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VOL. XVI.-NO. 32.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 10, 1906.

REPUBLICAN GRAFTERS.

"Sun's" Opinion of Its Own Party.

The following is taken from an editorial in the New York "Sun" the morning after election. It is in reference to the Republican convention at Saratega, the convention which nominated Charles E. Hughes for Governor of the state of New York. The "Sun declares that the convention did this in obedience to orders from President

Of that Republican convention of the Republican party of New York the Republican New York "Sun" says:

"The 'Sun's' Editorial."

"Wallowing in their own dis-grace and hebetude, a degraded party went to Srratoga to com-plete its own destruction. It had not an idea above its own dirty factions, its miserable Odells, Higgioses. Blacks, and all the rest of The honor of the state, the traditions and time honored principles of party, self-respect, decency, the very outward forms of morality and probity-all were as nothing. Hearst meant no more to these debased people than Jerome would have meant to them. Nothing concerned them but their occasions of graft and their personal fends.

now we know from unimpeachable Republican anthority just good the Republican party of New York state really is. The "Sun" thinks Charles E. Hughes is better than his party. That is more than any intellipent man would think of the "Sun". but it will be very interesting to watch Mr. Hughes and his party "disgrace and hebetude", and also the Democratic party-as the "Sun" calls it, the "party of Murphy, Hearst and The Devil

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

he following table, made by W. J. Chert, is as nearly accurate as it was questile to make it and shows the vote cast for the Socialist Party in the years 1960 and 1864. The third coitum shows the percentage of the inase of the vote of 1904 over that of

1,40. The last columns shows the percentage of the Socialist vote to the

total vote cast:			
States, 1900.	1904.		
Alabania 928	1,853	99	1.69
Arkansas . 27	1.816	6,626	1.56
California . 7.572	20,533	200	8.91
Colorado 684	4.304	529	1,76
Conn 1.029	4.543	341	2.87
Delaware . 57	146	- 156	0.33
Florida 603	2,337	287	5.94
Georgia	197		0.15
Idaho	4.954		6.82
Illinois 9,687,	69,225	614	6.43
Indiana 2.374	12.013	406	1.76
lows 2,742	14.847	441	3.06
Enness I take	15,404	965	4.77
	3,602	368	0.81
Louisiana	995		1.84
Maine 878	2.100	139	2.19
Maryland . 1818	2.247	136	1.00
Mass 9.716	13,604	40	3.05
Michigan . 2.826	8.941	219	1.72
Minn 97000	11,692	281	3.99
Miss	393		0.67
Missouri . 6.128	13,000	112	2.02
Montana 708	5,676	701	8.80
Nebraska . 823	7.412	800	3.29
Nevada	925	111	7.89
N. H. J 700	1.090	38	1.21
New York, 12,869	9.587	108	2.21
New 10rk.12.809	36.883	186	2.28
No. Car	124 2.017	289	0.06
Ohio 4.847	36.260	1000 bindudo (ES)	2.87
Oregon 1405	7,651	648	3.61
Oregon . 1,495 Penn 4.831	21,863	412 352	8.48
R. I	956		1.76
80. Car	22	•••	1.39
80. Car	3,138	1,757	0.03
So. Dak 169 Tenn 410	1.354	230	0.55
Texas 1.846	2,791	51	1.19
Utah 717	5,787	704	5.67
Utah 717 Vermont 371 Virginia 145	844	127	1.62
Virginia 145	218		0.17
Wash 2,006	10,023	400	6.90
W. Va 268	1,572	482	0.65
Wisconsin 7.095	28,220	297	6.37
Wyoming	1,077	T	3.51
* Total96,116	403,321	319	2.95
Arizona	1.304	•••	6.08
New Mex	162		0.37
Oklahoma . 815	4,443	445	4.79
Grand total.96,931	409,230	822	2.99
	EN ESTREMENT OF STREET	1.0	MATERIAL PROPERTY.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

of The Worker for the l	last two	weeks:
	Oct. 27.	Nov. 3.
Single subs	.10,896	10,269
Dealers		2,807
Bundles		2,476
exchanges, etc	.20,010	6,448

Total printed and circulated

CHAUFFEURS ON STRIKE.

The Repubican New York As Usual, Lying Capitalist Press Charges Strikers With All Manner of Crime.

The strike of 300 chauffeurs in the employ of the New York Transportation Company is still in progress and each disturbance is easily magnified into a "riot" by the press. ers declare that the disturbances reported each day are due to sympathizers and as proof of their contention point out that nearly all those arrested are not involved in the strike. The company has secured detectives and special police to guard the auto-cabs. but has not secured enough men to take the places vacated by the strik-

President Meade of the company declared Saturday that he would not make much resistence till the election

The company declines to pay the wages asked by the men, and thinks they ought to get any increased pay

from customers in the form of tips Up to this time the company has been unable to secure enough scabs to man the automobile stands at the Cafe Martin, Hotel Astor and other important places, and the strikers

seem to be making a good fight. As usual with corporations, the company has its strike-breakers lodged in barracks-in this case using the gar-Still there are people who say there is no class struggle.

RAILROAD WORKERS.

During the past week frequent rumors have been current regarding expected demands of railroad employees for an increase of wages. In Chicago the switchmen on the twenty-three roads entering that city have asked for the increase and press reports in-dicated the posibility of a strike, but later reports have it that the men have accepted the proposal of the managers to arbitrate and no immediate prospect of a strike is apparent.

The Burlington system, anticipating demands from clerks, stenographers and technical workers, has notified the latter that if they form an organization all will be discharged. The employees believe that a general war on the unions will be started by the company.

The Pennsylvania system officials also seem to anticipate similar demands by announcing a ten per cent increase in wages for some of their employees receiving less than \$200 per month. Salaries of higher paid employees were also "readjusted."

From these reports there seems to be a general movement of railway employees to secure concessions and win for themselves some of the "prosperity" which they have been assured we are now enjoying.

MORALITY HADLEY.

President Hadley of Yale University in a lecture on "Modern Ethical Ideals" last week declared that "one of the strangest features in the life of the American people at the present day is the contrast between its standards of private and of public morality." The professor contrasts the courteous and considerate bearing in the personal conduct of some men of business" with their practices in the marts of trade and regards it as a "strange feature." If the professor was a "captain of industry" and was pressed by an unscrupulous rival for control of the market, and thus saw the coin passing his bailiwick, he would be regarded as a "strange" heing if he did not resort to that "pub-lic morality" that distinguishes our "self-made men." He would also discover that the reason why the adepts at business swindles and graft observe another code in the dining room and parlor is because the latter is always peculiar to the successful exploiter and, what is more important, both of them "pay."

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Methodist Book Concern has granted the eight-hour day to its employees. It is still a scab concern, and its old employees, who are on strike, quit work to secure that very thing.

THE SMELL OF DEATH IS OR THEM.

Post know these shining dames Who toll not, neither do they spin? Their names

Spell gold--yet tears I see on every thread

Of costly clothing; by their side the dead

I smell who died to weave that cloth;

Canst tell
Them from the lilles of the field? "Tis

Or in the still hours of the night canst tell The sobs of children from the dreadful noise

Machines make, when deprived of childhood's toys— The little ones in factories tall stand

guard flying wheels, and thru the night work hard,
ed of their sleep and play?
—CAROLINE PEMBERTON.

Join the Socialist Party NOW.

NEW JERSEY.

We Have Few Returns, but General Socialist Gains Are Indicated.

Camden-Forty precincts out of 73 show a Socialist gain of 65 per cent. The total vote was light.

Paterson-Returns from 22 districts show 301 votes for the Socialist Party, as against 378 last year. In the same districts the S. L. P. vote falls from 184 to 124.

Elizabeth-The First Ward gives 25 votes for the Socialist Party and 3 for the S. L. P.; Second, 14 for the Socialist Party and 5 for the S. L. P.: Third, 20 for the Socialist Party and 2 for

Jersey City-We will have about 1400 votes where we had 885 last year. Bayonne-Our vote increases from 74 to 160.

West New York and Canterbury-The same vote as last year, 92. North Bergen-We have 95 votes

last year, 77. East Newark-We get 22 votes, a gain of 7.

Kearney-Last year we had 65; this

Harrison-The Socialist Party has 70 votes, about the same as last year. Palisade Park-Last year there was one lonely Socialist vote here. Now

there are four. Rutherford -The emblems of the Socialist and Prohibitionist parties were accidentally transposed on the voting machine, so that Socialists unwittingly voted the Prohibitionist ticket and vice versa. The result is that the Socialist vote, as recorded, falls from 18 to 14 and the Prohibition vote rises from 7 to 13, the facts being just the

Trenton-Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle" and Socialist candidate for Congress will have about 2,000 votes. Trenton gives him 716.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Returns So Far Received Show a Good

Gain Over Last Year's Vote. Wilkesbarre-William Dettrey, District President of the United Mine Workers and Socialist candidate for Courress, has received about 4,500 votes. This is the highest vote any

Socialist candidate has ever received. Philadelphia—Maurer, Socialist Parcandidate for Governor, 2,500. This double the vote of last November, but 700 below that of 1904 for Debs.

For Congress, the vote in Philadelphia for Socialist Party candidates was: First District. E. J. Higgins, 333; 2d, E. J. Lewis, 327; 3d, Chas. Sehl, 396; 4th, H. L. Kumme, 377; 5th, Robt. Nicholson, 712; 6th, H. W. Pot-

Pittsburg-Reports from 136 election districts out of 621 give Maurer 764 rotes. The total will be close to 3,000. Erie-A dispatch which does not give figures says the Socialist vote has

increased over that of two years ago. Allentown-Maurer, 325. Socialist vote last year, 126.

Eversonboro-Maurer, 20. Socialist vote last year, 6. Upper Tyron Township-Maurer.

In 1905, 5.

Shippensburg-Maurer, 38. Excelsior-Maurer, 13. In 1905, 2. New Albany Township-Maurer, 10. In 1905, 8.

Maurer, 24. Reading-Mauer, Socialist candidate for Governor, 1,129.

Schuylkill County, Tremont Boro-Mauer, 22.

MARYLAND.

Hagerstown-Socialist vote for Congressman, 182. Socialist vote in 1904.

Cumberland-For Socialist candidate for Congress, 51. Socialist vote in 1904, 38,

These are all the returns we have so far received from Maryland.

Baitimore Joseph J. Jarboe Socialist candidate for Congress in the Third District, 614. Vote of 1904, 529. Edward B. Steele, Socialist candidate in Fourth District, 589. Debs; 1904, 449. George A. Bauer, Socialist, 400. Debs.

Baltimore-Chas. B. Backman, So cialist candidate for Baltimore Su-preme Bench, 1,768. Vote in 1905, 1,590.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Littleton, Grafton County, is the only point from which we have received returns. There McFall, Social ist-candidate for Governor, received 17 votes. In 1904 the Socialist vote in Littleton was 19.

The Socialist vote in New Hampshire in 1904 was 1,090.

GOMPERS SEES ROOSEVELT.

President Gompers of the A. F. of L., had a short interview with President Roosevelt Wednesday. An appointment was made for a further interview after Congress meets, the purpose being to discuss the anti-injunc-tion bill.

ILLINOIS.

We have received no returns from Illinois. We have every reason to be lieve that there will be an increased vote there, but can get no news. The capitalist papers give Speaker Cannon plurality equal to that which he recelved four years ago, but not as large as that of two years ago, that being the "off year." It was against Cannon that Comrade Walker was a candidate, but none of the papers report

the vote received by Comrade Walker. In Chicago the papers at first reported Comrade McCarthy as elected to Congress from the stock yards district, but later they declared that this was a mistake, and that the Democratic candidate was the victor.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Nov. 8.—State Secretary Roe reports: Omaha cast 580 votes for the Socialist ticket. Douglas County, 750. This is 30 per cent increase over vote in city election last May.

IN THE NINTH.

Hillquit's Vote Considerably above That of 1904, The Democrat Is Elected by Overwhelming Majority

The campaign in the Ninth Congres sional District of New York did not bring the results at the ballot box that were expected, altho a material gain The figures for 1904 and 1906 are as follows:

	1904.	1906.
Republican	5,667	2,733
Democrat	5,982	7.265
Socialist	3,167	3,616
Prohib	186	
Soc. Lab	49	
		建基金的原金型和 原

Total vote ... 15,051 13,614 Thus we gain 349 votes, while the total vote is decreased. In 1904 our candidate had about 21 per cent of the rote, and this year the proportion is about 27 per cent.

Some days before election it was reported that the Republican politicians, recognizing that there was no chance for the election of their candidates, were exerting themselves to throw as many Republican votes as possible to Mr. Goldfogle, the Democratic candidate. The figures indicate that they

succeeded petty completely.

Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, in an interview the day after election, said:

"We started out with the intention of not losing any time in worrying if we lost this campaign. It is only the first one of a series of steps which we expect will lift our party in this city to a position of power.

We are going to educate the voters of this great district, which has a population of nearly a quarter of a million, and a registration of barely 15,000 -not only the voters but the non-voters, everyone, and awake them to a sense of their responsibilities. Five weeks ago we started in upon our campaign with a small organization. In that time we have formed a strong political system, and bound our party together as it has never been bound be-fore. This is not just for this campaign. It is permanent. It will continue. It is incidental to our great campaign. Hearst will die out and be forgotten, and our time will come. We are gaining continually."

The Ninth Congressional District comprises a large part of what is known as the East Side. The population is almost exclusively Jewish. large proportion being recent immigrants, so that the number of voters i very small in proportion. It is a shifting population, too. While the number of new inhabitants who are not vevoters is constantly being recruited by immigration, a large proportion move up town or to Brooklyn or elsewhere outside the district after living there only five or six years. It follows that the number of Socialists in the district is vastly greater than the number of Socialist voters and that it is extremely difficult to maintain a stable party organization there. The people, more over, are of an impulsive temperament, easily roused to enthusiasm, but also easily swayed from one enthusiasm to another. By the time they have learned steadiness from experience, in many cases, they have moved to other dis-tricts. This year the Hearst wave swept all before it, Indeed, it was only his strength on the East Side that saved Hearst from being positively

This is the first time that the Socialist Party has made a there and systematic campaign in the district. We came out of it with an organization which promises to continue such hard but useful work as house-to-house canvasing and the like all thru the year and to make sure that the next election shows different results. With such an organization at work all the year round and with the Republican party already put into third place, Socialist success may well be expected as soon as the Hearst wave has spent its force. Besides which it is to it said that all work done for Socialism on the East Side shows but a small part of its resuits there. More important is the effect it has in Harlem, the Bronx, Williamsbridge, and Brownsville, to which regions great numbers of East Siders remove each year.

SOCIALIST PARTY **MAKES GAINS** IN WISCONSIN.

District Attorney in Milwaukee Still in Doubt -Socialist May Be Elected. Victor L. Berger sends the follow-

MILWAUKEE. Nov. S .- Nineteen thousand votes for the Social Democratic Party in Milwaukee County. We cast 36 per cent of the total vote in Milwaukee. The District Attorneyship is till in doubt. Our party is the second party all the way thru. We have carried nine wards in the city and the industrial suburbs of West Allis, South Milwaukee, Cudahy and North Milwaukee. We have increased our representation in the Legislature. Heavy gains in the vote for the Social Democratic Party are reported thru-out the state of Wisconsin, Heavy vote cast for Social Democratic candidates for Congress

VICTOR L. BERGER. In 1904 the total Socialist vote for the state of Wisconsin was 28,220.

Milwaukee-The Socialists carried the Nineteenth Ward in Milwaukee for the first time. Comrade Brockhausen is re-elected by 600 majority, Weber by 500, Alldridge by 500, and Berner by 250. Republicans and Democrats combined against the Socialists in several wards, but were more badly beat en than-ever before.

Later-New York papers declare that McGovern, La Follette Republican is elected district atorney. The fight was between him and the Socialist candidate, the Democrat being an "also ran."

BIG SOCIALIST VOTE IN COLORADO

In Spite af Fraud, Probably Over 20,000 Vote for Haywood.

The following dispatch is from a Denver comrade:

DENVER, Nov. 8 .- Returns very incomplete. Enough to show more than 20,000 for Haywood and the Socialist ticket. Grand Junction goes, 500 for Haywood, Telluride over 450 for Haywood. Great frauds everywhere, pecially in Denver, where Socialist watchers were thrown out. In some places Socialists were prevented from voting.

Telluride is one of the towns from which Socialists and trade unionists were deported in the strike troubles of the Western Federation of Miners

during the last few years.

A dispatch in the New York "Evening Globe" gives Haywood 4,889 votes

in the city of Denver. The Socialist vote in the entire state

of Colorado in 1904 was 4,304. Dispatches in the New York paper state that the entire Republican state ticket is elected with the exception of William H. Gabbert, the candidate for Chief ustice. Gabbert was one of the judges who trampled on the law and constitution by assisting the Mine Owners' Asociation in their outrages on the officers and members of the Western Federation of Miners.

CONNECTICUT.

Danbury-Ernest D. Hull, Socialist candidate for Governor, has 71 votes. Two years ago we had 64 Stamford-Hull, 64. Last election,

Putnam—Hull, 32. In 1904, 27.
Manchester—Hull, Socialist Party candidate for Governor, 134. Social:

ist vote in 1904, 64; in 1902, 3. The 8. L. P. has 4; in 1904, 10, New Haven-The vote of the Socialist Party falls from 1457 to 1050. The total vote was very light. The S. L. P. still has about 200 votes.

RHODE ISLAND.

Fred Hurst, State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Rhode Island, reports the vote so far received as fol-Governor-Warren A. Carpenter

Socialist vote in 1905, 364. Lieut.-Governor-John T. Fletcher. 360; in 1905, 368.

Secretary of State-James B. Allen. 376; in 1905, 375,

IDAHO.

We have received no returns from Idaho, and the news dispatches of the capitalist papers are conflicting, some claiming the re-election of Gooding as Governor and others declaring that the Democratic candidate is elected. None of them mention the Socialist vote, All the papers agree that a Republican Legislature is elected.

If YOU join the Socialist Party NOW you will see a great increase in the vote next year.

NEW YORK STATE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Returns Very Incomplete, but They Show That Vote Is Less Than That of 1904.

We have received but few returns of Socialist vote in places in New York state outside of the city. Generally they show a decrease from the vote of 1904. Cayuga County (Auburn)-Chase,

203; Jackson, 41.

Wellsville-Chase, 26; Pendergast, 1904, 20, Corning - Chase, So: Pendergast,

1904, 103; Jackson, S. L. P., 7; De Leon, 1904, 41, Patchoque-Chase, 17.

