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NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 3, 1906.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

NEW YORK WILL SEND SOCIALIST TO CONGRESS.

Morris Hillquit, in the Ninth District, Will Be **Elected Next Tuesday** -His Vote May Exceed That of Both Opponents.

The last week of the Socialist cam-paign in the Ninth Congressional District has been distinguished by some features which have made it notable in the bistory of Socialist campaigns on the East Side. The parade held on Saturday last is admitted to have been the greatest ever held in the district, there being from 15,000 to 20,000 peo-ple in line. The whole East Side turned out to give the marchers greeting and they received an enthusiastic reception. The entire affair passed off without a hitch of any kind and the daily press were compelled to call attention to it in a prominent manner.

Great Meetings Held.

On Monday night, the Professional League held a great meeting at the Grand Theatre at which John Spargo ded and Alexander Jonas, candidate for Congress in the Tenth Dis-trict, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Max S. Hayes, Abraham Cahan and Morris Hillquit were the speakers. The number of apparently non-Socialists present was remarked. Indeed this as been the case with nearly all the

hall meetings of the campaign.
Successful meetings were held on
Tuesday night at Clinton Hall and
Grand Irving Palace, with Max Hayes, Hugh O. Pentecost, Morris Brown, Meyer London, M. Winchev-sky, M. Zametkin, J. G. Dobeevage and Morris Hillquit as speakers. Hall meetings are arranged for every night until election, excepting Saturday and

The campaign will close on Monday night next with a big meeting, at which John C. Chase, Socialist Party candidate for Governor, and J. G. Phelps Stokes and Rose Pastor Stokes Pheips Stokes and Rose Past will be the principal speakers

Distribution of Literature.

Perhaps nothing in the campaign has been so well done and so effective as the distribution of 80,000 copies of special issues of The Worker and "Vorwarts" last Sunday morning. This was accomplished within five hours, each distributor being supplied with the names of a certain number of voters on a block to whom the papers were delivered in person. In this way every vot.r in the district was reached district was reached district. rectly with good Socialist literature, and the effect was immediately noticeable. The Ninth District deserve credit for this schievement. A similar distribution will take place next Sunday

Only Fraud Can Boat Hillquit. It is now admitted that the only possible thing that can prevent Hillquit's election is the use of bribery and corruption at the polls, the methods which Tammany has used so often. To try and prevent this the Socialist Camtry and prevent this the Socialist Campaign Committee has prepared a list of floaters and repeaters which the house-to-house canvass and the card system have disclosed, and this list they make them. But how about Mr. Hughes and his party are as bad as they make them. But how about Mr. Hearst's friends—"Stripes" Murphy, or deprive you of your rights, tele-Elections before election day. The list "Gas" Grady, "Bought" Cockran?

Those are the names with which they phone to the Organizer, Socialist Party, 66 E. Fourth street, telephone number 3706-Orchard.

Every comrade who can possibly do been dead over a year and others who have moved out of the district. The Socialist watchers and challengers will be furnished a complete list of these floaters and everything will be done

The concert given by the Socialist Women's Campaign League last Sunday night was a great success in every way, and the hard work of the women comrades realized about \$100 for the district campaign fund.

Despite unwarranted and, in some cases, malicious interference, by the police with the open-air meetings, these have been large and successful-The Socialist campaign has been an aggressive and educational one, and it is hoped a decisive victory for the party will be the result.

Can /ass Shows Hillquit Ahead of Both Opponents.

The house-to-house canvass up to Oct. 27 showed the following: Total number canvassed, 7.545; for Goldfogle (Dem.), 1.315; for Adler (Rep.), \$45; for Hillquit, 2.345; independent s45; for Hillquit, 2,345; independent and non-committal, 2,370. Of those declaring for Hillquit, nearly all are believed to be straight Socialist votes. The total registration in the district this year is computed at 14,895. If this canvass can be relied upon, and there is no reason to doubt it, Hillquit should be elected with a free ballot and a fair count.

and a fair count. William Mailly, who has had principal charge of the campaign in the Ninth, together with the other com-rades who have worked so long and

ardiously, have every reason to think that next Tuesday will see a Socialist elected to Congress from New York.

If you vote for Socialism, be sure you set as a Watcher. Apply to William Mailly, 227 East Breedway.

HEARST UNIONISM. WORKINGMEN

The Trade Unionists He "Tickles Under the Chin" and Loves Them for Their Votes' Sake.

HEARST IS FOR WAGE SLAVERY

I tickled him under the chin; I tickled again and again; He couldn't say "No"
He liked it, you know,
When I tickled him under the chin.

So of old sang the soubrette in the beer hall. And the fellow who was "tickled under the chin" had his "leg

How like Hearst and the labor movement. Where labor is powerful and "has the goods"-votes-how ready Mr. Hearst is to "tickle them under the chin". Admit the serious purpose and general honesty of the Hearst shouters in the labor camp. Then con-sider seriously how he has treated labor-not some few trade unionists, but the entire working class.

How does Mr. Hearst stand on the outrages committed against the black workingmen of the South? Do you know? If he thinks the black man should have a vote, why don't he say so? The reason is obvious. He does not dare say a word for the black workingman of the South. If he did so, he would lose the support of the white Democrats of the South in the Democratic national convention. You workingmen of the North want to understand that your cause will never be won by a man who remains stlent because to speak for the wronged and oppressed might cost him votes. You white workingmen of the North also want to understand that the same laws that disfranchise the black workingmen of the South disfranches many of the white workingmen also. How does Hearst stand on that question? He dare not say.

Mr. Hearst treats his printers as well as-no better than-printers are treated in other union newspaper offices. THEY are organized. He constantly talks of paying them above the union scale. He pays SOME of them above the scale—not all. Most if not all other newspapers in New York run under union conditions pay SOME of their printers above the union scale.

Mr. Hearst could not possibly make a commercial success of his papers if he did not keep on good terms with the trade unions

How does Mr. Hearst treat his newsboys? They are NOT organized. How does he treat his reporters? They are NOT organized. He treats his newsboys and reporters no better than other newspapers treat them. It is even doubtful if he treats these unorganized employers of his as well as they are treated by some other news-

paper proprietors.

When Judge Bookstaver issued his infamous injunction against "Big Six" Mr. Hearst's papers had little to say. But later, when the then scab New York "Sun" was attacking Mr. Hearst, and telling the people that Hearst killed McKinley—then, to serve himself and injure the "Sun," he took up the fight of the printers against the

self—they are names they richly de-serve. Their names do them no injustice. And they are all for Hearst. McClellan and Parker may be for him

before election day.

Mr. Hearst is "not opposed to capitalism, large or small." So he says.

That means, Mr. Werkingman, that Mr. Hearst, while he tickies you "under the chin," wants another man to own your means of livelihood. It means that while he tells you he is a friend of labor, he believes in slavery. Workingmen will never be free men until they own the things necessary to supply them with the means to

John C. Chase, candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor of New York, proposes that the men who do the world's work shall own the things with which their work is done. Then labor will be free. Never before, Until that time laborers will be wage slaves. Mr. Hearst stands for wage slavery. He is not a true friend of labor so long as he stands for slavery. When he pretends to be in favor of the working class he is simply "tickling them under the chin" in order to get from them the most precious thing they have in this world—their vote.

Workingmen of New York, if you would cease to be wage slaves, if you would become free men, vote neither for Hearst nor Hughes. YOUR candi-

Hearst is for Wage Slavery. Wage

FOF NEW YORK.

This is Your Ticket-It Will Be Found in the Third Column of the Official Ballot - Vote It Straight.



For Governor, JOHN C. CHASE.

For Lieut-Governor, GUSTAV A STREBEL

For Secretary of State, WILLIAM W. ARLAND.

For State Treasurer, WILLHAM W. PASSAGE

For Attorney-General, HENRY L SLOBODIN.

For State Comptroller, JOHN O'ROURKE.

For State Engineer and Surveyor, RUSSELL R. HUNT.

The above is the state ticket. In their proper places in the various districts will be found the Congressional, Legislative, Judicial and other nominees of the Socialist Party.

Vote under the Arm of Labor upholding the Torch of Enlightenment, in the THIRD COLUMN on the official ballot. The Socialist Party has no instructions to give for split voting, for Socialists do not ask for split votes or personal votes or any votes but straight votes for full and uncompromising Socialist principles.

Vote as early as possible. If you do

not, you may find that some of the old party floaters and repeaters have

so should act as watcher, and see that

SOCIALIST EMBLEM

IN NEW JERSEY. In the state of New Jersey the official



GLOBE AND CLASPED HANDS.

as shown in the accompanying cut. This is especially important in the districts where voting machines are used. The lever corresponding to this emblem means a straight vote for

Where voting machines are not used the ballots in New Jersey do not bear a party emblem. Such paper ballots are not to be marked by the voter with an X mark, as in some other states. Socialists should be careful to make inquiry from comrades as to how to prepare their ballots, so that they may not be invalidated.

SLAVES.

Siavery is to-day the sum of all evil.

Friends of labor are numerous just at present, but if you want to renew their acquaintance after election, go on strike and you will not fail to recognise them.

They are slaves who fear to speak for the fallen and the weak:
They are slaves who will not choose that acquaintance after election, go on strike and you will not fail to recognise them.

TO YOU, WORKINGMEN OF THE NINTH. GREAT SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN

A Straight Socialist Ticket, and Morris Hillquit to Congress to Represent the Working Class of the World.

In the United States two years ago speak for Moyer, Haywood and Petti-nore than 400,000 men yoted for the bone in Idaho's jail, he will speak for more than 400,000 men yoted for the candidates of the Socialist Party. large who believed in the principles of the party, but were by various legal enactments deprived of their votes. Counting women, it is well within the mark to say that two years ago there were not less than one million Social ists in this country. Yet owing to laws which provide for a misrepresentative government in America, these million Socialists did not elect a single Congressman. This 'year it is probable that several Socialists will be elected to the national legislature, the not so many as our vote would entitle us to under a fair system of representation. YOU, workingmen of New York's

Ninth Congressional District, have today a great duty and a grand oppor-tunity. YOU can elect a Socialist to Congress. YOU can elect a man who will represent you. More than that, YOU, workingmen of the Minth, can elect a man to Congress who will represent the tens of thousands of Socialists in New York who do not reside and have no vote in the Ninth YOU. workingmen of the Ninth, can send a man to Congress who will represent the hundreds of thousands of Socialists in the United States, YOU can elect a man to the House of Representatives who will represent the million of Socialists in Europe and the world. YOU, workingmen of the Ninth, can elect a man to Congress who will represent YOU, who will represent ME, who will represent ALL WORKING-MEN this whole world over—a man who will represent the WORKING

Remember, workingmen of the Ninth, any man who does not repre-sent the WORKING CLASS does not represent YOU.

In the Congress of the United States Morris Hillquit will represent the interests, the hopes and the aspirations of the workingmen and women and children of England, France and Ger-many just as truly as he would were ne a member of the British Parliament, the French Chamber of Deputies, or the German Reichstag.

In the Congress of the United States Morris Hillquit will represent the starving and striving, the suffering and fighting, living and dving working people of Russia just as truly as tho were in Russia making bombs and earning his glorious way to Siberia or to a hero's holy grave or to a sublim: victory for human freedom along with your heroic brothers and ststers

In the Congress of the United States Morris Hillquit will represent and will

two million American children in American industrial prisons, he will Probably there was a number equally speak for millions of American black men in political shackles that deprive them of manhood's franchise, he will speak for millions of American women in industrial treadmills, and he will speak for millions and yet millions more of American men who have been sentenced to hard labor for life in the industrial penitentiaries of America.

YOU, workingmen of the Ninth, must elect this man to Congress on account of your duty to your fellow working men the wide world over. Morris Hillquit will represent YOU because he will truly represent the WORKING CLASS. No man can represent the interests of TWO classes. No man can represent the interests of a PART of working class. He must represent ALL of that class or none.

Goldfogle says the people of the East Side are "prosperous". If Gold-fogle was in Russia he would tell the Tsar that the people of Russia were "prosperous"-if thereby Goldfogic could become "prosperous"

Adler says "Roosevelt is good enough for him". If Adler was in Russin he would say that the "Tsar was good enough for him".

A vote for Adler or Goldfogle is vote for the Tsar of Russia. It is worse. It is a vote for a Russianized

YOU, workingmen of the Ninth, will NOT vote for Tsar Nicholas, nor Tsar Roesevelt, nor Tsar Murphy. If you do, you vote to desecrate the graves of Bloody Sunday's dead. If you vote for an American Tsar, you vote to dishonor the slain of Kishtneff-you vote for more Kishineffs in Russia, and you vote for Kishineffs get to come America. YOU, workingmen of the Sinth, will NOT vote for Grand Duke Morgan and Grand Duke Carnegie and Grand Duke Gould in America. If you do, you say that the men and women of heroic valor and sublime devotion who have laid their lives on the altar of Russla's liberty-you say that they have died in vain, and that more shall follow them.

YOU, workingmen of the Ninth, you will vote the straight Socialist ticket. YOU can be relied on. YOU will vote for John C. Chase and all the caudidates of the Socialist Party. YOU will vote for Morris Hillquit for Congress YOU will elect Mords Hillquit, and YOU will give to the wage slaves of the world a voice that shall be

America Workingmen of the Ninth, YOU can

be relied on. BEN HANFORD.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIALISTS.

Candidates Reply to Questions of Trade Union Political League-Propose to Get Much More Than the League Dare

Ask For. The following letter was sent in reply to a letter from the Trade Union Political Conference of Philadelphia:

The following letter was sent in reply to a letter from the Trade Union Political Conference of Philadelphia:

Mr. John M. Love, See'y Trades Union Political Conference, Phila.

Dear Sir.—We, the undersigned Socialist Party candidates for Congressional, Legislative, Senatorial, Judicial and County offices, are individually in receipt of your circular letter to all candidates, with interrogations, and herewith send out joint reply.

As candidates of the Socialist Party, we not only as servants of the working class thru that organization and our "personal opinions" are but an expression of the alms and objects of the mass of workingmen and women united in that party to emancipate their class from wage-slavery.

For this reason we send you out joint reply, endorsed by the Campaign Committee of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party is the party of the working class. It is a dues-paying organization, as is the trades union, and in complete control of the rank and file, thruthe initiative and referendum. The Socialist Party is the party.

The Socialist Party declares the root of labor's list to be the ownership by another class, the capitalist class, of the land, mines, mills and other instruments of wealth production, which the working class as take from the workers the greater part of the wealth created by them in the shape of relat, interest and profit. By virtue of their ownership, the capitalist class take from the workers the greater part of the wealth created by them in the shape of relat, interest and profit. By virtue of their ownership the capitalist class are the virtual masters of the working class, having the power of life and death over them, and the condition of the working class, having the power of life and death over them, and the condition of wage-slavery to be the real issue confronting the working class freedom.

We therefore declare the abolition of wage-slavery to be the real issue confronting the corporation in the ownership and of the people of the means of wealth production and the colle

So that widle we are in favor of immediare demands as palliatives we will not allow ourselves to be swerved from the straight course of the complete overthrow of the present system of master and slave.

With this anderstanding, we, the understaned, candidates of the Socialist Party, submit the following in answer to your interrogations:

1. We are in favor of the initiative and referendum and the right of recall.

2. We favor the eight-hour day as a femporary measure, but we are in favor of further reductions to the minimum time necessary to do the world's work under most scientific organization.

3. We are in favor of repealing the state constabulary, tresspass and eviction acts. In this consection—we enclose you copy of resolution adopted at the convention of the Socialist Party held in Aliegheny, May 22, 1906.

4. We believe in effective employers'

We believe in effective employers'

gheny, May 22, 100s.

4. We believe in effective employers liability acts.

5. We will support sanitary inspection of workshops and mines.

4. We will support the abolition of the swentshop system and child labor.

Judges-Edwin H. Davies. Common Pleas Court No. 1: Simon Libros. Common Pleas Court No. 3: Wesley R. Cassile. Cocumon Pleas Court No. 5.

District Attorney-Jos. E. Cohen.
City Treasurer-Gustav Konstanzer.
Register of Wills-Julius Weber.
Judge Orphans Court-Geo. Chestham.
Congressment—1st District, Edward J. Higgins; 2d District, Edward J. Lewis; 3d District, Chas. Schi; 4th District, Herman L. Kninger; 5th District, Hyland W. Potter.

State Semator-2d District, Israel Levitsky; 4th District, Joseph Kane, Jr.; 6th District, Janes McDermott; 8th District, Martin McCue.

District, James McDermott; 8th District, Martin McCue.

Representative-Nicholas Servias, Bernett Bichovsky, G. Bowersox, John Jelinek, Francis P. Mullen, John Moorrow, Jas. Hutton, Chas. P. Hall, Wm. H. Bateman, Shuon Knebel, Wm. H. Cladder, Chus. Docer, V. Jankowsky, W. H. Banforth, E. C. Marsentine, W. H. Rider, G. P. Betzsid, W. H. Snyder, A. W. Stekes, Frank Pfell.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIALIST RALLY.

An Open-Air Meeting to Be Continued from Noon Till Midnight.

The Socialist Party of Philadelphia has arranged a demonstration on the East Plaza of the City-Hall, to last the greatest Socialist meeting ever held in Philadelphia. The list of speakers includes the following: Ed. Moore. candidate for Auditor General: Jos. E. ney; E. H. Davies, W. R. Cassile, caudidate for Judge: E. J. Higgins, E. J. Lewis, Chas. Sehl, candidates for Congress; Simon Knebel, candidate for State Legislature: I. Levitsky, candidate for State Senate: Ella Reeve Bloor, Sam Clark, Beaumout Sykes, Geo. Cohen and others.

Bloor, Sam Clark, Beaumout Sykes, Geo. Cohen and others.

Bloor, Sam Clark, Beaumout Sykes, Geo. Cohen and others.

IN STATE OF NEW YORK.

John C. Chase, Candidate for Governor, with J. G. Phelps Stokes and Rose Pastor Stokes, Address Record-Breaking Meetings Up-State. Comrades John C. Chase, our can- | audience was made up of workingdidate for Governor, and Mr. and men from the factories of Horneils-

Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes began the week with two meetings in Rochester, one in Germania Hall, with our candidate for comptroller, John O'Rourke, as chairman and the other at Colonial Hall. Both meetings were quite a revelation to our Rochester comrades. who were more than pleased with the great attendance and the magnificent enthusiasm shown by the audience. Comrade Chase flaved both old parties in a speech of an hour. Comrade Stokes explained the reasons of his withdrawal from the Independence League. Mrs. Stokes concluded with sarcastic half-hour talk on the political situation. Her closing remarks declaring that Socialism stands for the abolition of the wage system was widely cheered.

Great Success at Buffalo.

On Sunday, Oct. 21, they spoke at Garden Theater. People came from Lockport, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and other cities and crowded the theater. The audience was an intelligent one, sprinkled with men of various calling and some women, who came to listen to Mrs. Stokes. Considerable literature was sold. An admission fee was charged and a collection of \$32 taken Comrade Findlater of Buffalo presided. The local newspapers gave big reports of the meeting.

Oct. 24 at Jamestown they spoke in the City Hall, which was filled to its capacity. Waldemer Marker pre sided. The local papers expressed great surprise at the reception given to the Socialist candidate for Governor, John C. Chase, and in James. town, as elsewhere, the old party politicians are greatly worried over the size of the Socialist vote.

In Higgins' Town.

The meeting in Olean, Oct. 24, was equally well attended, and a collection taken up which nearly covered all the expenses. Our organization is weak there, and this meeting will bring in new members. Olean is Governor Higgins' town and many of our comrades were anticipating a small attendance. The results showed that with little effort it is always easy to draw a good crowd to our meetings.

On Oct. 25 they spoke at a record breaker in Corning. Comrade Arland, our candidate for Secretary of State, presided and the meeting is still discussed in the various papers of Corning. The local has fine headquarters, open every evening, and af-ter the meeting the comrades held an informal reception, highly enjoyed by

Workingmen and Farmers.

