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NEW YORK, AUGUST 21, 1904.

The Worker.

THOMAS W. LAWSON'S OPENING SHOT. HE WANTS THE

First Instalment of his Sensational Exposure of the Standard Oil Ring.

Big Copper Capitalist Who Has Been On the Inside Vividly Describes the Organization, the Power and the Corrupt and Despotic Methods of the Greatest Industrial and Financial Oligarchy the World Has Ever Seen.

"To the world at large, which looks

on and sees this giant institution move

ease and smoothness of a creature one

millionth its size and without noise

control the thousands of lieutenants

and privates who conduct its affairs

Its governing rules are as rigid as the

laws of the Medes and Persians, yet

so simple as to be easily understood by

"First, there is a basic law, from

"This collar is riveted on to each one

as he is taken into 'the band,' and

afterward can only be removed with

"Here is the code. The nenalty for in-

fringing on the following rules is in-stant removal:

lence is gold, and gold is what we ex-

"2. Collect our debts to-day. Pay the other fellow's debts to-morrow. To-

day is always here, to-morrow may

never come.
"3.Conduct all our business so that

the buyer and the seller must come to

us. Keep the seller waiting; the long-er he waits the less he'll take. Hurry

the buyer, as his money brings us in-

the name of 'Standard Oil,' debatable ones in the names of dummies, 'Stand-

ard Oil' never goes back on a bargain.

in writing, as your memory and the other fellow's forgetfulness will al-

ways be re-enforced with our organi-

zation. Never forget our Legal De-

partment is paid by the year, and our land is full of courts and judges.

test with the government. Our gov-

"S. Always do right. Right makes

might, might makes dollars, dollar make right, and we have the dollars.

Reward and Punishment,

its enemies. Each member before ini-

tiation knows its religion to be reward

niles. Once a man is within the mag-

ic circle he at once realizes he is get-

ting all that anyone on earth can af-

ford to pay him for like service, and still more thrown in for full measure. The public has never heard of a

'Standard Oil' man leaving the ranks.

I know of but one case, a very pecul-iar one, which I shall tell of in my story. While a 'Standard Oil' man's

ble, and that in no corner of the earth

for friends and extermination for

"The success of 'Standard Oil' is

"6. As competition is the life of trade

"5. Never put 'Standard Oil' trades

"4. Make all profitable bargains in

"1. Keep your mouth closed, as si-

the head of the wearer.

terest.

hired by us.

This is partially true, partially

Thomas W. Lawson, the big Boston capitalist who was used and deceived by the Standard Oil rulers in the Amalgamated Copper deal, is using all his energy and resources, in law suits and in magazine articles, to expose and because his former associates and and harass his former associates and

trayers. His introductory announcement last month in "Everybody's Magazine" promised the most sensational and amazing disclosures. The first article of the series, which appeared in the August number of "Everybody's," is a promising beginning. Lawson's story is made still more interesting by the vivid and nowerful style of his writ-ing. His cuaracterization of the great capitalists is as extreme in statemen and in language as that of any oppon-ent of the present system could be, but it is evident that "the public" in whose behalf he speaks is only the smaller investors and middle class capitalists and the "system" to which he attributes all the evils which he describes is the financial system by which the smaller investors are fleeced, not the industrial system by which labor is fleeced and upon which the other "system" is based. Nevertheless the articles are extremely valuable as showing the ut-terly corrupt and criminal methods of the great industrial pirates known as

The first reads in part as follows: Wall Street and the financial world know that there are two 'Standard Olls,' but to the public there is no clear distinction between Standard Oil, the corporation which deals in oil and things which pertain to the manufa ture and transportation of oil, and 'Standard Oil,' the giant, indefinite system which sometimes embraces all the 'Standard Oil' group of individuals and corporations and sometimes only certain of the individuals.

"captains of industry.

This giant creature, 'Standard Oil,' can best be described so that the average man will understand it as a group money-owners-some -individuals and some corporations—who have a right to use the name 'Standard Oil' in any business undertakings they engage in. The right to use the name is priceless value, for it carries with it

the people, transacts its business as any other corporation, but as it plays no part in my story, I shall not hereafter touch upon its affairs, but confine myself wherever I use the name 'Standard Oil,' to the larger and many times more important 'system.'

"There are eight distinct groups of individuals and corporations which go

to make up the big Standard Oil':
"1st. The Standard Oil, seller of oil
to the people, which is made up of many sub-corporations by actual ownership or by ownership of their stock, or bonds. Probably no person other than Henry H. Rogers, William Rocke-feller, and John D. Rockefeller, knows exactly what the assets of the Standard Oil corporation are, although John D. Rockefeller, Jr., son of John D. Rockefeller and William G. Rockeness son of William Rockefeller and obable future head of 'Standthis great secret. In this first institu tion all 'Standard Oil' individuals and reward is always ample and satisfac-

estates are direct owners.

"2d. Henry H. Rogers, William Rockefeller, and John D. Rockefeller, ment for disloyalty is sure and terriactive heads, and included with them

their sons.

"3. A large group of active captains some or all of the 'Standard Oil' are interested. Many of these are the sons or the second generation of others who held like positions in Standard Oil's carlier days and of these Daniel Oil's and Charles ? carlier days and of these Daniel O'Day and Charles Pratt are fair examples.

"4th. A large group of captains retired from active service in the Standard Oil army, who only participate in a general way in the management of its affairs, and whose principal business is looking after their investments. These men are each worth from \$5,000, 000 or \$10,000,000 to \$50,000,000 or \$75, 000,000. The Paynes and the Flaglers are fair illustrations of this group.

"5th. The estates of deceased mem-bers of this wonderful 'Standard Oil' family, which are still largely controll-'Standard Oil' men.

ing institutions, and 'the system' of national banks, trust companies, and insurance companies, of which the 'Standard Oil' has by ownership and otherwise practically absolute control. The head of this group is James Still-man, and it is when they are called into play in connection with 'Standard es that he is one of the Standard Oil leaders, second to neither Mr. Rogers nor either of the Rocke-

OF POLITICIANS, STATESMEN, LAW MAKERS AND ENFORCERS, WHO, AT HOME OR AS REPRE-

LABOR VOTE!

Some Account of Parker's Running Mate.

