Karlin, Sam Edoistein,
9th A. D.—N. W. corner Thirty-eighth St.
and Eighth Av. Frank Porce, P. H. Don-10th A. D.-N. W. corner Twelfth St. barth. 15th A. D.-N. E. corner Eighty-third St. and Amsterdam Av. J. G. Dobsevage, Jaand Amsterdam Av. J. G. Dolsevage, Ja-cob Panken. 24th A. D.—N. W. corner Ninety-second St. and First Av. Warren Atkinson, Thes.

J. Lewis.

27th A. D.—N. E. corner Tbirty-eighth
St. and Broadway.
Sol. Fleidman.

22d A. D. (Van Nest)—N. E. corner Unlonport and Morris Park Aves. N. P. Geiger. ionport and Morris Park Aves. N. P. Geiger, FRIDAY, OCT. 28.
6th A. D.—N. E. corner Fourth St. and Avenne D. Thos. J. Lewis, H. Havidon 7th A. D.—N. E. corner Twenty-seventh St. and Eighth Av. Sth. A. D.—N. W. corner Orchard and Grand Sts. I. Phillips, Sam Edestein.
10th A. D.—N. W. corner Tenth St. and Second Av. Fred Paulitsch. Sol. Fieldman, 14th A. D.—N. E. corner Thirtieth St. and Second Av. N. P. Geiger, P. H. Donohue. onne.

20th A. D.—N. E. corner Eighty-second
St. and First Av. Henry Harris, S. Goldbarth, Wm. Karlin.

22d A. D.—N. W. corner Eighty-seventh
St. and Avenue A. L. B. Schwartz, Albert Abrahams

28th A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Fourteenth St. and Fifth Av. Jas. G. Konely, H. L. Slobodin.

38th A. D.—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. between Lexington and Third Aves. Warren Athinson, J. G. Dobsevage.

34th A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Sixty-ninth St. and Boston Road. Aug. Klenke.

Noon-Day Meetings.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19.
S. W. corner Wall and Broad Sts. J. T. Britt Gearlety. SATURDAY, OCT. 20. N. E. corner Broome and Broadway, August Klenke, S. W. corner Broome and Sheriff Sts. John Collins. MONDAY, OCT. 22.

V. corner Twelfth St. and Broadway, L. Klenke. TUESDAY, OCT. 23. N. W. corner Broome and Broadway. Chas S. Vander Porton. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24.

SATURDAY, OCT. 27. N. W. corner Brownle and Broadway Chos S. Vander Perier, N. E. corner Broome and Sheriff Sts. August Klusse.

HARRISON EAST NEWARK, N. J. The Socialist Party of Harrison b

nominated these candidates: For Mayor, James Rixon; Freeholder, Frederick Dubon, Overseer of the fact is likely to increase the vote for Poer Gregory S. Anderson: Pound-the Socialist candidate, who has made keeper, Carl O. Carlea; Councilmen, many friends by his aggressive cam-second Ward, Miles Murray; Third paign for Socialism. FRIDAY, OCT. 19.

6th A. D. S. E. corner Plifth St. and Avenue R. Fred Paulitisch S. Goldbarth. Tith A. D. N. W. corner Twenty difft St. and Eighth Av. Frank Police, Warren Atkinson.

Sth A. D. Corner Orchard and Grand Sts. Sam Edelstein, Louis B. Schwarts.

6 10th A. D. N. E. corner Teath St. and Second Ward. Miles Murray: Third Ward. Poter Larsen; Justices of the Peace. Carl Larsen and Max Schenk: Second Av. Aug. Klenke, J. G. Bobsevage. 14th A. D. N. W. corner Thirty second St. and Tajird Av. A. W. Lawson. N. P. Fischer. Justices of the Peace. Law Gelgers. St. and 'Rird A'. A W Lawson, N P Gelger.

Gelger.

20th A D.—N. E. corner Eightleth St. and First Av. H. I. Sebedin, H. Havidon, I. Pischer. Justice of the Peace, Law rence Pischer, Justice Pischer, Justice Pischer, Justice Pischer, Justice

QUEENS COUNTY.