Schenectady-Chase, 555; Pendergast, 1904, 368, Syracuse-Chase, 475; 1905 vote, 468. Watertown-Chase, 219; 1904, Pen-

dergast, 208. Ticonderoga, Essex County-Chase,

Salamanca-Chase, 32. Johnstown-Chase, 173; 1904, Pendergast, 223. Jamestown-Chase, 348; 1904, Pendergast, 442.

Ilion-Chase, 50; 1904, Pendergast, 54; Jackson, S. L. P., 5; De Leon, 1904, Geneva-Chase, 40; 1904, Ontario

County entire gave us 16.

Buffalo, with two wards and six election districts missing-Chase, 454, against 1048 given by the entire city

two years ago. Watervliet-Chase, 213; 1904, Pendergast, 165. Addison-Chase, 4.

Berlin-Chase, 8; Pendergast, 1904, Ithaca-Chase, 46; Pendergast, 1904,

Rome-Chase, 157; Pendergast, 1904. Hornell-Chase, 30,

1904, 4. Monroe County (Rochester), with everal districts to hear from, gives Chase 800, against 1970 for Pendergast two years ago.

Gloversville-Chase, 103; S. L. P., Dolgeville-Chase, 25; 1904, 24. Spring Valley-Chase, 17: 1904, 13. Catskill-Chase, 26; S. L. P., 5.

Frankfort-Chase, 56; Pendergast, 904. 53. Limestone-Chase, 43: Pendergast

Middletown-Chase, 48; Pendergast, 1904, 111; Jackson, 12; DeLeon, 1994,

MASSACHUSETTS.

Socialist Vote Falls Off 20 Per Cent or More-Reformers Very Sad and Sore.

Chelsea-Carey, Socialist Party candidate for Governor this year, 79.° Socialist vote in 1905, 152. Abington-Carey, 58; 1905, 91. Weymouth-Carey, 60: 1905, 115 West Newbury-Carey, 9; 1905, 25, Groton-Carey, 18; 1905, 20. Saugus-Carey, 28: 1905, 44. Marblehead-Carey, 26; 1905, 33. Lawrence-Carey, 258; 1905; 367. Methuen-Carey, 46: 1905, 58 North Anderson-Carey, 5; 1905, 16. Hanson-Carey, 28; 1905, 44. Lynn--Carey, 223; 1905, 376.

Leominster-Carey, 68; 1905, 102. New Bedford-Carey, 144; 1905, 251. Somerville-Carey, 116; 1905, 166. Hyde Park-Carey, 64; 1905, 88. Dedham-Carey, 28; 1905, 33. Haverhill-Carey, 501; 1905, 789. Georgetown-Carey, 10; 1905, 15. Charlestown-Three precincts give

Danvers-Carey, 34: 1905, 44 Merrimac-Carey, 13; 1905, 19. /. Holyoke-Carey, 169; 1905, 205. Sandwich-Carey, 12: 1905, 19. Pittsfield-Carey, 81; 1905, 71. Westfield-Carey, 100; 1905, 49. Wentworth Defeated.

Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth, Socialist Party candidate for Representative to the General Assembly, sends the following: "We lost yesterday in 4th Plymouth

District, 786 to 928. This was due to

the Moran scare which brought Republicans out of their graves to vote. We were snowed under " State Secretary George C. Cutting

sends the following: "Socialist vote shows losses of 20 per cent. Total for the state of Massachusetts will be about 8,000. All radicals except the real Socialists voted very sad and sore now, and they know what it is to lose their vote."

Roosevelt is going to Panama to look over his open shop. He did not leave the workingmen until be saw how voted. If more of them had voted the Socialist ticket he'd have stayed at

NEW YORK CITY SOCIALIST VOTE.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Regardless of the Hearst Campaign, We Make Gains Over Last Year.

but fairly accurate. They show that our party has regained a considerable share of the heavy losses which it sustained in the city campaign of 1905. Chase's vote is in almost every district higher than that cast for Lee last year,

The following table shows the vote ast in New York County for John C. Chase, candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor, and for Jackson, the S. L. P. candidate. We do not give the vote of previous years by districts because the city has been redistricted, so that comparison can be made only

A. D. 4th 5th 10th 11th 14th 16th 17th 406 63 278 Sparkill-Chase, 5: 1904, Pender-26th 29th Great Valley-Chase, 6; Pendergast, 32d 38d 34th

7,994 The vote of the S. P. for Mayor last year was 7.372. Thus we have regained 622 votes in this county after the loss sestained in the last city election,

Gustave Strebel, Socialist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, polls 8,965 votes in the county, running 971 ahead of Chase. The S. L. P. candidate has 1.543, or 50 more than the head of his

BROOKLYN. Jackson. Chase. 3.1 4th 5th Gth 7th 11th 12th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st .:

3,840 762 Last year Brooklyn gave 3,387 for Lee in 1905, so that we gain 453 votes.

and now gains 105, CONGRESS DISTRICTS.

The following shows the vote for So-cialist candidates for Congress in the seventeen districts in New York City: G. L. Giefer..... 1,464 Alex. Fraser Alex. Jonas 1,371 E. M. Martin.... P. H. Donahue J. G. Kanely W. Atkinson 18. R. Bock

OHIO.

Total14,073

Toledo reports about 1,500 votes for head of Socialist ticket. Up to going to press we have received no other re-

The returns at hand are unofficial tho still much below that of 1904.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

by tables:

Totals ...

The S. I., P. vote fell to 1,441 last year, and is now increased by 52.

22d 415 Totals ...

The S. L. P. had 657 votes last year,

Hughes is going to the Adirondacks. He will not be accompanied by any of the workingmen who voted for him.

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leccipies are hever sent to individual sub-leccipies are hever sent to individual sub-scribes. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money. Wedness the Worker goes to press on Wedness or respondents sending news should beir communications in time to reach day. A rrespondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office he Monday, whenever possible.
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THE SOCIALIST VOTE

The Socialist Party has passed through it tird general election. Its growing powers in indicated by the increase of its voic:



The Worker requests the comrade to send the official returns of the Socialist Party vote to this office at the carliest possible moment.

NEW YORK SOCIALISTS

In the campaign which closed last Monday night the Socialist Party showed an activity and strength beyoud anything manifested by it in preceding elections. With few exceptions, its members have nothing with which to reproach themselves. Notwithstanding their efforts, however, the vote is a disappointment in a number of states. In Wisconsin and Colorado there is a good increase in the vote, and we expect to get good news from Illinois and a number of other states when we get news from them at alf.

state in particular have every reason to congratulate themselves after a serious consideration of the results of they should lose a part of the vote east for the Socialist Party in 1904. when the old party candidates were Roosevelt and Parker But in the present campaign, with Hearst a candidate for Governor, the Socialist gain over its vote of 1905, when Hearst was the candidate for Mayor. As to the sterling character and strength of purpose on the part of 'he adherents to the Socialist Party, they have been clearly shown in the New York City elections of this year and tast. They have been put to the most severe test possible. Every person who was a clalist, too", every person who "thought" himself a Socialist, but did not know why-all these have gone to Hearst. To some of them he is entirely welcome, and we might hope that he could keep them. The others, those who are capable of learning, will find the error of their way, atM will leave his "reform" movement in due time. The Hearst movement will leave them

The remarkable thing is that in a time when such a movement as that of Hearst gave every indication of being immediately successful at the poils, with a candidate who promised to help everybody to get anything they wanted "right now" if they would only elect hing to office the Socialist Party has made progress not only in its educational work, but has increased its vote. Nothing could show more clearly the correctness of its tactics, nothing could more effectively demonstrate the soundness of its philosophy when appealing to reason, and nothing could better evidence the thoroness of its educational methods than the progress that the party has made against such formidable opposition.

or they will leave it.

ticket of the Socialist Party in the

looked upon as something more than persons merely called by the name of Socialist. They are people who know why they are Socialists. They understand Socialism. They are Socialists. And they will have to be reckoned with.

The elections of 1905 and 1906 in New York show clearly that there is not elsewhere in America or the world an organization of workingmen superior to that of the Socialist Party. It has an immense task before it. There can be no doubt that it will be equal to that task.

AGAIN, GOMPERS

Again Mr. Gompers uses the columns of the "Federationist" in an effort to befoul the Socialist Party. Referring to the campaign in the Second Congressional [Littlefield's] District of Maine, he declares "that 24,000 copies of that paper [The Worker] were distributed free," and "that for these, as well as the entire campaign, the funds were furnished by Littlefield's henchmen-the trusts, corporations, and the railroads."

The statement that 24,000 copies of The Worker were distributed free in Maine is false. As Comrade Fox stated last week, the entire edition for Maine was less than one-half that number. and of that edition less than 2,500 copies were distributed in the Second Congressional [Littlefield's] District. This makes the first statement of Mr. Gompers about 10 per cent true and 90 per cent false. The second statement. "that for these, as well as the entire campaign, the funds were furnished by Littlefield's henchmen," has not even the excessive amount (for Mr. Gompers) of 10 per cent truth. It is wholly false. Regarding it Mr. Gompers says he has "authentic" information. He said that a month ago. He did not divulge that "information" then. He does not divulge it now.

Mr. Gompers says: ."There has come into my possession authentic copies of correspondence of trust magnates and corporations' representatives with Mr. Wight, Mr. Littlefield's manager and Mr. Littlefield himself. Funds were solicited and contributed to his campaign with the understanding that they were to be devoted 'to furnishing speakers' in the campaign."

Is that the "authentic" information in the possession of Mr. Gompers that Littlefield henchmen furnished funds for the Socialist campaign in Maine? Further Mr. Gompers infers that the money paid into Littlefield's campaign chest to be devoted "to furnishing speakers" was not used for that purpose, and desires people to understand that Socialist representatives received part of it for denouncing himself, his colleagues and his campaign against Littlefield.

Mr. Gompers is guilty of the expression of falsehood by the suppression of the truth. He makes a delibcrate misstatement in his "Federationist" article by making a partial quotation from The Worker. He says: "The Worker caps the climax in one of its statements in the editorial already referred to, when it says: 'As to-Mr. Gompers' statement that the Socialist Party (in the anti-Littlefield campaign) opposed him, it is true."

If Mr. Gompers has any elementary traces of fairness left after his great campaign for labor in Maine, why did he not quote enough more from the editorial in The Worker to show that the Socialist Party while opposing him also opposed all candidates except its own? That those who wish to do so can more fully understand the position of the Socialist Party's attitude toward Mr. Gompers in politics, we reprint the three lines quoted by him for the purpose of misrepresenting and maligning the Socialists of Maine, together with what follows from the editorial columns of The Worker of Oct. 64

As for 'Mr. Gompers' statement that the Party opposed him, it is true Mr. Gomners can rest assured that the So chilst Party will continue to oppose him at any and all times when he goes into a po litical campaign with no greater progrethan to administer a "stinging rebuke" some political agent, or group of political agents of the capitalist class. Particularly will we oppose Mr. Gompers when, in order to "rebuke" one capitalist lackey, he proing class even, or that part of it which onstitutes organized labor, would have efeating Mr. Littlefield and sending Mr. McGillieuddy to Congress in his pince. But, while the Socialist Party made no

pecial fight against Littlefield, it did op sose him equally with McGillienddy, and I also opposed all the other Republican and Democratic candidates. If Mr. Gompers will read the special edition of The Worker that worries him so much, he will find an attack upon Mr. Littlefield in the very selfsame article which he considers such a

We should fine to call the attention of Mr. Gompers to the fact that the members of the Socialist Party were "in polities" in the interest of labor for a good many years before he saw the wisde pers may make another guess if he thinks New York elections this year are to be its work of entificiening and organizing the Even the Hearst's career may have re-

binke" to an occasional enemy of the workin the hands of other enemies of that clas--in some cases enemies more adroit and

If Mr. Gompers wanted to get into res n labor polities in Maine. not support the nominee of the Socialist Party for Congress in Mr. Littlefield's dis trict? The Socialist Party nominated true in the labor movement, with a paid-up union card in his pocket.

As for Mr. Gompers' intimation that the Socialist Party knowingly received any campaign funds from Littlefield sources, it is nothing but a plain lie either of his own making or handed him by others. Regret it may seem to Mr. Gompers, the socialist Party has such a thing as a char acter, and it is a good character, and we recommend that Mr. Gompers strive for semething of the kind—if it is not too

Meantime the Socialist Party will con tinue, in Maine and every other state of the Union, wherever it has the numbers and the power, to place dates in the Seld for every political office for which the people vote, and when we elect those candidates to office, as we surely shall at no distant day, our success will b something more than a "stinging rebuke" to the enemies of organized labor-it will be their finish.

In the Maine elections the Socialist Party opposed Republican Littlefield, Democrat McGillicuddy, and all other candidates of the Republican, Democratic and all other parties except its own. It will continue so to do, in Maine and elsewhere, Mr. Gompers to the contrary notwithstanding.

For details regarding the campaign funds of the Socialist Party of Maine in the recent election, we refer Mr. Gompers to Comrade Fox' letter in last week's Worker and to Comrade Fox himself.

MR. HEARST'S DEFEAT

The defeat of Mr. Haerst came as surprise, no doubt, to a great majority of the people of the state of New York-to nearly all of his supporters and to a large proportion of his opponents. It is perhaps too early to decide on the meaning and the probable results of his failure at the polls. but the temptation to speculate upon it can hardly be resisted.

The result cannot be passed off as simply a defeat for the Democratic party in a Republican year. The year 1904 was a Republican year, and Mr. Hearst, with all the power of his papers, did all that he could to weaken the Democratic ticket without opening opposing it. The Republican candidate for Governor was elected with a plurality of 80,000. This year, with the Hearst papers turned into huge campaign leaflets for the Democratic ticket and circulated in hundreds of thousands of copies daily, the Republican candidate still wins by a plurality of 60,000.

But that does not tell the whole story. In fact, in this state, this was not a strong Republican year, but rather the reverse. It is certain that some of the candidates on the state ticket have been elected and that all of them, with the sole exception of the gubernatorial candidate, have come much nearer to election than did Mr. Coler in the Democratic landslide election of 1902. Mr. Hearst alone, of all those on the Democratic state ticket, has been decisively defeated, running from 50,000 to 60,000 behind

And it is to be remembered that this was distinctly a Hearst campaign. The other candidates of the Democratic party were hardly thought of. Hearst was "it"-until the votes were him, not for the party on whose ticket

One thing it is safe to say. Mr. Hearst can never again call on Tainmany Hall to stand and deliver. He took possession of the Democratic organization this year by what has proved to be sheer bluff. He cannot do it again. Tammany does not bow down to men who get defeated. In Tammany's code of ethics, to be able to "get there" or to "deliver the goods" is the prime and only necessary virtue. A week ago Mr. Hearst was able to claim that he had really not made an alliance with Murphy, that he had simply compelled Murphy to obey "the people's mandate"-as expressed in Mr. Brisbane's editorials. Now it is Murphy's turn to talk, He won't talk much, to be sure. But he and his kind will not be fooled by Hearst again. Does this end Mr. Hearsts' chances

of being a potent factor in national politics, of being Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1908 and representing on a national scale the uproarious farce that was played on the city stage last year and in the state this year? It would be hard to say. We do not hazard a prediction. But we facts. see the possibility.

But it is necessary to distinguish between Hearst and Hearstism, between this particular politician and the sort of radicalism which he representsor, to speak more correctly, or which he takes advantage to play his game.

ceived a fatal check, we may expect to see the same opportunity presented during the next few years for ambitious and unscrupulous men of the same type; and ambitious and unscrunulous men will not be wanting to seize on the opportunities, tho they may not be so well equipped with money and newspapers. There is a vast number of mea thrubut the country who are dissatisfied with existing economic conditions and disgusted with the old parties and who are looking or groping for some means of change. Their number is vastly greater than the number of those who understand the Socialist philosophy. Such men may vote the Socialist ticket one year and yet be carried away by some sort of radical the next year, until the Socialist Party has acquired far greater strength on the political field than it yet has. It is our task to edurate and organize these men. We are laboring hard and faithfully at it, some thirty thousand or more of us in the party organization. We shall keep on at that task without faltering. But it is a heavy task and a slow one, and from time to time we must expect such adverse circumstances as we have met in this city and state last year and this. Whatever Mr. Hearst's political fate. It is altogether likely that in one form or another, under one name or another, under his lendership or that of someone but little better or worse, a similar movement of vague radicalism exploited by political adventurers will confront us in the national election. For that we must be prepared. And for that we can prepare only by carrying on our work of education and our work of organization with equal vigor and persistency.

THE JAPANESE AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A good deal of discussion has been roused by the action of the city authorities in San Francisco in enforcing the state law excluding Japanese from the ordinary public schools and looking toward the establishment of special schools for Japanese pupils. The critics of this action allege that the law is in contravention of a treaty between the United States and Japan and is therefore void, and the national government is now investigating the question. The San Francisco authorities respond that they must enforce the law until a court of competen jurisdiction has declared it invalid.

We pass over the question of the conlict between the law and the treaty. Our interest is in the wisdom or unwisdom of the law itself. The enactment and the present enforcement of this law was, of course, a concession to the demands of the labor organiza tions, which, on the Pacific Coast, re gard the introduction of Chinese and Japanese labor as a serious menace to the condition of American labor and show great activity in opposing it.