Vice-Presidential Candidate of the Democratic Party Is One of the Most Bitter and Unscrupulous Enemies cf Labor in the Country.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 14.— Three months of travel and observation in West Virginia has made the writer fairly familiar with its indus-trial conditions. Coal mining is the chief industrial interest of the Mountain State. The mining of coal is car ried on at something like two hundred different points. Now the average coa or dissension, it would seem that there must be some wonderful and compli-cated code of rules which guide and camp anywhere is not very inviting, either to look at or to live in. Hardly a coal camp can be found that a thoughtful man would consider a desirable place in which to raise a family. A dull, monotonous prospect, with no signs of beauty, bad sanitary conditions, and with the marks of body breaking, soul crushing toil written plain on every face and form you meet, characterizes the coal camp in whatever part of the country you which no one-neither the great northe small—is exempt. In substance it is: 'Every "Standard Oil" man must wear the "Standard Oil" collar.'

find It. Yet there are degrees of badness even in coal camps. Unquestionably the worst coal camps in the United States are located in West Virginia. Many of these have proven veritable hell-camps to the miners employed therein. This state is par excellence the land of the injunction. It is here that the notorious Judge Jackson

flourishes like a green bay tree. Nowhere in America has capitalism been more brutal and unscrupulous than in West Virginia in suppressing every form of unionism. It is akin to high treason in this state for the workers to act together for the protection of their own interests. The mine own-ers of the state are the leaders in the war on the unions. Desperately have the miners fought and bitter has been their suffering to maintain the sem-blance of an organization. Yet there are degrees of badness even in the

coal camps of West Virginia.

Taking the testimony of men high in the councils of the United Mine Workers, I find that the very worst coal camps in West Virginia are those controlled by the "Hon." Henry G. Davis, the tail of the Democratic national ticket. This man's hatred of unions is intense. Against the unions he has steadily waged war without quarter. He has not hesitated to use starvation methods to subdue his rebellious sub--our trade; and monopoly the death of trade-our competitors' trade, em-ploy both judiciously. "7. Never enter into a 'butting' conjects. It is affirmed that as president of a big bank he warned the mer chants of his mining district that they could not carry an account in his bank ernment is by the people and for the people, and we are the people, and those people who are not us can be if they gave credit to any of his strik-ing miners. The Henry G. Davis coal mining interests have been the most active in the state in bringing black men from the far South to take the places of striking white miners. This saine Henry G. Davis has been the most vigorous and active factor in the judicial war against the unious of this state. No man has played a larger part in the injunction method of crush-ing workingmen. Mr. Davis has been the king pin in a game in which Judge largely due to two things—the loyalty of its members to each other and to 'Standard Oil,' and the punishment of

Jackson has simply been a tool. Knowing the life history of Mr. Davis, we need not wonder at his meth ods. He is a typical Southern task master, though not to the manor born He was at one time a wage worker.
"In the days befo' the wah, sah," he
rose to the position of a plantation verseer, which means that he was the driver of black slaves. He must have liked the business, for he has continued as a slave driver, in the bad sens of the term, even unto the present

day.

Down here, Mr. Davis is called "the Down here, West Virginia." His holdowner of West Virginia." His hold-ings in the state are indeed tremendous. By paying up back taxes he brocured a large share of his possesprocured a large share of his possessions. For the balance it is said he paid about sixteen cents per acre. Supposedly worthless lands have been proven very rich in oil, mineral, and natural gas, a fact with which Mr. Davis acquainted himself prior to pur chase. By this sort of cunning over-reaching he laid the groundwork of his fortune. Supplementing these meth-ods with the grinding of the workers, whose toll has realized the wealth stored up in his possessions, Mr. Da-vis has developed into a mighty multimillionaire. It is this sort of thing which the modern two-legged donkey

worships in the name of Enterprise. The talents of Mr. Davis are ent ly of the money grabbing cort. I speak advisedly. He has not distinguished himself in any other direction. He is not noted for education, culture, phil-anthropy, public spirit, breadth of view. Those who have studied his Congressional career declare that it consisted in getting things done for West Virginia that afterwards contributed to the building up of the private fortune of Henry G. Davis. They tell a story down here—I will not youch for its truth—of how Mr. Davis procured a government appropriation to clear the rubbish out of a certain West Virginia river. Shortly after the task

ber beionging to Heary G. Davis seen floating down the river.

The Democratic party has at last reached the stage of consistency. That party nationally is dominated by the solid South. Forty-three years ago the master class of this same South plung-ed this nation into civil war for the upholding of human slavery. At the present time the worst form of child habor in America exists in the South, through collusion of the factory lords with Southern Democratic bosses. Trade unionism has hardly taken root in Southern soil. Nowhere in this coun-try do the working class count for so little as in the South—nowhere are the workers' wages and standard of ilv-

AN AGENCY TO BREAK STRIKES.

Typical Instrument of Capitalism

One of the Many Employment Agencies Which Make a Speciality of Furnishing Scabs and Thugs to Employers

The following confidential letter to employers from the largest employers ment bureau on the Pacific Coast shows what kind of service is wanted by the labor-crushing corporations and how easily they can get it. "Gentlemer

"To-day we herewith enclose for you, our Mr. Herbert's V. Heady's book. "The Labor: Problem" (copyrighted) and published by us at great expense "Any man who is not with you is against you. We are against any man or men who refuses to allow a man to run his business to suit himself. We are people of action, not of talk. We give everybody our ear, but few our voice. When compelled to talk it is

short and decisive. "Early this spring we were compelled to openly declare ourselves on the la-bor question. We took the best method by publishing the above named book. We, like President Roosevelt, have spared no one who was wrong. not forgotten to praise where praise was due. Amongst them, the Citizens Alliance, Southern Pacific Railroad, United Railroads, Governor Pardee Mayor Schmitz, Chief of Police Wittman, President of the Labor Unions, and those 'moral lepers,' the walking delegates, etc. The future labor

troubles, etc. "No business man will go looking for strikes, neither will he run away when one is declared on him. There is something worse than death, that is dishonor. Few, probably you, are not aware that the strikes this spring were only the preliminary skirmishes of the opposing forces; the heavy engage-ments are yet to come. Probably be-fore election, absolutely after. If it were diplomatic on our part, which it is not, to acquaint the public with the future labor froubles, you would be appalled. We never show our hand.

We will be as well prepared to fight their strikes in the future as we have in the past. Sitting up all night de-claring strikes Sunday morning 2:30 a.m., so as to block us with newspaper advertisements, cuts no figure. Carriages can be sent to our residence in future as in the past at 3 a. m. Our own printing plant combats them with newspapers. We can publish a newspaper.
"We do not look for trouble, neither

do we run away from it. "Listen to the following questions we. put to some we engage:

put to some we engage:

"Young man, if we engage you as a watchman or special police, and we put two guns in your hip pockets, two in your hand and fill every chamber with lead, will you allow the mob to destroy the company's property, unfil every chamber is empty? If he quivers an eyelash we do not hire him. To be propered to sure success, which we be prepared is sure success, which we attain every time.

"We will issue a special letter within a short time, relative to scarcity and high percentage of money, banking, overdrawn accounts, the future labor supply, cost, etc., of same, advising both capitalist and contractor alike.

"We thank each and every one of our patrons (the names of many appear on back of this letter) for all favors shown us, and trust you will carefully read the enclosed book; and continue to do in future as you have in past and present, send us your orders for help. We will carefully select sultable help for each position. You can always depend on us in times of labor, peace and war.

"Very respectfully yours,
"MURHAY & READY,"

On the back of this the names of over two hundred railroads and cor-porations are given as patrons and references and among them the name of the Hearst estate!