A Splendid Campaign by the Socialists -Comrade Geariety Speaking Every Night,

Never before in the history of the Socialist Party in Queens County has a campaign been more vigorously and successfully waged. Never has such enthusiasm been shown and never has such hard work been performed.

Successful meetings have been held from one end of the county to the other-from Long Island City to Far Rockaway and from Ridgewood to Whitestone. The county has been covered with leaflets and there are more to come, and posters containing the names of the state candidates will be displayed on the bill-boards the last two weeks of the campaign.

Jack Britt Geariety has been engaged for six weeks, devoting his entire time to spreading the doctrine of freedom in the large territory comprising Queens County.

The Local Campaign Committee

meets every Friday evening at 63-65 Myrtle avenue, Evergreen, and the meetings have been well attended, not one branch having failed to have delegates present at each gathering. It vill be cheering news to the members of the party to know that a thriving and solid branch has been organized in Long Island City, and that after its ratification meeting on the evening of 8th inst., quite a few signatures were affixed to application blanks. Comrade Louis Hahn, candidate for

Assemblyman in the Third District, is doing great work to show the workingmen of that territory how easy it is for them to have a man in Albany to represent them. No other place in the county has as large a Socialist vote and Socialist sentiment, and results may be looked for in the near future. The Campaign Committee has ap-

pointed three members to look into the matter of organizing a fife and drum corps composed of members' sons. Our speakers can rest assured that next year the young Socialists will be the means of calling the attention of passers by to the fact that a meeting is to be held instead of the first speakers having to shout himself hourse in order to gain an audience.

The next borough meeting is likely to be held in Long Island City, shortly after election.

Sunday, the 21st inst., a meeting is to be held in Nassau Heights, at which Mark Peiser and others will speak. No doubt a branch will be organized there. Branch Wyckoff Heights has appointed a committee to report next neeting, as to the feasibility ing a Socialist club. The idea is to hold branch meetings there, have publie lectures, debates, etc., and to provide a rendezvous for Socialists and sympathizers. That section county is well settled and the chances are that such a club will be started. as the sentiment of sufficient numbers of Socialists has been sounded to assure its success. Some time in Norember, Branch Wyckoff Heights will give a sociable for the benefit of the Volkszeitung" Moving Fund. It will up to all the branches to help out in this affair, or go and do likewise.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Remember, our greatest weapon is our

and no sacrifice too great to keep our

organs alive and in prosperous condi-

W. H. B.

SOCIALIST NEWS. New Hampshire is awake! M. W. Wilkins spent the month of September in effective campaigning in every part of the state. W. H. McFall, the candidate for Governor, secured to date nearly 4,000 subscribers to Socialist publications, has organized four new locals, with prospects of one or two more, since the state convention in April, and made the strongest canvass yet made in the state. The Secretary of State has filed the following names of Socialists for which the requisite been secured to place them on the offi-

cial ballot: Governor William H McFall: First Congressional; Louis Arnstein; Second Congressional, William B. Wellman; First Councillor, James F. Bean; Second Councillor, George A. Little; Third Councillor, Edward Spaulding; Fifth Councillor, Horace W. Spokesfield; First Senatorial, Simon Stahl; Second Senatorial, Andrew J. Sellingham; Eighteenth Senatorial, Chas. J. Brygger: Mayor of Manchester, Sumner F. Claffin.

Coos county ficket in full. Grafton County (leket in full.

Reresentatives: Pive in Claremont, three in Littleton, two in Franklin, one in Keene, four in Manchester.

THURSDAY, OCT 25.

Junction of Park Row Nassan and the state. The prospect is good of securing the necessary three per cent that will make the Socialist an official party, and the Socialist an official party and the Socialist and Official party and the Social tion law was amended at the last session of the legislature with a view to make it difficult to get on the ballot bynomination papers, but McFall for

Governor had 751 to spare.