The general policy of exclusion is

matter on which there may be much difference of opinion among those whose prime interest is in the progress of the working class. Some Socialists condemn all exclusion laws in toto, on the abstract ground of the international solidarity of labor. We do not consider this position well taken judged by the strictest Marxian principles. As Socialists, we have to deal with facts in their varying and evolving aspects, not with abstract principles: for us, "eternal verities of the question. In general, we are in favor of the removal of barriers between nations, in favor of freedom of communication, trade, travel, and emigration; yet it does not follow that we can never favor any restrictions in these matters. In the same way, in general, we are opposed to war; yet cases have arisen and other cases probably will arise, in which Socialists would welcome a war and participate in it. To illustrate by a case which might conceivably happen: If the Socialist Party should gain control in Beigium and the German government should intervene to save the old order, British, French, and Dutch Socialists would pretty certainly advocate military action by their governments to protect Belgian national independence, and many Socialists of other countries would offer their services in the Belgian army of defeuse. "War is immoral, yet we fight," said Raoul Rigault, the Communard: that is, there are cases where it would be more immoral not to fight. General formulas of principle are use ful; but they should be used, not abused; their usefulness depends on their correct application to existing In this matter of restricting immigra-

tion, it is necessary carefully to observe the facts. As a general rule, we hold that exclusion is an evil. The only question, then, is to determine whether there are any cases in which the reverse would involve greater evils. We hold that there are such cases. So

long as the working people of a certain foreign nation or race are commonly content with a standard of living very far below that of the common laborer of the United States; so long as they are habitually docile and conservative to the extent of having no movement for the improvement of their condition as workers, no consciousness of class interests, no ideal of class emancipation; so long as they are cut off from communication with our own workers by almost insuperable differences of language and manners; so long as the government and ruling class of their county are willing, for pecuniary advantage, to co-operate with our own capitalists in introducing them here under a system which is virtually one of the worst forms of slavery, with the purpose and result of adding to the numbers of the unemployed here, in tensifying the competition for jobs, increasing poverty and pauperism, lowering the established standard of living, and demoralizing our labor or ganizations-so long, we hold, it is ac cording to Socialist principles, the right and duty of American workingmen to oppose such immigration until such time as these conditions are changed either by the rise of a labor movement among the workers of that other nation in communication with our own or else by such a degree of progress toward Socialism here as would render their competition barmless. Now the conditions stated do actually exist among the Chinese. We hope—in some recent events there seems reason for hope—that they will change, that a militant labor movement on modern lines will arise among the Chinese workers and will be brought into harmonious relations with that of the western world. But that is a thing at least some years in the future; for the present, unrestricted Chinese immigration would mean disastrous and degrading competition in the American labor market, would mean the outbreak of race antagonism in the most violent forms, would mean a serious check to the forward move-

But the case is very different with the Japanese. A labor movement has arisen in Japan, has assumed considerable strength, is steadily growing in strength, and is acquiring a revolutionary character similar to that of Europe and America. Experience has shown that Japanese workingmen in this country can be enlisted in the labor movement here. Communication between Americans and Japanese is vastly easier than between Americans and Chinese. The danger to American workingmen from Japanese competition is far less than from Chinese competition, given equal freedom of immigration. It may be seriously doubted whether it is wise to favor exclusion of the Japanese, whether more would not be gained by cultivating relations of solidarity with them, the basis of which already exists, in the hope of making the Japanese proletariat a powerful element in the international labor movement and an agency for the establishment of such a movement in China. For it must be remembered that the poor and doctle Chinese worker is a dangerous competitor with the struggling worker in this country, even tho he lives and works in his own country-not so dangerous as if he were here, but dangerous, nevertheless; so that the rise of beneficial to the working class of the United States and of all other coun-

ment of the American proletariat.

Even if the wisdom of restricting Japanese immigration be admitted, however, it seems to us the height of unwisdom to exclude from our public schools those Japanese who are already here or who may come here. To exclude them from our schools is to send them into our labor market so much the sooner. To exclude them from the schools is to give them good cause to hate us. To exclude them from our schools is to keep them in ignorance and make them tools for our capitalist enemies. The public school and the labor union are the two great agencies for fusing the various nation al elements into a harmonious whole and for cultivating the spirit of democracy and of solidarity among the workers. It might be better not to have either Chinese or Japanese here; but it is assuredly better, if we have them, few or many, to educate them than to keep them in ignorance, and better to win their friendship than to deserve their animosity. But, it may be said, the proposition

s not to exclude the Japanese from the schools altogether, but only to confine them to special schools. As a matter of fact, however, the plan of seperate schools generally means, in actual practise, either no schools or inferior ones; it is generally a subterfuge. And even if the proposition

should still consider it-injurious to the interests of the working class. Whatever immigrants come to this country, it is well for our labor movement that they should be assimilated as fast and as fully as possible; only the capitalists can gain by them apart from us.

Thousands of voters in this state de clared before election that they were in sympathy with the Socialist Party, wished for its progress and ultimate success, and would vote for it under ordinary circumstances, but that this year, with a chance to elect Mr. Hearst and "get something now," they could not consent to "throw 'their votes away." Let these over-prudent voters now consider what they have done with their votes. For Mr. Hearst to fail of election was a defeat for him and his followers and an encouragment to the capitalist powers that be. Since he was not elected, every vote cast for him was a vote thrown away. For the Socialist Party, with its uncompromising platform, to have doubled its vote, even without electing anybody, would have been a victory. It would have made a greater impression on the capitalists than could even Hearst's election. Every vote withdrawn from the Socialist Party to be given a capitalist candidate, and a osing candidate at that, was a vote doubly thrown away. The only way to be sure not to throw your vote away is to vote for what you believe in -not for something more or less like what you believe in, but just what von believe in.

A STUPID OUTRAGE.

Remarking on the action of the New York police in breaking up an Anarchist meeting and holding several of the participants under heavy bail for trial. we hardly know whether to character-Doubtless it is both. The disregard of our city authorities for civil rights is pretty well matched by their ignorance and stupidity.

The police allege that one of the speakers at the meeting praised Czolgosz, the assassin of McKinley. It is possible that he did. It is equally probable that the accuser lies. In any case, the fact remains that the police officer in command exceeded his lawful authority in ordering the dispersal of the meeting because he disapproved of the speaker's remarks and that shameful brutality was committed in exceeding his orders. Nightsticks were freely used, and women as well as unarmed men were clubbed. And when the facts were recited in court, the Magistrate, instead of censuring the police authorities for their usurpation and violence held the eleven prisoners—five of them women-under ball so heavy that all but one of them had to remain in prison.

We have little liking for the Anarch ists or for their doctrines and practises As Socialists, we owe them a hearty grudge for a thousand acts of wanton hostility. We regard their ideas as false and misleading—not only the socalled "propaganda of deed", but their whole system of theory, which is, in fact, nothing but the theory of capitalist individualism carried out to a logical extreme and given a peculiar application. We consider that the total disappearance of Anarchism would be an advantage to the revolutionary times and places we will be ready combat them by all proper means.

But to oppose Anarchism is one thing, and to favor denying to Anarchists the rights of men and women living in a civilized society is quite another thing. Even if the speaker at this meeting said what he is accused of saying, he violated no law of state or nation. He exercised a constitutionally affirmed right of expressing his opinion, and his hearers could agree with or reject that opinion, as reason might prompt them, and were free to speak against it at similar meetings or even at that meeting. This speaker had as good a legal right to praise Czolgosz for killing McKinley-if, indeed, he said anything of the sort-as another speaker has to praise General Wood for slaughtering hundreds of Filipino women or General Bell for imprisoning and deporting labor agitators under martial law in Colorado, No speech that was ever made could outrage the law as a police captain outrages it when he arrogates to himself the right of censorship over public speakers. Of the clubbing of women by burly policemen it is superfluous to speak. In this particular Mayor Mc-Ciellan's Tammany administration has now put itself on a par with the Reform administration of Mayor Low. The trade of the policeman is a demoralizing one. Probably not one of these men, before he donned the blue coat, could have thought without a blush of were to be taken at its face value, we raising his hand against a woman; but

some of them have become pretty thoroly corrupted by the feel of the nightstick in their hands.

If the treatment of the Anarchists in

this matter is an outrage, it is equally a blunder-unless, indeed, the authorities deliberately choose to foster Anarchism as a discordant element in the labor movement, and we can hardly credit a McClellan or a Bingham with enough foresight for that. The surest way to propagate a false doctrine is to make spasmodic attempts to suppress it by brute force. For several years Anarchism has been losing ground in this county, and there is not the slightest chance of its ever again attaining any considerable strength if its advocates are left free to express themselves at will and are met only with the weapons of argument. But a few more raids on Anarchist meetings like that of last week would go far to rehabilitate this dying movement by enlisting in its favor the sympathies of a large number of spirited and impulsive persons whose principle is to help the under dog.

Mayor McClellan has studied and written of the history of Venice. Perhaps he finds a pleasing model in the methods of that oligarchic state. If so, he is mistaken. Those methods are not practicable nowadays. The printing press has been in use for some time, Mr. McClellan, and the Lion's Mouth and the Council of Ten are out of date.

The price of paper, printing material and labor is higher than ever. We can not raise the price of the paper. The only way out of the difficulty is to raise the number of subscribers. YOU must do this. It takes all our time to write The Worker, print The Worker and mail The Worker. Now, all together. Put your shoulder to the wagon and push, push, until we reach the 20,000 mark of steady subscribers and-then push again.

Mr. 'Hughes' title to the nomination and now to the election, was founded in the fact that, as counsel for the Armstrong Committee, he took a large part in proving that the capitalist class is a class of swindlers and perjurers. That made him popular, and the swindlers and perjurers accordingly nominated him. Now the swindlers and perjurers have him where they want him, as their agent, no longer their accuser.

The New York "Evening Post" every year makes a special point, just before election, of an elaborate "Voters' Directory". The directory this year, as stated in large black type at the beginning, professes to give "sketches and records of all candidates on the state, congressional, judiciary, legislative, and county tickets in New York." The Socialist Party had an absolutely full ticket in the field and the S. L. P. an incomplete; yet the "Post", professing to record ALL candidates, and actually recording all those of the Republican and Democratic parties and the Independence League, included but one solitary Socialist candidate in its list. The "Post" is, in some respects, the most decent of capitalist papers; it appeals to and fitly represents the old school of bourgeois respectability. which was several degrees above the typical representatives of up-to-date capitalism in the moral scale. Yet this spokesman of all that is best in capitalist society does not blush to tell a be hoped that a lie will hurt Socialism.

of the 327 state, congressional, judicial, legislative, and county candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties the Independence League and the Judiciary Nominators whose names appeared on the ballot in New York City last Tuesday 142 were lawyers; 15 were office holders; 75 were reported as real estate men, merchants, manufacturers, contractors, or business men of some sort; five were managers or superintendents; 40 were reported under such designations as do not enable to judge of their economic position; five were accountants; two were physicians; 23 were clerks or sales: Counting the last four categories and one-fourth of the preceding one (a liberal guess), we find that about 48 per cent were lawyers or office holders, about 34 per cent were capitalists, and only 18 per cent were productive workers. By that the workingmen may partly judge how much, or how little. the old parties and their "radical" and "reform" auxiliaries care for or respect the working class. It is to be added that a good proportion of the mechanics or other workingmen on this list were put up for minor offices in districts where there was no reasonable hope of election by their respective parties—that is, put up to be

The Worker, 50c. a year. Subscribe.

Moyers and Haywoods? One hour of

claneness would palsy them and make us all feel like dhrowin. A dirty jew-

dishery, me dear Choate, is, as it were,

the korks and floats and bladders that

keep daycint America from sinking

Would you have all our dear judges to

be like the late Misther Kayanagh.

M. P. for Waxford, who had to write

his names with his teeth because he

had no hands at all, at all? Save us

The Relief of the Poor.

Mrs. Finnigan, who is nearly starving

to see the ohfishalls of the charity

augureyezation society. I believe the

leading lady in our dark corner of that

serio comic bureau is Mrs. Nipper, one

of the laden friends of poverty in this

quarther. Signs on it, the cause of

poverty prospers in her hands and her

reports are full of cases sent empty

away, her funds are intacked and no

money that once comes in to her ever

gets out except in the shape of salaries

for keen-eyed moral detectives and

smooth-tongued exhorters of the un-

This was the Mrs. Nipper whose hus-

band started the first national bank down in the village of Clayhole, he

that taught us all the A. B. C of suc-

cess, abstemiousness and contentment

By abstemiousness he meant spending

no money on things, but putting it all

into the bank except the rent; and by content he meant the owl tickets. He

was great on the dignity of that self-

respect which will not trust itself to

keep its own pennies, but must hand

them over to bankers to be used

against us pinch guts as new exploy-

tayshin wages. I remember there used

to be a grand flag staff outside of his

door and the flag was always flying,

and there was the biggest rowlin

stone for thramps I ever stooped my

On Self-Respect.

"I am not so much intherested." says

she, "in what you suffer from cowld

and hunger as I fear for your self-

respect, which it is my mission to pree-

serve. "No feeling that ever gloes with

in the boozum of our secks," sez she

"can be compared to the dignity which

a woman is conshis ov when she

spurning the chains with which bruta

man has bound her, invokes her own

soul and calls upon the powers of self-

help within her to come forth and vin

dicate the ability and ree-sources of

womankind. The blushing rose of

within these walls. The lofty bright

glances of American women's india

endents will never be assailed by me.

How could you take your tendher off-

springs to your volyouminous boozing

and imprint a proud American mother's kiss upon their innocent

browses while you are receiving char-

"How, indeed?" sobbed poor old Mrs

Finnigan, not knowin' the maynin' of

word she sed. And she looked at

me, if you plaise, just as if I had brought her in there to sthrip all the

"To the divil with your self-respect," sez I, turning on Mrs. Nipper. "Yow!

Clayhole ghost, if you have any of it, you stole it an' it don't belong to you

and it ud look betther on thim that's

feedin' you to have it back. If there'

any reason why people like the Finni-

gans have lost self-respect it can only

be for keepin' useless craychirs like

you alive with your airs and your im-

Well, if you heard that angel of a

woman rip roaring. Even when he is

stock himself couldn't hold a candle to

her, and he is the greatest ever, since

frothing at the mouth Anthony Com-

gilt off her illigant intayries.

I went over the other day with poor

By Horace Traubel.

No matter what the result may be I , tice, but love, never falls short. I let shall be satisfied with the result. I sit down on the day before election and cast up accounts with myself. I see that elections may go against parties and candidates. But I also see that elections can never go against the soul. Whatever shadow happens in the ballot box the great light continues to shine. The supreme idea is always supreme. The idea of justice is always supreme. Supreme over defeat. Supreme over disaster. Supreme over treachery. Supreme over money. Yes, supreme even over victory. And our fight is for the great idea. I never acknowledge de-feat. I may feel the lash but I do not acknowledge defeat. There is a result beyond results. I am playing for the last result. I know where I am going and where I am bound to go and I am not worried by what occurs on the way. When the soul has once seen the light it never again can faiter. Sometimes it thinks it has seen the light Sometimes it has received faint impressions of the exultant ideal. Men are sometimes half convinced. And as long as the soul is only part-assured it may tremble and apologize and be driven back. But when the soul has received the last confirmations of faith it no longer admits any doubt of its final conquests. A few voters for or against do not confuse the vista. I would know what to do with victory if victory should come to-morrow. And I would know what to do with defeat if defeat should come to-morrow. I can go on and I can wait. The immensity of the opposing force does not overawe me. It is rather an inspira-tion than a discouragement. I know that nothing is so big as justice. And I know that nothing can in the end encompass the confusion of justice, I see all the money and all the people on the other side. They are formidable. It is not easy to dispossess them. But I see justice on this side. The love of the crowd, the impulses of comradery, on this side. I see the humanities on this side. Therefore I am not afraid. There may be reasons for injustice. But there is more reason for justice. I do not call competition an accident Nor will I call the commune an acci-dent. If we had to depend upon accident for our virtues they would never exist. But law is the first and last condition of health and progress. I do not appeal against the law. I am trying to get an alienated civilization into harmony with the law. Do you argue that brotherhood is a sentiment and can be assumed or put aside at will? Brotherhood is a law. It is unity. It is gravitation perfected in the social relations of men. It is necessary. It is no chance. It could not refuse to come. It is the flower and fruit of history. All that has gone before was but a preparation for brotherhood. You vote on election day. The ballots are counted. The ballots may tell me where you are but I can tell myself where you are going to. The ballots may look back. But then human spirit looks far into the future. The ballot may fall short. But juswill find me contented. No matter what the result may be.

the statisticians worry over and argue about the result. There is something in one which denies the testimony of figures. Do you think an election conclusive? Is defeat conclusive? Is even victory conclusive? No No. The ideal alone is conclusive. No man without an ideal can understand an election. No man standing half in the light and half in the shadow can tell you the meaning of the day and the night. Before the soul knows what to do with shipwreck it must know something about the port it sails for The world is touched with sadness How should I dare smile in a world so largely given over to grief? I see to the glad result. That is why. I see that I may find cause for sorrow but I do not see where I should find cause for despair. How could I surrender with that great light shining in my face? Should the shadow of adversity eclipse my abundant and immorta joy? I, too, take the humble instrument in my hand. The little slip of paper. And I humbly say my humble say with the crowd. My voice mingles with the many voices. But that thing which I meant to happen does not happen. Am I licked? If what I want to do is an affair finally of ballots and laws then I am licked. But if it is finally an affair of justice and the soul then I am only postponed. And I do not conclude that the fault is the fault of the opposition. The fault is my fault. There is work to be done. have not yet done the work. As long as a single man goes unconvinced I have not done the work. There is some defect in me which accounts for the delay. For with justice on my side everything is on my side. My reason is not reason enough. My light is not light enough. I know that if I am big enough the world will rise to my stature. The ballot box rebukes me. For every vote unwon I am myself responsible. Let me grow. Then the vote will grow. I will work still harder. The world will work still harder with me. My own shortage may eventually be my own surplus. The gracious ideal forgives me my failures and lets me try again. It forgives our ballots and lets us ballot again. As long as the light continues to burn my heart will respond with loyal heat No matter what ballot boxes may say, my heart will be afire. If the goes out I must go out with it. But nothing less than that utter extinguish ment of human aspiration could de spoil me of my joy. That will outlast all failure and all success. That will outlast all banners and all eloquence That will outlast all glory and all That will outlast the use of shame. ballot box. I sit here the day before election and ask myself the vital questions of life. And my faith takes me into its confidence and assures me of the future. And far ahead the great

OUR VICTORY.

By Frances M. Gill.

Bright, sunshiny day, clear sky and just enough of crispness in the air to stir the sluggish blood. General hollday aspect in the streets of the city. due to closed shop, but otherwise unlike other holidays. Men walking about or standing in groups on corners, an assumption of wisdom on their faces. discussing this or that candidate. In polling places a partizan alertness to see that no unregistered one shall cast a ballot. The atmosphere bristles with a pent-up quality which later shall the result.