It is perhaps hardly necessary to say that net who me despicable enough to take to professional strike breaking as take to professional strike breaking as a regular trade, and to do such desper-ate work as outlined above desperoutlined above, can be among thugs, criminals, found only among thugs, criminals and desperadoes, . It is the presence and actions of these reckless and villainous tools of capitalism which at most invariably causes whatever dis-order attends strikes.

ONE PHASE OF THE

CAPITALIST MIND

First, it should be remarked that the onsideration of labor as humanity and not as equipment is naturally frk-some to the men who have put their indubitable genius into the conduct of the packing industry. These men have constructed a machine so enormou so complicated, so delicate, so interde-pendent, that the slightest derange-ment means to them not only financial lose, but—what is equally serious—a disturbance of mental equipoise. The agony to which they are subjected when they see their machine put temagony to when they see their machine put tem-porarily out of gear by the intrusion of labor difficulties reveals not only the financier intent upon dividends, bu the artist intent upon perfection.— William Hard and Ernest Poole, in The Outlook.

ing so low. The Democratic masters of the South are as lordly and overbearing to-day as when they cracked their whips over chattel slaves. It is entirely fitting that the national ticket of such a party should be graced with an experienced "nigger driver." From the viewpoint of the profit robbers and slave drivers of this nation, Mr. Henry G. Davis is indeed "sane, safe, and conservative." M. W. WILKINE

FAILURE OF ARBITRATION.

Class Struggle Must Be Fought Out.

Humanity" and "Right" Count for Nothing, Only Power and Fighting Strength Gain Anything for Labor -Remarkable Article by William Hard and Ernest Poole in the "Outlook."

In the current number of the "Outook" is a remarkable article by William Hard and Ernest Poole, "The Stock Yards Strike; Competitive Wages and the Right to Live," dealing mainly with the question of indus-trial arbitration, from which the following is quoted:
"How would you fix a fair wage

if it were left to you? How would you attempt to prove that 18½ cents an hour is too high a wage for unskilled labor if you were arguing before an

arbitration committee?"
"The man to whom these questions were addressed is the general manager of one of the big packing companies. He looked out from his window over he cinder-pelted, smoke-fondled, or-

dure-laden prospect, and said: "'Every morning at that gate there are hundreds of men who are willing to perform unskilled labor for less than 18½ cents an hour. Many of those men are willing to take even 15 cents an hour. Companies like the Illiols Steel Company and the Harvester Company are paying about 15 cents an hour. I should say that 15 cents an hour at the present time was just about the market rate. It is unfair to ask us to pay more than the market rate. When the union demands 1814 ents an hour for unskilled labor, it is bucking the law of supply and demand.'

"'But suppose,' said the interviewer, that the men should ignore the law of supply and demand. Suppose that they should say that 18½ cents an hour was the lowest wage at which a man could buy a decent living. The average number of hours of work provided for unskilled labor during an average week is forty. Forty hours at 18½ cents an hour is \$7.40. To ask a man to live on less than \$7.40 a week is to ask him to subject himself, his wife, and his children to conditions under which no democratic society can ex-pect to produce healthy and intelligent voters. Would you attempt to meet this argument? Would you attempt to prove that the packers were not paying dividends large enough to justify 18½ cents an hour? Would you attempt to prove that decent living conditions were possible at less than 18½ cents an hour? Or would you tell the arbi-trators that the whole argument was irrelevant and did not deserve answer-

ing?'.
"'I don't think,' said the general Manager, 'that we should regard an argument based on profits and living conditions as a proper argument for an arbitration committee to consider.' arbitration committee to consider.'
"The interviewer felt the dove of

peace was rapidly moulting one of its finest feathers. What will become, then, of arbitration? You talk about the law of supply and demand. The men talk about profits and living conditions. Those two lines of argument could be extended a million miles without crossing, or even converging. What is there left to do except FIGHT?" "'You have said it.' said the general

manager."

The writers of the "Outlook" article then quote a member of the Chicago the chicago as saying: "IF THE UNION HAD SHOWN UP PRETTY STRONG, WE GAVE THEM A LABGE PART OF WHAT THEY ASKED. IF THE EMPLOYER HAD GOT THE UNION PRETTY WELL BEATEN, IT DIDN'T SEEM RIGHT NOT TO THROW THINGS HIS

"There is in Chicago a labor reporter who is sought out for information and consultation by the biggest labor leaders of America when they happen to be-in town. He was at one time con-nected with the Illinois State Board of Arbitration. The strategic position which he now holds is as unique as it is creditable. Every big Chicago strike feels his influence not only as a report-er but as an impartial adviser.

"'Arbitration?' said Luke Grant. 'I'm not getting out the comic supplement. But if you want my opinion, I will give you one of the rules that I once wrote for the benefit of arbitra tors: 'Smoke five cigars, split the dif-ference-and call in the reporters.' That's what arbitrators are always do ing. And when their decision isn't a compromise, it's apt to be a wise guess at the FIGHTING STRENGTH each side has shown. Arbitration in Chi-cago has established practically no

cago has established practically hobody of principles."

The conclusion of the article is expressed in the following paragraphs:
"Except in isolated cases, it is clear that arbitration so far is a straddle WHEN THE STRUGGLE HAS PRO CEEDED TO THE POINT WHERE A REFEREE IS NEEDED FOR THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF A DECISION. • • •

"Arbitration cannot become a science till it has done something to reconcile the two points of view above outlined, and to establish a consistent body of principles governing questions like these: • • "Till arbitration has found reason

"Till arbitration has found reasonably sufficient answers to these questions, it will remain what it is to-day—a diplomatic means of concluding peace after a struggle, instead of a scientific method of so fixing wages on recognised principles as to make future struggle innecessary."

The questions above referred to, here omitted for the sake of brevity, are all summed up in the question: Shall summed up in the question: Shall started in Germany, but so far as we have heard, it has not yet applied for any pointers from Colorado.

OF TWO EVILS CHOOSE NEITHER. tial and Vice-Presidential candidates of both the old parties are, more plain-

ever before, representative of the

capitalist class alone.

The Socialist campaign is not one against candidates; it is against a class and its two parties. No matter what candidates either of the parties of capital might select, Socialists would be just as vigorously opposed to them because both old parties are the parties of the capitalist class and uphold the present capitalist system. But the fact that both these parties have chosen a set of candidates who by their wealth, their positions and their records are known to be especially hostile to the interests of labor is additional and emphatic evidence of the character of these parties.

The complete approval of both Presideutial candidates by the capitalist class is typically illustrated in the following editorial of the "Merchant's Legislative League Advocate":

The two great parties have put their in the field. Theodore Roosevelt has been nominated by the Republicans, and Judge Alton B. Parker has been named by the Democrats.

There are abundant reasons for every merchant, every tradesman, every professional man, every manu facturer in the whole country to congratulate themselves upon the nomina-tion. That means that whichever way the election goes, the United States will have a President who may be trusted. The nominations mean that there will be no radical disturbance of business and "safe and sane" methods.