The meeting in Hornellsville on Oct. 26, took place in the City Hall and here again our comrades found the large hall filled to the doors. The

members were secured and considerable literature distributed.

Party in Colorado and Idaho.

for Governor, states that "anything of real benefit to labor" will have his support. It is a "promise", and workingman have been accumulating large stocks of them for years. Mr. Hughes adds another to the total on hand that remain unfulfilled The best test of his sincerity is not

Chairman Cortelyou and Treasurer Bliss of the Republican National Comwhitee, Hughes' own party. It was whispered that these two gentlemen had received part of the loot. Mr. Hughes stopped investigating when he scoundrel, Mr. Hughes—even indged worthy party colleagues to the witness stand. Recognizing this service, the from noon to midnight of Saturday, party gave him the nomination for Nov. 3. Indications point to its being governor. Mr. Hughes "promise" to governor. Mr. Hughes' "promise" to labor is the same blear-eyed jade avowing affection for labor that it may be lured to the shambles.

Mr. Hughes also says that in public Cohen, candidate for District Attor- affairs he and his party favors "due process of law." In Colorado, too, Mr. of law" there? What have you to say, about "due process of law" in that

ville and vicinity, together with a large representation of farmers. The enthusiasm was greater than at any of the other political meetings held in that town. A great amount of literature has been distributed in Steuben County. College Professors and President.

The Ithaca meeting on Oct. 27 took place in the Library Hall, and was presided over by Prof. V. Karapetoff of Cornell University. There were several other professors present, including President J. Schurman of Cornell. The audience was made up mainly of workingmen and students and the speakers were heartily cheered. A second meeting took place on Sunday at one of the Unitarian churches, which was crowded to the doors. Both Comrades Chase and Stokes spoke. The local in Ithaca is in thriving condition, new recruits being made weekly from the Cornell

students. At the meeting in Port Jervis on Oct. 29 the hall was crowded and

many turned away.
On Oct. 3 they will speak in Middletown and Oct. 31 in Port Chester, where the local comrades expect two rousing meetings. The remaining days of the campaign will be devoted to New York City.

New Energy in Locals.

Much good has been done the organizations up-state. They were unaccustomed to such enthusiastic gatherings, and these successful meetings have put new energy in many of the weak locals. Literature was generously distributed, and the State Committee is confident that our vote will be a great surprise to those who have looked upon the Socialist Party vote

as of small importance.

Comrade Fieldman concluded his tour with two large meetings, one in Corning, which was attended by about 500 persons, and the other in Peekskill. The meeting in Peekskill was the best ever held there. A local capitalist interrupted the speaker by ask-

ing questions and he is now a wiser Comrade John W. Brown addressed meetings in Little Falls, Herkimer, Illon, Frankfort, Utica, Rome and Syracuse. He reports unusual inter-est and large meetings. Several new

Comrade Wilkins held several meetings in Governeur, Watertown, Carthage, Lowville and Boonville. Comrade Wilkins' meetings were mostly ont-doors, but in spite of the bad weather they were successful. He will speak the remaining few days of

But He Has Nothing to tion.

MAKE HIM "TALK COLORADO."

Mr. Hughes, Republican candidate

only the record of his party-a record of killing of labor bills and nonenforcement of the few enacted-but his faith in keeping another. When selected to probe the insurance swindies Mr. Hughes promised a thoro investigation. This investigation finally implicated

HUGHES PROMISES | "due process of law". We know how Peabody kept his "promise", and no loubt Buchtel will keep his as you kept yours in the insurance investiga-

the campaign in Rochester.

Say of the Acts of His Promises' have been offered in every election. Workingmen have never failed to get them. It is all they ever do get-before election. After election promises are allowed to resttill needed in the next campaign.

Mr. Hughes, you are a fraud, and all your kind have been and will continue to be frauds. Bull pens in Colorado, Cossacks in Pennsylvania, child labor in New England, the South and the country over, injunctions and lockouts everywhere.

None of these have you promised, all

of them you give-with or without "due process of law". We are tired of your promises, and

have been outraged by your acts.

We have tried both and want It you give what you promise or

promise what you give the workers are still slaves. If you vote for your class, and we vote for ours, shoemaker Chase will go to Albany and you to private life—where you belong, Never mind "promises", Mr. Hughes, "Talk Colorado", Mr. Hughes, If you

eached that interesting stage. The by the moral standards of your own official smeller did not call his two class, "Talk Colorado", Mr. Hughes, traitor to his class will ever vote for

> Hughes is for Wage Slavery. Wags Slavery is to-day the sum of all ovil.

NAPLES SOCIALISTS CHEER GORKY.

Naples.—A pro-Russian meeting. over which. Maxim Gorky president was held here by the Socialists to-ear. Gorky wrote a short address, which was translated and read. A resolution

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Address all business communications, and ake money orders, checks and drafts pay lie to The Worker. Communications controlling the editorial department of the per should be addressed to the Editor The Worker. Communications for the Colkszeitung" should be separately adversed.

of The Worker. Communications about the written with link and on one side of the paper words should be written with link and on one side of the paper words should not be shirevinted; every letter should been the writer's name and address and unter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clear words. Communications which so net coming with these requirements are likely to be disregarded. Rejected nanuscribus will we disregarded. Rejected nanuscribus will we disregarded. Rejected nanuscribus will work the same as the paper, the words are lever sent to individual subscribes. Achieved generaties of money.

As the Worker goes to press on Wednesse, or respondents sending news should not represent the money of the paper should be affected. The paper should be affected to the Board of Directors. Socialist Research works.

Entered as second-class matter at the

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Sectional Party has passed through its trivil general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote:



Samuel Gompers is still using the "Federationist" to attack the Socialist Party. The current number contains ods about the Socialists in the Maine election. We shall deal with the statements made in it next week. Meanwhile we ask our readers to note the letter of Comrade Fox on page 3 of this issue of The Worker.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Worker wishes to give very full and accurate news of the Socialist vote 'thruout the country in next week's issue. The paper will be held back one day, going to press Thursday night instead of Wednesday night. Comrades having news or notices of an ordinary nature to get in should not count on this extra day and delay their communications, but should send them in as early as if the paper were to come out at the usual time; for on the last day we expect to be busy with election matter. News as possible and by Thursday forencon at latest. We are making arrangements with state secretaries and local organizers in many places for reports by mall or telegraph, and by their aid we hope to be able to lay before our readers a good account of the prognational election. There is every reason to expect that the showing will ages to begin at once a vigorous and sustained effort for the campaign of 1908.

THE TEST

Any man can get rich if he will only work hard and not waste his money. say the teachers and preachers and editors hired by the capitalists to keep the workingmen contented Poverty. they would have us believe, is due only to laziness and extravagance. Thrift is a virtue they never tire of praising. and the ideal they hold up for working people to admire and emulate is that of the rare and exceptional workingman who, by book or crook, gets out of his class and becomes a capital-

"there is plenty of room at the top."

Suspicious". The item informs us that a minute. the officers of the Grand Tounk Railway have discharged fifty-seven conducters on suspicion of accepting tips teen on accasion, and that in crowded character of the public services, to infrom passengers instead of demanding and ill ventilated quarters! And troduce the second element of Socialtickets. And the point of it, for us, when these men dare to organize and | ism along with the first, to reduce or comes in the statement that the man- -not strike, but respectfully petition agement of the road had its suspicions. Congress for the redress of their roused by the fact that many conduct grievances. President Roosevelt, ceastors seemed to be getting rich, one ing for the moment to talk about the having \$100,000 and another owning Square Deal, brandishes the Big Stick

six grocery stores. And the "Times" seems to think these facts sufficient ground for the suspicton

The men, of course, deny the charges and allege that they accumulated these modest little fortunes by following the precepts of industry and frugality. We are inclined to believe that the management is right in its suspicions. Workingmen do graft sometimes, following on a small scale the example of their employers. And when we see a railway conductor "worth" \$100,000 we are inclined to ask "Where did you get it?"

But it is not for us to prejudge the case. We leave the capitalists to choose between the horns of their own dilemma. Either it is practicable for workingmen to accumulate wealth by industry and frugality; and in that case these men whom the Grand Trunk have discharged are martyrs of the gospel of thrift. Or else the facts observed were sufficient reason for suspecting these conductors' honesty; and to claim that is to admit that the gos pel of thrift is a lie-that it is practically impossible for even a skilled and relatively well pald workingman such as a train conductor to get together such a very moderate amount as \$100,-000 by working hard and saving his wages. Choose the least uncomfortable born, gentlemen. Are you capitalist llars or lying capitalists?

Hearst spoke ten minutes during his three years in Congress. At that rate workingmen can figure bow long it will take "Americanism" to emancipate them and still have time to get resigned to it.

As Miss Tarbell is to write a history of the tariff she undoubtedly will display wide knowledge of the cave dwellers centuries ago.

Capitalist supremacy depends for its existence on ignorance, but the Socialist Party is making that article so scarce that it threatens to destroy the supply.

In issuing his Thanksgiving preclamation the President must have been inspired by the shacks and hovels in the shadow of the capitol building.

A news item states that burglars slept, dined and bathed in a house after chloroforming their victims. That's nothing. The working class is robbed the year around and the politicians are now providing the dope.

Hughes believes in "honesty in pub lie service." which probably accounts for his not calling Bliss and Cortelyou to the witness stand.

A PUBLIC SWEATSHOP.

That government ownership is not always socialistic, that public capitalism may be as bad as private capitalism from the wage-workers point of view, is a fact that we Socialists ofof the vote should be got in as early ten proclaim and that has been illustrated snew by recent events in the postal service in New York Cityevents that show the post office in the light of a public owned sweatshop.

Last week forty clerks in one of the

branch post offices walked out at two

o'clock in the morning, having been on duty twelve hours, and leaving their work unfinished. It was not a strike, they said; they would come be a satisfactory one, which will in- back to work at two o'clock in the afternoon; but they had agreed to stand together in refusing to work more than twelve hours a day. For a long time past, whenever the mails THE GOSPEL OF THRIFT PUT TO happened to be extra heavy-and the bulk of the mail is all the time growing faster than the force of clerks is increased—these men and hundreds of others thruout the city have been required to work till the mail was cleared or till they literally could not work any longer. They got no extra pay for this; nor were they permitted to balance this extra work by taking an hour or two off on slack days. The grievance is of long standing. Two years ago, on an occasion when a lot of cierks had been kept on duty sixteen hours, they resolved to make ist. "Go thou and do likewise" a test. They went in a body to the superintendent's house and asked that Yet here in a daily paper and, of all they might be permitted to report late papers in the world, in the New York | the next day. Their request was re-"Times", the typical spokesman of the fused and those who came late were capitalist gospel of contentment and fined. Another grievance is the systhrift for workingmen-here we find a tem which, while thus stretching out Toronto dispetch headed "Conductors the workday indefinitely, rigidly im-Got Too Rich-Grand Trunk Grew poses thes for tardiness, even of half

> Working for "Uncle Sam" twelve hours a day normally, thirteen or four-

and orders the summary dismissal of the "agitators." And Speaker Cannon sees that, if a bill is introduced for their relief, it is smothered in workers; it is run for profit. On the committee. And the Democratic minority silently consents.

The postal clerks have never tried to strike. As matters now stand, it would probably be futile for them to do so. But they are thinking hardone can do a little thinking while he sorts letters-even if he has no leisure at other times-and every year more and more of them are quietly voting the Socialist ticket. So are the carriers, the their conditions are by no means so bad as those of the clerks. These men know that the post office, as now administered, is not an example of Socialism, but of government capitalism; and they wish to change

The definition of Socialism includes two elements, both equally necessary. Socialism, as a system of society, means (1) the public ownership and operation of industry (2) for the benefit of the workers and not for profit. The post office, as now administered. fulfils the first of these conditions, but not the second. It is owned and operated by the government, indeed. But it is not run for the benefit of the face of it this last statement may seem untrue. So far from making a profit on the postal system, the objector will say, the government every year appropriates money from the treasury to cover a deficit. Quite true. But it has been repeatedly and conclusively shown that the railway corporations not only make a profit on their mail-carrying contracts, but that they make an enormous profit-a profit that is abnormal and exorbitant even under trustified capitalism. If they were—we do not say deprived of all profit-but allowed only a normal profit on the contracts, the accounts of the postal system would show no deficit, they would show a surplus that would provide for enough additional employees to instal the eight-hour system in every branch of the service, and even to raise their

wages besides. The government is controlled by the capitalist class. It is administered by men who believe in and profit by the capitalist system. Even without personal corruption, these Democrats and Republicans are devoted to the promotion of capitalist interests first and foremost. Business prosperity is their highest ideal; and the criterion of business prosperity is the realization of large profits in private and corporate enterprises. And besides, a large enough share of them are corrupt and are "retained" as the special agents of certain great capitalist concerns against the small capitalists as well as against the workers. They hardly consider corruption a crime, rather as a venial sin, to be explated by some easy penance in the form of "charity" or "public spirit"-giving a share of their loot for libraries or hospitals or backing respectable societies for the reformation of poor people's morals. They hardly consider corruption as a crime for the simple reason that they regard capitalism as right, and capitalism is essentially corrupt; profit is something for nothing: from profit to "honest graft," and from that to outright bribery and peculation is an

Public ownership of the post office is capitalistic because the government is run by capitalist agents according to capitalist methods for capitalist profit. In proportion as the workingmen, becoming class-conscious, take the government into their own hands, the post office and other government enterprises will become socialistic.

The remedy for the evils of democracy, says Macaulay, is more democracy. Paraphrasing that, someone has rightly said-rightly, so far as he goes-that the remedy for the evils of public ownership is, more public ownership. If the privately owned railways make profit out of the publicly owned post office, involving exploitation of the postal employees, let us have publicly owned railways. If. then, the privately owned rail mills and locomotive works make profit out of the publicly owned railways, let us have publicly owned rail mills and locomotive works. And all the time. in this extension of public ownership, let us have the workingmen exerting an influence and an ever increasing influence, thru their unions and thru the ballot, to minimize the capitalistic eliminate profit in whatever form and to improve the conditions of labor for

To illustrate by the special case with which we began. If the work-

those doing the work.

ingmen elect some Socialists to Congress this year, those Socialists will introduce and fight for a bill to extend the eight-hour rule to the postal clerks, even if that should mean a bigger deficit to be paid out of the treasury. They would, with equal vigor, fight to cut down the extravagant amount paid to the railways for carrying the malls. They would vote for the nationalization of the raliways -not to purchase them at the owners' valuation, but to "squeeze out the water" and pay for them at cost. And if the adoption of their measures would involve extraordinary expense to the government, they would vote for a graduated income tax to cover the bill. For they would all the time be guided by this simple rule: To improve the condition of the working class under capitalism and at the same time to hasten the coming of Socialism—that is, a system of public ownership and operation of industry for the benefit of the workers and not

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

for profit.

Our readers may take note of the fact that the Edwin H. Markham who wrote in the New York "Times" reently in support of Hearst is not the famous Edwin Markham, the author of "The Man with the Hoe", who spoke in favor of Morris Hillquit on the East Side. This fact was made clear in the "Times" on Monday-to the chagrin, we suppose, of the editor of the "People", who, jumping to the conclusion that it was the same Mark ham, hastened to make his blunder occasion for another diatribe against the Socialist Party.

"SOCIALISM."

Horace Traubel's Appreciation of John Spargo and His N w Book.

We take the following extracts You can't tell a good story too often.

t needs to be told as often as it needs be heard. It needs to be heard until it is lived. This is an old-time topic of Spargo. And in a sense Spargo is an old-time man. He is not old in years but he is a veteran in this business. He is the hero of a hundred peaces. Spargo can get along on his stage without a prompter. He has studied his part so well and for so long that it is not second but first na ture for him to repeat its lines. This is a non-partisan book. It is written without the polemic temper. But it is compromised. It has unshrinkingly told its real name. But it has not got its coat of mail on. Spargo can go on the platform and raise the devil. And Spargo can also be as outwardly indifferent as a university professor who don't care a rap which way the economic wind blows. But Spargo is always a true sport. . . . The big gospel is getting said. Saying comes first. Next the big gospel will get lived. . . . Good for the cause. enjoys the scent of economic Spargo battle. He has a rare nose for pow-der. He smells it far off. I like him in his war paint and I like him in Quaker gray. He is home either way Gradually here in America we are cre ating a virile group of radical economic works characteristically our own. We are getting so we have to France. Not that I object to borrow ing. All the world is my world. But we have some things to say on our own account and I want to hear them said. Immense new power is at last thru the technicians and the disciplinarians who look back. Not by way of the new men with old habits. the work of those who prefer form to power. No-these are all undertakers. speech. Often coarse men. Men un-known or little known. Men strange in what they do and how they talk Men with brute sympathies. Men who are not ashamed to take themselves and take the wrong in the world se riously. Do not make any mistake about this. The old cocks have had their last morning crow. What did they do when Gorky came over? Flew the coop. Ran helter-skelter. Fell over each other trying to get away. Even Mark swallowed his tall talk and went into retirement. Wouldn't they be weak vessels to be trusted with anything worth while? They are for prettiness and film-flam. They the jolly dog part wonderfully well. When the Lord wants to crack a joke or do the pariors or compliment and flatter the learned and the moral elect the Lord knows who to choose to do it. But when there's real ousiness on hand the real men are deputized to do it. The men with guts who cannot be bought and who are not afraid. The men to whom man is more preclous than literature. That's where Herron, London, Lemon, Sinclair Ghent, and their style come in. That's how Spargo comes in right here. The The orchestra is but just playing the overture. A little while and the cur tain will go up on the new drams of creation. I know what the play will be. Do you? I know many of the players—who they are. The chosen of God. Do you? Perhaps I may be called on myself as a super. I hope to be called on. Do you think I have a

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right to hope? Anyway I am here

and can afford to be forgotten. For

I do not forget myself.

MORE ABOUT ARTHUR BRISBANE.

The "Funny Little Monkey Editor" of Mr. Hearst's "News" Papers.

Men who aim to become intellectual prostitutes generally fall for one principal reason—they lack intellect. This not the case with Arthur Brishaue. He has a splendid intellectual equip-ment. It should rather be said he has had such an equipment-for it is no longer his. It belongs to Mr. Hearst who, with cash, food for ambition, or what not, has bought all that there is of his editor which can be said to have transferrable value.. To understand how thoroly Mr. Brisbane belongs to Mr. Hearst you should watch a man with a "Funny Little Monkey", well trained, and tied to a string. See the monkey run when the man pays out the rope, see him beg when his master makes signs to him, see him enter second-story windows and col-lect pennies—all, anything, everything done for his master and owner. After watching a monkey and his master carefully, you can understand Arthur Brisbane.