The two old parties have neither one its convention at Barthel's Hall and of thom got the men wanted by their . rank and file for Governor, and this

About 2 we so infants are born in the German Limits amittally Of these 400,000, or one-of-th do not survive the first year of existence.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE NINTH CONGRESSIONAL

Comrades Working Hard-They Have High Hopes of Electing Morris Hillquit.

The Socialist Party campaign in the Ninth Congressional District of New York has progressed to the point where the Democratic candidate, Goldfogle, the present Congressman, is, at this writing, seriously considering his withdrawal from the race. mitted in the daily press to be on account of the strength shown by Morris Hillquit, the Socialist Party candidate. There is no doubt that the political situstion in the district is bothering the machine politicians of both parties. and if Goldforde should withdraw it would be a confession of weakness that whoever might be substituted could not overcome.

Effective Work.

One thing is certain. The amount and kind of work being done in the present campaign is bound to have a isting effect. Besides the open-air and hall meetings, thousands of good leaf-lets are being distributed. Five thousand copies of last week's The Worker were placed on all the newsstands, distributed in the house to house canvass and at hall meetings, at which subscription cards are also being sold. The house to house canvass is bringing such results that the comrades doing the work are becoming more and more enthusiastic over it.

Following upon the big theater re-ceptions to Maxim Gorky, the mass meeting held by the Trades - Union League in Clinton Hall on Wednesday, Oct. 10, was a rouser. Comrades Pentecost, Cahan, Pine, Panzer, London, and Samuel Eschenbach of Springfield were the speakers.

Great Meetings Held

On Monday last, Great Central Pal-ace was filled to the doors with an enthusiastic audience which thoroly enjoyed the speeches made by Comrades Franklin H. Wentworth, Dr. A. M. Konikow of Boston, B. Rosenfield, Morris Hillquit, and Chairman M.

On Tuesday night the same scene was repeated at Pleasure Palace Hall, when the Fourth Assembly District ratification meeting was held. Comrades B. Feigenbaum, L. Rosenzweig. Morris Hillquit, and Alexander Jonas

Two meetings were scheduled for Wednesday night, one at New Henry Hall, the Second Assembly District ratification meeting, and the other at Grand Irving Palace, under the direction of the Socialist Women's League which was organized last Friday night.

Meetings the Coming Week. This Friday night, Oct. 10, Dr. Koni kow will speak in Russan, Barnet Welff in English and William Edlin in Jewish at a meeting at 177 East

Broadway. On the same evening, a campaign rally specially arranged by the Vest

Makers' Union will be held at Irving Palace, 214 Broome street, with Comrades Hillquit, Mailly, Zametkin, and London as speakers.

On Monday next, Leonard D. Ab-bott, Jos. Wanhope, and others will speak at 206 East Broadway, Terrace

In addition to these hall meetings, many open-air meetings will be held.

much perturbed in mind. He was not sure he could arrive in time to correct the outsion. His only opposent is a freehold, who will have elect suffice the outsion of Mr. Bowers name cannot be corrected.

The outsion of Mr. Bowers name cannot be corrected.

The outsion of Mr. Bowers name cannot be corrected.

The outsion of Mr. Bowers name cannot be corrected.

The outsion of Mr. Bowers name cannot be corrected.

The outside the time to correct that I do not, that I is evident there would be no purpose in our having a joint dente. I want to say to you, lowever, that you are entirely wrong \$2.871.92; total to date, \$2.756.94.

CONGRESSMAN CAN'T DEBATE.

Wm. S. Bennet, Republican M. C., Declines Challenge of Socialist.

Warren Atkinson, candidate of the Socialist Party for Congress in the Seventeenth New York District, sent the following challenge to William S. Bennet, who now "represents" that district in Congress.

NEW YORK CITY. No. 125 127th St.,

Hon, William S. Bennet, M. C., New York City, N. Y.

Sir:-You are a candidate for reelection to Congress and seek the votes of working men on the Republican ticket. The some of these men receive a small fraction of their yearly income from investment, the part of their income which they receive payment for the occupations in which they are employed is many times greater. And whatever the employment, and whatever the name under which they receive compensation for that employment, their compensation must be less because of cheap labor in other employments.