Business and industry, manufacture and commerce have nothing to fear from the election of either man. They may pursue their usual channels and make plans for the future without apprehension. Two great statesmen, two splendid Americans are nominated for the highest office in the world, and the election of either one will be credit-

That business "may pursue its usun hannels" means that capitalists and corporations may continue to reduce wages, raise prices and oppress and rob the workers without fear of the slightest interference; and that when the workers make any protest they may expect to get infamous injunctions and murderous militia as easily as in the past; that business men may fear no legislation or governmental action which would in any way interfere with their "safe and sane" robbery of the people.

The records of the candidates and their parties is good warrant for this cheerful capitalist prediction.

The Democratic candidate for President is one of the judges who declared the New York state Eight-Hour Law unconstitutional. His nomination was secured by August Belmont, the capitalist who is American agent of the Rothschild interests, Patrick McCarren, the representative at Albany of the Sugar Trust, the Gas Trust and the Standard Oil, and David B. Hill, corporation attorney and well-tried capitalist politician. He is supported by a host of great capitalists who rec ognize in him a faithful servant and sure defender of their piratical enter The Republican candidate, Roosevelt

as Police Commissioner of New York,

roposed a spiked club to riots," that is in time of strike; as Governor of New York he sent the militia to Croton Dam to break the strike of workingmen who were striking against the violation of the Eight-Hour Law which his opponent, Parker, afterwards declared unconstitutional; as President he has become the father of the "open" (anti-trade union) shop, and appointed as Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton, one of the most bitter and determined opponents that trade unionism has ever had. He looks on unconcernedly while all constitutional and human rights are outraged in Colorado by his personal friend General Bell. He has said in his book

supply and demand or by the right of the laborer to a decent living? Mr. Hard and Mr. Poole do not an

swer their own questions. They do not attempt to suggest any principles upon which to base arbitration and make it a success. And for the very good reason that it is impossible to do so because, under the competitive sys-tem, the private ownership of the means of production, wages inevitably must be determined by the lowest cost of living, this law being tempered only by the organized resistance of the orkers. The class struggle between labor and capital is inherent in the present system must be fought out to a finish in the victory of labor. It cannot be evaded by attempting to arfundamentally hostile and becoming

by injunction are in hearty sympathy with their remote skin-clad ancestor ly, unmistakably, and directly than who lived in caves and fought one another with stone-headed axes."

> He is the author of the following en dorsement of President Cleveland's action in sending the troops to break the great A. R. U. strike against the protest of Governor Altgeld, which can be found in the "Forum" of February, 1805, in his article on "True American Ideals" and which the New York "Sun" reprints with the significant headline "Doctrine for Colorado, the Stockyards and Elsewhere:"

The worst foes of America are the foes to that orderly liberty without which our Republic must speedily perish. The reckless labor agitator who arouses the mob to riot and bloodshed is in the last analysis the most dangerous of the workingman's encmies. This man is a real peril; so is his sympathizer, the legislator who, to catch votes, denounces the judiciary and the military because they put down mobs.

The demagogue, in all his forms, is as characteristic an evil of a free so-ciety as the courtier is of a despotism: and the attitude of many of our public men at the time of the great strike last July was such as to call down the condemnation of every American who vishes well to his country.

Had it not been for the admirable action of the Federal Government, Chicago would have seen a repetition of what occurred during the Paris Commune, while Illinois would have been torn by a flerce social war. It was a most fortunate thing that the action at Washington was so quick and so emphatic. The President and At-torney-General Olney acted with equal wisdom and conrage, and the danger The completeness of the victory of

the Federal authorities, representing the cause of law and order, has been perhaps one reason why it was so soot forgotten. Governor Altgeld, though preeminent, did not stand alone in his Governor unenviable prominence. Governor Waite of Colorado stood with him. Most of the Populist Governors of the Western States and the Republican Governor of Colorado and the Demo cratic Governor of North Dakota shared the shame with him; and it makes no difference whether in catering to riotous mobs they paid heed to their own timidity and weakness or to that spirit of blatant demagogism more than any other, jeopar-

Every true American, every man who thinks and who, if the occasion come, is ready to act, may do well to ponder upon the evil wrought by the lawlessness of the disorderly classes when once they are able to elect their own chiefs to power. If the Govern-ment generally got into the hands of such men as Altgeld and the other Governors like him referred to, the Republic would go to pieces in a year; and it would be right that it should go to pieces, for the election of such men shows that the people electing them are unfit to be intrusted with selfgovernment.

According to Roosevelt then, Cleveland's action in sending the troops without cause to lawlessly crush a great strike was admirable; all strikers are "mobs" and "disorderly classes" and all officials who show them the slightest sympathy or even respect their constitutional rights are "blatant demagogues."

So much for Terrible Teddy, the strenuous imperialist wno occasionally whom he despises.

a multi-millionaire—enough said.

didate for Vice-President, is also a ber of Typographical Union No. 6, is multi-millionaire, and an especially another. Both have been through militant and vicious one, as may be strikes and struggles with their feljudged from the account of him given lows, learned the interests of their by a correspondent in another column class, and devoted their lives to its of this paper.

The vast capitalist interests of Henry G. Davis, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, are thus described and the capitalist class, or Debs and on "American Ideals" that "Men who by the Philadelphia "North American." the working class?

West Virginia, where, in the develop ment of the natural resources of that state, he has amassed a large fortune, Henry G. Davis, nominee of the Dem ocratic party for Vice-President, has close associations in Philadelphia. For years he has maintained offices here and conducted a large business.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

His new railroad and coal and coke companies, created within the last two years by reinvestment of some of the west Virginia Central properties, maintain offices in the Land Title building. Here is the general sales office of the Davis Colliery Company, which controls 150,000 acres of coal land in Randolph and adjoining coun ies in West Virginia. About \$2,500,-000 has been expended in the purchase and development of these lands, which are already producing 1,000,000 tons of coal per annum.

The remarkable vigor and enterprise of Senator Davis is demonstrated by the way he started a new campaign of development when in his eightleth year. No sooner had he and his assoclates, including Senator Stephen B. Elkins and R. C. Kerens, sold out the West Virginia Railway, which carried with it the Dayls Coal carried with it the Davis and Coke Company, than he began anew. Twenty years had been given to creating these properties, which were sold to the Gould party for \$19,-,000,000

When Senator Davis bought the coal lands he now owns, he also bought three small railroads. These he con-solidated into one, the Coal & Coke Railway, capitalized at \$10,000,000, and began the construction of a connecting line from Elkins to Gassaway. That is to be completed by spring, giving a through line connecting with the Chesapeake & Ohio at Charleston, W. Va., on the southwest, and with both the Baltimore & Ohio and West Virginia Central at the other end.