One day Břisbane will tell you in his owner's paper that a Socialist is a man who wants to promote social betterment. This definition includes Czolgosz and Rockefeller. Later he will declare that European Socialists are all right, but that American Socialists are to be condemned, because they wear dirty collars. Then he will tell you that he does not know what Socialism is, and will ask his readers to inform him, and promise that their articles shall be published in the "Journal". None are published for a long time. Then one article is printed. written by Victor L. Berger. In the same issue of the paper Brisbane will tell you that Berger's article on Socialism is the first of hair a dozen but the others never see the light of day thru the columns of the "Journal". The owner evidently pulled the string, and the faithful simian obedi-

ently responded. Year after year he has been telling the voters the day before election that all the "Trusts" were for the Republican party. After election he will write illustrated by cartoonists, showing that the "Trusts" named the candidates of both the old parties. All the years that Brisbane has been editor of the Hearst papers each election has seen the Socialists nominate a ticket in the state of New York. Never once has he or his master supported those tickets. But they supported Van Wyck for Mayor, they supported Van Wyck for Governor, they supported McClellan for Mayor (except when Hearst wanted the place for himself), they supported She Mayor, and they supported Parker for President—all of them owned by the "Trusts", according to Brisbane's own statements-AFTER election! Not only has the "Journal" never supported the Socialist ticket, but the "news" columns of that paper suppress all men tion of them. When his master pulls his string Brisbane will lie by suppression of the truth or the expression is equally easy for Brisbane.

falsehood. Any way, every way to lie Brisbane has intellect. He does not need to sell himself in order to live. He does not need to steal ideas. He does both. Rockefeller in the commercial world is not a greater robber than Brisbane in the field of radical literature. He will steal anything from any body, and publish it as his (or his master's) own. He will justify this by saying that when he steals the ideas of another and publishes them in the "Journal" he gives them circulation. Just so, no doubt, Rockefeller justifies his industrial piracy—he uses his swag to do good, as he thinks. If Hearst should lose Arthur Brisbane he would be compelled to hire forty lit erary thieves and pickpockets to fill

Brisbane has one sense. It is not a sense of honesty, nor is it horse sense, nor common sense. It is not even a newspaper sense. He has a sense for newspaper sensation. Anything that will sell a paper. It makes no difference what it is. Just as the monkey on the string will go into the second story window to get pennies for his master, so Brisbane to get pennies for his master will invade the privacy of any place on earth, no matter how sacred, if thereby he can sell an additional copy of his master's paper for an adidtional penny. Possibly he may not exploit the women of his own and his master's family, but there are no other persons on earth that he would not dawn with his yellow curse if thereby he could add to circulation.

Brisbane's process of argument is simplicity itself—and duplicity. "Twice two are four-therefore twice four are nine, and Hearst is an honest man." Twice one are two-therefore twice three are nineteen, and Hearst is another Lincoln." "Action and reaction are always and everywhere equal—so you see Ryan is for Hughes, and you should be for Hearst." Plain as a should be for Hearst." Plain as a pikestaff. A fool can see that. Brisbane is a man of physical cour-

age. It is said of him that he once knocked down Charley Mitchell when of his fame and power. But for moral courage-he has dealt more foul blows his "journalism" than any other men who ever lived. Brisbane served seven years urder Dana on the old "Sun". He served seven years more was a master of every dirty trick of his trade when he took "service" under his present owner. What a shame that such an intellect as his can only live in servility. But a "Fnny Little Monkey Editor" on a string must re-

spond to his master's wisnes. The psychology of Brisbane. That at some future time. It can be clearly en in his writings.

LABOR LAWS UNENFORCED

Commissioner and Magistrates Blame Each Other.

It is a notorious fact that the laws against child labor on the statute books of the state of New York are ilmost a dead letter. They are lated every day in every industrial city in the state. Commisioner Mc Mackin was justly blamed for doing nothing to execute the laws and rescue the children of the working class from being ground between the upper and nether millstones-the conscienceless greed of the employers and the driving poverty of the parents. When P. Tecumseh Sherman replaced him as State Commissioner of Labor, great things were promised. Mr. Sherman was an able and sincere man, the public was assured, and make it unpleasant and unprofitable for anyone to exploit children in violation of the law. Mr Sherman has now been in office nearly two years, and things are in practically the same condition where they were under McMackin. If there has been any improvement it is microscopically small.

Bandying the Blame.

As to who is to blame, there are conflicting statements. Commissioner Sherman says he is not, and the New York Child Labor Committee gives him credit for "conscientiously desiring to enforce these laws." Any how, he does not enforce them. He says the Magistrates are at fault, that they block all his efforts. The Magistrates reply with "You're another' and declare that they could not prevent him from enforcing the laws even if they would.

In his last quarterly bulletin the Commissioner says:

"In New York City five important cases were lost in rapid succession. In one the defendant was prosecuted for employing a small Russian boy, who said, and whose passport showed, that he was 13 years old, and who actually appeared much younger. But the Magistrate ruled that these facts were not legal evidence of age, and, as no parent or relative could be found to testify on knowledge that the child was under 16, the defendant was dis-

"In another case two children who were proved to be under 14 were in a factory apparently work, and stated to the inspector that they were employed there by the defendant; but the inspector had not observed and gould not testify what particular work they were doing. The Magistrates ruled that they were too young to be sworn-which shut out their testimony as to employmentand that the inspector's case was insufficient to prove employment. He therefore dismissed the complaint.

"The same Magistrate discharged several defendants because it was testified that the day on which the inspector found a child at work in their factory was the first day it had been employed. This is a common excuse which an inspector can seldom dis-prove, and which does not constitute a legal defense. The defendants in this case were old offenders

"In another case the Magistrate discharged a defendant because the inspector failed to allege and prove that the defendant had been previously warned. As a matter of fact, the de fendant had been caught violating the law and previously warned three es, but the inspector, of course, did not have the evidence available to prove it. "In yet another case the Magistrate

discharged a defendant prosecuted for employing a child under 14 years of age in a large steam laundry, where dangerous machinery was used, ou the ground, as he stated it, that the particular occupation upon which the child was employed (that of shaking out linen) was in the natur tic service."

Says Sherman Didn't Try. Magistrate Whitman, for himself nd his colleagues, replies in part as follows:

"If the Magistrates have been wrong in their judgment in dismissing the defendants in the cases cited, the Commisioner of Labor has been extremely negligent in his duty in not carrying the cases to the Court of Special Sessions for final decision. "A hearing before a Magistrate is

neither conclusive nor final, and the complainant enjoys the right by law to appeal a case when he is not satis fied with the judgment of the Magistrate. If Mr. Sherman feels that the decisions, it was his duty to make an appeal from that decision. In the bald declaration that an error has been committed, without an attempt to have it remedied having been made he convicts himself of being recreant in the performance of the duties

"Violation of the Child Labor Law is a misdemeanor over which a Magstrate does not have final jurisdiction If the complainant so desires the de fendant can be taken directly before the Court of Special Sessions, in ad-dition to appealing from the decision of the Magistrates. In view of this criticism it seems that it would have been better if the complainants had taken' the alternative of going directly to the higher court."

Both Sides Score

and Children Lose. Te one chiefly interested in having the law enforced and not, as are the shifting the blame, it would seem that | tions.-Miners' Magazine.

each side has scored against the other. The facts cited by the Commisioner show that the Magistrates tax their ingentity to devise excuses for discharging employers accused of violating the law. The facts cited by the Magistrate show that the Commissioner has contented himself with a very feeble attempt and has allowed the Magistrates to check his activities when he might have taken much

Certain it is, on the one hand, that when a friendless woman is arrested for "disorderly conduct" or a poor man is accused of a petty theft, every Magistrate is ready to hold the prisoner on evidence much lighter than that presented against the employers that here profits are at stake on the side of the defense, while there "respectability" and property are interested in the prosecution. Gold weighs beavy in the scales of justice, no matter on which side it is put. Equally certain is it that in any

matter of any crime or misdemeanor which threatens property interests, the officers of the law are able to get the sort of evidence which Commissioner Sherman says he cannot get. If it is possible, as daily experience proves it is, to get direct ocular evidence against pickpockets, burglars and embezzlers, the lay mind can hardly see the impossibility of getting such evidence of the employment of children. The explanation is, perhaps, that it is not considered polite to employ "plain-clothes men" in the prosecution of law-breaking capitalists nor to send an inspector into a factory without giving due notice to the owner.

We shall have the labor laws enforced and better ones enacted and enforced when a sufficient proportion of the workingmen cut loose from the two capitalist parties and frighten the capitalists and their political and ju-dicial lackeys by voting the ticket of their own class. And till then, competition will force a part of the workers to send their little children into the stores and factories and the presence of the children there will keep men unemployed and keep wages down. The remedy is in the workingmen's hands.

DEATH OF F. A. SORGE.

F. A. Sorge died last week and his funeral services were held on Sunday afternoon at the residence of Dr. Of late years he had not been active in the American movement, but regarding his earlier career we quote the following from Morris Hilliquit's "His-tory of Socialism in the United States":

"A new impetus was given to the

American movement at about the same time (1872) by the transfer of the seat of the General Council of the International from London to New York. The convention at The Hague elected to the Council twelve members, of whom four were Germans, three Frenchmen two Irishmen, one an American, one a Swede and one an Italian. The Council was headed by F. A. Sorge as General Secretary. Sorge was well qualified for the duties of this responsible and delicate position. A veteran of the German revolution of 1848, and a personal friend and co-worker of Marx States in 1852, and by dint and tact, abilities and intimate knowledge of the labor question, he soon conquered for himself a position in the frant ranks of the early Socialist movement in this country. He was the leading spirit in the International in the United States. ever active in organizing new sections and in the direction of their activity, and his name is prominently connected with every phase of the movement of that period. In the later developments of the movement Sorge was but little

active" Comrade Sorge left a large number of letters from Marx, Engels and other prominent Socialists of the time of his activity in the labor movement. These will undoubtedly prove to be of great

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. The following shows the circulation

of The Worker for the last two weeks: Dealers 2,534 Bundles 2,878 53,453 Sold at office, samples, exchanges, etc. 6,561 28,576

Total printed and circulated*......24,000 96,205 This week was a record breaker for The Worker. Our campaign number was hastily advertised, but we are highly pleased with the result.

Keep your eye on the single subscriptions and push them up. They are of the very greatest importance. "Prosperity" has pushed up the price of everything we buy, and we need more

regular subscribers.

How about advertisements for The Worker? We can only take a few, but that makes those we do publish all the more valuable. Inquire at the officefor advertising rates.

INFAMOUS GOODING.

Governor Gooding of Idaho is making a political campaign thru the state. We are informed that he is greeted with groans, hisses and cat calls, the laboring people would look behind the scenes and behold the brutal system which make a Gooding execute the acts of infamy that haits not at murder, the Goodings would vanish from our civilization. But as long as the laboring class hurls its venguance against the individual scoundrel, who is but the product of the dehuman-ized system under which we live, we can expect uo amelioration of condi-

PERSONAL JOURNALISM AND THE ELECTIONS.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

thru either of which, taste and faculty, according to the student will study his public envi-ronment. While the economist wisely touches the sources of wrong and the man of a day resists it where him, there are others whose habit leads them to contemplate the immorality of the MIND of despotism and to study

the Cresars or the Kalsers or the Tsars had kept journals of their privy councils what a light would have been shed upon humanity's great ulcer, the property class. But the monfik does not sit behind the throne during the Tsar's councils, and the nobles do not publish, and the proletariat over there only read up their governments on

But that is Russia and this is

In this country, nevertheless, som fine political equivalents of despotic methods are produced by appeals to the people's well arranged unfaith in their own democracy. The actual work of congress is accomplished behind the sed doors of committee rooms and the working classes are without repre-sentatives, Jobbies or parliamentary reporters, and the people consent, not wishing to embarrass the government. The open congress is but an arrange ment of hot air valves from which escapes the rhetoric of those wno desire to save the face of popular representation, and to give vent to those who are lienation of our legislatures from the interest and cause of the people, their impossible attitude of mind, their insincerity, their prejudice against and tutes the whole immorality of our law which we ought to but do not under

Well, the American monitk may not be able to get behind the throne to study the cold professional deceit of his masters, the lawmakers; but there are quadrennial and biennial exhibitions when the gentlemen go on a "roar" with very litle clothes on, and that is the time to see the ulcerated state of the body politic.

Whether the press of America be the force that moulds our legislatures, or whether our legislatures mould the press does not affect the fact that the press of America and the legislatures the capitalist class in politics. for gilded individualism—life, liberty, and the pursuit of property for those control the working class.

Whatever the press of America rep does not instruct, or represent, or lead the people. There is hardly a greater farce in our public life than the prens, coupled with the impotency structor and leader of all in election times, it misinforms all and leads So that if one were to indulge in betting on the elections it would often be safe to back the rank sider of the newspapers. The truth is they do not understand the public, do not commonly even understand their own subscribers, and they are, as a professional class, remark-ably stupid. It is one of the protective of human sanity that a criminal se of the mind surely weakens it; the murderer, the burglar, the habitual at last self-betrayed, which is, in brief, the story of our newspaper editors from old Dana down to the dullard of the "Times."

of the editors, even in the hottest times of election, is to something outside their own clique and their own class. eousness within the limits of the per-sonal life. It is upon the infinite subns of morality under individo alism that moral scoundrels fatten.

"You people believe in righteous ness," they cry. "See what a scoundrel my opponent is."

If, as sometimes happens they are addressing those of their own familiars who are cynics, with a wink at the inside of public righteousness ever hovering on the eye, they will say: Our candidate has no moral frills; he indulges in no cant, he eschews musty do with the labor unions when he gets a bang at, them—he is a business

Or they will say: "Gentlemen, our candidate stands before you, a fine-type of the best we have in American politics, a man that never forgets his friends."

There is not one, perhaps, among the very few who are now imprisoned in this country for debauching legislatures or poisoning the springs of popular government, but are regarded as ine fellows, heroes, or even martyrs, by the regular politicians. And this for the single reason that individual-ism grafted on private property can do no better than paralyze the public con-

"The workingman is a non-complex, a simple creature." I hear them saying, "who believes in righteousness and does his duty, because we have taken moral care of his childhood, so that he stays chained to his conscience while we outwit him."

This is the story of personal journalism at the elections. The science of claim government may be fairly described as that of self-concealment, but it is a stience with limitations, for the day inevitably comes when the

Immorality in all the ages of devil will not down, and that which the world that have known classes never has been the right day for revonever has been the right day for revo-lutions has heretofore been its only day. If only a glimpse were obtained of the workings of the master's mind it would be a preparation for the day's A day in the divan of Morgan, Rockefeller and Carnegle as they discuss the construction of American so clety on their own lines; a day among the vatican cardinals during Europe's struggle against the Bourbons; nay, a day there now, during Rome's struggle would prove a very valuable emetic for the sick optimists of America; for, remember, it is not the anger and heroism of a few days' moral revolt that can save a nation, but it is the efficient treatment that comes of light.

Concealment is the science of all aristocracies. The court protects its se crets by palace walls; the bank by absconding presidents and its missing books; and the trust by a judicious use of judicatures. Fifth Avenue is kept out of sight by grand juries, and the friends of the prisoner at the bar are saved from exposure by preas of in-sanity. So long is wealthy society can provide its grave room, burial will continue to be the approved form of disinfection; but there is no longer sufficient clean soil within the sacred preserves of the idlers to avert from social sense the putridity of capitalism and individualism.

Since concealment has falled to conceal, and yet has not helped to reform, lo. we turn to publicity, cries a school of reformers who don't mean it.

And, well, yes, publicity is all right and direct the machinery of publication, but publicity must have a discrimination and a purpose. There are things to be published and a time and place for their publication. The Newgate Calendar, with all its merits, need not be read in the churches every Sabbath; and the printing press has a nobler inission than to produce thrills and sensations for the dirty turning of a nimble penny. Our good President, who so strenuously, at first, called out for publicity to cure the trusts, called it muck raking when it came near himself. The class that produces and nourishes a Comstock does not mean publicity when it says publicity, for there can be no publicity only that which comes from what is really the other side, and there is nothing which is really the other side as between Hearst and Hughes.

field to publish the crimes of politics, and who is there to understand them? daily hall of scandals is submerged with bad stories. The sense of anger and approval cannot multiply to keep pace with the teeming slanders. Sinking, all of them, in the foul puddle which they have created, the editors can only scream at each other "Stripes for you!

On the other hand he who follows the newspapers in search of the good man in politics is doesned to tread the road of disappointment to the last milestone. After several lo heres and lo theres you find him, but-well, you will try again, and you try again for a new candidate, with the real character; but that character, if it turns

up, won't stay up, that's all. Yet human nature has not fallen. But will tell you what has fallen-that part of human nature which possesses the life material of its fellow men, the leisure. wealth-possessing, man-owning class of every nation has fallen. So when they tell us that human nature is not good enough for Socialism, we well understand that it is their end of human nature which cannot qual-

ify for justice. when the wealth owners of a com-munity pick out from among themselves the persons who shall rule us. And what need have they to pick out

After the election is over the political activity of the elected consists of making laws for the prefitable use of the nation's power; and what right have we to expect any moral laws from the predatory classes to whom we have handed over that power? It is a truth only fit for a child's primer made for human comfort, but for private property. Why should we wall, then, against outrageous travelling conditions? Why should we mourn over the destruction of the people by drink? Why complain about the slow slaughter of the innocents by adulter-ated food and foul tenements Why resent any of the black crimes of capitalism?
The sad, sad, justification of all

such complaints is that these evils can only be remedied by revolution. And we who are revolutionists know what a terrible price that is which must be paid by some generation, if not ours, before the first black fact of our false society is overcome, and that first black fact is that any law passed for the sufficient living of the laborer, the comfort of the travelling public, for a healthy childhood or a sober man-hood must reduce the profits of those who live only upon these wrongs.

property; they cannot make laws for our lives; they cannot be good men, they dare not be good men, while we shrink from revolution.

One of the leading professors of so-

ciology and political economy in Co-lumbia University informs his class that when the Declaration of Indepen-

dence was drafted it did not contain that long-cherished phrase "the pur-suit of happiness," but in its place was the phrase, "the pursuit of property." The old conspirators were then ashamed of that phrase: the young ones, as represented by our professor,

Of what value is all this election character-denunciation of each other by the politicians as bribers, thieves and cadets?. To the Socialist it is of no value at all. We simply sing "The half was never told," and "Still there's more to follow."

So long as the appeal is made to the moral indignation of the voters against persons, the more and viler the exposures the less effective they are, for the moral feeling, like the sense of touch, is first rubbed into irritation, but rubbing too hard and too ong only produces numbness.

Looking over the whole New York

field of newspaper capitalist election-

eering we behold nothing but a mob of filthy yahoos squirting dirt upon each other, and we feel if the press ever had any dignity this is the time it lost it. The heavy old "Times," like a dull thug, just keeps on choking Hearst because the heavy old Times." like the heavy rest of them, thinks that Hearst can, in some inscrutable way help the working classes. their various degrees of dullness, agility or grimace the others are attempting the same patriotic office of throat cutting on the person of the candidate for Governor. And at the best they are only keeping the trail away a little longer from their own doors. This is the regular muck-raking in which "decent" American men every two or four years, take a part, not excluding the President, and the

Let not this horrible exhibition of individualism's bankruptcy discourage the people. There is a moral element in human nature, sometimes called spiritual, which can and will invest the human person with decency; and we shall find it when we cease to seek it in ourselves or for ourselves, when we divorce religion from property af ter their long centuries of adultery when we restore morality to human life alone, when we learn to look outside of us and to build our civilization on the interests of that class which alone represents all mankind, the does not steal it.

white-robed gentlemen who compose

REPLY TO GOMPERS.

To the Editor of The Worker:-I would ke to reply to the unjustifiable attack and false statements made by Samue ielayed replying in order to obtain the

delayed replying in order to obtain the official report of the recent election.

The returns show that in spite of the unusually adverse conditions the total Socialist vote for Governor is 1,511 against 1,500 cast at the last election, a Presidential year.

Outside of the Second District I think that Governors did the Sectalists more good.

that Gompers did the Socialists more good than harm. In some parts of the Second District Gompers burt the vote, while in

District Gompers hurt the vote, while in other parts the Socialist vote increased. As far as Littlefield is concerned, Gompers appears to have had no perceptible effect either to hurt or help him. Littlefield's plurality was 1,069, being less than any other Congressman. But if we judge by actual loss of votes, Powers and Burleigh suffered worse than Littlefield. The latter lost 4,332, while the former lost 4,878 and 5,359, respectively. The general agitation thruout the state was fully as effective elsewhere as in the Second Disease. ffective elsewhere as in the Second Dis

McGilliendy is reported as saying "Gom

pers did him no good."

The Socialists invite Mr. Gompers to

"come again to Maine."