Labor's "Business Interests".

According to the declarations of the Republican Party, you offer to serve the interests of business men. who wish to hire labor cheap and to get large profits out of the prices of their goods and from high rents; and you promise at the same time to take care of the interests of the workers, who wish high wages, good but cheap commodities, and low rents.

All issues, either local or national. resolve themselves into phases of this conflict between labor and capital, which you can no longer Ignore. When you must choose between voting for or against the interests of the wage workers, from whom you must get the majority of your votes, do you vote against the interests of the capitalists who pay the bills of the campaign to elect you?

You are opposed to legislation defining the length of a day's labor. It would be interesting to know your answer to this question: After the wage worker has produced for his employer all the value paid him in wages, how much longer should be be compelled to work to make profit for that employ-

The Rent Robbery.

The problem of extortionate rents is national in extent and vital to the interests of the plain people of your congressional district. In this city of New York the rents are more extortionate than anywhere else in the world. And more people are ejected each year in New York City for failing to pay rent than in all Ireland, which has about the same population, This suggests a second question: After the tenant has paid the landlord in rent all the costs of construction, insurance, and maintainance of house, how much more should he be compelled to pay as tribute to the landlord? Since you believe that the land can be justly allotted to individnals as private property, and that those who took possession of it a century or two ago can give titles to it to their heirs forever, what becomes of the rights to live on the earth of others who have been born since?

High Prices, Low Wages.

Commercial and manufacturing combinations, commonly called trusts, con-

In assuming that I will say that So-cialists have no argument. I have cinlists have no argument. never so stated, thought or believed I have my own views as to be soundness of some of the arguments, but as to the fact that there IS an argument, and that the Socialistic cause is belleved in by many worthy and intelligent men, there is no room to doubt. Your organization , lowever, will never gain any considerable strength in this country so long as you expel a man from membership in it for no other cause than that he has called on and conferred with the President of the United States concerning a question inwhich the people of his race are deeply interested. An organization which commits an act such as that is un-American, and cannot succeed,-Yours

WILLIAM S. BENNET. Mr. Two Sides, M. C.

To the above Comrade Atkinson has made reply in the following:

NEW YORK, Oct. 14, 1906. To the Editor of The Worker.

Dear Comrade-The enclosed very courteous reply has been received from Congressman William S. Bennet. He declines, of course. No purpose, he says, would be served by a debate, that is, no purpose of Mr. Bennet's. He would inevitably be compelled to say on, what side of this conflict he stands, which would be embarrassing, to say the least. He would have to tell his voters what Socialist principles he must admit to be sound, and leave them to judge of the soundness of others. Indeed no purpose of Mr. Bennet's patrons and clients or himself could possibly be served. In asking him to debate we have asked him to make our work easy for us. which, as a matter of course, he is not disposed to do.

Our veteran Socialists, who have so waged the fight, will doubtless feel themselves flattered by his admission, now that they can no longer be ignored, ridiculed out of court. treated as half criminal imbeciles, that "the Socialist cause is believed in by many worthy and intelligent men"

The writer has no knowledge what ever about what the incident is which Mr. Bennet niludes to in closing. He calls it un-American, whatever that may mean. It will be safe to assure him, the, that no man was expelled from the Socialist Party merely calling on the President of the United States. But we Socialists are accustomed to judge the degree of fitness of our acts by the degree of disapproval they arouse in our opponents. We have not heretofore been accustomed to look to Mr. Bennet or his associates for helpful advice about the successful conduct of our organization, and we have no reason to regret our emission to do so.