Through this railroad Senator Davis aims not only to develop his new coal and coke interests, but to obtain competitive outlets. He is in position to give traffic with equal facility to both Gould and Cassatt lines. It is for this Gould and Cassatt lines. It is not super-reason, and also because in the fight-between these two railroad groups the new Davis properties may become an important key, that both A. J. Cassatt and the Gould interests are working to keep close to Senator Davis.

Whenever he comes to Philadelphia, which is every few weeks, he lunches with President Cassatt, in the latter's private office. As a shipper over the Pennsylvania Railroad from Cumberland, Md., and over the Baltimore & Ohlo from Burlington, W. Va., there are traffic matters to be discussed. Senator Davis is a shrewd business man and understands how to play one interest against another for his own advantage, as he did when conflicting railroad groups bid up the West Virginia Central to the selling price which netted the owners big pro-

fit on their investment. Such are the Republican and Democratic parties: "Multi-millionaires and capitalist politicians on their presidential tickets, and corporation lawyers, boodle politicians, and labor-skinning plutocrats always on their state and municipal tickets.

What choice wlll-the workingman make between the two? Can any workingman cast his ballot for either of these obscene and treacherous gangs. BETWEEN TWO EVILS-CHOOSE NEITHER. There is another party in the field, a party of the working class, composed of workingmen and on a working class platform, representing working class interests-THE SO-

CIALIST PARTY. And just as the candidates of the makes a politician's pretense of friend- old parties reflect the character of ship for labor in the hope of catching those parties, so do the candidates of the votes of the guilible workingmen the Socialist Party reflect its character. Its Presidential candidate, EU-Roosevelt's running mate on the Re- GENE V. DEBS, is a famous labor publican ticket, Charles Fairbanks, is leader who has always valiantly fought for his class. His running mate, BEN-Henry G. Davis, Democratic can- JAMIN HANFORD, a veteran mememancipation.

Which will YOU vote for? Roosevelt and the capitalist class or Parker

GREAT MASS MEETING FOR DEBS.

At Carnegie Hall, Fifty-sixth street street; E. Jracht's cigar store, 623 and Seventh avenue, New York, on | Tenth avenue. Tuesday, Sept. 6, Eugene V. Debs, Presidential candidate of the Socialist Party, will answer Grover Cleveland's attack on the famous American Railway Union strike and his attempt to defend his sending Federal troops against the strikers, George D. Herron will preside, Admission, 10 cents; box seats, 25 cents; platform seats, 50 cents. Tickets are now on sale at the office of The Worker and at the following places: New York Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street; Socialist Literary Society, 233 E. Broadway; W. E. A., 206 E. Eighty-sixth street; W. E. A., 3309 Third avenue; T. J. Lewis' upholstery store, 1924 Broadway; office of "The Comrade," 11 Cooper Square; office of "The Forward," 175 E. Broadway; store, 255 E. Twenty-seventh street; Ploets's Hall, 240 E. Eightieth | rado minera.

Every Socialist and sympathizer

should make every effort to advertise. this meeting as widely as possible. Thirty thousand cards advertising the meeting are reacy for distribution and 2,000 large posters with Debs' pleture are to be placed. A supply of these cards can be obtained at the office of the Organizer, 64 E. Fourth street, at any time between 10 a. m. and 10 p. m. Comrades who are willing to volunteer to distribute the cards, act as ushers at the meeting or do any other committee work are requested to com municate with the Organizer at once, Invitations have been sent to all labor organizations inviting them to attend the Debs meeting.

—Typographical Union No. 6 of New York has voted \$400 for the Colo-

on its though the Jacobs which enacter of the man and of his manner of despatching the infinite details of despatching the infinite details of the multitudinous business he must deal with daily may be gathered from

"Vote First and Talk

Mr. Lawson says that Henry H. Rogers is the master mind and real head of the Standard Oil ring and

gives a long and vivid account of his powerful personality, from which the following is quoted: "An impression of the despotic char-

After I am Gone."

bureau in the world?

can he escape it, nor can any power on earth protect him from it.

"Standard Oil is never loud in fts rewards nor its punishments. It does

ever the great political parties have lined up for their regular once-in-fouryears tussic there would be found Henry H. Rogers, calm as a race-track gambler, 'sixing up' the entries, their weights and handicaps. Every twist and turn in the pedigrees and records of Republicans and Democrats are as familiar to him as the 'dope sheets' are to the gambler, for is he not at the receiving end of the greatest information

"A Standard Oil agent is in every hamlet in the country, and who better than these trained and intelligent obsome or all of the prominent "6th, 'Standard Oil' banks and bankservers interpret the varying trends of feeling of their communities? Tabulated and analyzed, these reports enable Rogers, the sagacious politician, to diagnose the drift of the country far ahead of the most astute of car paign managers. He is never in dou about who will win the election. B fore the contest is under way he has picked his winner and is beside him with generous offers of war expenses."

"7th. The 'Standard Qil' army of followers, capitalists, and workers in all parts of the world, men who never an parts of the world, mea who never require anything more than the order, 'Go ahead.' 'Pull off,' 'Buy,' 'Sell,' or 'Stay where you are,' to render as ab-solute obedience and enthusiastic co-operation as though they knew to the smallest detail the purposes which en-tered into the giving of the order. "Stb. THE COUNTLESS HORDES

(Continued on page 3.)

The Worker. IN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

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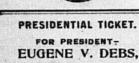
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Entered as second-class matter at the few York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,

the so-called Socialist Labor Pa atter is a small, ring-ruled, morth zation which bitterly opposes unions and carries on an abusive c of slander against the real Social sent, which supports the trade uni-THE SOCIALIST VOIE.

Socialist Party (the Social Democratic of New York) has passed through it of general election. Its growing power diested and its speedy victory for med by the great increase of its vote wan in these figures: 1902 (State and Congressional) 97.730



OF INDIANA. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT-BENJAMIN HANFORD. OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR-THOS. PENDERGAST. OF WATERTOWN. FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR-

CHARLES R. BACH. OF ROCHESTER. cretary of State-

E. J. SQUIRES of Jamestown. For State Treasurer-EMIL NEPPEL of New York. For Attorney-General-

LEON A. MALKIEL of New York. For State Comptroller-W. W. PASSAGE of Brooklyn.

For State Engineer and Surveyor-S. B. EARLY of Buffalo.

For Associate Judge of the Court of WILLIAM NUGENT of Troy.

STRAIGHT TALK FROM THE ENEMY.

Continually and persistently have the Socialists sought to impress upon the unorganized, that there lay no help for them in either the Republican or Democratic parties, and, though signs of their breaking away can be measured in the small but ever mereasing Socialist vote, yet on the whole, like the dog in the Scriptures, they have returned to their Republican and Democratic vomit, again and again. .