In reply to the "Federationist" I will say that I was the editor of the "Maine editon of The Worker," and collected the money to pay for it. The total amount of this edition distributed in the Secund District was 2,225 instead of 24,000 as stated by Gompers' "authentic" informer.

The edition for the cutific state amount of the cutific state are an entired. come again to Maine. The edition for the entire state amounted

Every penny of the cost of this edition was contributed by members of the So-cialist Party, and moreover the greater part came from "Intelligent, honest, earn-est trade unionists with clear, paid-up union (A. F. of L.) cards in their posses-

sion."

The vouchers and list are on file in

campaign, not a penny came from Lit-tiefield or his henchmen, nor from any trust, corporation or railroad. The money came from membership dues and small collections taken at meetings. We are now raising the unpaid balance among the

The Socialist state secretary's published reports will show Mr. Gompers the source and method of spending every dollar.

The Socialists are as much opposed as Gompers to the Hon. Charles, Col. Plummer, or Allen, or any other capitalist misrepresentative. I will call to Mr. Gompers' memory the work done by Socialists. in defeating the Allen bill against seamer in the Second District. The present cam-

vious campaigns.

We ask Mr. Gompers to treat the question squarely. The Socialists of Maine do not yield a single inch to Samuel Compers

not yield a single inch to Samuel Gompers in their devotion to the cause of labor. We did not attack Gompers compaign against Littlefield. On the contrary, we are glad that Gompers came to Maine and joined with us in attacking Littlefield; but we did ask Gompers to line up to his professions and to stand by the trade union candidate for Congress. Gompers was surrounded by A. F. of L. candidates for different offices, including that of Governor, and yet Gompers never opened his lips. Why?

In this campaign the Socialists have been more consistent in the use of the

In this campaign the Socialists have been more consistent in the use of the label than President Gompers.

Every campaign document issued by the Socialist Parity of Maine bears the union label. Why didn't Gempers put the label on the large red and black flyer distributed in Knox County? It is said that other flyers were distributed without the label.

There are union label shops in Portland. Banger, Waterville and Millinocket. Be consistent. Mr. Gompers!

Portland, Me. CHARLES L. FOX.

AN ADDRESS TO WORKINGMEN.

By James Oneal.

Again workingmen are called upon in an election to vote for certain policles represented by various political parties. The few of them realize it, the civilization of the Twentieth Century is on trial. All that it consists of, both good and bad, goes to the workingmen for approval or rejection If you have a grievance or wrong to redress, or better things to secure and are denied them, you have the power to effect a change. If your wages are small and hours long; if the conditions of your work are unbearable or, at lows have been the victims of legislative or judicial power; if your struggle to procure a living for yourself and those dependent on you is uncertain. von have the power to change conditions for the better. Your vast num pers give, you the power to effect the change. No power can stop you except ignorance of the source of your wrongs. And your ignorance may be come power in the hands of others who know how to use it to their own ad-

This great power to effect a complete change in the administration of public affairs also confers the greatest responsibility man can have. It can undo the wrongs of ages or continue a thousand curses. It can free a million slaves or add to their chains. It can establish an empire or found a brotherhood. It can liberate two million child slaves and send them from the sweat shop to the school. It can retire the judge who uses your ballot on which to write an injunction; it can give grafters a chance to become honest men. In short, the ballot can send your class into all the law-making bodies and give you power to administer

affairs as you would like to have them. That is your power. Would that you understood its significance as all your enemies do. They understand, es, and fear that power. That is why they prepare months and years in advance for the time when you are the master and will pass judgment on their acts. So thoroly do they appreclate your power and so anxious are they to have it that they raise funds mounting into the millions to secure it. Vofes mean power, and they want power. They must go to you to get it. You are many and they are few. If they vote for themselves and you vote for your own, your class will have the power to make and enforce the laws. This is what you ought to do, but you don't. You give your votes to others who use them for their purposes, not yours.

What should serve you as a guide as to how to vote? Manifestly, the way you get your living and the use made of your voting power by those to whom you gave it.

Buyers and Sellers.

Aside from stealing and begging, all nen under capitalism are buyers and sellers of something. The artist sells his pictures, the poet his songs, the teacher his service and you your labor power, while the capitalist buys all of these especially your labor power. The artist can sell his pictures or the poet his sougs, but in doing so the artist and poet do'not go with the sale. you do, and it is a significant fact for you to remember. When you sell your labor power you go with the sale and pass into the possession of these who have bought you for the time specified in the purchase. Your labor power is your life energy and its purchase by another gives him dominion over you. You cannot help it. It is degrading enough to sell you service, but when the sale carries the seller with it, it is barter of self in order to live. In addition to that you must sell at a loss if fortunate enough to find a buyer.

A' steam boiler gets enough fuel to enable it to reproduce from day to day the energy necessary to keep the machinery in motion. withheld the machinery comes to a standstill. Therefore for the machin ery to run the boiler must have fuel and the machinery must be kept in order.

Has it ever-occurred to you that the "life" of that boller and machine is similar to yours? That under capitalism you workingmen have been reduced to things? The boiler and the machine gets fuel

and oil enough to perform its service to the owner. You get enough food, clothing and fuel to enable you to store power in your body to handle the machines owned by others. When that power is exhausted you retire long enough to restore it over night that you may bring another supply to the capitalist next morning. He buys it at a cost representing the price necessary to reproduce it. Your cost to him is the same as the cost of the machine, that is, the expense of producing mechanical and human energy. In fact you cost him less. He invests a large sum of money in the machine before incurring the cost of its power. He invests nothing in you. He finds over-stocked, and merely contracts with you to provide you with necessities enough to generate enough power from day to day to produce wealth for him. The boiler gets fuel to produce power. You get necessities to produce power and both the machine and you are harnessed to the task of producing wealth which you do not own.

The steel workers do not own the houses; the printers do not own the publications. You own nothing that you can triumph. you produce. The class that owns the labor power owns the steel, the houses, 1 you do with it?

the publications and all the wealth the

workers produce. You only get enough of the necessities to enable you to gen erate power and keep producing steel, houses, publications and other things. In fact, your class produces wealth

it does not own; the capitalist class owns wealth it does not produce. Is this fair? Should it continue and, if so, why?

Again. If the system guaranteed employment to all at decent wages all the time, it would not be so bad. It does not. It cannot. That boller and machine is being constantly improved and each improvement places and sends workingmen adrift. They become the unemployed who glut the "labor market." ment of human power by mechanical power has also been accompanied by a multifold increase in wealth during the past century. Your class produce it; the capitalist class take it.

This displacement gives the capitalist class a tremendous advantage over you. In substituting the machine for you they have recruited an overstocked "labor market." Result, they do not have to buy all the labor power offered for sale. They let you fight it out as to who will get the jobs. The remainder of those not effecting their sale remain in the "market" as a threat. If you are not satisfiel with a 'llving wage" (your necessities), they ire. An unemployed man with loved ones in want of those necessities is spurred on to accept a "living wage" and often still less.

Workers Must Own Machines.

So that those who own the machines and buy your labor power give you wages and take the wealth you produce. You produce greater value than the cost of your necessities. That is the only reason they purchase your labor power. If you did not produce more values than your labor power cost them they would never buy it in the first place. They buy because by experience they know you produce more values than your labor power costs them. They know that their ownership of the opportunities of employment give them power to take all the wealth you produce over and above enough to enable you to keep in workof your opportunities to get a living is the source of every grievance and essence of "capitalism, large or small." It handicaps you in your struggle for life and condemns you and your class to a life of toil and drudgery in the service of another class. You are the judge that has passed this life sen tence of toll and drudgery, and the capitalist class enforces the sentence. You can repeal it when you will.

One thing it is necessary for work ngmen to understand, any change in public affairs, whether it be "turn the rascals out," independence leaguers, or self-advertised millionaires "saviours" of the working class; none of these will improve their conditions. None of them oppose, all of them favor "capitalism large or small." They favor the continued barter of your bodily powers and creative genius to the capitalist class. Some of them favor "large" and others "small" italists getting the plunder. Still others like Hearst are indifferent whether 'harge or small" capitalists get it so long as he can get the votes. But all of them are agreed that the taking of the plunder shall continue by excluding you from the ownership of the opportunities of getting a living. All of them agree on this except the Socialist

The Socialist Party demands the transfer of the opportunities of employment to society, to be common property, operated for the common good and welfare—not for capitalists "large or small." It demands that workingmen by the power of the ballot raise themselves from the plane of hucorporation thieves will be sent to So I left my friend. man merchandise to that of manhood Men free to dispose of their creative genius and realize the results for themselves. Men who no longer have to barter themselves for a pittance, but men who, thru co-operative effort and popular control of industry, will transform every factory into a palace of art and every workship into a studio.

This is possible by massing your mighty power at the ballot box. Your opportunity of passing on the record of those who have been entrusted with power, gives you the power to send your fellows into all the law-making bodies. This is a great responsibility As you vote so will your conditions be. You have misused it against your selves. You can do it again.

self is open to the entry ofça triumphant working class. Labor can have a voice and vote in these bodies. It can control the courts, control the lawmaking bodies and, what is more, control the executive power so as to euforce the laws it makes.

Nearly every parliament in Europe has representatives sent there by Socialist workingmen. You can follow their inspiring example and raise your class to power also. When you begin to move on to the ballot box your mighty numbers will sweep your class into power. But you must go there united on a program that espouses your interests and voices your hopes and aspirations for better things. The Socialist Party fills this requirement steel; the carpenters do not own the in every respect. It is your party and houses; the printers do not own the your movement. Thru it and with it

The capitalist system with its curse machines and factories and buys your of servitude is before you. What will

HEARST MAY WIN, BUT WILL YOU WIN?

By Harry Rogoff.

I found my friend alone in his room | prison. Jerome and McClellan will be reading campaign literature with an interest. He stopped as soon as he saw me, and invited me to a seat. As it was a mere friendly visit I came to pay him, I inquired about his health, "job", his general state of mind; which questions he answered briefly but fully. Nothing new had happened since I saw him last; he was still keep ing his \$8 a week job, and worked the same twelve hours a day. His prospects for getting a raise were as remote as ever. "So, what's the use talking on this

gloomy subject," he said to me with a bitter smile.

"Let us talk of something more interesting. Here I was reading some of Brisbane's editorials and they really roused me. I forgot my shop, my boss, my troubles, and all, and was simply overwhelmed with rage against the trusts and corporations that are sapping the life blood of this country."

He spoke with earnest enthusiasm It was evident that he really was under the influence of some intoxicating literature. - I knew him from last year to be a Hearst man, and so wasn't surprised at this childish admiration of the Brisbane toy editorials created to dazzle and amuse credulous minds that are attracted by exterior, bright cofors rather than by solid reasoning.

We drifted into a discussion Hearstism. My friend spoke with a warmth and a zeal that belong to the religious fanatic. I tried to shake his faith in Hearst's sincerity, but found it as firmly rooted as an oak. I attempted to inspire him with scepticism as to Hearst's ability to carry out his promises, but there, too, I failed miserably. My friend was a zealot, a fanattcal worshiper of Hearst's word. make him doubt it was as difficult as to make the savage relinquish his

I was on the verge of abandoning the discussion and leave my best friend to his mistaken ideas, when I chanced to glance upon his pale face, full of anguish and excitement, and strange feelings overpowered me-a feeling of pity for that man's misery, for ignorance, for his mislead ag, seifdestructive ideas. I was constrained ing him, but to ease my heart of the heavy burden that now weighed down

"My friend, listen to me for a few moments, not as your opponent in a controversy, but as a friend, as a com-Here we are—the two of us. workingmen, drudging all day long to the factory for the miserable pittance of less than \$2 a day. We feel th burden of poverty; we suffer the pangs of a dull monotonous life; we look back into our past, and it reminds us of sufferings in childhood, of woes in boyhood, of torments and tortures in youth. We look into the future and we shrink from it in horror and disgust. We know full well what spectres lurk in those dark recesses. are only too sure of the human woes

that lay there in ambush for us. "What is there for a poor wretch doomed to a life-long agony of toll and privation-what is it that fascinates you in Hearst and his movement? Al low me to use my imagination for a while in your employ. Let me imagine that Hearst is voted into power at the next election; that he is hailed to Albany as our next governor. stretch my imagination still further and imagine that Hearst is a sincere, honest man, that the momen; he b elected he sets to work with an indefatigable energy to fulfil all his promises and carry out every single plank in his platform. I will even allow my finagination to run wild, and imagine that no obstruction stands in the way space of time after his election not a single vista of his platform has been

left unrealized. What then? "Let us see what conditions will ex-

impeached and removed from office. ished, and punished severely. Then laws will be passed to make bank fallares an impossibility and the insurance graft will be abolished. The state will control the railroad and will see to it that no rebates are given to big trusts. The government will be hopest in all its transactions. No official will steal from the public treasury, no favoritism will exist in appointments, or in giving any franchises. Everything will be done in an open, efficient

manner. Imagine all that "Are you satisfied with this bour tiful portrayal of Hearst's great achievements? Poor fool, now ask yourself what good will all this bring to you-yes, to your own miserable self. Will Jerome's removal increase your wages a single farthing? Will those anti-trust bills decrease your troubles and sufferings a single breath?

"Look into the mirror. Read the record of your wretchedness upon your sad, embittered countenance, and you will find it is engraved too deep in your flesh and blood and brain to be ed by the gentle fanning that those windy reforms will blow against it. "No, I will concede more. Imagine

that Hearst's election will increase your wages a dollar a week. You smile at this wild extravagance, but since I have already allowed my imagination to run mad before, let it go the limit. Well, you are then richer a dollar each week. Will that relieve your misery any? Will that at least make your life tolerable, endurable? Will it take away from your mind the disgust, the oppressive monotony with which this dull, sad life inspires it? Will the burden of your existence that weighs so heavily upon you grow lighter, less painful? Will your fears, your uncertainties of the morrow ge less painful?

"Why not admit that our emancipation, our freedom, is yet remote-far, far more remote-than the realization of those meaningless, futile reforms of Hearst and his like? I know it is very agreeable to have sweet dreams of a pleasant to have buoyant hopes smil ing to you from a short distance. But those dreams and hopes are as cangerous as they are agreeable. We may go on dreary in the arms of uncor scious sleep until death will draw us

into its arms of everlasting sleep.
"My friend! Just resolve to look at
the terrible reality in its full grimness acquainted with her terrible aspect and you will find a new consoration, sound, vigorous comfort, that the realt zation of the truth always brings to the manly, upright heart-even if it is a message from the very grave, even if it talks the word of destruction and

"And the truth is, that we are the unfortunate slaves of present society that we are chained with a thousand fetters of economic, social and political wrongs; that the great world is our prison house, where we toll for our keepers the capitalists who keep u under the lock of false traditions and ignorance and whip us on to do their work with the terrible lashes of hun-

ger and cold. "And the truth is also, that we will remain these wretched slaves we are to-day, we will continue to roll in this mire of corruption and agony, until we decide to free ourselves from It. The keepers will not yield the keys to ou dungeon doors of their own free will. They have never in the many thousand years of struggle against them done so before. We must strike for

ourselves if we wish to be free. "That you can do, not by working for Hearst and so-called reform, but by working for the great world wide So cialist movement-the success of which will free all the men and women of the earth from economic slavery and make of all human kind one grand

YOU WILL HAVE TO BE OUICK ABOUT IT! OPEN ONLY UNTIL ELECTION DAY.

A Chance for Every Local to Equip Its Reading Room Without Cost. As an acknowledgement rather than

a reward for the efforts of our volunteer sub-getters smany of whom do not care to take the 20 per cent cash discount which we offer to regular agents). The Worker makes the following offer, open from now till Election

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

six yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Gor-. "Creatures That Ouce Were Men." "Three of Them," or "The Man Who Was Afraid," Brenholtz, "The Voice of Equality," or Benham's "A History ne Paris Commune of 1871. For \$5 in cash we will send ten

carty paid-subscription cards and any ne of the following books: Sinclair's Spargo's "Socialism." Marx' Resolution and Counter-Revolution, Hyndman's "Economics of Socialism Dawson's "German Socialism and Ferism Organic and Social," Ferri's "So-Principles of Scientific Socialism."

4. For \$6 in cash we will send twelve yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Jaurès' "Studies in Socialism." Hill-quit's "History of Socialism in the United States." Kirkup's "History of Socialism." Loria's "Economic Foundations of Society." Hunter's "Poverty." Hobson's "Evolution of Modern Capitalism," or No.

All books cloth-bound unless otherwise stated.

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

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

order in remitting money.

Here is a chance, comrades, to build up a good library for your local. branch, or club, and as the same time to help The Worker and make yearround propaganda for Socialism in your locality. The more books give away as premiums, the better we shall be pleased. Send in your orders

THE WORKER,

15 Spruce St., . . New York

These premiums will only be allowed on orders coming in envelopes post-

marked Nov. 6 or earlier.

as fast as you like.

WORKERS vs. CAPITALISTS.

That is the One Issue in This Political Campaign and Those to Come.

By John W. Brown.

There is but one issue in this cam-paign, and that is the interests of the orking class versus the interests of the capitalist class. The lines are clearly drawn. On the one side stand capitalist and his henchmen, the politicians. On the other side the working class with his poverty and limited means.

The capitalist owns the factories, all the mills, the franchises, and by virtue of that ownership grows rich, lives in palaces, rides in automobiles, satis the high seas in private yacais, drinks champagne, gambles at Monte Cario and on the stock excusuge, dictates legislation, purchases judges, owns newspapers, buys editors, subsidizes churches, hires preachers, endows coteges, academies, universities and Illeraries, preaches morality and pracgets the gout and other diseases which are the natural fruit of licentious living, and dies, And when he dies bequeaths the earth and the fullness thereof to his living descend-

The working class are divorced from the land, divorced from the tools, deprived of leisure, of intellectual intercourse, of proper reading, in short, of most of the means and a good portion the aspiration which develops thought in man, reduced intellectually and morally as well as materially to a mere existence level, where the struggle for bread has become so keen that every crime has been made a virtue, and where with brain and muscle crushed and bruised upon the altars of superstition and the ceaseless turning wheels of time he must whirl on and on and on-the mere animated part of a great monstrous industrial machine. A machine that has become so brutat ized by the spirit of greed that it spares neither soul nor body, tender childhood, weakness of old age, nor the deliency of woman.

He is yet the beast of burden doing all the world's work, in heat and cold, in summer and winter, in storm and night. He tolls and delves and grinds factories, mills, and mines. He builds palaces for his masters and lives in hovels himself. He earns the meat and gnaws the bone, weaves the silk, and wears the shoddy, creates millions in wealth and dies in poverty. He builds the rallways, the factories, and the mills. The thing of steel and stone and wood is made to beat and throb like a living organism. But when the mills are closed down he is out of work, out of money and out of home. And when old age comes on and the hair is turning gray, when the step is no longer firm and the hand no longer cunning, when he can no longer used as a means of making profit for "masters of the bread" he is turned aside and, like a useless and worn out machine, he rots, perishes and passes!

This is the issue in this campaign. It was the issue in the last campaign. It will be the issue in the next campaign. Call it by what name they choose, the capitalist lackeys can no longer, bide this issue from the workingman who uses his head for any other purpose than that of a hat-rack.

This is "Americanism", and Hearst and Hughes both stand for "Americanism". And the "Americanism" which they both stand for has filled society with a chronic state of hydra-headed woe. It has given us a civilization which breeds and prizes the blooded brute and damns as worthless a newborn human babe. It has filled our talls with criminals, our poorhouses with our highways with tramps, our streets with prostitutes, our churches with hypocrites, our palaces with shylocks and our public houses and legislative halls, national, state, and municipal with thieves, knaves and demagogs And the perpetuation of this "Americanism" simply means exploitation, plunder, slaughter, annihilation, hell and damnation for the working class!