As all these things travel along the channels of my sensitory nerves and transmit themselves to my brain, I am conscious of a half amused, half pitying feeling for the poor travesty of mankind that periodically thinks it affects governmental functions, and of wondering when the time will come for the great awakening of the people to the fact that they can really shape

government to their own needs. mes there then to me from som where out of the surrounding ether a nalling attention. I listen. The message becomes more definite. Sud denly it hurls itself upon me with nine million power from all quarters of the lifted as on the crest of a giant wave. become aware of a mighty force permeating to the inner core of my being. I have a realization that I am one of a great army from all over the earth and I feel their collective strength. From everywhere I hear their messages from the far west, from Moyer and Haywood, Pettibone and St. John South, where the spawn of the capitalistic serpent is being propa-gated in fertile soil—from the only partially aroused, mind-darkened work-ers in mines and plantations of Mexiom the oldest tollers of all—the tillers of the ground—in the great northwest, and from the factories and workshops of the east. It comes from the land of Kaiser and King, and from the Isles of the Seas. And this mes-sage from each and all is the message victory-victory. "We've won! 've won!" is the triumphant cry.

deposited, that we have won, that we have won in solidarity, in the unification of comradeship, and because we have again registered our eternal pro test against oppression, rapacity and

light flames more intensely than ever

So I say that to-morrow and next day

will find me contented. No matte

what the result of the election may be

But not alone did this message come to me from nine millions of living Socialists, but from that great army, most of whom unnamed and unknown are the true martyrs from whose Socialism has sprung. Faces framed themselves from out of the mass and looked at me from across the chasm of bitter years. There were the pillars of our cause and the many who proceeded them blindly groping their way to great truths in the half light of their time. And there were the 30,000 brave communards of Paris, the remnants of which, hunted to the Père la Chalse, were there surrounded, and on that famous—infamous were better-"Wall of the Federates" in batches like sheep and buried together in one huge trench at its base. Their message: "Bravo, comrades! you've won! you've won!" was mingled with their dying cry of "Vive ta Commune!". From Russia, too, came comrades with their shout of victory—
the living and the dead. And there
were not lacking the glorified forms of women and little children. All these, in many tongues, united in the mes-

For we have won, no matter what the count may be. There is a victory in every defeat-in the closing up of the ranks, in the renewed resolve, in the unconquerable determination to achieve our high mission for the liberation of humanity.

And the lesson of the message? It is this. That with the strength of each reinforced by the strength of nine million others we are together stronger than the greatest strength that can be massed against us, and that a realizapower is the greatest of victories. And that not alone do we gather force from the nine millions of our living com-rades, but also from the realm of the pathy and power.

we shall gather the fruits of victory, when our rejoicing will be as a solemn estival-a Passover in which the bitter herbs, the remembrance of a long the oil and wine of gladness and deltyerance.

If you would understand Socialism, read a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c, a year, 25c, for six months.

ON CURRENT EVENTS.

and bless us.

forchewnot.

back to.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

Misther Editor:-The elections are ver, the howls of hired hydroplators have surceased in the cities, the politi-cal tin can and the political dog's tall have parted company for a season, the lethol chambers are wide open and the dawn of peaceful boodle appears once

more on the horizon. The Christian virtues which have been elevating the voters' sowls at the expense of Socialists and Misther Hearse, are now descended to the dark cellars of the land where they are docthoring the returns and burning the popular ballots. Out of their oratorical harness they are all pinching themselves "Is this me? returned to the sthrenous necessities of cowld thruth.

The Political Cockroaches.

Intoxicated with the exuberance of their own villainous verbosity the politicians only know themselves by their tags and we only know them by our perennial rags.

That purty boy of ours, little Burke Cockroach, in his prize essay called "The Platform of the Democratic Party of the State of New York," tells us what we are going to hell to vote for, vizz.; to maintain our present chrischin civilization. The word christian signifying in this case our idayal and the other word, our raval-that is, what we don't mean and what we do mean. But sure it seems to me that it is a cat and dog's life these unfortunate words have been living together and for once I feel like approving the long established practise of the bride changing her name to Business.

A Miraculous Event.

Ray Stannard Baker, writing about the 'Frisco fire, says there was nothing there so wonderful; so unbelievable, so almost miraculous as this-that for three whole weeks after the fire the Christian people of the city acted like Christians; which looks like putting the shoe on the wrong foot. Mr. Baker; for of two miricles you should always choose the greater. And the greater miricle is that it should take a whole sthring of natural convulshins and several square miles of confiagration of fire to reveal that they had not been acting that way since the day that Washington would not tell a lie, tho he wanted to.

·But the crowning miricle has yet to come to 'Frisco, as elsewhere. Just thry them with three weeks of an election! And another heap of ruins is all that will remain of their new virchew.

Gunpowdher and silence, together with the total suspension of ordinary business did it. Several scores of people were shot down on the sthreets for stealing, all right, because they were new amachewer thieves, caught in the act of not carrying the swag to the owld proper addhresses. But now the fire is over, chrischianity has pulled itself together again and is back at its office, and they are having an inquiry in San Francisco.

If Ray had only suspended his idayalism until afther this inquiry, which everybody knew must follow the disappearance of so many charitable millions into the unidentified pockets of rail estate, he wouldn't have given me this headache thrying to understand which foot is the mirakilous one.

Our American Judges.

I said the other day to my friend Joseph Choate (after that four flush bluff of his about the clane handedness of American judges), sez I, what nonsense was that of yours, Joey, anent the clane hands of our jewdishery? Do you mane to abandon the sacred cause of capitalism and give us over to claneness to be washed to death? If you take the unclane hands off the judges benches how can they sign our injunkshins or the conviction papers of our

SOCIAL ANCESTRY.

has been politically active in the working class for any considerable period

greatest difficulty to be overcome, is to

and his class. The slave spirit seems to be ingrained and hereditary, and

truth must be told, more so in the Eng-

lish-speaking than in other leading

races of Europe. Habitual and consti-tutional servility is not a thing to be

proud of, and arising from no racial in-

feriority, it has to be accounted for

How then can we account for the fact that the French, German, Russian, and

Italian proletariat imbibe the revolu-

tionary spirit more readily than our-

We are without doubt the social and

lineal (for the most part) descendents

of the serfs and other serving classes

freed before the corresponding classes

in Continental Europe; yet to-day the

Continental proletarian has a keener

perception of and aspiration to equal

citizenship than his British congenor.

To the average worker the fixity of

classes and their functions is the same

as the fixity of species to the pre-

Darwinian zoologist. "I am a work

ingman," says he. "So were my

father and grandfather; give me a

to save 'a bit,' this is all that is coming

o me or my class and we are quits with society." The word "citizen" that

o fired the mind of the French in '13

and since has little or no meaning for

the more stolid and contented Briton;

politics, like professions, are a gentle-man's trade; his need of a master

The "bold peasantry of Briton" is

Britain; but our ancestors were

will allow that one of, if not

the he was, stood unabashed in the presence of his lord, the Thane.

angels fell to swearin'.

Why then the greater subservien of the Briton? The causes may many, but one 'main one is preeminent.

The fact that feudalism ended first in Britain means also that commercial ism first commenced there. The seri was never a chattel, the wage slave is a commodity. The serf had legal right and opportunity to labor for himself. The wage slave must bunt for a place to lay his head and be his own broker in the sale or rent of his own vital force. The serf was a man in direct communion with his lord, the wage slave is a thing or a number, who may never set eyes on him who profits by his labor. Retationship between serf and lord were human; between employer and work-er, mechanical and metallic. The serf had an abiding home and secure hold on life, the wage slave is a wandering Ishmael with the pillar of possible por erty going ever before him.

lemoralizing and dehumanizing effects of commercialism that we find the chief reason for the greater servility of the Saxon. Cut off from the land three centuries ago, made a commodity by the modern trade spirit, doped with ignorant or designing priestcraft, befooled with class politicians no won der we find him as he is, in many respects degenerate from his ancestors, looking for friends and patrons in the classes and content with the rations of a work animal. But he comes of a and when he gets his eye on the reat knot that is strangling him, the opposition, be it His Majesty's or other, had better stand aside. Proletarian John Bull is awaking from his political and social stupor, he is stretching his not a political fiction, as many his-torical records will prove, and the Saxon churl, brass collared and serf —Western Clarion. bearings, the continentals will find in him one worthy of their comradeship.

SOCIALISTS IN NORWAY.

At the last elections to the Norwegian Diet, held some weeks since, eleven Socialists and four progressive labor union men was elected to the Storthing.

The progressive labor members will be practically a unit with the Socialists on all questions affecting the im-

mediate welfare of the working class.
In the last Storthing the working class of Norway was represented by four Socialists and one progressive labor union member. It appears that Socialism is spreading rapidly among the working people of that country in the last few years, especially in the towns and cities. As it is likely to be of interest to our Scandinavian comrades and readers of TheWorker, we give the names and occupations of our elected comrades in Norway, as for-

Chr. Knudsen, printer; Magnus Nil sen, jeweler; Forgeir Vraa, editor; J. Gjostein, school teacher; L. O. Saboe, shoemaker; A. Buen, editor; J. Lind Johansen, farmer; M. N. Foshang, farmer; Rev. A. Eriksen; Egede Nissen, postmaster; Isak Saba, school

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

The campaign against Socialism goes merrily on. After Mr. Haldane and the Liberal Whips come Mr. Asquith and Mr. Herbert Samuel. The former tells us "the instincts of the people are against it," while the latter declares "the Socialist theory is not compatible with Liberahsm." To these two Whig Imperialist statesmen we can only say that they at least will have no ground for complaint should the Socialists put these statements to the test by contesting their seats. Mr. Winston Churchill (whose Liberalism is months old) has also been explaining why Socialism must be opposed by the Liberal party; only Mr. Churchill added the very sensible suggestion that the Second Ballot would prevent a seat going to the Tories when Liberals and Labor men are in antagon ism. In the press the dear old "Spec tator" takes up the parable of the 'Express" and the "Times." and tells us "the majority of workingmen are too well informed" to take up with Socialism. And that "the so-called So-cialists" (why "so-called" ? It reminds us of the orator who talked about this so-called twentieth century, "are as a rule the young men who have seen a little and read a little-not enough to make their experience valuable or their advice indispensable." Well, well, and here is Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., pre-tending to be 50, and Mr. George taymeel dignity now residing in your breast will not be bruised," cried she. Barnes, M. P.—the general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engi neers, with its 100,000 members-an other "young man who has seen a lit-tle and read a little," saying he is 46. Mr. Will Thorne, M. P., the general secretary of the Gas Workers' Union. is also 49, Mr. Will Crooks is 54, Mr. J. O'Grady, M. P. (East Leeds) is 40, and Mr. T. F. Richards, M. P., is 43. And ill these men are keen Socialists and trade unionist leaders. As for Mr. Hyndman, he is young in heart, the well past 60, and Mr. Robert Blatchford is only about 55. The "Spectator" in its happy ignorance of the world around us takes no account of the thousands of men and women in England outside the trade unions, who are active Socialists-of the ministers of religion who profess Socialism, and of the writers like Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. Bernard Shaw-whose influence increases daily. For twenty years the press of the country ignored the labor movement and the Socialist propaganda, with the result that it was only at the last general election when some 30 labor members were returned to Parliament that people who get their news from the "Daily Mail" their politics from the "Spectator" realized that a labor party was in exstence. And these good people are re turning to their fool's paradise, believing that the Socialists are still a handful of young men, and that the Instincts of the working class are against Socialism-and other nonsense of that sort. And every day earnest men and women of all ages and in all classes of the community are turning to Socialism because in Socialism, and Social-

CLASS STRUGGLE IN JAPAN.

of their fellows - New Age

ism alone, can they see any cure for the grinding poverty and hopeless mis-

"The Hikari" (The Light) Tokyo. Japan, reports a mass meeting of 2,000 employees of the Fuji Cotton Spinning Company. The meeting was held in an open space near the company building and was called to consider demands for an increase in wages. After electing a committee to present the demands, police appeared on the scene and ordered the men to disperse. The Socialists of Tokyo sent two comrades to speak for them. The police have prohibited distribu-

tion of a leasiet written by a Socialist and prosecuted the publisher for violating "social order". Comrade Nishl-kawa's new pamphlet, entitled "Heart of the Revolutionist" was also sup-

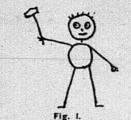
TEN-HOUR BILL IN FRANCE.

The French Minister of Commerce has prepared a bill fixing ten hours as the legal maximum working day for male adults. This maximum working day was established on March 30, 1900. men and young persons in workships It is now proposed to extend it to the minor provision trades and to shops The duration of the rest between each working day is specified.

You are a Socialist? Join the Socialist Party. NOW is the time-

A WORKINGMAN'S PRIMER.

Text and Drawings By F. B. Morton.



This is the American Workingman; you must know him; he is the man that makes Everything. If he should ever stop making it, there wouldn'tbut let us pass on to the next.



This is the A. W.'s Product: that is, it is what he turns out every day that he works. It looks like a ple, but it can't be one, because you can see right away that he made it with a hammer, and anybody who knows anything about ples can tell you that you can't make 'em with a hammer,

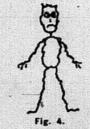
But, anyhow, we might make believe that it is a pie.



This is what the A. W. ought to get or his Day's Work.

Looks like the whole Pie, eh? Sure. it does, that's just what it is. lse should get any of it?

But does he get it? Just you wait and see



This is the Unemployed Workingnan, otherwise known as the Man Out-of-a-Job. He has been out of a Job ever since the Consolidation, and if he don't get one pretty Soon he will have to try his hand at Burgling or something.



This is what our friend the U. W. could Produce in a day if he could get the Chance-to-Work. It is just the same sort of a ple, you notice, as our other friend, the A. W., is turning out.



This is the American Capitalist. He s the man who Owns the Chance-to-Work that we were speaking of, be cause he owns the Machinery and Things, and nobody can work unless he will Let them. When the A. W. goes to work for him he points out of the window at the U. W., and he says: | on Grass.

That fellow can do the same Work that you can, and he wants a Job so bad that he will Work for just what he can barely Live on.



This is the portion of the Pie that the I'. W. thinks he could burely Live on. Therefore,



This is what the A. C. offers the A. W. in payment for his Day's Work, and if he won't take it the U. W. will get the Job instead. So he Takes it.



This is what is Left of the Pie after the A. W. has had his piece out of it.



emainder. Looks like someone that we have

een before, don't it?

You see it is Pie for him, anyhow

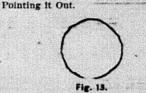
Fig. II. This is what the A. C. Produces hintself in a day.

You don't see anything? Never mind, it isn't your eyes; here's nothing there. He don't Produce anything at all.





This is the Socialist. In one hand he has a Book. He is a meddlesome fellow, who thinks that the Chance-to-Work ought to Belong to the A. W. and the U. W. nstead of the A. C., and he is always



This is what the Socialist thinks that the A. W. ought to Get for his Day's

You see it is the Whole Pie again, and it is what he Would get if he Owned his Chance-to-Work.

This would leave Nothing for the A. C., and he would have to become an A. W. himself, or else Learn to live

Upton Sinclair in "Success Magazine". In the first place, understand the

labor conditions in the yards; undereign population gathered there, hanging at the bare level of existence and nundreds of men standing at every counted four hundred one morning one man; and finally the policemen drove off the rest.

work. All the women go, and so the wages drop lower yet. You will find sorts of hideous, repulsive, and ex-

And then, what wenes do they get?

the wage of an average Packingtown worker during a slack period in the

With wages at this level, anyone

average child of this neighborhood has to go to when it is turned out of the tactory. Most of the houses in Packingtown consist of two stories, with four small rooms upon a floor. is a "flat", which costs about \$9 a month; a family will rent one and then take in boarders-frequently, they will rent out the attic and the cellar. Single men will rent a flat co-operatively, and will lodge as many as a dozen in a single small room, spreading their blankets and their mattresses upon the floor. Sometimes two men will own the same mattress, one sleeping on it

by day and the other by night. Such are the homes of the children. And the mothers being ignorant, there is, of course, a great deal of underfeeding, and disease, and, needless to say, the amount of drunkenness which always goes with such conditions. women working in the yards at all have seen children in Packingtown saloons drinking beer-little tots so small that they could scarcely hold the glass to their lips; I have also seen a Packingtown mother stuffing a bologne sausage into a baby's mouth to keep it

> Of course, while the mothers and staters are away at work, the smaller children have to keep the house; so that you have an increased amount of a different kind of child labor-child labor at home. That is common everythe "little mothers of the poor; but I have never seen any so small as those was one to arouse the deepest sympa-

some reason the transaction is not

PACKINGTOWN.

stand that there is an enormous forwilling to work for almost anything. The unemployed problem is chronicyou may go out any morning and see door where there is a chance for a job. in front of Swift & Company's "Central Time Station". I saw them standing in the winter cold from half past six in the morning until half past eight, and I saw one boss come out and hire

The consequence of this is that there is a great deal of woman's labor. If the man cannot get a job and support the family, the woman has to go to hausting occupations-not merely sewing hams and painting cans and wrapping packages, but tending sausage inachines, and boning meat, and clean-

Just prior to the last strike in Packing-town the union leaders reckoned up the amounts upon ten thousand time checks, and ascertained that the average wage of a workingman in Packingtown was about five dollars and six ty cents a week. Recently a friend. who was making some investigation for me in the yards, went into a saloon I saw in Packingtown. And the pleture but has hitherto only applied to wo- on a Saturday evening, and stood and watched while men and women came in and cashed their checks, throwing their envelopes upon the floor. He gathered up fifty-four of these en-

where in tenements-you have read of A girl in Chicago offered herself for

velopes and reckoned up the amount. some reason the transaction is not The highest of them was for \$7.70; the lauded as evidence of the "sacredness lowest was for 78 cents, and the aver-age was for \$2.81, a This represented system. By James Oneal.

cised by the literary and intellectual police of our time contains no consistent code for the workers to observe and obey. Those entrusted with forming the thought and guiding the action of the workers into channels that make for their continued subjection, are forced to change and modify their advice to correspond with the changes taking place in the capitalist world. The "keynote" sounded in the last aign must give way to another in the next. Some "eternal principle" ed yesterday for the first time by an intellectual retainer is abandoned a week hence for an "eternal truth" which some exigency of capitalist property makes it necessary for them

Capitalism, in the process of development, moves by some mysterious agency unknown to these guardians. and each change demands a revision of the popular code of thought which they cultivate for the workers.

Capitalism, having as its basis the personal or corporate ownership of all the great powers of wealth production, and, managed for the profit, caprice and whim of the owners, places this class in a position whereby they plunder and prey on those who toll. But these great powers have attained such colossal proportions that they defy in-telligent control by the few that possess them. The incapacity of the capi-talist class to manage their trust becomes more apparent with each rebellion of the workers and each crises which in places suspends the operation of industry entirely for varying periods. The anarchism here is seen in very other field under the dominion of this class.