If the contention of the Socialists were false, the matter ends right there. at the opening of the proceedings, thus and voting for either of the old parties becomes the natural and proper thing to do. But when this contention is verified and insisted on by those who hate and despise the workingman, and who are at least candid enough to | that modern warfare is the result of voice that contempt in no uncertain language; and who, in addition, are ough to assert that, notwith standing their assumptions of friendliness to labor, the capitalist politicians both parties spurn and despise the workers, the matter takes on another

In the current Issue of "American Industries," the organ of the National Association of Manufacturers and its union-hating President Parry, of increasing importance with every may be found an editorial entitled, "Throwing Laborism Out of in the saying that "contempt will pierce even the shell of a tortoise." should have no difficulty in working its ing. Even now the strength of Social way through the thick skulls of "pure

The editorial declares that the national conventions of the two great political parties have conclusively proved that "the labor vote is a delusion and

conventions delegates representing the American Federation of Labor lobbied and threatened to no purpose. The eight-hour bill was thrown down by the Republicans. Bryan's anti-injunction and eight-hour bill, by the Democrats. "Mr. Hearst," says the editorial, sareastically, "was, of nouncing the actions of Peabody was knocked out, its proposer being denounced himself as a demagogue "The two labor bodies," says the editorial, "were, to put it bluntly, thrown out bodily in both places,"

It then prints the two so-called "la bor planks" of both platforms, side by side, and adds the following candid comment:

If it is to be said that these plank mean nothing, and distinctly say nothing, it is also true that they are both alike-both of them so much alike that impossible to say which is the most alike.

To the Democratic working clas voters, the following excerpt will be found most interesting, as showing what the capitalists expect from those two "friends of labor," Bryan and Hearst:

Mr. Bryan, their only friend at St. Louis (if he was their friend), threat-ened, it is true, to compel Judge Parker to answer certain questions. But he does not bolt the ticket; he does not become the Moses of any independent movement of the unionists. * * * But it will be asked, what about Mr. Hearst? He has been the greatest among all the philosophers and states men of America, or of the world, to advocate independent political action by the unions. He does not bolt the ticket either. He has already offered to the candidate of the party to which he threatens to keep himself attached, the support of "all my papers." Thus far l'arry's organ. And in an-

swer to the anticipated objection, what is organized labor going to do?" it answers, "We do not see what or ganized labor will do. We hardly see what it can do-except finally subside nto g freedom-loving and law-abiding force, so far as it is a force." Which be ing rendered into plain English, means that, as organized labor is looked upon as a contemptible and Impotent beggar by the politicians of both parties, it may prepare itself for the slavery and dumb submission which Parry dubs freedom loving and law abiding." The premises are true-too true

From the old parties there is nothing to hope-the Bryans and Hearsts are broken reeds upon which organized labor has foolishly leaned, false and deceitful champions who, in spite of their bluster and brag, desert the cause they pretend to support, when political exigencies demand it. But the conclusion is a lie. Political organization is possible for the working class. The appear ance of Socialism, both throughout the world and in this country also, proves them liars, and that their lie is begotten of the terror of this yery possibility.

In Colorado the permeation of Socialism through the ranks of organized labor has forced the Citizens' Alliance to the most desperate steps to foll the power of labor in process of political organization. In declaring that their war was on Socialism, they have cast the lie straight into the teeth of hardly yet been lightened to any per-Parry, and proven that labor tending towards political organization is not a thing to be despised and scorned, but the most formidable foe they ever encountered.

And it proves more still, namely, that the "laber vote" is only a reality when it takes the form of a Socialist movement. Otherwise, when allied with capitalist politics and politicians, it is "a delusion and a snare." The editorial carries as its chief lesson to workingmen the old truth, so often insisted on by Socialists, that "the eman cipation of the working class must be the act of the working class itself."

SOCIALISM vs. WAR.

and Japan were smashing each other to fragments last week, and the dally papers were regaling /their readen with lurid accounts of the murderou work, a still more significant meetic of Russ and Jap took place in Amsterdam, where, at the international Social ist Congress, two members, each repre senting the projetariat of one of the hostile nations, publicly shook hands declaring in the face of the world, the position of Socialists on the question of war. Both asserted in almost indentical language the truth that the workers of all countries must learn that modern warfare is the result of class rule, and that until class rule is abolished, workingmen who have no quarrel with each other, must give up their lives by the hundreds of thousands for the benefit solely of their economic rulers.

The various peace conferences an proposals for disarmament have signally failed to accomplish their alleged purpose. The entrance of Socialism into this question must beco spread of its principles it is certain Politics," which, if there is any truth that war will become a pastime in which "war-lords" and military bureaucracies will hesitate before indulgism in Germany is recognized by many as one of the best possible guarantee for the peace of Europe.

War is one of the many contradic tions of our capitalist system. It is not necessary to accree the capitalist a snare." It points out that in both advocates of universal and permanent

peace between nations, of hypocrisy of this question. It is the inability to per ceive the capitalistic contradiction that is becoming ever more distinct that evokes the derision with which their efforts are greeted.

Capitalism does not want war between large nations, although i course, absent." Even a resolution de- always tends to produce it. War destroys commerce and interfered with profit especially when those who engage in it are anything like evenly matched. And as the commercia bonds which unite nations grow stronger, the aversion to war becomes ever more pronounced, because as cap italism becomes more and more inter national in character, the danger of being drawn into the vortex of a universal war, increases. This is one side of the contradiction.

> The other may be found in the ne cessity of acquiring new markets for its products which capitalism imperatively demands. Without markets it must perish. And as this condition is equally incumbent on all capitalist na tional groups, and markets are limited and must be fought for to be secured, the threat of war continually hangs qver* modern capitalist society and nust while it remains capitalist.

It is this inexorable condition that Socialism recognizes, and therefore urges the abolition of the capitalisi system of production as the only condition on which universal peace can be assured.

When the necessaries of life are not produced for profit but for use, the "market" as we know it now, disappears as a bone of contention, and peace becomes the normal situation. The perception of this truth and of the common interests of all working men ngainst all capitalists enables Socialists alone to extend the hand of friendship to brother workingmen when the respective nations to which they belong are at war.

The time will assuredly come when men "shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks;" when nation shall not rise against nation and war shall be known no more, but it will only come when the present-system disappears in the triumph of Socialism.

That a Socialist paper needs a solid financial basis on which to start is again evidenced by the suspension of the "Burlington County Times" of New Jersey, which a few weeks ago had the temerity to endorse the national Socialist ticket. The immediate result of this action was a boycott by its renders, which has now ended in the discontinuance of the paper.
Possibly the "Burlington County

Times" has as a majority of its readers members of the working class. It is not a very encouraging prospect to sethe very men who would benefit by a paper representing their real interests deliberately withdrawing their support with the intention of destroying the unwelcome truth teller. But such is evidently the fact, and it must be reckoned with. To firmly establish Socialist journal, the field must be cultivated carefully in advance. Unles sult.