Mr. Bennet's polite and conciliatory reply leaves one an amiable sense of uncertainty as to what his own private views may be. Can it be possithat he secretly repudiates frequently proclaimed declarations of the Republican party? Well, hardly. An adroit politician could not have written a more discreet reply from his position. It admits nothing in particular, denies nothing, and needlessly antagonizes no one. It would be puerile to suppose that Mr. Bennet's own views can be permitted to interfere with his usefulness to the interests that very evidently dominate the Republican party.-Fraternally your

WARREN ATKINSON.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions for the New York Campaign Fund:

In addition to these hall meetings. In addition to these hall meetings many open-air meetings will be held, and any open-air meetings will be those that the common the part of the product in the part of the product in many industries on which that can legitimately be done to gain a victory for the Socialist Party in the Milh Congressional District with the done.

Banque's a Great Success.

The -Professingal Lergue banquet to Tisseday might at Clinton Hall was barredy attended, the spackers being with the product of Tisseday might at Clinton Hall was barredy attended, the spackers being with the product of Tisseday might at Clinton Hall was barredy attended, the spackers being with the profession of the product of the product of the product of the public for private profit. Capitalists have men. Capitalist W. E. P. French. Hamilton Holt. Dr. Antonucts M. Konikow and Morris (Hibputt. Eucene Wood of Brooklyn acted as tonstands the Tisseday might at the public for private profit. Capitalists have represented the principles to private profit. Capitalists have represented the principles and principles and the principles and principles and principles and the principles and principles and principles and the

"THE GREAT AMERICAN FRAUD."

The Fiends Who Pander to Victims of Drug Habits, and Rivet Their Chains in Order to Exploit Them-Quacks Backed Up by Doctors of Divinity and "Our Best Citizens."

There are worse deeds than robbing crippies or stenling candy from the baby. One of the most infamous crimes of which it is possible for the hunfan mind to conceive is treated and in a small measure exposed by Samuel Hopkins Adams in a recent article in "Collier's Weekly."

Mr. Adams exposes a "business' more infamous than that of the men responsible for "Jungle" meat. He deals with the quacks and charlatans who profess to cure victims of various drug habits.

Who has not met some poor fellow in the clutches of an overpowering appetite for cocaine, morphine, chloral or some other poison? Nearly every shop, town and country cross roads has one or more of these unfortunates. Sometimes their friends or 'relatives have them sent to an "institution" for treatment. Sometimes they try to trent themselves thru the medium of some mail order "remedy."

In either case there is apparently an improvement in the health of the poor victim for a time, and then his friends suddenly discover that he has again commenced the use of the drug and is worse than ever. They then take their axes and hammers out and begin to "knock" the poor fellow.

"Well, Bill stopped using oplum for over three months. He was cured. Now he has gone back to his old habits. He has no one to blame but him self." The poor fellow being down, they proceed to kick him.

Making the Habit Stronger.

Mr. Adams shows what most of these "cures" and mapy of these "institutions" for the treatment of the drug habit really are. He gives a long list of the mail order "cures" for the morphine habit-every one of which contains morphine. Not only do they contain some morphine, but in many cases the "cures" investigated by Mr. Adams were found to contain other drugs calculated to make the craving for morphine more intense. and most of them were so collected as to cause the patient to acquire a habit demanding their morphine com pounded in the special form of the

"Coiller's" gives a list of these cures" for the morphine habit in which patients were given from onetenth of a grain to two and one-half grains of morphine per dose to "cure" them of the morphine habit. An ordinary dose of morphine is one-eighth of a grain, but it must be remembered that a "flend" can take daily severa doses any one of which would be fatal to a person in normal health.

Approved Business Methods.

The methods used by the quacks to get victims were thoroly up to date and would be approved by the most modern business system. Brieflythey are those of the trust builders, the bourgeoise politician and the ideal capitalist bank president. Of one of them, and he is a good sample, Mr Adams says:

Surrounded by the best religious influences, in the Presbyterian Building at 156 Fifth avenue, New York City, the Rev. W. N. Richie, D. D., holds forth. Here, in plous vords, he invokes the aid Heaven upon his transactions. He has another address, 105 St. James place, Brooklyn, where he does the work of Hell. By his catchword, "for the sake of humanity." he has invelgled a number of well meaning and otherwise intelligent gentlemen into supporting his scheme with their names.