"statesman" has ever been on of the objects of veneration on which the guardians have bestowed their aureole. True, Thomas B. Reed, once in a burst of candor punctured the sacred traditions that always hedged the "statesmen," when he necessaries bun to be "a dead politiciah". Bift this was intended for the select few; never for the street. It was accepted as "clever", but was never intended to pass from the palace to the hovel with an official endorsement attached.

But the past two years the "literature of exposure" has dragged the statesman from his pedestal and thrown his gureole into the gutter. 'Honored names" that have, or were expected to "grace the pages of history"; are bandled about without fe much less veneration.

Popular writers have gone from state to state in search of all the blessed "virtues" that the intellectual police have assured us are indispensable to success in public life. Democratic and Republican strongholds have been in-

"DAILY SOCIALIST."

It Has Proven a Success.

THE CHICAGO

The guardianship of property exer- | vaded, and to the dismay or the guar dians they reported a dearth of these "virtues". They proceeded to the na-tional capital and made their search there—only to make the same dismal report and further confound the intelretainers. The "statesman", whether judge, mayor, congressman of senator, was discovered to be an article of merchandise, bought and sold like pig-iron or ham. Insurance officials were discovered to be swindlers, the mest-packers poisoners, and all forms of business and politics infested with graft and chicanery. To appease the popular "indignation" a few were indicted and still fewer were sent to jail. The "exposures" continued till it

seemed the whole machinery of capttalist morality would be revealed to the "vulgar mob" and seriously shake their reverence for it. In fact, it has been so shaken. The only value these "exposures" have is that they have de-stroyed in a large measure the veneration the workers have had for those they looked to for political and moral instruction.

This produced a sort of crises in the capitalist world so far as the intellec-tual support of its regime is concerned. Its blessed virtues of "thrift", "bonesty", "integrity", etc., were toppling one by one, and editors and politicians devoted to its teaching could only "deplore" the "revelations", not deny them. Their function was thus partially suspended, and it required a strong hand to stay the destruction of th vandals. This was provided by the president in his "Muck Rake" speech.

The exposures had reached the door of the executive office itself and got a scent of the loot the insurance swindlers had given to Bliss and Cortelyou. All the more reason why the "big stick" should be employed to stay their course. This speech brought a sense of "sanity" to most of those engaged in the work of "exposure". One large publication immediately re-organized its editorial staff and gave assurance that it had learned the lesson while the others either subsided of were more cautious not to offend or endanger the blessed "virtues" of capi-

The intellectual police can now proceed with their usual service and re-store as best they can the shaken edifice of capitalist "virtues".

But there are many for whom their assurance that this is the best of all possible worlds will have no weight. Phey are the most intelligent part of will be dispelled as they come in contact with the Socialist movementonly movement that gives an intelligent explanation of the public orgies which shook their faith and the only movement which has a solution for

WHAT LIFE MEANS TO ME

By Henry T. Jones.

have found the great truth. It means

that I now know there is hope for the

world; it means that I have found a

comradeship which enables me to

know the way to end the crawling over

cial pit we now have. It means that

to me the glorious chance has come to

bein trusty follower in the most won-

derful adventure the world has ever

witnessed. I do not say leader in this

in this great mass of plutocratic disor-

this, too, after a childhood and young

would endure if subjected to increased

exertion, and in those days I was with

of apprehension was always staring

me and the rest of us in the face, and

I saw no way out. But now I can see

the giorious way to joy for the world, and that way is the Socialist way. So

life means more to me now than it did

in those cloudy uncertain days. And

I am in the fight to-day, because I

know that the battle is for right and

that victory is sure. I am not a cap-

tain in this great fight. I am a follow

er with the rest, for there are no cap

tains. And when you have taken the

time to look down into this social pit,

and to realize that the lot of its vic-

tims is not to be endured by men, then,

and not until then, will you learn that

your time to be a follower and to take

part in the great endeavor that means

so much to each and every one of us

CH. WISE AND UPRIGHT JUDGE!

Commerce Commission's investigation

of the Union Pacific's operations in connection with coal lands has reveal-

ed the complicity of Justice Cyrus

Beard of the Wyoming Supreme Court in very queer proceedings. It is shown that Beard was one of several

persons who acted as agents for the Union Pacific in grabbing valuable

tracts of public land in evasion of the law, which is intended to prevent the

entration of ownership.

method pursued was for men in the

confidence of the company to sign

declaratory statements taking up such

lands, ostensibly for themselves, and

at the same time underhandedly relin

quish them to the corporation, the lat-

ter furnishing the money and.

The

Denver, Colorado.-The Interstate

on this glorious earth, has come.

Life means more to me now that I

and Publication Is to Be Continued. the bodies of humans in this awful so-When the Socialists of Chicago proposed to establish a dally paper for last two weeks of the campaign they expected it to be little more than a first-class propaganda leaflet. Then crisis for there are none. We are all followers. The principle of this great rade Patterson to be editor, and the co-operation of other newspaper men. truth is our leader. It leads us on to that new light. I have been ground up and they decided to expand it and give it the character of a newspaper. Even then it was intended to print it only der, I have had to resort to free lunches in order to sustain life, and for the local campaign. The response which it met showed at once that the field was vastly broader than was thought. From every corner of the manhood of luxury. I have laid in bed when I could not be seeking work, in ntry come requests for information. subscriptions, offers of assistance, and order to keep back the hunger my body enthusiastic letters of welcome. Subscriptions poured in to such an extent that the distributing force was out hope. I could not see the way out for humanity. The terrible spectre

completely swamped. Men worked day appearance of the paper. Just how literally true this is is seen by the fact that as the editorial force came to their offices one morning they met the business force starting for home to snatch a few hours' sleep before beginning another twenty-hours strain.

Even the chrifer system organized to handle the capitalist papers was unable to meet the sudden strain thrown upon it, and for the first few days hundreds of papers falled to reach sub-scribers. Just how much of a strain this was is evidenced by the fact that the paper started with a larger circula-tion than the Chicago "Chronicle" and Evening Post" (two oldest papers in Chicago) combined.

Then the cries came in that the paper must not be stopped at the end of two weeks. Still those in control of the paper hesitated, until at last they were literally forced to yield by the subscribers and readers. They have therefore determined to make the paper permanent. It will start as a four-page paper, to be enlarged as soon as etrcumstances will justify an increase in

Its aim is to present short, snappy summaries of the news and lay special emphasis upon the news matter which other papers dare not print. It will have cartoons by some of the best artists in the United States. Its feature departments will be handled by trained newspaper men. Articles will generatly be less than 200 words in length and every effort will be made to make it intensely readable.

For mail circulation, the subscription price has been fixed at \$2 per year, \$1 for six months, and 50 cents for three

Subscriptions should be sent to the Chicago "Daily Socialist", 163 Randolph street, Chicago.

The general superstitious reverence for the judicial ermine thus gets and other shock.

PHILADELPHIA'S GREAT MEETING.

Socialist Campaign Closed with Open-Air Rally Lasting from Noon Till Midnight.

SPEECH BY FRED W. LONG

The greatest campaign ever carried on by the Socialist Party of Philadel phia ended on Saturday with the largest continuous meeting on record in the annals of any political party

For twelve hours, from noon to midnight, Socialist Party speakers addressed the thousands who composed the ever changing audience at East Plaza of the City Hall. And never was better attention shown or greater enthusiasm displayed than at the close of the meeting.

The main feature of the meeting was

the appearance on the platform of Comrade Fred Long, one of the ploeers of the movement, who for more than a year has been compelled to be inactive on account of severe Illness, and it is certain that it will be a long time to come before he will have gained sufficient strength to work at his trade of printer. But Fred was a listener in the vast audience and could not resist the opportunity of taking a whack at capitalism, and so begged the chairman to allow him to talk for ten minutes. He was assisted to the stand and leaning on a cane started to address the crowd. He became so wrapped up in his theme that, in spite of the pain he was suffering, he continued for an hour and a half, and only the compulsion of the chairman made him desist. It was the completest and most effective address deivered during the campaign, and enthused the younger comrades as nothing has done before. It was a fitting climax to the tremendous campaign carried on this year, and the comrades were in high spirits, when, upon no tice from the police that the midnight hour had passed the meeting closed with three rousing cheers. Comrade who heard Long's address say it was the best he ever made. To those who know the Fred Long of the old days there could be no higher praise.

Long joined the movement when Socialists were few and far between, and when a man talking Socialism Jad to meet the abuse and villification of the working class as well as the master class. Probably there is not even today a man in the movement who has a greater gift of teaching than Fred Long. His powerful mind, stored with knowledge, had not only the analytical, but what is much more rare, the synthetic faculty developed in a high degree. These, coupled with his splen-did command of language, enabled him to make clear, literally to illuminate, any subject on which he talked or wrote, and many a comrade owes his first real comprehension of Socialism to the fact of having heard Fred Long speak on the subject. It is feared that he still has a long way to go before he can sufficiently recover his health to take any active part in the movement, but he can be sure that he has the warmest sympathy of thousands of Socialists who will always feel indebted to him for their start on the right road

to emancipation. At the great meeting literature was sold to the amount of \$15.95 and a corlection was taken up of \$20.25.

PROPOSED ANTI-CLERIDAL

LEGISLATION IN SPAIN. Madrid.-The Spanish Republicans are energetically, preparing to force the church question upon the attention of Parliament. In addition to a change in the Laws of Associations, which with certain modifications, the Republicans demand the suppression of the appropriation for the salary of the Papal Nuncio and the maintenance of his establishment at Madrid.

The new law proposed by the Government, it is said, will contain the following provisions:

1. No religious order shall be established without authorization by Parliament 2. The state shall accord support to any number of a religious order desiring to enounce the rows.

renounce the yows. 3. The Minister of Justice is empowered to withdraw the authorization of any religious order found to be inimical to moral-

r public tranquility.
The Cabinet shall examine authorizations previously granted to religious orders, and cancel those found illegal.

5. Religious orders whose members are

foreigners, or whose director resides abroad, shall be dissolved. The authorities are empowered to enter monasteries without ecclesiastical sanction.

6. Religious orders shall not be allowed o hold property in excess of the objects for which they were instituted.

7. The sums of money donated by members of religious orders to such institutions on their admission and the sums derived

orders from charitable subscriptions All legacies to religious orders or do-

nations to orders by living persons or by testaments or thru intermediaries are pro-nibited. 9. Religious orders engaging in trade o

HUHG O. PENTECOST

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LYRIC HALL,

course, paying a commission to the men who thus served its interests. Sixth ave. just below Forty-second st. Admission Free.

A BAD CASE OF SOCIALIST MEASLES.

Joseph Wanhope in "Witshire's." It has always been the general policy of Wilahire's Magazine" to avoid questions of tactics properly belonging to the party organizations, and in very few instances have we departed from it, being content to

related to Socialism.

At times, however, some slight departure. from this general policy may be justifiable. These remarks are called forth by a recent comment from a National Committee-man of the Socialist Party as published in

"Weekly Bulletin." A motion made by one of the members to the effect that the National Constitution needed amendment and providing a com-mittee for that purpose, brought forth the following from the aforesaid National Committeeman:

"Our constitution must reflect a decided revolutionary spirit, with a revolutionary constitution with every procedure, with every act of ours clearly revolutionary, re-flecting a revolutionary mirit we will build flecting a revolutionary spirit we will build up a revolutionary party... It must be positively revolutionary, etc., etc. We don't protest against this sort of

thing. We recognise it as an infantile So-cialist disease which has always been prevalent among Socialist juveniles of a cer seemingly yields to no known treatment.

The victim, if cured at all, is cured by exhaustion. His vain repetition ultimately dissipate his energy and the disease sub-

The principal symptom is a colossal egotism thru which the sufferer imagines himself possessed of the Alpha and Omega of Socialist philosophy in its every phase and aspect. He alone is qualified to point out exact path to the Co-operative Comof the blind, or worst still "fakirs" and "freaks", "sentimentalists" and "traitors.

The patient usually rejects every attemp

oks upon all who do so with suspicion, which when the nature of the

You may make some headway with him if you can manage to interject such words as "class-conscious," "revolutionary," "mil-itant," "scientific," etc., about sixteen times recognize you as a friend and comrade, the est departure from these sacred formulae; make the least slip and he will at once "denounce" you, for he is "uncompromising" and relentless, as becomes a being who thru his vast knowledge is lifted above the possibility of error.
Itational conversation pitched in a moder

ste key be detests. Those who practise it are "sentimentalists." Real argument he knows can only be conducted in high-pitch-ed forcible expletives and must always disopinions of others, interlarded with "revo lutionary" phrases and formulas. In writing, a similar procedure must be observed

That's the only way to crush or "expose" the "enemies of Socialism", who of course are all those not afflicted like himself.

The sufferer whose case we have diagnosed presents this peculiar disorder in its fullest development. Farther along in his comment he asserts that, "We have no party press. Nearly all of the men editing Socialist naners are certainly either fakirs. Socialist papers are certainly either fakirs or idiots, either of which disqualifies them as teachers of the working class."

Unfortunately this sort of thing is not yet recognized as a disease by Socialists. most of whom are inclined to treat the af flicted person as a rational being who is to be taken seriously. No doubt Mr. Smith for such is the very commonplace tame of the self-supposed genius referred to—will "get his" from the remaining members of the National Committee, but this simply aggravates the disorder. With a vocabulary, ninety per cent of which is made up of such powerful phrases as "fakir,"
"traitor," etc., Mr. Smith will be enables to retort on the "enemies of Socialism" with crushing effect and keep up the crush

ing process indefinitely.

We should recognize this disorder as analogous to measies in children, and should
discount—it in advance. About the only EUGENE V. DEBS:

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

GEORUE D. HERRON:

There is no paper I would so much like to have Socialists read as "The Conservator." We read our own literature, but we should read something else—something that will bld us remember that Socialism is a means and not an end. The end of economic liberty is the liberty of the yoked and prisoned human spirit. Traubel and his "Conservator" will, better than anything else in America, bring this liberty of the human spirit to our remembrance. PETER E. BURROWES:

"The Conservator" is brave and wholesome. With its long sustained and overflowing vitality it should supply gray matter to an armful of its contemporaries. FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH:

"The Conservator" never stoops nor wobbles. It says the thing fearlessly and well. discount. It in advance. About the only treatment we can suggest, is to keep the patient as quiet as possible and away from all local excitement and irritation, and let the disese wear itself out in time.

LETTER FROM PHILIP ENGEL

Eloise, Mich., Nov. 2, 1906 To the Editor of The Worker:-Would a good deal to me. While stumping Ithnoh for the state organization I was taken slek and now am in the first stage of tuber culosis (consumption). I am at a "free hospital annex to the county poorhouse. I beleive if my friends in the party in Ohio, New York, Michigan and Illinois my Illness they would see to it that I got better treatment or that I got a chance to better treatment or that I got a chance to get to Arizona, as Michigan's damp climate is death to me. I have been a party mem-ber since the old S. L. P. days in 1897. Mailly or other comrades in New York re-member me well. I am at present the Socialist l'arty's nominee for Lieutenant-Gor-ernor of Michigan. I belong to Local Detroit, Mich. Hoping you will publish my letter and help a stricken comrade. I was taken sick at Herrin, III. I was one

of the seven speakers sent out by the state organization of Illinois this fall. I have only been sick since Sept ... S. so if helped now I stand a good show of recovery.—
Praternally, PHILIP ENGEL, Member of Local Detroit.

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For what did you east your ballot: A stinging rebuke to an ass?

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Judge Says Congress Has

No Power to Protect

Railway Employees.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.-Judge Walter

Evans of the United States District Court has made a ruling which virtual-

books one of the few laws placed there

for the protection of labor—the so-called Erdman Act, which forbids in-

terstate common carriers, such as the railway companies, to discriminate

against employees on account of their membership in labor unions.

States vs. J. M. Scott. Scott, a train dispatcher for the Louisville and Nash-

ville, acting as agent for the corpora-

tion, discharged an operator, one of his

subordinates in employ, for joining the

Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and

the union took the case into court. The

company, of course, backed Scott. The defense claimed that the law was un-

constitutional, holding that the clause

in the Constitution by which Congress

is vested with power to regulate com-

merce among the states, upon which the Interstate Commerce Laws are

founded, does not give any authority

interstate carriers to their employees Judge Evans ruled in favor of this de-

murrer to the indictment and ordered Scott released. An appeal

Scott released. An appeal will be taken, but it is feared that higher courts will sustain Judge Evans.

In other cases, where the interests of propertied classes were involved, the courts have found the interstate

strict construction only wnen the na-tional law is involved on behalf of

workingmen. This adds one more to the long list of decisions pointing the

same moral—that if workingmen wish the protection of the law, they must vote for a President who will appoint

judges in sympathy with the demands of the working class.

The Court of Special Sessions in New York City, a few days before elec-

tion, upheld the constitutionality of the provision of state law diminishing

ries to 60 a week. Justice Olmstead wrote the opinion and Justices Deuel

earlier the same court, by the mouth of Justice Deuel, declared unconstitu-

In the present case the defendant, Porter L. Howe, a laundry owner, ad-mitted requiring his female employees to work more than 60 hours a week

and asked the court to wipe out this section of the law, as it had done with the other. The justices probably re-

second decision reversed, owing the whole law.

ed that it was not well to exaspera ate workingmen by an adverse deci-sion a week before Election Day, and eld the remaining provision of the

nal another provision of the law, chibiting the hours of labor of men in factories before 6 g. m. or

UPHELD-FOR THE PRESENT.

ONE LABOR LAW IS

after 9 p. m.

merce clause as stretchable as india rubber. They follow the rule of

The case was that of The United

THE SACRED

As an acknowledgement rather than , "Principles of Scientific Socialism."

4. For \$6 in cash we will send twelve yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Jaure's "Studies in Socialism," Hillquit'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 Marx' "Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy."

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

These premiums will be allowed until Jan. 1, 1907. The time is short. You will have to get busy at once.

THE WORKER, 15 Spruce St., . . New York

"PROFIT IS ROBBERY!"

CONSTITUTION From a Speech by W. J. Scott, in Car-

ponter's Hall, C-Ipple Creek, Colo. "If there were one slogan I would have go out from every Socialist camp to pound its way thru the tired, befuddled cranium of every wage worker in the world to-day, that slogan be just three words-three words in great big letters of fire-'pro fits are robbery.'