The Socialist Party is the only party in the political arena that should for one moment command the serious attention of the working class. The Socialist Party alone stands committed to the abolition of the capitalist system, root and branch, and the establishment of a co-operative industriat civilization, based upon the common ownership of all the means for the production and distribution or wealth. And between this and absolute economic despotism there is, and there can be, no middle ground. A vote for either of the two old parties is a vote for slavery. A vote for the Socialist Party is a vote for freedom

Attend the Socialist meetings and hear our speakers discuss working-class issues.

-> Reading Socialist literature is the best way to learn the truth about Socialism.

HUHG O. PENTECOST

Speaks every Sunday morning at 1 o'clock on some phase of Socialism at

LYRIC. HALL.

Sixth ave., just below Forty-second st. Admission Free.

SLAVERY DEFINED.

Every One of These Conditions Exists in an Aggravated Form in America To Day.

Horace Greeley, in a letter to the tional convention of Abolitionists, held in Cincinnati, defines human slavery as follows: "First-Whenever certain human be-

ings devote their time and thoughts mainly to obeying and serving other human beings, and this not because they choose to do so, but because they must, there (I think) is slavery.

"Second-Wherever human beings exist in such relations that a part, because of the positions they occupy and the functions they perform, are generally considered an inferior class to those who perform other runctions or there (I think) is slavery.

"Third-Wherever the ownership of the soil is so engrossed by a small part of the community that the far larger number are compelled to pay whatever the few may see fit to extract for the privilege of occupying and cultivating the earth there is something very like

"Fourth-Whenever opportunity to labor is obtained with difficulty and is so deficient that the employing class may virtually prescribe their own terms and pay the laborers only such as they choose of the product, there is a very strong tendency for slavery.

"Fifth-Wherever it is deemed more labor, so that a gentleman would be rather ashamed of his descent from a blacksmith than from an idler or mere pleasure seeker, there is a community

"Sixth-Wherever one human being deems it honorable and right to have other human beings mainly devoted to his or her convenience or comfort, and thus to live, diverting the labor of these persons from all productive or general usefulness to his or her own special uses, while he or she is rendering or has rendered no corresponding service to the cause of human well being, there exists the spirit which originated and still sustains human slavery."—Ex.

"SQUARE DEAL" EXPONENT TO FIND "COMFORT" IN JAIL.

The "square deal" is being vindicated in the case of former Senator Burton of Kansas, now serving a sentence of six months in jail. A press dispatch states that "with home cooking and a daily outing the six months term should pass with reasonable com-

Burton was a "respectable" thief and had the misfortune to be caught with the goods on him. Hence the solicitude for his "comfort."

No doubt in adjoining cells are workingmen, made desperate by poverty, serving sentences for stealing a ham or for some other assault against the "sacred rights of property." anxlety for their comfort will disturb the rigid enforcement of the law nor will confinement be relieved with a "daily outing."

Just as there are two conflicting interests in society so the antagonism between them dnds expression in administering the "law." In order to enforce on the workers a reverence for the "impartiality of the law" and to atone for its rigid enforcement against them, it is necessary to formally observe the forms of imprisonment when the forms only. The "majesty of the law" is vindicated by the formal receipt of the respectable prisoner. After that, care for his "comfort" is the

chief consideration. sentence is carried just far enough to enforce belief in the fiction of "equality before the law." This belief is absolutely essential to the preservation of class justice and the problem of those administering it is, "how far can the farce be carried without exposing its class character to 'the masses.' The answer to the question will deterspectable swindlers and thieves will enjoy. To make them entirely immune from the application of the penal code would be "dangerous." That is, langerous to the continuance of class justice for such application of it would

incite the victims of it to revolt. But even the lement enforcement of the penalty in the case of Senator Burton cannot but impress workingmen with its hypocrisy. Having accepted the assurance of a "square deal and no favors," they will find it hard to reconcile its enforcement, in the case of Burton, with that of the man who stenls bread. That theory and facts are in conflict will be apparent to them and in proportion as the antagonism between theory and fact grows more acute, so will correct views regarding the "square deal" become more wide-spread among them. And the Social-

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"Spokesman-Review" of Spokane, Wash., advises this course in the edi-torial headed, "Mixed ballots in

The Chicago "Daily Socialist" made its first appearance on Thursday, Oct. 25, starting with about 25,000 subscribers. A number of subscriptions have been sent to the National Office. They should be sent to the publication office of the "Chicago Socialist", 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Charters have been granted to Local Wonder, Nevada, 8 members; and Local Fairview, Nevada, 11 members,

three articles by Joseph M. Patterson namely, "Confessions of a Drone" "Marshall Field's Will", and "The So cialist Machine", is ready for ship-ment; \$1 per 100 or \$8 per 1,000, pre-

The "Kiowa Breeze", published at Klowa, Ind. Terr., has announced its the total of 111, with a number of districts yet to be heard from.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S RE-PORT.

The report of National Secretary Barnes to the National Executive Committee is in part as follows:

mittee is in part as follows:

The distribution of speakers as previously reported, has been fairly followed until the close of the campaign. Comrade Unterman, owing to ill health, could not necept an assignment in addition to those diled date mentioned, the following "Mother" Jones, in Arkanas, Okiahoma, Illinois, and Pennsylvania: August Palm (Swedish) diled 8 dates in Illinois, lowa, Minnesota, New York and Massichusetts, during July, August and September: Comrade Alex, Halonen (Finnish), since Aug. 24, has filled dates in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, winding up in Fitchburg, Mass. Oct. 13; Comrade E. Carr has been assigned four dates in Illinois, and from Oct. 5 antil Nov. 2. in Illinois, and from Oct. 5 antil Nov. 2. in Illinois, and from Oct. 5 antil Nov. 2. in Illinois, and from Oct. 5 antil Nov. 2. in Illinois, and from Oct. 5 antil Nov. 2. in Illinois, and from Oct. 5. antil Nov. 2. in Illinois, and from Cort. 6. Comrade Jos. M. Coldwell has been assigned from Oct. 8 until the close of the campaign; Chas. Beranek (Bohemian) has been assigned a few dates in Pennsylvania.

The following number of National Or-

on election day.

The returns from One Day Wage Fund, which amount to \$1,757.13. Is hardly what was expected, but you will remember that four of the large states did not circulate the lists at all, upon the claim that it would interfere with state lists then in circulation, and the recommendation of the New York State Committee to their locals. "for them to make generous contributions direct to the National Office," has been without result. The only sums received from New York state being from New York state being from New York city and Brooklyn. A consid-

New York City and Brooklyn. A considerable number of the lists have not yet been returned or reported upon. Several of the state secretaries, on what I believe a just claim of overwork, have made the request that they be permitted to withhold report on this fund until after election day.

Aside from the One Day Wage Fund, the contributions to the National Campaign Fund have been comparatively small, yet the diabilities of the National Office to-day about equal the liabilities of May 1.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

cerning the International Congresses and the International Socialist Bureau. 3. The rules of the Inter-parliamentary So-cialist and Labor Commission.—The Exec-utive Committee, ANSEELE, VANDERVELDE, HUYSMANS. PARTY NEWS.

ONE-DAY WAGE FUND.

Contributions from Sept. 29 to Oct. were as follows:

26, were as follows:

Texas State Committee, \$6.37; Illinois State Committee, \$12:29; Minnesota State Committee, \$12:29; Minnesota State Committee, \$12:29; Minnesota State Committee, \$12:51; Local Wilmington, Del., \$9; M. W. Wilkins, Watertown, Mass., \$3; Local Chicopee, Kans., \$1; Rhode Island State Committee, \$65; Washington State Committee, \$1:25; "M." Tennessee, \$3; Local Washington, D. C., \$5; Local Kings Co., N. Y., \$60; Softh Dakota State Committee, \$7:50; T. Carroll, Ayer, Nebr., \$1; J. Legler, Hastings, Nebr., \$1; No. Dakota State Committee, \$14:22; I. B. Sigler, Sealy, Texas, \$5; Tennessee State Committee, \$3.75; Pennsylvania State Committee, \$3.75; Pennsylvania State Committee, \$50:25; Local Baltimore, Md., \$0.59; Oklahoma State Committee, \$60.5; Colorado State Committee, \$60.5; Lowal State Committee, \$23:25; J. Molek, Calumet, Moyle, B. C., \$2:25; J. Molek, Calumet, Mich., \$5-\$308.47; previously reported, \$1.448.60; grand total, \$1.757.13.

NATIONAL AGITATION FUND.

NATIONAL AGITATION FUND.

26, were as follows: J. D. Hunt, Jonesville, Mich... \$2; John M. Work, Des Moines, Ia., \$1; United Garment Workers, No. 1, Boston, Mass., \$5; J. L. Fitts, "gathered afield," \$50; A. Mueller, Chicago, Ill., \$3,25; Jos. Schmidt, Vernon, Texas, \$2; Local Portland, No. 1, Ore; \$8; S. A. Taylor, Buda, Ill., \$1; Local So. St. Paul, Minn., \$5; C. M. Haymond, So. Norwalk, Conn., 25c, Sympathizer, New Kensington, Penn., \$1,35; Local Lucas Co., Ohio, \$1,75; Richmond, Ind., \$2.

Contributions to the W. F. of M. from Oct. 1 to Oct. 26 were as fol-

Thes. Ashmore, New Wilmington, Pa. 51; J. L. Fitts, gathered afield, \$25; Henry Ritzel, Corons, L. L. X. Y., 25c.—\$26.25; previously reported, \$3,057.25; grand. total, \$3,983.54. NATIONAL LECTURERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week aret Chas. Beranek (Bohemian): Nov. 4, 5,
Allegheny Co., Pa.
Geo. E. Bireiow: Nov. 4, Lima, Ohlo;
Nov. 5, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
E. E. Carr: Nov. 4, 5, 18th Congressional District, Illinois.
J. M. Coldwell: Nov. 4, 5, Pennszlvania, under the direction of the State Committee. nlittee.
Isaac Cowen: Nov. 4, Chicago, Ill.;
Nov. 5, Fostoria, Ohlo.
J. L. Fitts: West Virginia, under the
direction of the State Committee.
Sol Fleidman: Nov. 4, 5, New York,
under the direction of the State Committee.

A. H. Floaten: Nov. 4, 5, Colorado. Geo. H. Goebel: Nov. 4-11, Spokane,

Maryland.

Jewish branch in Baltimore has turned out a second propaganda pamphlet. Ohio.

Youngstown has been reorganized, with H. Lender, 36 Spruce St., as the pleces of the state literature remain-

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by the capitalist press to the effect that Socialist candidates have withdrawn. Brand any of that kind as a

Rhode Island.

Over 1,000 people heard Comrade Wentworth speak at the Imperial Theater, Providence, last Sunday. Woonsocket—At C. N. D. Hall, Fri-day, Nov. 2, 8 p. m., Comrade Hurst of Providence will debate with Alex-

Washington. al Pacific Co

three charters and one application for membership-at-large was granted. The correspondence is increasing with the state office, and there are

The unwarranted arrest of our speakers is stirring the workers as nothing clse ever has. There is a prospect that there will be a most vigorous protest at the polls. One of the effects will be to arrest the attention of the toilers.

pects to prosecute a more vigorous campaign after the election than it has done during the campaign just closing. The reason for this is found in the fact that the membership is more united than in months; they seem to see the folly of dividing our energies. With a united party and a solid front, we shall carry the war into the enemy's country.

From election day forward, organization will be our slogan. The work of the state office is to be systematized, and a series of instructive and helpful letters will be sent to all sympathizers whose names and address can be obtained. All the Social-

Contributions from Sept. 29 to Oct.

W. F. OF M. FUND.

Geo. H. Goebel: Nov. 4.11. Spokane,
Wash.
Georinde Breslau Hunt: Nov. 4, 5, 6th
Congressional District of Indiana.
W. A. Jacobs: Nov. 4, 5, Milwaukee,
under the direction of the Wisconsin StateCommittee.
Cameran H. King, Jr.: Nov. 4, 8, Idaho; 7, 11. Utah. under the direction of the
State Committee.
Lena Morrow Lewis: Nov. 4, Omaha,
Neb.: Nov. 5, Des Moines, Ia.
Arthur Morrow Lewis: Nov. 4, Atchison, Kans.; Nov. 5, St. Joseph, Mo.
Guy E. Miller: Nov. 4, 5, Colorado,
M. W. Wilkins: Nov. 4, 7, New York,
under the direction of the State Committee:
John M. Work: Nov. 4, 5, Iowa under
the direction of the State Committee.
John M. Work: Nov. 4, 5, Iowa under
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G. J. Evans, Algin McBride and T. A. Satterwaite. The first took part in a Republican primary and the two other tried to do so, but were challenged.

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comprehensive comparative table of

the Socialist votes in the Congressional

campaign of 1902, 1904 and 1906.

Mational.

According to some of the papers in Idaho, there appears to be a deal between the Democrats and Republicans, the provisions of which are that Gooding, the Republican candidate for Governor is to be favored by Democratic cratic legislature is to be elected, insuring the return to the United State Senate of the present incumbent. The

Motion No. 15-"I move that correpondence received by the National Office in the way of a motion or comment, that refers to the ment or de merit of the A. F. of L. or the I. W. W., be declared out of order." Vote closed on the above motion Oct 23, and it was defeated by the following vote: Yes, 17; no, 26; not voting,

A new 24-page pamphlet, containing

support of the Socialist Party. The Socialists of Oklahoma have already nominated delegates to the constitutional convention in 40 districts out of

been asigned a few dates in Pennsylvania.

The following number of National Organisers and Lecturers have been affeld
for the months enumerated: April 17,
May, 22: June, 18; July, 19; August, 18;
September, 18: October, 19, An average
of lit speakers have been affeld each day
for the past seven months.

In Keeping with the practice of previous years, arrangements have been made
with the National Organisers, with but
few exceptions, to close their engagements
on election day.

The roturns from One Day Wage Fund,

paign Fund have been comparatively small, yet the "liabilities of the National Office to-day about equal the liabilities of May 1.

The leaflets, "For Congress, 1906," distributed free in lots of 5,000 to each congressional district, met with a ready reception: 1,255,000 were printed and shipped to the respective candidates.

Many orders for additional lots of 5,300 at the stated price of 40 cents per thousand were secured, but orders for at least 400,000 had to be declined within the last 10 or 12 days, owing to the risk of their not being delivered in time.

In districts where congressional candidates appeared in unorganized states, and where there was an assurance of proper distribution, 10,000 were supplied. Double quota was supplied Colobado and Idaha, the 18th district of lilinois and the 11th district of Pennsylvania. In the last two anmed districts, a quantity of other literature was also supplied free.

The press committee has been sending out each week four or five pages of mimeograph press bulletin, and the number required has constantly increased, 163 publications now appearing on the mailing list.

The article by Joseph M. Patterson entitled "The Socialist Machine," which first appeared in a Philadelphia publication, has been widely quoted and noted thruout the country.

The number of congressional candidates reported at the National Office to date are 270, a substantial increase over the number of congressional candidates reported that the total number appearing on the ballot will be close to 300.

Letters on file would indicate, that a number of districts secured nominees upon the lalitative taken by the National Office in supplying detailed information regarding the district asset unuber of locals and members at large.

BRUSSELS, October, 1006.

Dear Comrade:—The plenary assembly of the international Socialist Bureau will take place on Saturday, Nov. 10, at the Secretary's office of the International Socialist Bureau (Brussels, People's Palace, 17 Joseph Stevens street, 1st story, Room 6 at 10 a. m.

Agenda—1. The organization and agenda of the International Socialist Congress of Stuties of Characteristics of Stuties of

ed to the national headquarters a plan by which they hope to keep a number of speakers of national re-nown in the field. In this effort the state office will co-operate.

Wisconsin.

The prospects are bright for a large Social Democratic gain in Wisconsin this year. We are likely to carry Milwaukee County, to largely increase our number of Social Democratic members of the legislature (we now have ave members), and may send two Social Democrats to Congress.

More than three tons of Social Demo

literature are going out of the Social Democratic printing shop dur-ing this campaign. This paper, made into leaflets, newspapers and dodgers, will be used as the main campaign ammunition of the party in Wisconsin. As in preceding years the chief reliance of the Social Democrats is upon literature.

The noon-day meetings at the facory gates are more enthusiastic than in any previous year. Not a piece of literature is wasted, the workingmen folding and pocketing all the papers and leaflets distributed to them. At one factory, where one of the Social Democratic candidates for Congress spoke, and was called down by the boss for "making a disturbance", the unintimidated worksen shouted from windows to our candidate: will send you to Congress!"

Frank J. Weber, state organizer of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor. has just returned from a short tour the industrial centers, where he has been speaking for the Social Democratic Party. He reports good

Watch the vote.

You do not do your full duty as a Socialist unless you act as a watcher. New Jersey. ESSEX COUNTY.

Parade-Saturday, Nov. 3, 8 p. a parade will start from Socialist Headquarters, 230 Washington St., Newark. Every Socialist should be in line. This is intended to be the culmination of the most strenuous campaign ever indulged in by Essex We have held more meetings, had larger crowds and sold more literature than ever before in the par

ty's history.

Every home in the county will be reached with literature at least once and in many cases twice, and no doubt but that Nov. 6 will make us all feel good. The outlying towns of Bloomfield, Irvington and Orange have city tickets for the first time. and are working hard to bring out every available Socialist vote,

HUDSON COUNTY.

The following open-air meetings are to be held in Hudson County before election day: Arlington-Friday, Nov. -2. Depot quare. Comrade Kearns.

Harrison-Friday, Nov. 2, 4th and Harrison, Leffingwell. Jersey City-Friday, Nov. 2, Pali-sades and Franklin, Krafft.

Jersey City, Saturday, Nov. 3, New-ark and Jersey, Reilly; Newark and Willow, Mead.

Hoboken-Saturday, Nov. 3, Washington and 3d, Leffingwell.

Bayonne-Saturday, Nov. 3, Ave. D and 23d, Krafft. Watch the vote.

Massachusetts.

You do not do your full duty as a Socialist unless you act as a watcher. John G. MacLean of Haverhill, or ganizer of Essex County Federation of cialist Clubs, has organized flourishing locals in Peabody, Beverly, Danvers, Essex, and Marblehead. He has sold 400 copies of the "Jungle" and taken 600 subscriptions for Socialist

Comrade Carey's dates are: Law rence, Friday, Nov. 2; Brockton, Sat-urday, Nov. 3; Chelsea, Sunday after-noon, Nov. 4; Hyde Park, Sunday evening, Nov. 4; Monday, Nov. 5, at 8 p. m., Schwaban Hall, corner Heath

James F. Carcy spoke last Sunday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, Lynn, ports of our party members. before one of the largest crowds ever assembled there to hear a Socialist speaker. His address was punctuated thruout with applause. The indications are that there will be an fucreased Socialist vote in Lynn, in spite of the fact that the reform spellbinder, Moran, has visited the city. Every Socialist should make sure to

Comrade Mullen speaks at Rock-land Sunday, Nov. 4. He has had successful meetings at all points vis-ited.

More than a thousand people lis tened to the Socialist speakers on Bostou Common on last Sunday after-noon. Comrade Curtis opened and was followed by George G. Cutting, candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District.

Quincy—The Socialists of Quincy and vicinity will hold an oyster sup-per, entertainment and smoke talk at Hancock Hall on Saturday evening.

The Ward 7-9 Club of Boston held the third of their Sunday lectures in Unity Hall on Oct. 28. A. B. Farmer conto was the speaker of the

of Toronto was the speaker of the evening and gave's talk on the "Single Tax." The attendance has noticeably increased and gives promise of greater success as the season goes on Next Sunday Joseph Spero will speak on "Women and Socialism."

Dorchoster—The meeting at which Comrade Carey, candidates addressed the voters of Dorchester on the 3d, was financially as well as in attendance, a success. The members of the club are called upon to notify their friends that the hall is well equipped for holding lectures, danges, etc., and will be let out for such purposes to any organization if not conflicting

with the principles or policy of the socialist latter.