Our movement is making rapid progress, it is true, but none the less, the handleap on a Socialist paper has ceptible degree. Socialist organs ar still battling with prejudices estab lished by long custom and as yet scarcely shaken. Oftimes such organs they may have been started with seemingly fair prospects. How much less chance a capitalist paper that suddenly adopts a Socialist policy has to live, may be read in the demise of the

Burlington County Times.'
When Socialists realize sufficiently the power of this opposition, papers will not be launched as reckle heretofore. Seemingly the best policy, and the one that must sooner or later be generally adopted will be to support those organs that have already prove. their vitality by several years of exis-tence. This will ensure the continuance of the press and tend to improve the loss in this respect will be mor than offset by the above considera

ions.
Socialist papers will undoubtedly infuture, but the signs of the times at present are to say the least, not yet propitious. A field where Socialist journalism can entrench itself firmly exists only in about a dozen places to-day, and the sooner we recognize the fact, the better for the movement in general.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Circulation Statement Show ing Condition of The Worker.

As The Worker always has been an realize the necessity of increasing the circulation and may see the results of for the paper to have a regular pai circulation of 25,000 in order to be

supportuis.		
\T	Week ending	
	Aug. 14.	Aug.7.
Printed	13,500	13,000
Single subscriptions.	9,142	8,788
Bundles	660	325
Sample copies	144	71
Exchanges	. 569	569
Sold in office in bun-		
dies and at retail	2,454	2,546
	12.969	12.299
Gain for week		12,200
	可能的 数据 2.36 00	

the Republican, and Belmont of Democratic party, how much "s ing" do you figure the trusts w ceive in the next four years? ut of th

BECAUSE YOU STAND FOR ALL.

By Horace Traubel.

a few. That the stores only stand for

h few. The factories, The professions

That all

Even the arts and sciences. That all only stand for a few. That nothing in the long parade of prestige and incre

ment stands for all. That the proper

ties and the powers all stand for men A man here or there. A group here o

there. A class. A caste. Each with

its petty ideal. Each fragment cher ishing itself at the expense of the rest. Not one speaking a word for all. They

have come up out of history. Petty streams thinking they bore a separate life. I see you ready. I see that the time has come. Your time. You who

will gather the streams together in one

stream. All the interests in one inter

est. All men in man, "All propertie

in property. All heavens in heaven

You will do it. That is what you are

here for. That is the task you cannot escape. You have always been inevitable. When the process was

ready you appeared. That is why I am for you. Because you stand for all. Who does the millionaire stand for?

Who does the mendicant stand for

Who do your wages and incomes stand for? Who do industry and plracy stand for? You look everywhere.

Everywhere you see things that stand

for themselves. Things that do not stand for all. The cobbler. The fac-tory hand. The boss. The proprietor.

No one stands for all. Even fame stands for itself. Even greatness stands for Itself. Even love stands for

itself. Love. Even love stands for itself. The trades stand for them-selves. The family stands for itself.

other nations. Who shall stand for all?

You stand for all. You, the new work-man. You, breaking the ground for

whom instice refuses all the little word

whom the fragments never suffice. For

whom only the whole suffices. To whom comfort enough to make every-body comfortable suffices. To whom

only love enough to go round with love

left over suffices. You to whom the old

idealisms have come asking to be pass-ed beyond. You to whom property has no meaning unless it stands for man.

You who stand for all. You call up property to stand for all. You call up liberty. You call up love. You call up laws and creeds. Call them all up

to stand for all. For you see that nothing which does not stand for all will be of any use to the future. The future will stand for all. Every acre

You, to

Profits. Grafts. Each stands for

Because you stand for all. That is will perfect the full circle of justice. Because you propose that there shall be no outside to your circumstress. The procession will pass. And you will see that the procession may have had size enough to include to the procession will pass. And you will see that the procession may have had size enough to include to morrow. You will remember that you cumference. Because what you have stand for all. And you will see that started out-to-do-is big enough to provide room for all. Because there is to be no mean or ignorant leakage from for all. That the land only stands for the measureless reservoir of your benefaction. Because such things are so real you are so real. Because such things so, satisfy my spirit you satisfy my spirit. I feel calm about you. Assured about you. I am not afraid to trust myself in the dark with you. Not afraid that you may knife me in my sleep. Not afraid but that the dinner I have worked for stand for all and admit no outside

You. The new workman of the world. The man who has not only worked but thought. Yes, dreamed. Kept on dreaming until you have dreamed yourself to a fulfill dreamed yourself to a fulfillment of dreams. You who stand against the private property of the world. You who propose to open up all paths and all fields to all. You who are throwing away keys. You who are taking away fences: Taking away boundary. ies. Taking away national policies. You who are getting men together. You who have said that any theory of human welfare which does not provide for all does not provide for one You who see that there is only one thing between man and manhool. Private property. And you therefore who are going to see to it that the new workman. You who are clearing the ground for the entrance of justice. You who go before and settle the accounts of the pioneers. say you will not go on finally without the rest. For you see that in your philosophy there is room for all. And you see in your philosophy that there selves. The family stands for itself is need for all. That justice has no. One nation stands for itself agains inst calls. That justice calls till all are

Becurse you stand for all. That is rby i-stand for you. Let the proces- the omnipotent commune sloa pass. Let the pretenders file before you. Welcome the full rester of the past. The roster of the hypocritical and the ignorant. The roster of those who go a little way and get tired. Of those who go a great way and are faithless. Of those who have no eyes. Who have only hands. Who do not see. Who grope. Let them array themselves in their best dress. With all their decorations. With their braggart retrospects. They are many. They are diverse. They are square and round. They are high and low. They are beautiful and ugly. They cry and they laugh. They are gentle and they are brutal. Let them pass. Give them the benefit of all doubts. Give them starts, handicaps and bounties. Be est. Be lavish. Deluge them with favors. They will bring their properties along. Their stocks and bonds Their houses and laces. Their gen and incomes. Their yachts and Pull-mans. Their leisures will pass. Their horse shows and bazars. All will pass. And as all pass you will review all. Review all in the inclusive spirit of your farthest thought. In the humor of that sufficient cause and cousequence of love which can yield broad margins in controversy and still con-vince. Then you will see life as life was never seen before. The proce will pass. And you will see life.

ONE VIEW OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

"The time may come, too, when the state will need the strong and conserv-ative arm of the Catholic Church to banish Socialism.'

The above significant sentence forms part of an eloquent plea for the Catho-lic parochial schools, made by Alexan-der P. Doyle, editor of the "Catholic World" of New York, at a Chautauqua

lecture recently.

Father Doyle emphatically declare that the Church didn't want a subsidy for teaching religion, and would not ac-cept one penny, either from public or private sources, for such a purpo What it did want, however, was "pay-ment for approved results," as the reverend gent eman put it.

If those results served to hanish So talism, we might concede that a capitalist state could well afford to "pay" for them in some form or other. Bu it looks as if the performance will hardly come up to the promise.

When it is remembered that Social ism is growing in countries where the ism is growing in conditions where the percentage of Catholics is far greater than here, it looks as if the Church is trying to sell a sort of gold brick to the exploiters. It need not be dealed expected a Socialist revolution i that the Catholic Church does to some Japan."

extent. retard. the progress of Social
M. P ism, but its "banishment is a some that the Russian people did not desire what different matter, and the capitalist mind has already perceived some glimpses of that fact. They might be persuaded to part with some of their stolen products for the assistance of the Church in delaying Socialism, but that is about the limit.