"Take up the cry and carry it into every fever-stricken tenement and tuperculosis-breeding sweat shop. Go into hell-ridden Packingtown, where cruelty reigns and decency is lost, where poisoned food is canned and sold to spread a barvest of disease and death. Go into Packingtown, where wealth piles up millions high for Armour and his kin, where widespread poverty, sallow and thin, cowers and shivers in its bed of straw. Go, I say, and there shout in clarion tones: 'profits are robbery.'

"Go into the fields, the factories, the mines, the mills, where manhood is stunted and womanhood debased. where 1,700,000 children toll and groan and never know what childhood is, Go, and in the teeth of the masters of these little ones, in the face of these murderers of innocence, hiss into their ears: 'profits are robbery.' Let the notes swell and swell and reverberate and swell again until their discordant echoes are taken up by the awakened united tellers of the world, and changed into the grand harmonious anthem, 'co-operation and freedom."

. . . IF . . .

If you are really and truly a Socialist, you will join the party. You will attend your party meetings regular. ect the other fellow to a tend the business meeting, but do this yourself, and set an example to the

It is not enough that you throw your hat in the air when you hear a speaker; your duty is to join the party and work in the party, so that with the organized party movement we can carry our message to others.

We can accomplish little as a mob. The working class of the country

If you did not have the organized movement-there would be no ticket for you to vote. You can only vote your sentiments because there is an organized party of the working class.

And don't forget to pay your duesdo this regular. You must finance your party. If you don't-it won't be your party.-From a leastet issued by the Ohio State Committee.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

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

ributions for the Russian revolution:

Five good comrades, \$12.77; I. U. U.

Brewery Workers, per J. Mahlon Rarnes, \$200; S. Komnevavitsch, Jerome, Ariz, \$2; Rrewers' Local U. No. 12, Cincinnati, O. \$10; do., No. 22, Pittaburg, Pa., \$10; W. S. & D. B. Br. Union Hill, N. J., \$3; do., 206, Kreischerville, S. I., \$10; do., 106, 28th Ward, Brooklyn, \$15; do., 90, Metropolitan, L. L., \$25; do., 37, Springfield, Mass., \$10; do. 22, Newark N. J., \$25; do., 44, Woodside, I., I., \$5; do., 13, South Brooklyn, \$5; do., 126, New Britain, Conn., \$3; do., 24, Harlem, \$25; do., 106, Deuver Colo., \$5; do., 12, Kreischer, \$10; do., 7, Syracus N. Y., \$10; do., 134, Toledo, O., \$25; coll. by Arbeiter Männerchor, Greenville, N. Y., \$10; do., \$10; do., \$25; coll. by Arbeiter Männerchor, Greenvilled, N. Y., \$10; do., \$11, 404, 70. Contributions should be sent and

The case will be appealed, and the record of the Appealate Division and the Court of Appeala gives every reason to fear that, now election is over, the earlier decision of the Court of Special Sessions will be sustained and Contributions should be sent and checks or orders made payable to Dr. Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 306 E. Fifteenth street, New York City.

PARTY NEWS.

Owing to the pressure of campaign news last week The Worker reported nothing more than the result of the vote of the National Committee on Motion 15. The motion with the result of the National Committee on Motion 15. tional Committee on Motion 15. The moton, National Committeeman for Michigan,

s as follows:
"I move that correspondence received by
the National Office in the way of a motion
or comment, that refers to the merit or
iement of the American Federation of Laor or the I. W. W., be declared out of
water."

The motion was defeated by a vote of 26 to 17, 13 not voting, as follows:

Voting Yes-Lowry, Pettigrew, Stedman, Gidford, Miller, Menton, Peach, Little, Ufert, Lanpman, Prevey, Bentley, Carpen-ter, Schwartz, Sullivan, Wagenknecht, Ber-er-17.

ter. Schwartz, Sullivan, Wegenknecht, Berger-17.
Voting No-La Rue, Barnette, Woodside, Berlyn, Simous, Rigg, Hart, Oneal, Work, Brewer, Smith, Fox, Wentworth, Holman, Hoelm, Behrens, McHugh, Hillquit, Lee, Rodgers, Bandlow, Adams, Voss, Mills, Herman, Hastings-28.
Not Voting-L. M. Lewis, Edmiston, Holloway, Krieger, Carey, Blackford, Riley, Jackson, Hagel, Cochran, Thompson, Heath, Zimmerman-13.

The comment on this motion made by the and much of it instructing, and was in full

BY LARUE OF ALABAMA.

While I heartily commend the spirit that prompted this motion, and greatly deplore the extravagant utterances which occasionally appear in the national builetins. But a gag rule, such as the passage of this motion would put in effect, is not a safe measure to put in operation. If comrades who induige in this harsh criticism would come out of their shells and investigate the question without bins they would quickly reach the conclusion that the rest of us have, that the rank and file of both wings of the great industrial army are honest. From these two and from the fast growing farmers' union must come the bone and since of our movement. Let us not, therefore, fail into the error of intolerance, which we so greatly decry in others.

BY BERLYN OF ILLINOIS.

At first I intended to vote VES, but after thinking the matter over I vote NO. I believe the time will come that every member of the National Committee will have to define his position. In the meantime the National Committeemen of Texas and Louisiana ought not be restrained from amusing the rest of the committee. The highly developed industries in those states with its proletariat are no doubt reflected in their utterances. BY RIGG OF IDAHO.

BY RIGG OF IDAHO.

Some questions cannot be answered satisfactory by simply yes or no. Motion No. 15, seems to be one of them. In voting No I do not wish to take sides with the I. W. W. and against the A. F. of L., or any other labor organization.

I believe that it would be much better for unionism if all workers could be united in one organization. I believe the I. W. W. came into existence for that purpose, and that if it can use the Socialist Party, as a cat's paw, to accomplish its purpose, even tho it does disrupt our party, it has a perfect right to do so. It is our particular nusiness, however, to see that it does nothing of the kind.

The I. W. whould go to other workers, and reason with them and persuada them to join the I. W. W., and not ask the Socialist Party to drive its members, against their will, into the I. W. W. Such members would do the I. W. W. but little good even if such a thing were possible. If the I. W. have Socialism really at heart they will do their own proselyting, and not ask our political organization to go down in attempting to do something, that they themselves seem unable to accomplish.

BY HART OF INDIANA. BY HART OF INDIANA.

BY HART OF INDIANA.

The intent of the motion is undoubtedly good, but I shall have to vate NO, because I sellers were the molion to prewall it might prove to be a two-elged sword.

While it would stop such wild rantings as are indulged in by Comrade Smith of Louisiana, it would also prevent others from making any reference relative to the merit or demerit of one or both of the organizations mentioned, when in their opinion, such reference may be necessary to support or attack a motion that may be up for action.

BY ONEAL OF INDIANA.

BY ONEAL OF INDIANA.

I suspect that Comrade Menton's motion was aimed at the recent utterances of Comrade Smith of Louisiana, who gave us the interesting information that Comrades Hanford, Hayes and others are "freaks or fools". Instead of the motion affecting such distribes it strikes down all discussion of economic organizations and their problems. I favor and welcome intelligent discussion of these problems and hence vote against the motion.

That Smith and others should abuse the privilege of civilized discussion may be expected, but it should be no reason for Socialists depriving themselves of the value of rational discussion. The records of Comrades Hanford, Hayes and others of their fellows against the oppressors, is sufficient answer to "take and hold" revolutionists (7) who never discovered the function (7) of the economic organization till a New York "professor" condescended to tell them in his Minneapolis speech. Since then there has been a number in the party who never distinguished themselves in the economic struggles of the working class, but who denounce those who have as "freaks and fools". Let our friend Smith have his say. His type of "argument" can hurt no one-least of all the comrades he attacks. Nother can it impress others with the sincerity or correctness of his own views, for, personal attack is the last ditch of the man without an argument. nal attack is the last ditch of the

TY BREWER OF KANSAS. BY IREWER OF KANSAS.

I consider the merits of industrial and craft unionism of much importance to Socialists, and while I believe that committeemen should be tolerant with comrades who may honestly differ with their opinions, I an constrained to vote against a motion that will blad us to slience in the party builetin on ANY pertinent question, whether it be I. W. W. and A. F. of L. or any other opestion. BY SMITH OF LOUISIANA.

On Motion 15, I vote No. First, because it is undemocratic. So undemocratic and so contrary to the principles of Socialism it is, that in my opinion it was out of order and should have been so ruled by the secretary.

It is, that in my opinion it was out of order and should have been so ruled by the secretary.

The senerous and able defender of the working class, who made this remarkable motion, when viewed in the light thereof resembles much the color of Siberian tyrany. He brings back to our minds the remarkable character of Sherman Bell.

I vote No against this motion, because in substance (and I will venture in spirit) it keenly and brilliantly reflects the narrow, sordid tactics of capitalism.

Again, I vote no, because in reality the motion is directed at the most important issue that has ever been before the party and the working class. The solidarity of the proletarian upon the industrial field, must of necessity precede proletarian emancipation. In fact to conceive the liberation and satvancement of the working class without or apart from a class conscious industrial organization, requires a form of mental symmastics peculiar to the mover of the motion and some of the other National Committeemen.

The Socialist Party should be a teacher.

the motion and some of the other National Committeemen.

The Socialist Party should be a teacher, not a diplomat. It should be its mission to teach the working class its material interests. In order to do that, it sometimes is in order to teach that certain inligs are not to our class interests. Socialists so-called) agree pretty well that capitalism is the enemy of freedom, progress, etc.—that the capitalist class is the enemy of the working class. (However, I know quite a few party members who deny that.) I maintain that it is quite right and proper that we endeavor to point out to the working class every detail that is conductive to its interest. Also that it is not only our right, but our solemn duty to point out overy detail of danger with which the advancement of our interest is fraught. I have met very few men who would not overy detail of danger with which the advancement of our interest is fraught. I have met very few men who would not admit, when driven into a corner, that the A. F. of L. is but a tool in the master's hand. That it is no longer useful to the working class; that it is very useful to the working class; that it is very useful to the National Committee; that it is a scabbery organized, selentific, and with a vengoance. Also they agree that the principle of organization of the L. W. W. is correct, etc.

courner of these convictions. They are weaklings, cowards, and moral degenerates. They are very poor material for the constructive inbors of the Socialist Republic and not a few of them are fakirs and traitors. They say the time for independent working class expression is not yet, and will give a lot of rot about the laws of economic determinism. Just as if that law were a justifier for all their treacherous sets.

nomic determinism. Just as if that law were a justifier for all their treacherous nets.

There is too radical a difference in the plan of organization and purpose of the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. for them both to be right. It may be that one of them is right. It may be that one of them is right. If so, that can be determined by human reason added and directed by certain available data and facts.

It is not only the right of the Socialist Party to determine this and point it out to the working class, but it is one of the sacred duties with which it is instructed, and when it is found wanting in the faithful and intelligent importance of its duty it will be unworthy the support and respect of the working class.

The nover of the motion objects to discussion (the most potent medium of educational advancement, supposed to be used freely by all civilized peoples on the ground-that it will engender hard feedings. All what a pitiful object is he who will permit feedings to stand like a wild beast between him and duty. Oh, the party! How it is held up with superstituous awe, and worship like the gods of old.

When the party dazes us so that we cannot see the working class we are in a had way.

The mover informs us that the labor or

The mover informs us that the labor or canizations have for their purpose to wrest what they can from capitalism for the present, and tells us further that the Socialist Party has for its purpose the overthrow of capitalism. Thus his ignorance of the I. W. W. is manifested; first, by identifying these two labor organizations, with respect to their purposes and functions. Secondly, by disclosing his lack of knowledge, of the main purpose of the I. W. W. which is not only the mere theoretical abolition of capitalism, but the actual physical overthrow of capitalism, and the actual establishment of the industrial democracy.

N. B.—I beg the pardon of the commit-

of enpitalism, and the actual physical overthrow of enpitalism, and the actual establishment of the industrial democracy.

N. B.—I beg the pardon of the committeemen for having taken so much of their valuable time, especially on so unpopular a subject, and I hope to be forgiven when it is remembered that I realize should this most remarkable motion be carried, the substance of which is a positive and absolute denial of free speech. I will then have to remain submissive and mum.

BY WENTWORTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. I appreciate the feeling that prompted Commade Menton's motion, and suffer with him the humiliation over what has appeared in the Bulletin, but healde the provenuavisdom of all repression of ulterance I feel that such correspondence has a salutary value in exhibiting National Committeemen to their constituents and to one another.

BY BEHRENS OF MISSOURI.

BY BEHRENS OF MISSOURI.

Let there be a full and free discussion of this question, and let us have a positive declaration of our attitude on the economic movement of the working class.

There is no room for two economic divisions in the Socialist Party.

The economic movement of the working class cannot be ignored by the political movement of the working class; they are inseparable.

Neutrality on any question affecting the economic interest, immediate or uitimate, of the working class is a cowardly position

economic field.

The workingman who scabs in the economic field 504 days in the year and seeks atonement thru his political act on election day, betrays his class to a greater fierree than does the trade unionist who is a consistent union man 304 days in the year, and scals on election day by voting the party ticket of his master. BY BANDLOW OF OHIO.

BY RANDLOW OF OHIO.

In voting No on Motion 15, I' intend to demonstrate my-convictions in freedom of expression. Deploring the fact that freedom of thought is often yes, too often, construct to mean license and finds us confronted with vitingeration, yet I insist that Motion No. 15, if adopted, would not accomplish what the mover had in mind to prevent the gragging in of questions and issues foreign to our propagatua.

BY LEE OF NEW YORK.

BY LEE OF NEW YORK.

I heartily agree with the intent of Comrale Menton's motion. I think, with him, that any attempt to commit our party to one faction or the other in the internal disputes of the trade union movement should be opposed. I shall vote against any motion having such a tendency whether it favor the A. P. of L. or the I. W. W. But I do not think the method proposed by Comrade Menton a wise one. It is too much like tying down the safety valve. Let the superdisons steam or hot air escape freely.

BY SCHWARTZ OF PENNSYLVANIA. On Motion No. 15, I am instructed by our state committee to vote YES. Please record me accordingly.

BY YOSS OF TENNESSEE.

I think Courade Holman's position is the best. I think the rank and file of both organizations would be more favorable its is if their leaders did not try to keep up a continued dispute; so their membership will not have time to look up our side of the question; to change the entire system.

BY MILLS OF TEXAS.

The earlier the membership of the Socialist Party learns that the Socialist movement roust of nocessity have two expressions—one on the politically organized field and the other on he industrialy organized field—the nearer the consummation of the Socialist Republic—the industrial commonwealth. The political cannot be disassociated from the Industrial expression. "Pure and simple" political "socialism" would prove as inefficient as "pure and simple trade unionism. The man who would try to strangle educative discussion in the Socialist Party is a trailor to the cause. The Socialist Party man who is so much a political partizan as to condemn industrial class organization in the interest of sutonomous craft organization is either a fool or Socialist Party man who is a much so much political partizan as to condemn industrial class organization in the interest of sutonomous craft organization is either a fool or a fakir. The best that can be said of him is that he has neglected to study his social issue. The I. W. W. and the A. F. of L. are the existing organizations typical of the pro-Socialist and anti-Socialist systems of unionism. It is impossible to discuss the merits of industrial class unionism without involving the I. W. W. It is equally impossible to consider craft unionism without involving the A. F. of L. The capitalist system cannot be done away with by political power alone any more than it can be overthrown by the trade unionis alone. The political and industrial, each a refer of the other, has its separate mission. The merits of the tactical methods and purposive principles of the unions cannot be ignored by the Socialist Party.

BY WAGENKNECHT OF WASHINGTON.

The Socialist Party is the working class carry Workingeness of the very description of the party is the working class carry.

The Socialist Party is the working class party. Workingmen Join it without regard to other affiliations, except political. The trade union discussions take place in trade union forums. The Socialist Party should give moral and financial support to every effort of the working class toward emancipation. But it should not lend itself to any disputes on the trade union field. Let the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. debate as to which is right.

PLY MASTINGS OF WYOMING

BY HASTINGS OF WYOMING.

BY HASTINGS OF WYOMING.

I believe in discussion. It promotes a healthy condition by bringing out the hidden points in controversy and pares the way for mutual understanding. I believe in the wisdom and sound judgment of the National Secretary upon matters that should be eliminated. The union by whatever name may knock at our doors for endorsement, but it will be in vain. We can no more go backward that can the wind cense to blow. We are the party of the toilers regardless of their economic organization and should if possible endeavor to reconcile the warring brothers, but never shut our ears to their appeals if just and reasonable.

By Menton of Michigan.

By Menton of Michigan.

Filit, Mich., Oct. 26.

Dear Comrades Barnes:—I received by
the mail this p, m, the result on vote of
Motion 15. Referendum 11. If I am in
order and space will allow. I must say that
I take receptions to the comment of Comrade Smith of Louisiana, wherein he says
that Motion 15, resembles much the color
of Siberian tyranay, and brings back to
mind the remarkable character of Sherman
Bell, and many other remarks which have
not the least resemblance of a comrade.

I believe every comrade upon the National Committee has a right to make a motion,
and when so doing he has in mind the hetterment of the organization, and the motion
should be carefully weighted to see if the
motion will be for the betterment or the
detriment of the organization, and after

dustria; field. I well know that there are two such organizations on the industrial field, believe time will tell the worker which organization to belong to, while the National Convention favored the organization of workers on the industrial field, which I believe was adopted by referendum, could only be changed by another referendum, and for the National Committee to discuss the merits or demerits of those organizations would only bring shout an exchange.

which already had its beginning hence the motion.

I want to say right here that I have been in the shop and factory since I was thirteen years of age, in the trade union movement, twenty-two years, a paid up member of the Socialist Party for nearly seven years. I joined when it was the Social Democrate Party. I have been kicked and cuffed about the country always on the firing line for the working class, and to have Comrade Smith arraign Motion 15, in the way be did is one of the vilest and cruclest slanders ever hurled at me, but I want to say he has entirely misjudged the intent. While the organization I belong to is part of the A. F. of L., I have been an industrialist many years, and believe when the old craft organizations get a few more bumps, they will awaken to organize upon those lines and not by ravings and siurs on the part of the members of the National Committee of the Socialist Party.

JOHN A. C. MENTON.

OCTOBER REPORT.