The Struc Secretary desires those.

Recommendation by the City Executhat have campaign lists to make

Erie-Local Erie is on the boom New members are admitted at every meeting. Subjects for discussion at November meetings are as follows: Nov. 1, "A Square Deal", Wm. G. Mc Kean; Nov. 8, "The Uniform Primary Act", J. E. Perry; Nov. 15, "The Pro-fessions", Dr. A. A. Woods; Nov. 22, "Organization", open meeting; Nov. 29, county and city convention for the purpose of adopting new constitution and rules, etc.

PHILADELPHIA.

Thirteen new members were admitted during the week.

At the open-air meetings held during he week collections amounted to \$27.24; literature sales to \$31.15.

Ten thousand leaflets, "Workers, Unite", have been ordered and can be obtained at headquarters. Attogether over 100,000 leaflets passed our from hendquarters the last two weeks and the demand seems insatiable.

FREE SPEECH DEFENSE FUND. Comrade Wait acknowledges receipts to this fund as, follows:

Unions tund as follows:
Unions, etc.—Vest Makers' Union No. 70, \$5; W. S. & D. B. S., Br. 214, \$2-87, By Lists—625, \$4.40; 575, 80c; 350, \$3; 517, \$1; 113, \$1; 20), \$3; 517, \$2.25; 175, \$2.75, 24, 613, 622, 631 (collected in W. & D. B. S., Br. 113), \$8; 15-\$26, 35. Comrades and sympathizers—8. F. Lieber, 25c; J. E. Barnes, \$1-\$1.25. Total for week, \$34,60.

Comrades and friends who would like to assist the Socialist Party of Philadelphia in its fight for free speech should make contributions payable to Marcellus Wait, Room 10, 1305 Arch St., Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

A mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the 7th and 8th Wards (Jewish) Branch, at Victoria Hall, corner Wylie Ave. and Elm St., Pittsburg. Sunday, Nov. 4, 8 p. m. The speakers will be Comrades W. J. Wright, candidate for Congress, 30th District; John S. Holmes, candidate for State Senate, 44th District; John Wanhope, candidate for Jury Commissioner, and Fred L. Schwartz, candidate for Legislature, 1st District. Samuel Miwis will speak in Jewish and Isidore Kerber will act as chairman.

All party members are requested to attend the general membership meeting, to be held at 526 Federal St., Allegheny, Sunday, Nov. 4, 2:30 p. m. Important business will be transacted.

The Organization Committee will meet at headquarters, 526 Federal St. Allegheny, Sunday, Nov. 4, 1 p. m. sharp. Members of this committee will please take notice and be on hand promptly.

All party members holding "Guess Tickets" are requested to either return tickets or money not later than Fri-

ay, Nov. 2. Comrade Geo. R. Kirkpatrick has been engaged for six dates, which will be announced next week.

Eighty-eight thousand pieces of literature have been received and nearly all distributed since Sept. 1. This does not include literature distributed by branches, nor that which mas been

On account of the rain Saturday evening our meeting at Carnegie Hall, Allegheny, was only attended by about 600 people. Collection amounted to \$32.07. Expenses fully covered.

Comrades Mr. and Mrs. Simons and Algernon Lee have consented to lecture in Allegheny County this winter. The branches of Allegheny will hold a dance at Tuetonia Hall, Pike St., Al-

legheny, Wednesday evening, Nov. 2. The lectures will be continued in Allegheny beadquarters every Sunday

evening at 8 p. m. The body of Comrade A. Bishop, who was drowned, was recovered Saturday evening, and Monday the remains were

nterred in Homewood Cemetery. Branch financial secretaries are urg ed to send in the monthly reports, as we desire to re-arrange our index and

Watchers at the polls are requested to send in the vote cast in their precincts as promptly as possible, also fill out the attached application bianks so that we may not be delayed in our organization work.

Nicholas P. Gelger, after six weeks of efficient work for the Socialist Party, two weeks in Rochester and four in New York City, will return to Cleveland after election.

August Klenke has been addressing open-air meetings in New York City for the last month. He returns to Buffalo Monday night. Comrades were greatly pleased with his ad-Comrades

Max S. Hayes of Cleveland has spent a week addressing meetings in the New York Ninth Congressional District.

G. C. Clemens, once Socialist candidate for Governor of Kansas, and delegate to the Unity Convention in 1901, is dead at the age of 79. He was cousin of Mark Twain, whom

much resembled.

Local Chicago of the Socialist Party has expelled A. S. Edwards and William E. Trautmann.

NEW ROCHELLE.

Music Hall, Mechanic St.-Sunday, Nov. 4, 3 p. m., Local New Rochelle will hold a meeting which will be ad-dressed by Comrades Wessling, Dixon Watch the vote.

Socialists must be on guard as watchers at every polling place. Now York City.

use be printed, was approved.

Recommendation by the City Executive Committee that before the close of the campaign Comrade Fleidman give two meetings in the Ninth Congressional District, Warhope one meeting, and that Comrades Chase and Stokes devote the Saturday and Monday preceding election to the campaign in the Ninth District, was also approved.

Comrades were requested to attend ratification meetings to be held at Miller's Casino in the Bronx, Friday. Nov. 2, and at the Yorkville Club house, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 4.

The Organizer reported that he had on hand the necessary data to enable him to submit report of campaign re-celpts and expenditures as required by the state law for all districts and committees except the Campaign Committee of the Ninth Congressional Dis-trict, and it was on motion decided that the Ninth be requested to submit its financial statement to the Organizer as soon as possible after election.

The committee rose in respect to the memory of our lately deceased German Comrade Sorge, and Comrades Jonas, Openheimer and Donahue were appointed a committee to prepare a suitable resolution touching his death, which resolution is to appear on the minutes of the General Committee.

The branches in Bronx Boro will arrange for a course of lectures this win-

Local Port Jervis has expelled J. B. Eagan for participating in a conven-tion of the Independence League.

30th and 32d A. D., Branen 1-Our members, and those of our sympathizers who are willing to act as watchers on Election Day, are called upon to come to the clubhouse, 3309 Third avefor their badges and certificates on Monday evening, Nov. 5. Day's Hall, 54th St. and 3d Ave.-

Sunday, Nov. 4, 8 p. m., Alexander Fraser will lecture on "How to Vote

The Organizer has two copies of the registration records for every Assembly District, and the comrades are re quested to call at the office to get These records contain names and addresses of all registere. voters in each district and can be used to advantage in house-to-house canvassing.

The Bronx comrades are working

hard for a successful meeting on Nov. 2: 20,000 leaflets bearing the advertisement for the meeting were printed and the comrades residing in the Broax are requested to call at the Bronx Headquarters and help to properly distribute them. Muller's Bronx Casino should be filled to the doors on Nov. 2. and this can easily be done, if the comrades will flood their election districts with leaflets advertising the meeting.

Delegates to the Yorkville Agitation Committee have in hand the matter of arranging for a series of meetings to be held at the Yorkville clubhouse during the coming winter.

Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. 125th St.-Sunday, Nov. 4, 8 p. m., W. Edwards will lecture on "Maminon and

West Side Headquarters, 585 8th Ave.-Sunday, Nov. 4, 8 p. m., Sol Fieldman will lecture. Subject: "Objections to Socialism Answered." At the same hall Wednesday, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Dr. Tobias will lecture on "Why the Black and White Workers Should Unite." A house party has been arranged by the Entertainment Comm'ttee for election night. Admission free.

BROOKLYN.

Silver Hall, 315 Washington St., next to "Eagle" Building-Sunday, Nov. 4, 8 p. m., W. H. Bartholomew will iccture on "The Extending Functions of Government".

Hart's Hall, Gates Ave, and Broadway-Sunday, Nov. 4, 8 p. m., Dr. C. L. Furman will lecture on "The Socialist Party".

Comrades who consider themselves on the Hart's Hall lecture committee want to have the name, address and are requested to assemble in small all the other data asked for on the reare requested to assemble in small t Sunday evening, Nov. 4. business must be settled.

The Young Socialist's League of South Brooklyn will give an entertainment at Concourse Lodge Rooms, 14th St. and 7th Ave., Thursday, Nov. 8, 8 p. m. Admission, 20 cents for adults, 10 cents for children

At Toback's Hall. Pitkin, corner of Thatford Ave., Wednesday, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Edward King will lecture on "The Religious Revolt in Russia." The meeting is under the Literary Aid Society.

Watch the vote. Socialists must be on guard as watchers at every polling place.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

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

FRIDAY, NOV. 2. 6th A. D.-N. E. cor. 4th St. and Av. C. Victor Pernandez, Edw. F. Cassidy, Sam Edelstein Relaterin.

Th A. D.—N. E. cor. 27th St. and Sth Avs Frank Force, L. B. Paine.

10th A. D.—N. W. cor. 10th St. and 2d Av. H. L. Slobodin, Aug. Klenke.

14th A. D.—N. E. cor. 26th St. and 2d Av. P. H. Donohue, Sol Fieldman.

15th A. D.—N. E. cor. 23d St. and Amaterdam Av. Fred Paulitach, L. B. Schwartz. Schwartz.

30th A. D.—S. E. cor. Sist St. and 1st
Av. Johanna Dahme, I. Philips.

22d A. D.—N. E. cor. 57th St. and 2d
Av. Henry Harris, N. P. Geiger.

28th A. D.—N. E. cor. 108th St. and
1exington Av. Airred W. Lawson, S. 80th A. D.-125th St., between Lexing-on and Third Aves. Jas. G. Kanely, Alb. Abrahams.

25th A. D.—S. W. cor. 27th St. and Rroadway. Warren Atkinson, Chas. S. Vander Porten.

SATURDAY, NOV. S. GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the General Comnittee. Saturday, Oct. 27, 79 applicants for membership were accepted. The Organizer's recommendation that 100.
SATURDAY, NOV. 3.

3d A. D.—S. E. cor. 4th St. and 2d Av. Sam Edelstein, L. B. Schwartz.

6th A. D.—S. W. cor. 7th St. and Ave. C. F. Brbansky. Thomas J. Lewiz.

7th A. D.—N. E. cor. 25th St. and Sth Av. Alth. Abrahams. Thos. Potter.

11th A. D.—N. E. cor. 25th St. and Sth Av. L. B. Faine, P. H. Denohus.

12th A. D.—N. W. cor. 12th St. and Ave. A. John Müllin, Fred Paulitsch.
16th A. D.—R. E. cor. 44th St. and 3d Ave. A. B. Demilt, Edw. F. Cassidy, H. Sander. 21st A. D.--N. E. cor. 133d St. and Am-terdam Av. Warren Atkinson, Alfred

Tist A. D.—N. E. cot. 1836 St. and Allred W. Lawson.

Blat A. D.—R. W. cor. 125th St. and 7th Av. Jos. Wanhope, Johanna Dahme, Jacob Panken, John C. Chase, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Rose Pastor Stokes, S3d A. D.—S. E. cor. 148th St. and Willis-Av. John C. Chase, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Rose Pastor Stokes, H. L. Slobodin, Hugh O. Pentecost.

34th A. D.—N. W. cor. Tremont and Rathgate Aves. S. Goldbarth, N. P. Gelger. ger.
Sith A. D.-S. W. cor. Wendover and
3d Aves. August Klenke.
28th A. D. (Italian meeting)—cor. 112th
8t and 1st Av. Antonio Cravello.

MONDAY, NOV. 5. 5th A. D.—8. E. cor. 5th St. and Ave. C. Sam Edelstein, Thos. J. Lewis.
9th A. D.—N. H. cor. 3cth St. and Sth Av. Hugh O. Penrecost, J. T. Britt Gearlety. Frank Porce.
10th A. D.—N. W. cor. 10th St. and 2d Av. H. L. Slobodin, Johanna Dahme, I. Phillion. Av. H. L. Slobodin, John St. and Phillips. 13th A. D.—N. E. cor. 65th St. and Broadway. L. H. Paine, Warren Atkinagain, J. B. Faine, Warren Atsin18th A. D.—N. W. cor. 71st St. and 1st.
Av. John Mullin, Aifred W. Lawson.
20th A. D.—N. W. cor. 82d St. and 2d
Av. A. B. Demilt, August Klenke.
21st A. D.—S. E. cor. 185th St. and 5th
Av. Alb. Abrahams P. H. Donohue.
22d A. D.—N. W. cor. 86th St. and 3d
Av. Henry Harris, 8ol Fieldman.
26th A. D.—N. E. cor. 104th St. and
Madison Av. S. Göldbarth, L. R. Schwartz.

21st A. D.—N. W. cor. 125th St. and 7th
Av. Edw. F. Cassidy, Chas. S. Vander
Porten.

Av. Jos. Wanhope, N. P. Gelger.

Roon-Day Meetings. FRIDAY, NOV. 2 N. E. cor, Waverly St. and Broadway

SATURDAY, NOV. 2. N. E. cor. Broome St. and Broadway. Ang. Kleuke. S. W. cor. Broome and Sheriff Sts. N. P. Gelger. MONDAY, NOV. 5.

N. E. cor. West and Bethune Sts. Chas Vander Porten. Watch the vote

MEETINGS IN KINGS COUNTY.

Meetings in Kings County are arranged as follows: Hall Meetings.

Weber's Hall 222 Stockton St -Fri. day. Nov. 2, 8 p. m., meeting by the 6th A. D. Comrades Furman, Dawson

and others will speak. Kunze's Hall, Nassau Ave. and Housman St.-Saturday, Nov. 3, 8 p. m., 14th and 15th A. D. campaign meeting. Comrades Vander Porten Furman and others will speak

Manshardt's Hall, 257 Hamburg Ave.—Saturday, Nov. 3, 8 p. m., 20th A. D. campaign meeting. Comrades Dawson, Kearns, Well and others will speak.

Open-Air Meetings. FRIDAY, NOV. 2.

Ist and 2d A. D. Smith and Dean St.

H. Matchett, W. A. Schmidt,
19th A. D. Hanson Pl. and Pulton St.
L. Purman, F. L. Lackenneher,
14th and 15th A. D. Manhattan Av.
2d Norman St. N. S. Reichenthal, E. T.

ichen.

17th. A. D.—Nostraed Av. and Quincy
t. Alex Trope, J. Hill.

19th A. D.—Busbwick Av. and Cook St.
A. Weil and others.

20th A. D.—Hinrod St. and Hamburg
t. Gloo L. Glefon, A. Pragar

19th A. D.—Hussewek AV. and Cook St. J. A. Weil and others.

20th A. D.—Himrod St. and Hamburg AV. Gro. L. Gliefer, A. Fraver.

21st A. D.—Humboldt St. and Cook W. St. Win. Mackenzie, N. Asbel.

21st A. D.—Bubevolse and Graham Av. L. Goldlerg, H. Sussman.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3.

2d A. D.—Navy Yard, Sand St. Gate.

12:15 p. m.

5th A. D.—Cornella St. and Broadway.

G. M. Marr, J. Hill.

Bith A. D.—3th Av. and 53d St. N. T.
Noben and others.

10th A. D.—5th Ay. and St. Marks. G.

L. Glefer, A. Fraser.

10th A. D.—Grahd Av. and Pacific St.

C. Burasis, A. Busstey.

13th A. D.—Graham Av. and Frost St.

W. Mackenzie, W. Strumpfer.

10th A. D.—3th St. and Ft. Hamilton Av. J. C. Lipes, N. S. Reichenthal.

18th A. D.—Hamilton Av. and St. Marks. G. L. Glefer, A. Fraser.

10th A. D.—3th St. and Ft. Hamilton Av. J. C. Lipes, N. S. Reichenthal.

18th A. D.—Hamilton Av. and Varet St. M. Alberinger, B. Weiff.

21st A. D.—Graham Av. and Moore St.

N. Ashel, L. Goldman.

21st A. D.—Graham Av. and Moore St.

N. Ashel, L. Goldman.

21st A. D.—Bonnard and McKibben Sts.

H. Sussman, L. Lowenthal.

22st A. D.—Bonnard and McKibben Sts.

H. Sussman, L. Lowenthal.

22st A. D.—Sutter Av. and Sackman St.

A. D.—Sutter Av. and Sackman St.

A. D.—Sutter Av. and Osborne St.

W. F. Feigenbaum, G. M. Marr.

Naco-Day Meetings.

Neon-Day Meetings.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3. Navy Yard, Sand St. Gate, 12:15 p. m. NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the follow-

New York Campaign Fund:

New York Campaign Fund:

John Appeldron, List 51, SI; A. Blasky, List 87, SI; S. Bass, List 98, S1,50; D. Baumert, List 107, S1,25; Wm. Bergman, List 151, SI; Wm. Bincham, List 176, S3,75; J. C. List 227, 25e; G. Dannhauser, List 357, S2,30; Louis Von Duffy, List 405, S0,75; E. Eberlein, List 420, S1, 25; Wm. F. Fhret, List 430, S1; E. Ertlet, List 433, S2,50; Louis Fates, List 457, S1; Otto Fajans, List 463, 31; D. Feidunan, List 463, S2,50; Louis Fates, List 467, S1; Otto Fajans, List 463, 31; D. Feidunan, List 528, S2,55; John Galler, List 569, S1,75; Louis Gardinan, List 528, S1,55; John Galler, List 569, S1,75; Louis Gardinan, List 528, S1,55; John Galler, List 569, S1,75; Louis Gardinansen, List 575, S1,85; Carl Gerner, List 569, S2,50; C. Grann, List 681, S3; Jacob Gruber, List 685, S1; G. Gunther, List 681, S2,10; Guntave, Haerdtner, List 680, S1; Theo Hergert, List 767, S2, Jacob Hertie, List 772, S1; J. Harter, List 727, S1; G. Hofman, List 744, S2,25; F. Holly, List 805, S2, Peter Horn, List S13, S5,25; Fritz Holppe, List 816, S4; August Habner, List 828, S1,25. Miss A. Jode, List 868, S3; Jas, G. Kane-Miss 24, Miss A. Jode, List 868, S3; Jas, G. Kane-Miss 24, Miss A. Jode, List 868, S3; Jas, G. Kane-Miss 24, Miss A. Jode, List 868, S3; Jas, G. Kane-Miss 24, Miss A. Jode, List 868, S3; Jas, G. Kane-Miss 24, Miss A. Jode, List 868, S3; Jas, G. Kane-Miss 24, Miss A. Jode, List 868, S3; Jas, G. Kane-Miss 24, Miss A. Jode, List 868, S3; Jas, G. Kane-Miss 24, Miss A. Jode, List 868, S3; Jas, G. Kane-Miss 24, Miss A. Jode, List 868, S3; Jas, G. Kane-Miss 24, Miss A. Jode, List 868, S3; Jas, G. Kane-Miss 24, Miss A. Jode, List 868, S3; Jas, G. Kane-Miss 24, Miss A. Jode, List 868, S3; Jas, G. Kane-Miss 24, Miss A. Jode, List 868, S3; Jas, G. Kane-Miss 24, Miss A. Jode, List 868, S3; Jas, G. Kane-Miss 24, Miss A. List 868, S3; Jas, G. Kane-Miss 24, Miss A. List 868, S3; Jas, G. Kane-Miss 24, Miss A. List 868, S3; Jas, G. Kane-Miss 24, Miss A. List 868, S3; Jas, G. Kane-Miss 24, Miss A. Jode, List 868, S3; Ja

Hoffman, List 794, \$2.25; F. Holly, List 808, \$2, Peter Horn, List 813, \$5.25; Fritz Hoppe, List 816, \$4; August Hubner, List 822, \$1,25.