As high-minded a man as the late Rev. John Hall was duped, and his picture is now used on the cover of one of the Richle circulars. Rev. Dr. Burrell, the late Rev. S. S. Baldwin, Rev. C. A. Stoddard, and the editors of the "Independent," "Christian Work," and other religious .journals appear as endorsers of the Richle "cure." The "literature" gotten out by the reverend exploiter reeks of a smug pseudo-plety. He recommends his nostrum as a "Painless cure for all drug habits. Only cure endorsed by the Secretaries of Foreign Mission Boards. Interdenominational Committee, He claims that it will cause "actual destruction of the desire for narcotics." On his letter-head appear conspicuously the words. Supports better than the drug. No substitute.

Mark that "No substitute." This means that in the remedy no drug is substituted for the one used by the victim. It is a lie. The Rev. Dr. Richie knows it for a lie. So well does he know it that his employees dare not back it up in their correspondence. After procuring a sample of the output, I wrote, under an assumed name, saying that it produced the same effect as morphine, and asking if it contained any of that drug. Here is the reply: "There would nying or asserting the use of morphine or opium in the remedy." "No special use," indeed! Their sample, on analysis, con-

tains 2.12 grains of crystallized morphine per dose. I am invited to CURE myself by taking this stuff FOUR TIMES a day. If I Bred thru the first dose, the second would kill me, or any of my readers who is not a morphine fiend. But the Richie Company

supposes I can stand more, so they endeavor to foist their concoction upon me in place of my supposed addiction. How does this comport with their "No substitution" ciaim? This and other questions I put in writing to the Rev. Dr. Richie. He has not answered it. His silence is not surprising. It is the part of wisdom-or, at least, caution. I'm not certain just how to place this reverend gentleman. It may be that he has been fooled into believing in the "Richie cure," and that he is an exemplar of a type of asininity so baneful and deadly that its possessor ought, for the sake of the public, to be permanently established in an asylum for the dangerously imbecue. But I think not. I think he can not be ignorant of his traffic in ruined lives. This alternative implies flat criminality. Nor has the divinity doctor always eluded the clutch of the law. He has been convicted and fined for practising medicine without a license,

Quacks Enlist the Saints.

The religious racket is not confined to the Richie Doctor of Divinity. One of the quacks is doing business under the name of the "St. James" Society, and "curing" poor fellows of the morphine habit by giving them two-grain doses of the drug five times a day. Another is the "St. Paul" Association, which has been dosing some of its victims with morphine in quantities of eleven grains per day.

These agents of fat grave yards and full asylums do not confine themselves to religious backing. Approved business methods are a part of the necessary machinery of their business. One of them, located at Lebanon, Ohlo, is backed up and recommended by nearly all the "leading citizens" in the town, and the postmaster, editors of newspapers, and city and county officers act as "references" for an institution which pretends to cure the morphine habit by the administration of that drug in two grain doses

Another institution of the same kind is located in Memphis, Tenn. It does not administer the morphine in as arge doses as some of its competitors, but combines it with other drugs in such a way as to cause the patient to crave the poison more than before, and to particularly desire it in the form of the "remedy."

"Our Leading Citizens".

The Memphis concern gives as ref-erences "practically all the LEADING CITIZENS of Memphis, including United States Judge Hammond, Chancellor Heiskell, Judges Young, Moss and Galloway, Mayor Williams, the principal bankers and clergymen, and President Jones and the other officials of the Memphis Board of Health."

This will not surprise the Socialist It is his special privilege to know just what makes the line between "our leading citizens" and other people. A "leading citizen" is simply a man who has "got it." In this case "it" simply means dollars, or something converti ble thereinto. Provided the quack keeps himself out of jail and gets "It," our "leading citizens" can always be trusted to recommend him. Our "leading citizens" also can always be trusted to hold up their hands in pious horror, or something they believe to be an imitation thereof whenever the quack and his methods of getting "it"

Mr. Adams deals with many persons and institutions in addition to those named here, and also with "cures" for other habits than morphine—such as cocaine, chieral, alcohol, tobacco, etc. He gives us reason to believe that. with few exceptions, the advertising merely humbugs, but murderers as well as swindlers, and engaged in taking people's lives as well as their

poor fellow who has taken some "cure" for the drink or drug habit and then become a backslider should look upon him with pity and sympathy, as it may easily be the case that instead of having really been cured he may have taken treatment to fasten his awful habit more firmly upon him.