National Secretary Barnes' financial report for October shows receipts of \$2,663.32 (of which \$1,707.90 was for dues), expenditures of \$3,013.31, and a balance of \$180.25. Dues were received as follows:

as follows:

From organized states—Arizona, \$35;
Arkansas, \$15; California, \$90; Colorado, \$84.60; Connecticut, \$40; Idabo, \$19; Illinois, \$170; Indiana, \$40; Iowa, \$25; Kansas, \$40; LAuisiana, \$41; Maine, £10; Massachusetts, \$105; Michigan, \$30; Minenceota, \$30; Missouri, \$43; Montana, \$20; Nebraska, \$20; New Hampshire, \$5; New Jersey, \$50; New York, \$150; North Dakota, \$6,70; Ohlo, \$50; Oklahama, \$70; Oregon, \$20; Pensylvania, \$203.50; Rhode Island, \$11; South Dakota, \$203.50; Hensessee, \$2.25; Texas, \$2.205; Vermont, \$5.50; Washington, \$83; Wyoming, \$10; form locals in unorganized states—Washington, D. C., \$6; Maryland, \$12; Mississippi, 80c; Nevada, \$8,35; New Mexico, \$7; South Carolina, \$1.20; from members-atlarge, \$2.60.

The largest items of expense were:

The largest items of expense were: Speakers and organizers, \$1,141.40; wages in office, \$431; literature and supplies, \$377.39; postage, telegrams, telephone ,express, and freight, \$266; rent, \$70; "Bulletin", \$50.

The totals of receipts and expenditures include various sums transmitted to other organizations; \$407 was sent to the Colorado State Committee out of the \$500 received in September from the United Brewery Workers; \$202 was received for and sent to the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party: \$26.25 was received for and sent to the Western Federation of Miners for the de-

The amount received for dues was the largest in the history of the party, exceeding by \$104.90 the amount received in September. An average of the last three months would indicate a dues-paying membership of 31,637.

COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM.

On the third ballot for two additional members of the National Platform Committee Berger received 11 votes. Work 29 and Hillquit 31, thus electing Work and Hillquit. The committee is composed of Simons, Hillquit and Ber

ELECTION RETURNS. Comrade W. J. Ghent, who compiled

the table of the Socialist vote for the years 1900, '02,, '04, which was accepted as authoritative by the National Executive Committee, desires to collect, verify and tabulate for the Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth St., New York City, the Socialist Party vote in the coming election. Comrade Ghent "The 408,230 votes cast in 1904 will be used for comparison. The vote for the head of the ticket, as officially announced by the Secretary of State, will in every case wherein state ticksentative. Comrades, however, can render a service by sending unofficial returns to the School. In case of great disparities between the vote for various candidates on the Socialist ticket, as in the recent Oregon election, a general average will also be given. Further note will be made of palpable instances of fraud vitiating the result."

A new Socialist weekly, "The Struggle", has ben started by the comrades of Local Fort Wayne, Ind. lowing appears as the headline: "Our Aim", "The Earth for the Worker" "Our Motto", "No Product, No Income".

Comrades having spare copies of the Socialist Party Official Monthly Bulle-tin, issue of November, 1964, will greatly oblige by forwarding them to the National Office. Several public libraries have made application for a complete file of the bulleting NATIONAL LECTURERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are:

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

George H. Goebel:-Headquarters, Spokane, Wash,
Cameron H. King, Jr.:-Nevada,
M. W. Wilkins:-New Hampshire, under direction of the State Committee.

Wisconsin The Milwaukee trade unionists can

no longer be fooled by sleek and sly old-party politicians under the mask of "friends of labor". A fellow of this of "friends of labor". A fellow of this sort, by the name of Cary, who is running for Congress on the Republican ticket, has gotten out a leaflet setting forth his own merits, and sent large quantities of it to all the unions. But the day of the labor fakir is apast in Milwaukee. These Republican leaflets have been everywhere coldly received, except by two unions, which gave them a decidedly warm reception. The Bottlers' Union, a strong and influential organization, passed a resolution that the leaflets should be placed in the stove, which resolution was at once solemnly carried out. The Garpenters' Union No. 28 took a similar vote and performed the same edifying ceremony. The union men are getting their eyes open to the tricks of the capitalistic politicians.

Another proof of how badly the old parties are scared. In the Milwaukee

For Additional Party News see page 6.

ETHICS OF PIRACY.

conder if Morgan the Pirate. When plunder had glutted his heart;"

had sunk To help some Museum of Art: f he gave up the role of "collector of toll"

And became a Collector of Art? wonder if Genghis the Butcher. When he'd trampled down nations like

grass, Retired with his share when be'd lost all his hair, And started a Sunday-school class:

If he turned his past under and used half

his plunder In running a Sunday-school class?

wonder of Roger the Royer. When millions in looting he made. Built libraries grand on the jolly mainland To honor Success and "free trade;"

If he founded a college of natural knowl-

Where Pirates could study their trade?

wonder, I wonder, I wonder

I wonder, I wonder, I If Pirates were ever the same, Ever trying to lend a respectable trend To the jaunty old buccaneer game; Or is it because of our Piracy Laws

That philanthropists enter the game?
-Wallace Irwin, in Life.

AGITATION FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRACE IN HOLLAND

Our Dutch comrades have just held what now an annual demonstration in favor of universal suffrage, this time in Amster-dam. It is said to have been the biggest demonstration ever seen in Holland, 'Over 70) societies were represented, as against 500 last year in Utrecht; some 1,100 depu ties represented a total membership of 6), were present. Among the societies repre sented was that of the marine soldi ceived with great enthusiasm. It save something for the right of public meeting in Holland that such a thing should be

Our millionaires' sons have a hard

THE PLUTOCRATS' CATECHISM

1. Who made you? I made my-

2. How did you make yourself? By swindling, overreaching and other mai-

practices.

love it with all my heart.

do not entitle me to possess. 5. Of which must you take the most care, of your money, or of your soul? Of my money, for without it

6. What is faith? It is to believe

7. What is Hope? Hope is a firm

What is Charity? Charity is to so help others that it may help ourselves. -London Truth.

Weekly" is respectfully commended by Bolton Hall to those who are "relieving poverty" visitors who were being Some

shown over a pauper lunatic asylum inquired of their guide what method was employed to discover when the inmates were sufficiently recovered to "Well," replied he, "you see, it's

leave it running and tells' em to bail out the water with palls until they've emptied the trough."

aln't idiots turns off the tap."-The

The Worker, 50c. a year. Subscribe

in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They allbe strings for power to maintain, and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further ensiavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions world in the control of the midst of war, or light in the midst of war, or light in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darks. "A society world in the control of the midst of war, or light in the midst of darks." A society world in the control of the midst of war, or light in the midst of darks. "A society world in the control of the midst of war, or light in the midst of darks." A society world in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darks. "A society world in the midst of war, or light in the war wa The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, makes its appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of illerty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only the same end. But this co-operation the same end, but this co-operation and the direct use of

and by the still further ensurement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the same of freedom. They have been selized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to pay. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away unawares the right of the worker to a voice of a voice or a voice in public affairs. By exacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social

self or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the veice of protest against the passing of liberty said the couling of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our roblings literiturious are also below

own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings ever to become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Canicalism is the enemy and destroyer of

for the vast majority of human beings ever to become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitaliam is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is thru the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class praduces above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyrauny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the fifeans of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

As an American Socialist Paury, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the Industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most remote places, of the earth, incitably tends to drag down all the work ers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition had international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national houndaries and of the so-called partirotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, we the power which these give to rapitalism to keep the workers of the world, or the femaning sources of profile.

The Socialist movement, therefore, is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts

to be. Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon sensity for its receptance or rejection. It is but the, interpretation of what is, sooner or later, isocialist, and what is, sooner or later, isocialist, and it is selected to the searce-tion. It is no longer competent to corganization is siready struggling to its destruction of even to preserve itself. The chaptains of industry are appelled at their own including forested or of the incertainty of employment, the universal, capitalist selections is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the workful vool. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal, capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trade unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that produce the proposition of the selection of civilization, the Socialist movement concess as the only saying or conservative fore, if the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misers, it must be by the union of the workers of socialist Party endown the trade of the workers of socialist Party endown the trade of the saved from common good of all lis efficients. It is the first time that the mild of man has even been discreted toward the consolute organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things which is the proposed of the producers that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end that all opportunities shall be of the direct use of the producers that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end that all opportunities shall be of the workers and that all opportunities shall be one to the workers against accident sick ness and lack of employment for peasions for ared and exhausted workers for the conditions of the workers for the common of the condition of children, and therefore the worker in the sounce catablesh the Co-operative Common wealth. In Socialist Party pleeders listed for what we worker the public ownershing to the receival of the worker for the condition of children, and

of the junk from the ships he

3. Do you believe in gold? Yes, I

4. Why do you believe in Gold? Because it procures the respect and the affection which the qualities of my character, my intellect and my person-

I should have neither power, position, friends nor pleasures.

without doubting that with money I can do whatever I please.

trust that our iniquities will not be discovered in this world and will be forgiven in the next.

A FOOLOMETER.

The following story from "Harper's

this way. We have a big trough of water and we turns on the tap. We

"How does that prove it?" asked one of the visitors.
"Well," said the guide, "them as

WHITE HOUSE TRIED TO ELECT

President Sent Secretary Taft to Idaho to Make Votes for the Kidnapper

The unfortunates who gradually sink to depravity and sing unfortunate vic-tims in the dark are abhorred by all en. These often go the way of the angman's noose or the electric chair. But there are others who seem to

id life as cheap and who rely not on the protecting shadows of an alley. at the prestige their official position

may give. Proportioned to their cul-ture and power is their infamy if human life is held cheaply.

The slugger may have been the progeny of generations of economic subjection. He may be a type that be cast by the conditions in h he was born. A haif starved mother may have nursed him. His playground may have been the street and garret; his source of subsistence ge barrel, or his couch an ashart. Driven to desperation by an ecochance world in which the sucthe game of life which he must m. The we recoil at his crime we do forget the economic world that ed his character, drowned his marches to execution we reflect at he might have been had the dice been stacked—a useful worker, or, chance, a genius, now smothered in making. But now, having taken fallow's life he forfeits his own.

who has had the advantages the other of power, influence and responsibility only to use it against his fellows? What difference is there between the intellectual bruiser and the degenerate

ers that also must make the

To those who may be able to detect a distinction we commend the action of President Roosevelt in commissionderous Taft to proceed to nd from the public rostrum pronounce judgment on the Western Fedlispatch bearing date of Nov. 3, from estello, Idaho, states that Secretary War Taft, bearing a message fro President Roosevelt as a private citi-"last night defended Governor Gooding for his courage in running to ground the assassins of ex-Governor

In his "Muck Rake" speech the President also referred to the accused "labor leaders implicated in murder." The facts regarding the con-spiracy were not as well known then as now. Steve Adams' statement has revealed the infamous plot and the criminal state officials and hurls his anathema at their victims. This is the 'square deal!" The intellectual bruiser assisting kidnappers and pronouncing sentence on the kidnapped men! Orchard, McParland, Gooding, and osevelt! Does the conspiracy to hang these men extend to the capitol at Washington? Whatever may be the answer, the apostle of the "square deal" has shown his hand. If this is the "square deal", why does not the federal government pronounce sen-tence in advance on those it has indicted in its "trust busting" crusade? The answer is obvious. The miners are proletarians; the others belong to the capitalist class—the class that vio

lates the laws enacted by itself. If Roosevelt had been reared in a foul tenement district surrounded with economic barriers he could not surmount, the jimmy, the dark lantern and sand bag might be his tools of employment. As such he would be strates that no more dangerous enemy of the working class ever held his high office. The club of the outlaw fells one; Roosevelt aims at entire sections of the working class. The sacredness of human life appears about equal to

Fortunately Roosevelt's measure was taken by the miners in the western states in the campaign of 1900 when as a candidate for Vice-President he toured that region. The reports of his meetings at that time indicated the hostile reception that was given to his platitudes. The snarls the miners received from the platform also indicated that Roosevelt understood them Is it unreasonable to assume that Roosevelt's latest act was, apart from his capitalist views, prompted by his states? Be that as it may, his act classes him with the intellectual bruiser who serves his class with fidelity only equaled by his aversion to all that would make life for the workers more bearable. The political triumph of the workers will make such subserviency impossible. Our struggle is against Roosevelt and his capitalist employers. With the capi-talist class shorn of their power both the Roosevelts and their prototypes of the underworld will cease to strike at their fellows. Socialism alone will

WAGES NOT PAYMENT.

The wages received by the workingman is not payment for what he does. It is merely the market price of his labor power as a commodity, which is quite a different thing. If he got paid for what he did the master class would starve to death unless they went to work along useful and productive lines.—Western Clarion.

THE CLEMENCEAU MINISTRY. The substitution of M. Clemenceau

French Ministry is a striking sign of the times, and one which Socialists was the expectable outcome of the result of the general elections five months ago, in which the Socialist and Radical elements made large gains, while the reactionary and conservative parties suffered corresponding losses. This meant a shifting of the center of gravity a good way to the left in the Chamber, and inevitably, after one or two makeshift experiments, the establishment of a Government more radical than any that has preceded it. M. Clemenceau's accession to power, more seems to have been viewed with con siderable alarm by the propertied classes. But they were left no choice. The Socialistic Radiculs and the Radi-Chamber, with 125 and 120 members respectively—each numbering morthan one-tifth of the-whole. To their right are the various conservative and reactionary parties with a total of 267 members-short of a majority by 35 votes, and incapable of uniting on any positive policy even if they had a ma-jority. To the left are the 52 regular Socialists and the 19 independent Socialists. Obviously, with such a groupformed that did not command the supas of the Radicals pure and simple; and the direction of public sentiment indicated by the elections made it imperative that this conlition must look larger but heterogeneous and waning Right for the additional support necessary to give it a majority. Under such circumstances Clemenceau was doubted ability, energy, and daring; as an orator, only Jaurès can be matched with him; and his record, on the whole, is one of such radicalism as may reasonably disturb the minds of the bourgeoisie. The Socialists have their quarrel with him and, fortunately, are in a position of advantage with regard to him. How indispensable be considers their support is indicated by the fact that, besides retaining M. Briand as Minister of Education, he has given M. Viviani, another independent Socialist, the portfolio of Labor. The independent Socialists, it must be understood, the generally voting to-gether, do not form a really cohesive tives of the Socialist Party, of course, accepting no positions in the Ministry, free to give their support or withold it as they see fit.

The program of the new Ministry, as almost necessarily follows from its de-pendence on Socialist votes for a majority, goes beyond those of Waldeckau. Combes, Rouvier, and Sarrien. In the first place, it includes the vigorous execution of the laws for the separation of church and state and the Next in order comes the long promised establishment of old-age pensions for workingmen-often promised, but heretofore always postponed. Besides this, it provides for the revision of the laws governing labor unions and of those concerning the mining industry; for the abolition of courts martial and the reduction of the term of military servthe establishment of a progressive income tax.

The program will be stretched much farther in execution, it is safe to predict. If the Clemenceau Ministry is to last long. We have said that the result of the last elections meant a shifting of the center of gravity far to the left. It meant more than that; it meant a change in the nature of the Left, a great increase in the weight of proletarian Socialism as compared with bourgeois Radicalism. "Save the Republic' can no longer serve as a war cry; M. Picquart's presence in the new Ministry is an assurance that that question is past. The fight against His sceptre is a tool, his throne clericalism, even, can no longer be the A symbol, and his sword a pen. less dangerous than now with his elericalism, even, can no longer be the executive decree. His latest act demon- absorbing issue it has been for some decided and confirmed by popular vote, and only the execution of the details remains. What are called social questions-more specifically, the labor quetion-must come to the very front. With their considerable numbers, with their strategic position, and with the prestige of the recent most brillianr necess at the polls, the Socialists in the Chamber will not fail to demand of the Clemenceau Ministry a very liberal instalment of progressive labor legislation.

> matter in comparison with the ideal of the Co-operative Commonwealth, it is true. But there is no question of choosing between the two; there is the question of getting the one now and thereby getting the other all the sooner. And yet for some millions of French workingmen the old-age pension will mean the difference between manhood and pauperdom in their de-clining years. The revision of the laws under which labor organizations are formed and carry on their work will afford opportunity for the relief of serious grievances. The promised partial concession to demands which the Socialists have been foremost in urging. The remodeling of the mining laws has been forced to the front by at once the enormous profits realized by the owners and their utter disregard of the health and safety of their employees; in both respects it may be expected that considerable forward steps will be taken. The progressive ome tax, while not necessarily a socialistic measure, always constitutes part of the Socialist program, as a by other planks in that program and

putting the burden on those who profit by existing classes. As to the whole program, the task of our comrades in the Chamber will be, sures, to impress them with a socialistic character, to require sufficient guarantees that they will give better conditions of life to the workers directly affected and will stimulate, instead of depressing, the class consciousness of the proletariat. Along with these pro-jects for new legislation comes the question of the enforcement of laws already on the statute books-those restricting the hours of labor, providing for safe and healthful conditions in places of employment, and so forth,

prospect is favorable for the present reaping of some of the fruits of Social ist agitation and that our comrades in the French Chamber have a great op-

SOCIALISM.

Socialism is a word having two disinct but related meanings; primarily It is used as the name of a certain philosophy of history and method of interpreting and analyzing social phenena. In the second place, since this philosophy and method have as one of their principal conclusious that society is evolving toward a co-operative social stage, the word is used to designate a co-operative social organization, where the means for the production and distribution of wealth are the collective property of the working class while the goods which are to be consumed become the private property of the individual workers.-A. M.

POISON AND PROFIT.

ing in opium between India and China. Let the Chinese government beware. It is treading on the most sacred rights of capital. Capital has the divine right to ject races." Opium is as dear to it as tinned meat. At one time England—un-der a Liberal government—went to war to force the opium trade upon the Chines It remains to be seen whether England is prepared to deal more justly in this matter to-day than formerly, and to abandon the infamous and cfiminal policy she has for so long pursued, of forcing this body-and-soul-destroying poison upon a na-tion. A more humane sentiment is very generally professed in this connection jusnow, but it may be noticed that there are also expressions of a cynical disbellef in China's good intentions, a disbelief of which the wish is evidently the father,-

A CLOSED INCIDENT.

What has happened to all of that how i and fuss that was being indulged in a few weeks since over the fifthy practises of the Chicago meat packers? Why, it has just died out, that's all. The incident is tankerous two-legged ass that was so ciferonsiy braying over the inlucity of being unsuspectingly fattened on "bob veal", enicken, diseased cow-udder, ham, and doughnags fried in "working plug" lard, is now flopping his lip ever these timehonored delicacies with his usual gusto Ploor sweepings, dead rats, tuberculosis and imapy-jaw taste good to him once ngain. He is a noley cuss when he is stirred up, but he does not stay stirred He's doelle enough between - Western Clarion

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY KING

o spider preying on his kind, An idler and q parasite; Ruling his slaves by right of might.