Miss A. Joffe, List 868, \$3; Jas. G. Kanely, List 803, \$4; Andrew Kangas, List 894, \$1; Henry Klein, List 948, \$1; A. Kopf, List 1963, \$2,25c; J. Korditschke, List 966, \$2,75; Martin Kraemer, List 966, \$2,75; Sammel M. Lempert, List 1061, \$1,75; List 1014, \$1,75; D. H. Lubowitz, List 1675, \$2,75; Sammel M. Lempert, List 1061, \$1,75; D. H. Lubowitz, List 1675, \$2,75; Sammel M. Lempert, List 1081, \$1; Max Levine, List 1064, \$2; Fred M. Merrer, List 1086, \$105; S2,75; Sammel M. Lempert, List 1081, \$1; Max Levine, List 1064, \$2; Fred M. Merrer, List 1096, \$1,50; Reinhard Meyer, List 1252, \$9,45; A. Naereie, List 1319, \$0chriela, List 1355, \$1; Dr. L. Ortman, Jast 1368, \$5; Frenest Pagisson, List 1392, \$2,95; Morris Peres, List 1405, \$3,59; Aug. 1rd, List 1406, \$60c; Karl Peter, List 1428, \$4,57; D. Rabinowitz, List 1459, \$6,3); E. Rarum, acet. List 1464, \$5; P. Reichert, List 1468, \$1; Fritz Riegel, List 1515, \$10,75; W. S. Robinson, List 1359, \$1; Chas. Roodel, List 1354, \$1,50; S. Solomon, List 1750, \$1; Chas. Roodel, List 1354, \$1,50; S. Solomon, List 1759, \$1; Chas. Roodel, List 1354, \$2; Mrs. Etty Solomon, List 1758, \$1; Chas. Roodel, List 1354, \$2; Mrs. Etty Solomon, List 1759, \$1; Carl Steffman, List 1765, \$2; John J. Sinniger, List 1765, \$2; Mrs. Etty Solomon, List 1759, \$1; Carl Steffman, List 1883, \$1; Annie Weinstein, List 1915, \$6; 80, List 2025, \$2; Sigmund Youchnow, List 2050, \$3; A. K. & R. K. Br. 180, List 2104, \$1,00, List 2195, \$3,35; do. List 2106, \$1,00, Manuerchor der Mobel Arbeiter, List 2409, \$1,00, List 2195, \$3,35; do. List 2106, \$1,00; Manuerchor der Mobel Arbeiter, List 2409, \$1,00, List 2195, \$1,00, List 2195, \$1,00, Manuerchor der Mobel Arbeiter, List 2409, \$1,00, List 2195, \$1,00, Manuerchor der Mobel Arbeiter, List 2400, \$2,75; do. Carkofsky, List 2410, \$2,55; do. Carkofsky, List 2410, \$2,55; do. Carkofsky, List 2410, \$2,55; do. Carkofsky, List 241

membership and the number of avow-Socialist vote all over the country in

49,000.

List 2478, \$5: do., collected in the German Stants-Zeltung Chapel, Lists 2485, 2486, \$10; Turn Verein, Vorwaerts, List 2482, \$1; do., List 2483, \$3; do., List 2494, \$5c.; do., List 2496, \$1.70; Wm. Dussling, List 2690, \$82.5; David Lubin, List 265, \$3.7; Carl JF. Fleming, List 2880, 50c.; Albert Schlenterman, List 2688, 25c.; Albert Schlenterman, List 2684, \$1; Carl Hennig, List 2779, \$8.25; A Tumbrick, List 2810, \$1.05; M. Bagnor, List 2821, 70c.; Jacob Wotiz, List 2810, 51.05; M. Bagnor, List 2821, 70c.; Jacob Wotiz, List 2820, \$2; Havel, List 2820, \$1; Jacob Milch, List 2928, \$1.50.
Frank Eschrich, List 2939, \$8; Miss F. Hazecker, List 2950, \$2; Havel, List 2932, \$1; Jacob Milch, List 2901, \$5; H. Sucker, List 5508, \$1.50; Joseph Renckel, List 5578, \$1.35; Mrs. Harter, List 5607, 50c; Richsprd Kuhnel, List 5588, \$1; Aug, Raible, List 5583, \$2; A. F. Lelaunay, List 7538, \$1; F. Kohosoft, List 7591, \$1.25; Kam Harberman, List 7594, \$7.50; Geo. Wilke, List 7504, \$7.50; Geo. Wilke, erature. The infamous capitalists conspiracy against the Western Federation of Miners and the prompt and effective action taken by the Socialist Party during the present year to frustrate that attack have also nad their effect. Notwithstanding the hostility between the leaders of the U. M. W. and the W. F. of M., the United Mine Workers of Illinois were among the first to join in the demonstrations on behalf of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone and to contribute liberally to the fund for their defense.

Walker vs. Cannon.

The Socialist nominee against Canon this year is John Walker of Danville, a prominent and active member of the U. M. W., and an unprecedentedly strong campaign has been made in support of his candidacy. The Democrats have not the slightest hope of winning. For the sake of appearances they have put up a candidate, one Charles G. Taylor, a lawyer. But it is an open secret that Taylor's nomination was dictated by the Republican machine, that he is simply a stalking horse for Cannon. Whatever the actual numerical results in this compaign, it is sure that the gains are going to be made by the Socialist Party, and that they will be big gains. We are at least going to show that Cannon doesn't own the whole district, nor so large a share of it as he did two years ago.

Members and sympathlers holding lists are requested to return same at once as money is needed very badly at this time.

Do not delay. Send it in irrespective of

There are over 3,000 lists outstanding and

immediate returns means at least an ad-ditional \$2,000 for our campaign fund.

greater advantage than if received after

the lists and make all checks and money

orders payable to U. Solomon, Financial Secretary, No. 66 East Fourth street, New

The following contributions have

been received by the County Organ-

izer up to date, and are hereby ac

CAMPAIGN FUND.

ILLINOIS.

Money received now can be used

election. We need your help now.

KINGS COUNTY

IN THE 18TH

Socialist Miner Giving

Speaker Cannon a

Hard Fight.

The political situation in the

Eighteenth Congressional District of

Illinois is an interesting one, especially

in view of the growth of Socialism

among the working people and of the

recent political activity of President

Gompers of the American Federation

This district includes the counties of

Kankakee, and Vermilion, which lie

along the Indiana state line and com-

prise the larger part of the coal min-

ing region of Illinois. The miners form

ion and, in confunction with other

workingmen in the district, will form

a tremendous power on the political

field whenever they become clearly;

conscious of their separate crass inter-

est and learn to rely on themselves

instead of bowing to the "better

classes". In the past, like the ma-

jority of the men in this industry in

other states, they have voted the Republican ticket, and "Uncle Joe" Can-

non has been able to count his nomi-

nation as equivalent to election. But

of late conditions are changing. The

great anthracite strike of 1902, with

its demonstration of the possibilities of

organized labor, the disappointing out-

come of that struggle by reason of their too ready confidence in the sup-

posed good faith of Republican politi-

cians and other respectable gentlemen.

United Mine Workers, in common with

other labor organizations, has under-

gone since that time-all this is mak-

Miners Waking Up.

Two years ago Cannon was re-elected by a vote of 30,520 against

15,168 for the Democratic candidate. 2,456 for the Prohibitionist, and 1,099

for the Socialist-a clear majority of

nearly 12,000 in a total vote of about

prophetic gifts to venture the predic-

tion that he will not have any such

"sure thing" fiext week.

The Socialist Party has had many

One does not need to claim

up and take notice'

ing the miners of the Eighteenth "sit

They are well organized in

a large share of the voting population.

Cumberland, Edgar, Iroquois.

knowledged:

Every trade union in the district has officially endorsed Comrade Walker for Congress and many of them have endorsed the whole Socialist ticket and made donations to the campaign fund. In striking contrast to conditions only a few years ago, when the bitterest prejudice against Socialism prevailed among all but a very few of the miners, there is not a town nor a union in which Socialist speakers are not kindly welcomed and listened with respectful attention, often with enthuslasm.

Where Is Gompers?

The situation in the Eighteenth forms an interesting commentary on President Gompers' "independent labor politics" plan and on his own sincerity as a labor leader. When President Gompers and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., some seven months ago, issued their manifeste, prewhat they called "Labor's Bill of Grievances" and calling on the rank and file of the organized workingmen to use the ballot to assert their power and redress these grievances, the miners of the Eighteenth Illinois took them at their word in a way that astonished and highly displeased them. In the Socialist Party these miners saw a political organization ready at their hand to express the will of their class; and so, instead of dickering with Democratic politicians or trying to sift out the "good men" from the "bad men" on the tickets of the two capitalist parties, they prepared to give hearty support to their own men on the ticket of their own party. Gompers' manifesto, indeed, was just the little stimulus needed to bring the intent So-cialist tendencies in this district into

Prefers Cannon to socialist Union Men

Representative Cannon, Speaker of the House, as everyone knows, and as Mr. Gompers himself made clear, is the most formidable and the most de termined opponent of labor legislation in Washington. If there is any Republican Representatives against whom Mr. Gompers, as head of the American Federation and author of that political manifesto, ought to have been active in this campaign, Joseph G. Cannon more than any other deserves his hostility. Cannon knows this and has made no secret of it. He has gone about the country taunting Gompers and virtually challenging him to into Illinois and have it out. And Mr. Gompers, while making a great parade of his futile campaign against Little-field in Maine and of his efforts against three or four of the smaller fry in other states, has been slient as the grave with reference to Cannon's district. At the convention of the State Federation of Labor in Streator threeweeks ago the miners' delegates put it up to Gompers and his friends: you wish to see Cannon, the archenemy of Labor in Congress, defeated or rebuked, why don't you come into his district, where a trade unionist nominated by workingmen on a workingmen's ticket is running against him, and help in the fight." But Gompers has stayed away. The only inference is that he would rather have the worst foe of his organization elected on an old-party ticket than help to elect a member and representative of his organization on the Socialist ticket. Meanwhile, the Socialist miners and other workingmen of the Eighteenth are making their fight without Gempers' help and will see that he bears the responsibility.

A RUSSIAN VETERAN DEAD. "Justice" announces the death at

Berlin of the well-known Russian rev olutionist, M. Gotz. He had been ill for a long time, ever since March, 1986, when he was banished from Russia. It will be remembered that the Tsur's government attempted to procure his extradition from Italy. he had taken refuge for his health, but that was prevented by the activity of speakers and organizers in the field the Socialist Party in Italy. So great during the last two years and they was the indignation expressed there have been well received. The party that the "Little Pather" hed-to-give membership and the number of avow-ed sympathizers and readers of Social-Italy. Gotz had suffered much in his ist papers in the district has grown struggles with Russian autocracy. He enormously. The great increase of the had been exiled to Siberia where he suffered greatly, and in 1898 was al-1904 had shown these miners the hope | lowed to return to Russia. Here he at of a really independent and uncom- once threw himself into the revolupromising political movement of the tionary movement and did good ser-working class and they were ready to listen to our speakers and read our lit- ings he never despaired.

NEW YORK CITY. Every Comrade Must Act as a Watcher-Socialist Party Law Committee - Vote Early.

The election returns will be received in the large ball-room of the New York Labor Temple, 243 East Sith street. Watchers will report the vote to their district beadquarters, where it will be tabulated by the committee in charge of receiving the returns. As soon as the total vote of the district is completed it should be forwarded to the organizer at the New York Labor Temple Headquarters, either by telephone or by special messenger. When telephoning call for 1060 79th or 3706 Orehard.

Watch the Vote. It is very important that every dis-

trict organization should do its utmost to have watchers at every polling place within the district. Nearly all of our district organizations have issued calls to the sympathizers to volunteer their services on election day to man the various polling places in the district. The number of election districts were slightly increased this year and it will require a large number of watchers. No efforts should be spared by the comrades to secure all the necessary number of watchers. It is the duty of party members and sympathizers with the Socialist Party lend their assistance on election day. The meeting places of every district will be open all day, and comrades are requested to apply to their respective district organization where the necessary instructions concerning watching the polls will be given them.

Be a Watcher.

Watchers' certificates and badges were sent to the organizer of every district and the comrades are requested to call at the headquarters of their respective districts, where they can get them.

Law Committee. The organizer will have a commit-

tee of lawyers at his disposal on elec-tion day to assist Socialist Party voters. Vote as early as possible. If you do not you may find that some of the old party floaters and repeaters have cast a ballet under your name earlier in the day. If you have trouble at the polls or any attempt is made to intimidate you or deprive you of your rights, telephone to the orga-nizer either at 3706 Orchard, which is the office telephone, or 1000 79th, which is the telephone number of the New York Labor Temple. The watchers of the Socialist Party have the same rights as the watchers of any other political party and whenever an attempt is made to deprive any of our watchers of their rights, they should immediately protest to the President of the Election Board of the respec tive polling place. If still interfered with, the watchers should telepho to the party headquarters so that our lawyers may take the necessary steps.

to protect our rights. Hear the Election Returns

at New York Labor Temple. Local New York, in conjunction with the State Committee, cured the large ball-room of the New York Labor Temple, 243 East S4th street, for Tuesday evening, Nov. 6, for the purpose of receiving the election returns. The hall will accomodate about 2,000 persons and it is to be hoped that all our comrades and sympathizers will bring their families there to hear the election returns. Good speakers will address the meeting and we expect to hear some good returns not only from New York, but also from the up-state locals. Arrangements were made with the various State Committees and the National Office for the purpose of receiving

and votes the Socialist ticket should

act as a Watcher on Election Day. TO THE UNKNOWN MANY.

(The Socialist, Melbourne Australia) raise no glass to the man whose fame Has surend from coast to coastname With those men honor most.

My tonst is not for the lady fair. Whose grace and charming ways Have set men marvelling everywhere, And won her kingly praise

raise no glass to the hero, who

Has wen deserved applause— Who has done as the brave alone may do In a daring righteous cause. I drink no health to the one whose voice

ManRind shall ne'er forget-Whose genius has made the world rejoice, And left it in her debt.

I raise my glass to the silent horde er the world's expa-To THE UNKNOWN MANY, who might _J. H. M. P.

- The Supreme Bein-beg pardonthe Supreme Court, is still "consider-ing" the Haywood, Moyer, Pettibons case. These three men are meantime being done to death. If you want to nake the Supreme Court think, and think quickly, and think rightly, vote the Socialist ticket

→ We have not yet heard what Mr. Hughes has to say about Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone. No working-man should vote for Hughes until he "talks Colorado". Then no workingman would want to vote for him. When Hughes "talks Colorado" he'll be made to "walk Spanish".

Watch the vote.

THE SOCIALIST PHILOSOPHY AND CONTENTIONS.

By Morris Hillquit.

[Last spring, when the "confer-ace" of Socialists and other radicals rmers at the Noroton resiice of Comrade Stokes was the gen eral topic of discussion in the daily ceived the plan of publishing nposium on the various schools of ial reform represented at the "con-ence." Many of the men who had pated in the "conference" were accordingly requested by the editor of the "Evening Mail" to write short ares on certain phases of the theories resented by them. The articles written and delivered in compliance with the request, but when the exrued editor read them, he decided that they were not quite timely just then, and announced his intention to publish the series in the fall when cussion of social problems would be more appropriate. The fall e, and with it came our electoral ampaign, and the editor of the "Eve ning Mail" apparently decided that articles were too timely to be printed just then. At any rate they never appeared in the "Evening Mail." subject assigned to Comrade Hilljuit, one of the participants of the "conference," was: "The Socialist Philosophy, Pure and Simple." and we herewith produce the article written by him. which the "Evening Mail" did not see "fit to print."]

The history of our civilization presents one unbroken chain of social changes. The space between the primitive tribe of cave dwellers and the industrial state is filled with a variety of intermediate types of so-

Each of these social types constitutes eparate phase of civilization. Each phase of civilization is superior to the one preceding it and inferior to the one succeeding it. Each phase of civilization is evolved from the preceding phase and gives birth to the succeed-ing phase. Each phase of civilization es thru the stages of formation

Our modern civilization forms no ex eption to this immutable rule of social development. We have reached a state of conditions vastly superior to all conditions of the past. The members of modern society on the whole enjoy me individual freedom and security, ore physical comforts and intellectual and esthetic pleasures than did the savages and the members of so-cleties based on slavery or serfdom.

But we have not reached perfection yet. We never will reach perfection A state of perfection in society would imply the arrest of all human endeavors and progress, the death of civilizacontemporary social organization is ca-pable of improvement and bound to prove just as all societies of the past were.

Our social order of to-day did not spring into existence suddenty and full dged. It developed gradually from preceding social conditions and it is still in the process of evolution. It has had its period of formation, and the Socialists contend that its period of bloom is behind it. It has entered on the stage of decay and must be followed by a new phase of civilization of a more advanced type

INDUSTRIALISM.

The all important factor in modern is industrialism. In former ages industry-that is, production of goods for exchange-was but little developed and played a subordinate part in the lives of the nations. Agricul-

But recent times, and particularly the last century, have witnessed a stupendous change in our moustrial life. The modest workshop of former ages was superceded by the huge modern factory; the simle, almost primitive tool old-time mech into the gigantic machine of to-day: and the power of steam and electricity increased the productivity of labor a hundred fold. New objects of use were invented, new needs were created. while the railroads, steamships, and other improved means of communication and distribution united the entire civilized world into one international market.

THE CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY.

This industrial revolution brought in its wake a radical change of social institutions. It created new classes of society. The privileged type of former ages, the land-owning and titled nobleman, the courtier and warmer, was relegated to the background, and in his place arose the captain of industry the modern capitalist

With the ancient aristocracy also disappeared the ancient type or the dependent class, the slave and serf and its place was taken by the modem workingman.

In the earlier stages of its career the capitalist class was revolutionary useful. It abolished absolute monarchies and introduced representative government, it rooted out old prejudices and beliefs, it tore down the artiticial barriers between nations, it gave to the world marvelous inventions, and ushered in a distinctly superior system

But these achievements belong to the pioneer days of capitalism, to the period when the modern industries vere in the process of formation. Today our principal industries are firmly established. They have been reduced to mere routine and do not depend on mal initiative.

CAPITALISTS NO LONGER MANAGERS

dustries. He is "engaged" in whatever industry the vicissitudes of the stock market and the tricks of stock jobbery may thrust upon him. It may happen to be a railway system or a gas plant, a mine or a steel foundry, a rubber factory or waterworks, or all and as a rule he does not know, the intimate workings of the industry he controls. The actual work of management and operation is done by bired labor. There is not a capitalist in this country to-day whose existence is essential to the continuance of any bustness. There are still many capitalists who take an active part in business life, but when they do so, they merely supplant the hired superintendents and earn the latters' salaries; their wealth and profits are not derived from work. but from their ownership of the capital employed in the particular industry. The days of the actual usefulness of economy of the nation are over. And like so many other classes in history under similar conditions, the capitalists have become reactionary, and the régime déveloped by them has become unjust and oppressive.

CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH.

In the merciless war of competition the bigger capitalists are fast extinguishing the independent small produstries concentrate in the hands of ever fewer men. Trusts and monopolies are fast becoming the prevalent form of industrial organization.

A new capitalist type is developed, the type of the trust magnate and multi-millionaire, before whose wealth the treasures of Midas pale into insignificance.

wealth is the result of the ever more intense exploitation of the masses The boundless luxures or the few find their logical counterpart in the dire misery of the many. Millions of workingmen maintain themselves with difficulty above the bare margin of starulation, rendered "superfluous" by the nvention of improved machinery, are driven to vagabondage and forced into the paths of vice and crime.

In the mad capitalist race for profits, morals are useless and cumber-some ballast. The earlier merchant and manufacturer had some sense of commercial probity. The modern trust magnate has none. To him all means are fair so long as they satisfy his greed. His ideal is to increase his sources of wealth of his country, to own his fellow men, body and sout.

To reach this aim he corrupts legisatures, buys courts of justice, bribes The "interests of industry", his interests, shape the entire life of modern

nations. They influence our laws. dominate our politics, direct our public opinion, determine our internal and external policy, and decide upon war and peace between nations. The trust magnate to-day is fast becoming a more dangerous potentate than any despot of antiquity.

FOLLY OF REFORM.