Love Better Than Reason.

And the agonized old mother who in her awful suffering caused by seeing her boy "go wrong", cries out that it was not his fault, but that he was "lead astray", deserves not only our sympathy, but a belated recognition of the fact that in many cases her loving heart was a better guide to truth than the cold judgment of strangers.

There is one fault to be found with "Collier's" and Mr. Adams' exposures of the patent medicine criminals, Mr. Adams has entitled his papers on the subject "The Great American Fraud." He has contended that the patent med? icine habit was peculiarty American, and that of our many American frauds it was the greatest. In both these respects he is wrong. "Patent" medicines or "something just as good" are used the world over. The quacks and patent medicine people kill their thousands. They rob the poor and poison the sick. Words properly describing them and their crimes, there

Mistaking Effect for Cause.

Bad as they are, however, they are not the worst feature of our society. Bad as they are, they are effects, not causes. A bad cough is generally an accompanying symptom of consump-

tion; but it is not consumption, nor the cause of that disease. Consumption is the cause of the cough, not the cough of consumption. It may be to relieve the cough, but that will not

cure the disease.

So our quacks are not "The Great American Fraud." They are people who are trying to get "it." By foul means, to be sure. But really by the same means that most of our "leading citizens" got "it." They are trying to get the wealth that was produced by other men's labor. They are trying to get that wealth without giving an equivalent for it. Call the roll of our "leading citizens," and you will find that it is mostly composed of men who have succeeded at that great game of getting wealth without giving a fair return for it. And just as the quacks have killed their victims in order to rob them of their wealth, so have our "leading citizens," our "prominent business men" and the whole outfit of our "eminently respectable" people who stand for and support our capitalist system of rent, interest and profit. It is not surprising that our "leading citizens" should support and recommend quacks and other frauds. They are themselves frauds.

Those who read this should not draw the conclusion that because a lot of medical quacks and scoundrels have been swindling the unfortunate victims of drug and other habits that no relief can be had by medical treatment. It is not definitely certain to what extent such people can be benefited, but it is certain that in some cases physicians can be of great assistance to their patients. should be sure, however, that they go to reputable practitioners.

RALLIES TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK CITY.

Before the close of the campaign the following ratification meetings been arranged for by Local New York: Friday, Oct. 19-One Hundred and Sixth street and Madison avenue, J. C. Frost and other speakers. The Socialist Band.

Tuesday, Oct. 23, 6th Assembly District-Union Market Square, Houston and Clinton streets. Speakers: Miss Johanna Dahme, Thos. J. Lewis and Sam. Edelstein. Friday, Oct. 26, American Theatre

Hall-West Side Agitation Committee. Speakers: Jos. Wanhope, Chas. S. Vander Porten, Miss Johanna Dahme and others. Saturday, Oct. 27-Mass meetings ar-

anged by the 16th A. D. at 218 East Fifty-fourth street. Bohemian and English speakers. Appolo Hall, 975 First avenue. German speaker. Saturday, Oct. 27—Mass meeting and

oall arranged by the Lettish Socialist Organization, at Astoria Hall, 62 East Fourth street. Lettish and German

Friday, Nov. 2-Joint Ratification meeting of Local New York and the Bronx Agitation Committee, at Muller's Bronx Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue. Spenkers: Hugh O. Pentecost, Jos. Wanhope, Mrs. Stokes and John C.

KINGS COUNTY

CAMPAIGN FUND.