No plaything of a by-gone sage A picture pleasing to the eye; Strutting for one brief hour the stage A foolish, useless butterfly.

But one whose hand is brown with toll. Who beautifies and tills the soil, Whose crown by right divine is wo

And thruout all the land men sing His good deeds, praises and renown-The twentieth century King!

JENKIN LLOYD JONES ON SOCIALISM.

Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, a well-known clergyman of Chicago, has felt the inspiration of the Socialist movement. In a recent address he said:

to give back the earth and its treasures to the fundamental owners, the children of God. I am not here to discuss the political or industrial phase of the question. I am here to rejoice in everything that tends towards emphasis of the human brotherbood, the leveling up of the toilers, the dethroning of the brutal forces of civllization, denying the claim of the aristocrat, whether it is based on ealth or on talent, whenever that elaim is set over against the needs and the rights of his humbler brother. Socialism thus fundamentally exposed has come to stay. This movement is power. There is an irrepressible conflict. Poverty, abject, ignorant, ser-vile, can never abide side by side with sumptuous, careless, extravagant. wasteful and aggressive wealth."

JACKDAWS WITHOUT FEATHERS.

Dean Swift tells of a tame jackdaw that was in the habit of stealing pieces of money and hiding them in hole, which the cat observing, asked: "Why do you heard up those round shining things that you can never use?" "Why." said the jackdaw, "my master has a whole chest full and makes no more use of them than I." means of meeting the expense involved | The jackdaws don't all wear feathers, it will be seen .- Common Sense

CAPITALIST NATIONS NEED MORE FLOATING COFFINS.

The following words were written by a German patriot, Ernst Moritz Arnat, in the year 1812, but they seem most applicable to-day:—"If a prince commands a soldier to use force against innocence and right, when he employs them to disturb the happiness and freedom of his fellow citizens, when he sends them to help the ene mies of the fatherland against the fatherland; when he orders them to plunder, ravage, and to fight their countrymen, they must never what goes against the law of God. and the equally holy command which God has laid on our conscience. That is to the German soldier honor, that the brave warrior openly refuses service for the prince or king who dares to command him to fight for the French, and their despotic, rulers." The great difference would be that it would have to be the Russians now instead of the French. Next the question will be then, "But why should the German soldier fight in the service even of a German dynasty?"

At a time when the English press is beginning a campaign for enlarging the British fleet, and when naturally the bogey of a wonderful German fleet is beginning to loom so large that some of our countrymen will hardly be able to sleep in their beds for thinking of the German monsters which are destined to swallow up the tiny English ships, it is curious, to say the least, and may tend to allay some troubled nerves, when they know that the German Navy League is saying just exactly the same-nay, far worse -about the German fleet that our panic-mongers are saying about our own. The German fleet consists, according to these gentlemen, of nothing but floating coffins. The whole fleet must be rebuilt. Just so. And are told that, on account of these floating coffins we must vastly increase our ficet, and so the game goes on. is a splendid business, anyway, for the shareholders in the shipbuilding and gun-making industry-also for the iron trade generally.-Correspondence in London Justice.

THE CRUSADES

"The Crusades are here again, not the Crusades of Christ, but the Crusades of the Machine-have you found motive in them for your song? We are crusading to-day, not for the remission of slus, but for the abolition of sinning, of economical and indus trial sinning: The Crusade to Christ's sepulchre was paltry compared with sade to manhood. There are millions of us a-foot. In the stillness of the night have you never listened to the transpling of our feet and been caught up by the glory and the romance of it? Oh. Dane! Dane! Our captains sit in council, our heroes take the field. our fighting men are buckfing on their harness, our martyrs have already died, and you are blind to it, blind to it all!"-Jack London, Kempton-Wace

PARTY REORGANIZED IN RUMANIA.

According to the "Frankfurter Zelung." a Social Democratic Party has been founded in Rumania with more than 3,000 members. The comrades will devote their energy, in the first place, to the foundation of trade unions, because they feel too weak to enter the political field yet. The party has a weekly paper, and has published a number of pamphlets. This is the revival of a party which was crushed out seven years ago. Then the Liberal government, having no law to punish Socialist propaganda, accused them of "swindling," and by dint of great pressure secured their condemnation. "Frankfurter Zeitung," "they stole their honor," All foreign Socialists were expelled. At that time, however, the weakness of the party was not so much the reactionary policy of the government, as that there was no industrial proletariat in Rumania. Now the remarkable feature about the new party is that there are no academic elements. It is a purely proletarian

ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE

THE FAKE HISTORIAN.

Albert Payson Terhune has been writing a series of short articles for the New York "Evening World", which he calls "The Fifty Greatest Events in History", each article pur-porting to be a brief history of some important happening. Last week he took up the Paris Commune. It is a libel on the heroes of the Commi of the foulest kind. It is a pity that old man Pulitzer is blind. If he could see to read that article he would fire Terhune for being seven kinds of a fool-not to mention how many kinds of a liar be proves himself.

ROOMS FOR RENT: Nicely furnished Sitting and Bedroom, modern apartment; first floor; independent entrance; light, airy; bath adjoining; all conveniences; suitable one or two men. 36 week. Near Subway. "i." surface lines. KANELY, 230 W. 113TH STREET, near 8th avenue.

The producton of "The Strike at Arlingford", a social drama, dealing with labor, capital; and Socialism. In three acts, by the English movelist, George Moore, which was to be given inst Sunday by the Socialist Stare Society has been postponed until Sunday. November 11th, at 2.50 p. m., at the Berkeley Lyccum Theatre, 15 W. 44th street. The postponement was due to the illiness of one of the actresses. The cast consists of one professional artists from the Broadway Theater. The principal parts will be playeder a follows: John Reid, poet and labor leader. T. Hayes Hunter: Baron Steinbach, capitalist. A. G. Harland; Fred Hamor, Reporter, Paril Webster: Lady Anna Travers. Mime Owner, Alice au Tanse; Ellen Rands, strike leader, Extherine King. Comrades Reifel and Donobaic have taken minor part. Theates, 25c. and Soc., can be had at the Theater on the day of the performance and by mail of Julius Hopp, 19 W. 44th street, address Berkeley Lycoum Theates.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions for the

Hugo Albert, List 29, \$2.75; B. Ameison, List 26, \$1: H. Hassel, List 26, \$1: F. Baser, List 27, \$2: E. Baser, List 28, \$1: E. Baser, List 210: On acct. \$2: C. Baser, List 26, \$1: E. Baser, List 210: On acct. \$2: C. Baser, List 27, \$1: E. Baser, List 210: On acct. \$2: C. Baser, List 26, \$1: E. Baser, List 210: On acct. \$2: C. Baser, List 26, \$1: E. Baser, List 27, \$2: To: Sigmund 8, Glass, List 518, \$1: 5: Chr. Dittman, List 32, On acct. \$2: C. Baser, List 517, \$2: To: Sigmund 8, Glass, List 518, \$1: 5: Chr. Dittman, List 32, Guarre Fricke, List 537, \$2: To: Sigmund 5, Glass, List 518, \$1: 5: Chr. Baser, List 518, \$2: On London, List 518, \$2: On London, List 518, \$2: Chr. Baser, List 52, \$2: Chr. Baser, List 518, \$2: Chr. Baser, List 518, \$2: Chr. Baser, List 518, \$2: Ditter 518, \$1: Chr. Baser, List 518

hen. List 7540, \$1.70; F. Gundiach, List 7600, \$1.

**Cash contributions—A. Meyer, \$2.50; Chas. E. Badger, \$1; Chas. Foehl, 50e.; Tyographia No. 7, \$10; Leon Ranhoefer, \$1; T. M., \$5; a subscriber, \$1; Char Makers' Union No. 90, \$2; half collection of meeting in Bronx, \$21.35; Local New Rochelle, on acct. of Lists, \$8,55; Meilo, 25e.; H. Brawnstein, \$1; Herm. Molke, per Lana, \$10; R. Frechileb, \$1; 224 A. D., half of the collection of the meeting in the Labor Temple, \$32; F. Kusarow, Jr., \$1; Emil Ploerz, \$3; Bleicher, per Taenzer, 50e.; Local Johnstown, on acct. of Lists, \$35; Reickinger, Charles, \$25; Reickinger, \$25; Lettish Soc. Chib, \$1,00; S. Gonation, \$25; Lettish Soc. Chib, \$1,00; S. Gonation, \$25; Lettish Soc. Chib, \$1,00; S. Gonation, \$25; Lettish Soc. Chib, \$1,00; S. Sympathizer at noon meeting, \$1; Emil Siegel, \$1; John F. Engel, Heri L. Simon, \$3; Alex Jonas, \$3; H. Pillott, \$1; Total for one week, \$694,34; previously acknowledged, \$4,341,56; total to date, \$5,005,50.

KINGS COUNTY

CAMPAIGN FUND.

KINGS COUNTY

CAMPAIGN FUND.

List 7579. Calore Cigar Factory, 83.70;
Llat 5048. Leon Miller, \$2; List 5317. Christ
Pattherg, \$7.25; List 5481, Joa. Geffen, \$1;
List 5475. H. Ehrlich, \$1; List 5494, Geo. E.
March, \$2; List 5390, V. Harrington, \$2;
List 5498. G. Mortherst, \$1; List 7550, C.
Koehm, \$6; List 5080, V. Harrington, \$2;
List 5498. G. Mortherst, \$1; List 7550, E.
Hufell, \$2.25; List 5081, Joan Maller, \$10;
List 5188. Wm. Graff, \$2.20; List 5079. E.
Hufell, \$2.25; List 5041, St. Bachrolle, \$11.35;
Walter, \$2; List 5041, St. Bachrolle, \$11.35;
List 7578, H. Hearst, \$4.10; List 5389, F.
Schaefer, \$1; List 5150, W. Schein, \$1.76;
List 5060, F. Gross, \$1,23; List 5006, H.
Belimann, \$2.76; Beer Drivers No. 24, P.
Weldmann Brewery, \$1.10; do. 24. Grauers'
Brewery, \$1; do. 24. M. Seltz Brewery, \$2.2
do., 24, Frank's Brewery, \$1.00; do. 24. Grauers'
Brewery, \$1; do., 24. M. Seltz Brewery, \$2.2
do., 24, Frank's Brewery, \$1.00; do., 24.
Otto Huber, \$2.25; do., 24. Meltzer Bros.
GSc.; do. 24, Excelsior, \$1.05; do., 24.
GSc.; do. 24, Frank's Brewery, \$1.00; do., 24.
Gook, 50c.; List 3271, P. Thorsen, \$3.00;
List 7637. W. Ultzer, \$3.25; List 5070, W.
Jargadorf, \$2; List 3703, G. Pezakat, \$3.20;
List 7607. W. Ultzer, \$3.25; List 3100, Jul.
Pruss, \$3; List 7508, C. W. vetter, \$5.00; List 5108, G. Skorsetz, 59c.; List 5278, J.
O. Michalk, \$3.75; List \$227, H. Moole, \$2;
List 3467, F. L. Maigt, \$25; List 5070, W.
Handred, \$3.25; List 5287, Hugo Wolkenstein, \$3.50; List 5381, W. A. Schmidt, \$2;
List 3467, F. L. Maigt, \$45c; List 5067, L.
Mauried, \$3.25; List 5381, W. A. Schmidt, \$2;
List 3467, F. L. Maigt, \$45c; List 5067, L.
Mauried, \$3.25; List 5381, W. A. Schmidt, \$2;
List 3467, F. L. Maigt, \$45c; List 5067, L.
Mauried, \$3.25; List 5381, W. A. Schmidt, \$2;
List 5467, F. L. Maigt, \$45c; List 5067, D.
Gook, 50c, C. Ferrman, \$2.35; List 5767, J.
Challer, \$1; R. Relly, \$1; Henry Slees,

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City Council, the Republicans and Democrats, in about equal numbers, voted down the redistricting of the wards of Milwaukee. Now this redistricting is very badly needed, as some wards in the workingmen's district habitants as some wards in the busi-ness part of the town. But Republicans and Democrats are now afraid of the Milwaukee workingman. They crat, and with good reason. The redistricting of the wards of Milwaukee, according to the population, would have given us at least six more Social Democratic aldermen in addition to the twelve Social Democrats in the present council. And that is the reason that the Republican and Demo cratic aldermen voted against redisto give the workingmen equal representation in Milwaukee.

The Republican and grafters' candidate for district attorney, E. X. Boden, in a speech at one of his campaign meetings, challenged W. R. Gaylord, our candidate for Governor, to prove that "any Socialist authority ever advocated the marriage of one man to one woman for life". Comrade Gaylord promptly accepted the challenge, and asked Mr. Boden to name the time and place for the debate. Then Boden promptly backed down, giving as his stand "the rules of the syllogism". To replied, and as the correspondence has been printed in the daily papers, it has reached more people and has done more good than a debate in some hall before a limited audience.

A local has been organized at New England with L. E. Carrier as the sec-

Send in your vote on National Committeemen to the state office.

Nicholas Klein will retire from the office of State Secretary on Dec. 1, and Comrade John G. Willert of Cleveland will assume the office.

Massachusetts

ESSEX COUNTY.

The next meeting of the Essex County Federation of Socialist Clubs will he held at 145 Essex St., Salem, Mass., Sunday, Nov. 11, at 2 p. m. Business of supreme importance is to come before the meeting, and it is absolutely necessary that every Socialist should attend this meeting whether he is a delegate or not. The question of keep-ing an organizer in the field in Essex County permanently will have to be decided at this meeting. If you are

PHILADELPHIA.

At street and hall meetings held dur-

ing the week, collections were \$118.76 and literature sales \$40.05. All of the hall meetings with our state candidates were successful, especially those held downtown and at the Labor Lyceum. Both of these exceeded expectations. FREE SPEECH DEFENSE FUND. Comrade Wait acknowledges re

ceipts for the week to be:

Locals and Unions—Women's Branch 18, S. P., \$3; Beaver Local. N. Y., S. P., \$2; German Branch, Philadelphia, S. P., \$10; Pollah Socialist Alliance, Phila., \$8.15; Socialist Liedertafel, Brooklyn, \$5; Cioth Weavers Union, Phila., \$15, \$40; Rug Weavers Union, Phila., \$15, \$21; S. D., \$1; 621, \$1, \$2, \$45. Contrades—Louis Wittenberg, \$10; Mrs. Wittenberg, \$5; E. H. Young, Pottstown, Pa., \$5, \$20. Total \$78.60.

From every part of the state come encouraging reports of great activity in the Socialist movement. Large, epthusiastic meetings are the rule.

Congressman Cushman has been foe worthy of his steel, and recently the Tacoma "Ledger" had Cushman pictured as an Indian warrior out in search of Bryan, Lewis or Gompers, and in this picture these worthles were dimly seen in the distance, trembling from fear of the distant warrior. About this time the Hon. Francis W. Cushman received a registered letter from Seattle containing a challenge to debate with some representative of the Socialist Party. Forthwith Cushman rubbed the war paint off, threw away his tin sword and announced that he must conserve his strength for the per-formance of his strenuous duties in Congress. Happy thought; resource-

PARTY NEWS. | note that the headquarters of Local Seattle are at 713 First Ave., Rooms 30 and 31.

Beginning with Monday, Nov. 12, all communications concerning the State Committee should be forwarded to State Secretary John C. Chase, as Comrade Solomon has ceased to assume charge of the routine work of the State Committee. All communications concerning due stamps, settlement for subscription lists and all checks, money orders, and whatever financial transactions should be addressed to Financial Secretary, U. Solomon, 66 East 4th street, New York

New York City.

Regular meeting of the General Committee will be held on Saturday, Nov. 10, at the New York Labor Temple, at 8 p. m. sharp and delegates are requested to be there in time.

Socialist Candidates. Take Notice. Comrades who were candidates for various offices for this election are rejuested to fill out as soon as possible the itemized statement of election expenses and return same properly signed to Organizer U. Solomon, as same must be filed within ten days after election day.

The Yorkville Damen Chor gave its

first concert and ball at the Labor Temple last Sunday evening. The hall was crowded and the unanimous ver-dict was one of warm praise for the young ladies of the chorus and for its director. Otto Süss. A musical program of twelve numbers was rendered by the chorus with the assistance of Miss A. Pilnacck, Frederick Haralik, cellist, E. Greiner, M. Schmeizer, D. D. Spaeth, violinists, and a male chorus composed of members of the Möbelarbeiter Männerchor, the Sozialistische Liedertafel, the International chor. This was followed by a humorous dramatic sketch entitled Maus", played by Misses May Koerner, Julis Willvonder, M. Mausser, and Bertha Friedl, which elicited hearty laughter and applause. From every point of view-artistic, social, and financial—the affair was a marked suc

Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. 125th St.—Sunday, Nov. 11, 8 p. m., Contrade Oppenheimer will lecture on rade Oppenheimer will lecture on "Capitalist Morality". Florence Building, 30 1st St., corner

1st Ave.-Friday, Nov. 9, 8 p. m., Dr. Horowitz will lecture under the auspices of the Warshauer Radical Young Men's Society. Subject, "Henry David Thoreau and the Importance of His Teachings".

German Masonic Temple, 220 E. 15th

St.-Friday, Nov. 16, 8 p. m., Leonard D. Abbott will lecture on "The Spirit of Revolt in Modern Drama".

Silver Hall, 315 Washington St., near nday, Nov. 11. 8 p. m., Chas. E. Vander Porten will lec-ture on "The Effect of Taxation on the Working Class".

Day's Hall, 3d Ave. and 54th St.—

Sunday, Nov. 11, 8 p. m., Wm. Mac-kensie will lecture on "Legislation by Socialist Officeholders". The Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference will meet at the Labor Lyceum.

Myrtie and Willoughby Aves. Mon-day, May 12, at 8.15 p. m. Hart's Hall, Gates Ave. and Broad-

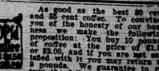
way—Sunday, Nov. 11, 8 p. m., the colored educator, Prof. D. E. Tobias, will lecture on "The Cure for the Race Riots in the South".

New Palace Hall, Pitkin and Thatford Aves.—Wednesday, Nov. 4, 8 p. m., Edward King will lecture on the "Political and Social Revolution in Russia". These lectures are under the management of the Literary Aid So-

Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Sunday, Nov. 11, 3 p. m., Prof. Wm. T. Elsing will lecture on "The War-

AGENTS

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