And these conditions are inseparable vain does the simple minded philanthropist found institutions for the relief of the poor. In vain does the well meaning but superficial reformer idvocate measures to "curb the trusts", in vain does he engage in periodic crusades against political corruption. As long as the few capitalsts stand between the people and their living, poverty will persist, As long as our industries remain the private property of competing capitalists, industrial war will continue and trusts will flourish. The capitalists themselves have no choice in the matter. They are the slaves of their ov wealth, and are driven into the fatal dustrial development. We may well foresee a time, if present conditions last long enough, when practically all-industries will be trustified, when the entire wealth of the nations and all the powers of government will be in the hands of a few monopolists, and when the people will depend upon them absolutely for their physical, intellectual, and moral existence.

Such conditions are not unparalleled in history. The Roman Empire found itself in a similar situation in the fourth and fifth centuries of our era. and Roman civilization succumbed, hundred years later, but the French nation suppressed the dangerous order and built a better and more vigorous society on its ruins. Will the modern nation share the fate of Rome, or follow the example of France?

The answer to that momentous ques tion is contained in the question itself. Rome perished for the lack of a class to save it. The proletarians of capital and the provinces were too igbel against the greedy and profligate The degenerate Roman population fell an easy prey to the barbarian hordes.

In France, on the other hand, the haughty and parasitic nobility was confronted by the men of science, in-dustry, commerce, and labor, the vigorous and intelligent "third estate". The "third estate" saved France, even the the salvation was accomplished at the cost of a revolution.

Modern society has developed a new The modern capitalist has long "third estate"—the industrial working Tickets, 25c, and 50c, and 50c.

the principal social power operating aghinst the formation of a capitalist oligarchy. And it is a power to be men are not the helots of ancient Greece, nor the proletarians of ancient Rome, nor the serfs of medieval times. They are more intelligent and better organized than any dependent class in the past ever was, and they are fully determined to preserve their rights as citizens and men. The trade unions of our day are so many armies drilled for the war against capitalist encroachments, while millions of Socialist workingmen all over the world boldly proclaim their aim to end the reign of the money bag.

And the workingmen are not alone in their struggle. They receive large other classes-from the small business men displaced by the trust, the professionals reduced to the state of tellectual proletarians", the farmers, exploited more indirectly but not les effectively by trustified capital, and even from the ranks of the capitalist ciass itself. The number of men of the "better classes" who embrace the cause of the people from purely cal motives grows as the evils of the decaying capitalist system becomes more apparent.

The economic development, which has thus furnished the conditions for a radical transformation of society and produced the forces to accomplish it, is also working out the basis of such transformation.

INDUSTRY ORGANIZED.

The modern trust organizes industry on a national scale; it regulates the production and distribution of commodities, and brings all workers of the country under one administration. A trustified industry is in its essence nationalized industry. It would be just as easy to-day for a governmental agency to run our oll or sugar industry as it is for Rockefeller and Have-

And it would be much more inst. Our highly productive system of industry is the achievement of many generations, the heritage of all mankind; our marvelous tools of production and distribution are the fruit of the collective industry of the laboring population; they are operated collectively by the whole working class, and they are indispensable to the life of the entire nation. In equity and justice the capitalist has no better title to ur tools than the slaveholder had to his chattel slaves

DOWNFALL OF CLASS PRIVILEGES.

Socialism advocates the transfer of wnership in the social toots of production-the factories, machinery, ratiroads, mines, etc.-from the private capitalist to the government, to be operated for the benefit of the people

This program has been denounced as confiscatory and revolutionary, but it is no more so than the abolition of ehattel slavery was. It has been ridiculed as utopian and phantastic, but it is no more so than the demands of the nascent capitalists for the abolition of the privileges of birth seemed to their contemporaries.

Our social progress is a movement towards perfect democracy. The succeeding stages of our civilization mark lege after the other. Why should mankind halt in reverence and awe before the privilege of wealth. When an heir to millions is born to-day, he has the same exceptional position in society and the same power over thousands of his fellowmen as the new born duke or marquis had in times past; and the justice and logic of the situation is racy is one in which all babes are born alike and all human beings stand on their personal merits, and such a democracy can only be realized in a Socialist republic,

'ALL SOCIALISTS NOW. Charles A. Fryar of Wayne County.

Ind., writes to National Secretary Barnes as follows:

'I find the people in the country much interested in learning what our principles are: It is no trouble to get 5 or 10) farmers into schoolhouses or blacksmith

much interest by asking questions. The situation in this district is neces liar. Neither the Republican or Demo-cratic parties fight us openly. We have made them respect and also fear us. Their plan is to make the people believe that we are unpractical, and that they are moving in our direction. All the Republican orators are promising an income tax, and Senator Beverage, in his special in Richmond promised to bring in a bill in the next Senate against child labor. while the Democratic candidate for Congress, Rev. Thomas Kuhn, pats every one whom he thinks is a Socialist on the back and promises them a co-operative com nwealth in full, if he is elected, won't be, but in spite of all this, the Socialist Party will make great gains in Wayne County over 194. This is my first campaign. Then everybody and all parties claimed to be socialistic, and it is kind of hard for me and a few older comwhen we polled just two votes in Wayne County, for our state ticket to get used to this kind of a campaign.

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"THE STRIKE AT ARLINGFORD"

social drama in three acts by the English novelist, George Moore, will be presented this

professional actors, under the auspices of the Socialist Stage Society, at the

DERKELEY THEATRE, 19 W. 44th St. Tickets, 25c. and 50c., can be had RALLIES TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK-CITY.

Friday, Nov. 2, 8 p. m.—Joint Rati-ication meeting of Local New York and the Bronx Borough Agitation Committee, at Muller's Casino, 154th St. and 3d Av. Speakers: Jos. Wanhope, Hugh O. Pentecost, Mrs. Stokes, J. G. Phelps Stokes, John C. Chase:

Friday, Nov. 2, 8 p. m.-Mass meet ing at 276 Spring St. Speakers: Tom Lewis, Edward F. Cassidy and L.

Saturday, Nov. 3, 8 p. m.-81st A D. Grand rally at the corner of 125th St. and 7th Av. Special platform speakers: Jos. Wanhope, John C. Pastor Stokes, Miss Johanna Dahme J. Panken.

Sunday, Nov. 4, at 3 p. m.-Ratification meeting of the 22d A. D. at the New York Labor Temple, large hall, 243 E. 84th St. Speakers: John C. Chase, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, Sol Fieldman and

WOMEN CAN VOTE.

Straw Vote to Be Taken on Election Day at 2034 Fifth Ave.

The following letter of interest to omen is self-explanatory:

Socialist women of New York, you vote on election day. The Harlem Equal Rights League has established a polling place for women at The Savigny, 2034 place for women at The Davis, Fifth avenue, negr 125th street. We are disfranchised politically and industrially working class are and our brothers of the working class are industrially disfranchised. Let us lose no opportunity to make our protest. Our the grand finals no intelligent protest can be counted out. The Socialist woman who is too indifferent to come and say by this trial vote what she thinks of the class inbor system is not worthy of her Socialist father, husband or brother. Do you stand for a principle? Do you believe in the industrial freedom of your class? The man who does not stand straight for this is not our candidate. Come and show that even the Socialist woman does not know how to split her ticket. Whether you have done little or much for the cause during the campaign now closing, come to the polls on Nov. 6 and make cross under the Arm and Torch. Fra ternally yours,

ANNA A. MALEY, Member of Board of Election

A SHORTER WORKDAY MEANS HIGHER WAGES

The Administration is making quite show of enforcing the Eight Hom Law this campaign. A recent case has given the capitalist papers what they think a good argument against such laws.

The contractors in charge of som public work on the Ohio river near Cincinnati were working their men from ten to twelve hours a day, in vio lation of the law, and paying them 20 cents an hour. As the Administration thought it necessary to do something toward making good on the President's wordy professions of impartial enforcement of law, a prosecution was pany was forced to establish the eight hour system. No sooner was this done than a large proportion of the labor ers ouit work, declaring that they could not live decently on the wages of eight hours at 20 cents an hour

See, cry the capitalist papers, this aw is very bad for the workingmen It reduces their wages from \$2 or \$2.40 to \$1.60 a day. It is a very oppressive law, injuring the industrious workmen for the benefit of the lazy ones and the agitators. And no doubt some readers are simple enough to accept the conclusion.

Let us look into the matter a little farther. Either there are unemployed workmen looking for jobs or there are not. If there are—as, unfortunately, there generally are—the result may be no more than to put five men at work giving them \$1.60 for eight hours labor, where formerly four men work ed ten hours and got \$2 each and one man could not work and got nothing, low the rate and throw one of the four out of his job. Even if this be the result, will anyone deny that the wider distribution of employment, with a shorter workday and a smaller daily wage is a benefit? If there are no men unemployed, or even if there are only a few-say less than 20 per cent in this case—the result will be different. The men will, as reported, be unwilling to work for \$1.60 a day even at the shorter hours. Competition for jobs will be less keen; the demand for labor will be stronger in proportion to the supply. In order to get a sufficient number of men to do its work, the company will have to offer 22 or perhaps 25 cents an hour; it will have to pay nearly, if not quite, as much for eight hours' labor as it formerly did for ten. The contractors will naturally consider this a grievance. But it is the most transparent sophistry to argue from the facts here reported that the law is bad for the workers.

If enforced only in a few individual cases, of course, the law will have but little effect. But it is a sound princi-ple that a general reduction of hours of labor produces a general increase of wages per hour.

PEONAGE IN FLORIDA. We trust the government will take mos

positive and drastic action in the charges of peonage in Florida. They affect both white men and negroes. Immigrants have en taken to Florida and held by violen after what we have known of peonage in other states. The Independent.

Hon. W. R. Hearst are both candidates on the tickets of the Independence League and the regular Demoeratic party.

FOR GIRLS IN FACTORIES.

Holiday Rush Means 70 Hours' Work Weekly. Spite of the Law.

Merry Christmas is approaching. It is still eight weeks off and most people have not given it a thought. But there are some thousands of girls and young women in this state who feel it in their weary fingers and burning eyes and aching backs every night. Factories are working overtime turning out articles for the holiday trade Girls are working in those factories-13 or 14 hours a day-working hard, keeping up with machines speeded to the limit of human endurance or under the eyes of foremen and "foreladies" paid to be sharp slavedrivers. It is a violation of law for an employer to work these girls such hours. The employer snaps his fingers at the law. made his contribution to the Republican or the Democratic campaign fund or both, and he is sure of immunity. The girls know that it is illegal. Tney know, too, that the girl who refuses short order and that the girl who dares appeal to the law may find her name on the blacklist.

An estimate of the situation has

been got together thru an investigation in New York City, carried on under the College Settlements Associaaided by the Association of Neighborhood Workers, the Con-sumers' League, the Women's Trade Union League, and other similar organizations.

Some of the facts dug up are little short of the sensational. For example, there is a theatrical dressmaker who, ast January, kept girls at work from 8 in the morning until 2:30 the next morning in her shop just off Broadway. The investigator was Miss Van Kleeck of the College Settlement. Her report contains these, among other

Christmas Boxes vs. Girls' Fingers.

Paper boxes are an important part of the Christmas trade. In a paper box factory in New York City a girl operates the cutting machine. To keep one's hands clear of the stroke of the kuife requires constant watchfulness, yet no protection is provided. The guard which was invented to prevent accidents limits the output by half, and THE GIRL WOULD BE DISCHARGED IF SHE USED IT. In rush seasons this girl and others in the factory work from 7:45 a. m. until 8 at night, with a nalf hour for lunch and NO TIME FOR SUPPER.

A candy factory works from 7:15 a. m. until 7:45 p. m., with one-half hour for dinner and no time for supper-12 hours in a day, five days in the week. On Saturday they work until 6:45 p. m.—11 hours; 71 hours in the

In a cigar factory the women work from 7 a, m. until 7 p. m., and on Saturday until 5 p. m. Their working weeks in the season preceding Christmas was near ly 70 hours long.

The Judges Don't Work 70 Hours a Week.

While the factories are "speeding in every department this/autumn, the Supreme Court of New York in the Appellate Division is about to deright to restrict the hours of women's work in factories. Besides forbidding working week longer than 60 hours, the statute of the state prohibits the night and 6 in the morning. If the judges should hold this latter provision unconstitutional, the bosses in the facemployees at work all day and all night any hours not exceeding 60 in a

If the Appellate Division sustains the law, the bosses can still go to the Court of Appeals and even to the United States Supreme Court. The fate of the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law, the Bakers' Ten Hour Law, and others of the sort make it very likely that the employers will winthe workingmen come to the aid of their sisters and daughters in the fac tories by rolling up such a big Socialist vote as will impress the judicial mind with respect for the rights of Labor Meanwhile, the only possibility of

getting even partial enforcement of even the 60-hour limit is by constant vigilance and activity on the part of the labor organizations. Individually the girls are belpless. Even when or ganized, they are at a great disadvantage unless the men's unions will stand loyally by them. If the unions will take the matter up seriously, cooperating with the sympathetic organizations which have brought out the facts related above and also making full use of such agencies as the Labor Secretariat, they can do much to reduce the evil, tho only thoro going action on the political field can end it.

MISFITTED MEN. The political situation in Colorado reis

The political situation in Colorado relative to the governorship is not merely remarkable—it is unique. The Socialist candidate, William D. Haywood, is in prison, but should not be there: the Republican candidate, Henry A. Buchtel, is in the pulpit, but should not be there: the independent candidate, Benjaman B. Lindsey, is not in prison, but ought to be there; the Democratic candidate, Alva Adams, wants to be in the executive chair, but will never get there.—Appeal. to Reason.

"MERRY XMAS" 'COLORADO CAPITALISTS ARE SCARED.

The following is from the Pueblo (Colorado) "Sunday Opinion", in which paper it appeared as an editorial. Coming from such a source, and in a state where every foul crime known to the criminal calendar has been committed to destroy and retard the trade-union and Socialist movement, it is very significant evidence of the power of the labor movement:

Several "straw votes" have been taken n several places in this city among emin several places in this city among em-ployees of plants and railroads and the results are astonishing so far as the old parties are concerned. These votes indi-cate that Socialism is growing at a rate that is liable to carry the state in two years, if it does not this year. You poli-ticians and business men who have been saying there is nothing in Socialism had better stop and consider whether all these wage earners are foois or are frenzied as a rule well informed, and there are individuals who can hold his own in an argument with the dyed-in-the-wool Socialist. In the steel works in this city, Socialism has made tremendous strides and if a complete poll could be made of the men in that plant more than half of them will be found in the Socialist ranks. And in many other institutions in this city a similar condition prevails. There is a cause for this change. And the two old political parties are responsible for it. They have not been honest with the peo-ple. Glittering generalities and promise are no longer accepted by the masses, and so they propose to try Socialism. It may bring them the relief they seek. It must be tried before they will ever know. Theory-one thing-practice-another. But in the meantime, political parties are drifting; whether they will go on the rocks of public condemnation or into the harbor of public confidence, or both be captured by Socialism will be known in November, So it is up to the political manipulators to head off this Socialistic party that seems to be gathering strength every day, if they want to save any part of their tickets.

NEW YORK C. F. U.

At Last Meeting Before Election Failed to Endorse Hearst.

At the meeting last Sunday the New York Central Federated Union failed to endorse Hearst for Governor, as had been threatened by his partizans since the unseemly wrangle of a week be fore. The central body declined to give its endorsement to any candidate for Governor.

During the week a Hearst meeting was held in Madison Square Garden, preceded by a parade. Hearst's papers led about the size of the parade, and lied further in stating that organizations which had taken no action in the matter would be in the line of march.

The meeting was a warm one, but of that of the preceding we delegates can congratulate themselves on the fact that they have gotten thru the campaign without causing disrup tion over the politics of the master class.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Rubinow and Treasurer Romm of the Russian Social Demo cratic Society of New York acknowledge receipt of the following con-tributions for the Russian revolution:

U. S. & D. R., Br. 10, Corona, L. I., \$5; 60, Br. 172, Easton, Pa., \$, 60, Br. 112, Holyoke Mass., \$5; 60, Br. 19, West Hoboken, N. J., \$23; 60, Br. 19, West Hoboken, N. J., \$23; 60, Br. 19, West Hoboken, N. J., \$25; 60, Br. 19, West Hoboken, M. J., \$25; 60, Br. 197, East Decham, Mass., \$2,20; 60, Br. 177, East Decham, Mass., \$2,20; 60, Br. \$, \$7 person, N. J., \$15; 60, Br. 180, Tremont, \$5; 60, Br. 10, Tremont, \$5; 60, Br. 10, Tremont, \$5,20, Br. 150, N. Y., \$10; 60, Br. 18, Wakefield, N. Y. \$5; 60, Br. 20, Hothusy, Mass., \$10; 60, Br. 19, Morrissala, \$7,00; 60, Br. 146, N. Braddock, Pa., \$12; 60, Br. 153, North River, \$5; Lassalle Mannerchor, Paterson, N. J., \$11,20; Essex Fudes Counsil, Newark, N. J., \$5; Jos McNiffe, Warrianton, Wash., \$1 per Volkszeitung, \$90; previously acknowledged, \$10,773,08; total, \$11,003.33.

Contributions should be sent checks or orders made payable to Dr.

"CRIPPLES UNION" FORMED.

The Switchtenders' Union, the first organization of this kind in this country, has been organized in Chicago. The new union starts with a member ship of nearly 600.

The organization has already gained for itself the significant soubriquet of the "Cripples' Union", as a large per-centage of the members are minus an arm, a leg, or are otherwise maimed.

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MORE MURDER FOR MONEY.

Scores of Lives Lost on the Pennsylvania Railroad to Save Money.

Some fifty or sixty dead is the tribute paid to "business enterprise" in the wreck of a Pennsylvania electrict train at Atlantic City, N. J., Sunday afternoon. Just ten years ago, almost on the same spot, forty-four vietims were added to the gruesome roll.

Accompanying the news of the accident came the usual report of defective road building, followed by the customary assurance of railway officials that the cause of the wreck is a "mystery". But what remains a "mysto a contractor, who had worked for the road, a matter of dollars and cents. According to him the pilings ing the trestle were driven into mud at a depth insufficient to provide a solid basis for the trains. The trains approached the trestle at an excessive speed, due to a descending grade that was abnormal for the light steel cars. meant incurring an expense to the owners; to leave it as built only meant risk of life-and its loss threatened no dividends.

'Accident" Shrouded in "Mystery."

The cause of the "accident", which is shrouded in "niystery", had been perceived and its results predicted by men identified with railroad building. Similar "accidents" have occurred, yet the slaughter goes on.

One day the capitalist owners of mill, mine, factory and railroad will face another "mystery" that-will be less puzzling to them than the "accidents" that occur under their rule. That "mystery" will be the ballotarmed multitudes that are now forming in political array to sweep them from their positions of power. It will call their management of industry to account and their long line of victims, the dead, will testify to their criminal sacrifice of human life. The hundred that have died at Atlantic City will some day speak thru the Socialist movement and the "mystery" that attends every killing will be proclaimed for what it is-industrial murder. The officials of the road, however, will no doubt swear that it was an "act of

VICTORY FOR "BIG SIX."

Members Arrested for Picket Duty, and Charged With "Disorderly Conduct," Are Released by General Sessions Court.

In the General Sessions Court, Tues day, the sentence and fine imposed on two members of "Big Six" Typographical Union, was reversed. The charge had been "disorderly conduct". The men had been arrested at the instance of the Typothetæ, the Employers' Association, for doing picket duty during the printers' strike.

The court held there was no evidence to warrant their conviction and fine; that there was no such crime as "dis-orderly conduct" defined in the penal code, and that city magistrates had no jurisdiction in the matter.

The decision is regarded as importthey have been subjected to petty ar-rests for picketing plants when on strike or for approaching non-union men on the street.

Do not forget to boycott scab publications. By so doing you will help the printers to get the eight-hour day.

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