The following contributions have been received by the County Organ-izer up to date, and are hereby ac-

knowledged:

List 7573, H. Eichman, \$3.40; List 5002, Rr. 166, A. K. St. Kasse, \$14.20; List 5037, E. L. Martih, \$1; List 5249, J. Hoffmann, \$3; List 3824, L. Bolz, \$2; List 5189, G. North, \$3.50; List 5467, C. Theurer, \$3.65; List 5365, B. Hybel, \$1; List 5019, Proletarian Society, \$1.15; List 3930, Schansenbach, \$2; List 5022, Bklyn Wood Carvers, \$2.40; List 5307, G. Haede, \$2.85; List 5485, F. Heckenberg, \$6.05; List 5419, A. Friend, \$5; List 5404, Otto Keyser, \$5; List 5194, 22 Dist., \$6; List 5486, 22d Dist., \$2.05; List 5244, J. Ploen, \$4; List 5111, A. Thime, \$2.20; List \$520, A. Topelt, \$2. List 5606, H. Berendsen, \$7.35; List 5387, Gilbert Blair, \$5.05; List 5250, A. Topelt, \$2. List 5605, David Klewansky, \$4.50; Cash Donations—By Butchers Uplon No. 211, \$10; Richard Baltle, \$5; Fener-Bestattungs Verein, \$5; J. Willings, \$1; Carpenters' Union, Local 201, \$50; Gentsch und Rauhertz, \$25; C. Vanderporten, \$1; C. Jaeger, \$2. 825: C. Vanderporten, \$1; C. Jaseger, \$2; A. Kotyza, \$1; J. Straden, \$1; Robert Frey, \$1; per C. W. Cavanangh, \$50; Deutschen, Mashinisten, Chib., \$10; Zinau, Albrath, Nonman, 75c; Elizabeth Dutcher, \$2; total, \$268, 15; acknowledged last weekfi \$831,20; grand total, \$1009,35.

TURPENTINE BOSSES COMBINE.

Savannah, Ga.—The turpentine operators of Georgia met yesterday and formed an association. A wage scale was adopted. A penalty of \$250 will be imposed on any member of the association paying his employees more than the wages prescribed in this

CAMPAIGN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Splendid Work in Many Parts of the State-Several Socialists Will Be Elected.

The State Committee have issued more literature this campaign than ever before. Aiready 300,000 pieces of literature have been ordered, besides the leaflets obtained from national headquarters and publishing houses, which will aggregate at least 200,000 The prices have been so remore. duced by the economy of running large forms on press, that clubs are able to purchase large quantities with their limited resources.

Comrade Carey started in the campaign at Springfield on Oct. 4. He reports great interest and satisfactory nudlences everywhere. Pittsfield reports increased membership and interest. Fitchburg is now without doubt the hot-bed of the organized movement, having Finnish, German and English branches. They report that an increased Socialist vote will be polled in that county.

Will Elect Socialists to the Legislature.

Brockton has paid dues on more members during the year than ever before. They have good Socialists nominated for office and are making a strong campaign. The possibilities are better than ever before for electing representatives to the Legislature.

Franklin H. Wentworth of the Rockland-Hanson District is again nominated for the Legislature, with better chances than before for election. He was defeated last year by only 59 votes. The independent candidate will not run this year, and it is thought that his vote will go to Comrade Wentworth.

In Essex County, where Haverhill is located, there is better organization than ever before. Comrades McLean and Dan White have been touring the district. They have driven the political pessimist to roost and there is a prevalent opinion that the Socialist Party will hold its own on the state ticket and make gains on the local ticket. There will be a determined fight to elect members of the Legislature from Haverhill with chances good for success, thanks to the present misrepresentatives getting out of their disguise and voting against labor bills in the last session of the Legislature. In Worcester County Organizer Weiss is still hustling and new clubs

are about to be organized. For dates of speakers (Carey and Mullin), see Party News, Page 5.

The "House of Blazes," a tenemens which the authorities call the "dirtiest hole in Chicago," said to be owned by Hetty Green, female capitalist, miser and moralist, has become an intolerable nuisance in that city. So the Chlengo authorities have senthere to see if they can locate Hetty and make her fix the place up. If they find her, she will probably give them a lecture on the benefits of always "doing more work than you are paid for."

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