More than that, the capitalists know well that the views expressed by the Doyles, Messmers, Helters, and others of that ilk, is not the voice of the Church, nor is the Church as yet com-mitted to those views. When the Vati-can speaks of its purpose to war on Socialism, it will be time enough to make bargains. That word has not yet been spoken, and there may be a doubt that it ever will be. Those who direct the policies of the Catholic Church are too experienced to commit themselves to a position from which there is no re-treat. If the capitalist system has to go, they have no intention of going with it. The Church antedated capi-

with it. The Cutres altered to survive it.

Short of this official declaration, we may expect the unofficial hostility of the Catholic Church. When the time

and represent them as nothing more than the opinions of individuals. In the meantime, the policy is to per-suade the capitalists, as far as may be possible, that the only barrier that

of its land. Every house in its cities.
All its harvests and all its products.
They must all stand for all. So you call up life to the level of its universa providence. You, the new workman You, who stand for all. Against pov erty and against property stand for all. You for whom the millionaire will find he must put aside his much. You for whom the pauper will find he must put aside his nothing. You into whom the past will issue and by whom the past will be explained. You who stand for all. Against starvation of body or spirit, stand for all. Against gluttony of body or spirit stand for all. Stand eternally with justice for all. stands to protect them against Social

ism is the Church, and getting what-ever concessions that will tend to ex-tend its power and influence that they can. When it becomes plain to both that no amount of religious propping can avail to keep capitalism intact, the dicker will be off, and the Church will either stand from under or help assist in its downfall, by making the claim, as some Socialist Catholic priests now do, that the Church, in the days of its pristine purity, always supported Socialism cialism.

AT AMSTERDAM.

commenstration of the International Solidarity of Labor at the Great Socialist Congress.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14.-The Interlongress opened here to-day. There was great applause when two of the vice-presidents, Katayama of Japan, and Plechanoff of Russia, publicly

Mr. Katayama, speaking in English, aid: "I am glad to find a delegat here from Russia, with which country our own is waging one of the most dis-astrous wars that have ever done vio-lence to the fraternity of nations. Japnnese Socialists ever since 1803 have

M. Plechanoff, by replying said the enemy of the people, provoked Japan by its adventurous and despotic policy. Continual disasters were now Russia's just reward. Even if Russia should be victorious, M. Piechanor said, the Russian people would be the victims, but Japan was removing one of the feet of the colossus of despot-

the following resolution, proposed by a French delegate: "At this moment, when Tsarism is

stricken by war, the Socialists here greet the Russian and Japanese prole-tariat, sacrificed and massacred by capitalism and governments, and rely upon Socialists everywhere to oppose by all means in their power the exten-sion or continuation of the war."

Another discovery about Demo

is that he was at one time a "nigger driver" on a Southern plantation. He didn't ask the slaves to elect him then. out times have changed since. -Don't forget to attend the gran

crat Davis, Vice-Presidential no

mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, Fifty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, S p. m. Engene V. Debs will speak, and he will have something to say worth hearing.

THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIETY.

Peter E. Burrowes.

No one is intentionally hindered by | tracting and contradictory phenomenany interest external to himself from learning all the truth he has time to pick up about nature. With what abilty the slave heritage of ages may have left us, and with what means to pay gate the starry systems, to analyze the air, to resolve matter into its primitives, to explore the oceans, the rivers the forests, the deserts and the depths, for no class iniquity may be unveiled by these studies and in high places there is nothing to be feared from them, except, perhaps, the habit of investigation. But from this little trouble has ever been experienced by vested interests, for the poor student surely becomes pensioner to some pri-vate or institutional fund long before he has gained a reputation; in order to p can explain as well by official statis-preserve which, and to pursue the stud-tics, blue books and red books as they ource of income, he learns to keep his acquired habits of investigation away from subjects tabooed by social con The outcry raised by esthetic Eng-

land against the Manchester science of political economy was, at the heart of it, a nobility outcry. Neither the nobles nor the church could desire to see any science take the place of the always flexible will of God! Man, like his maker, should remain an interesting mystery, readable now and then by stellar conjunctions, but not by popular science. His springs of action are too starful, you know, too soulful his destiny too angelic to be figured out economically and demonstrated by an uncomplimentary science. Therefore the superlative social elements of caste and rank and church were disgusted with political economy, so it was as grandly denounced by Ruskin and his grandly denounced by Ruskin and his sun-tipped esthetes as it was sordidly embraced by the middle class readers of Smith and Malthus. But the de uncers and the embracers had each their peculiar economic motive for hating or embracing it.

A current of class motives, unknown to us, generally determines our attitude towards subjects of human living, and there is very little real investigation loue by men until after this silent law has determined our opinions. This ordained necessity of deciding before hand, or having decided for us before hand, our opinions on a certain class of questions, or of a whole science of questions, was therefore no peculiar sin of theirs; it is the established habit

tigation of truths about itself. The pobility and the church were well satisfied with the social machin-ery of a divine will operated by heroes and seers which could be kept divine by their excellencies and their explanations, for they, by the very nature of their functions, made themselves to be no insignificant part of the divinity which they explained. It was this grand old cinch they had upon explanogy and philosophy, which made good siaves and secured themselves undisturbed in their title deeds. Naturally they were slow to recognize the claims of large laws which might not come into the local sheepfolds at the piping of the old shepherds. They were ng enough to accept such truths about society as they could ladie out to others, but such as were big enough to include themselves they had no stomachs for. To them truth was always something on the way down, and none of it could come up. "Naturally" is as good a word as can be chosen for that sort of second nature which makes people's minds up for them on such matters as may effect the ownership of social

My lords were getting into debt and noney was displacing acres. The risng class was knocking at the doors of the old chateaux with mortgages in their hands and armies of ambitious relations at their beels. To them the ruth about society was therefore a coming up, a knocking, a clamor, a scornful shout, a criticism of every-thing from the peacock strutting on my lord's lawn to the peacock strutting on my lord's altar. Hence the vagaries and indecision and thronging new thought of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

I suppose there was really never a middle class in society, the thing so ties given by propertyism to the fin called being but the glimpses of percalled being but the glimpses of persons passing up and persons passing down—a midway experience; so the attempt to base the permanent politics of a nation in any degree upon the shifting opinious of unclassified economic pligrims who are on their way tails ad infinitum. Now if to the economic hell or heaven was either a folly or a deceit.

Now that good, old pagan gentleman, Aristotle, bless him! gives all the light that we can get upon the truth of commercial society. And the men who were recently knocking at the doors of the chatenux and who so obligingly took up political economy in transits and ac-cepted even the democracy of a Jeffer-son as a live ladder to high life are now all solidly back within the arms of the good old heathen, accepting his ental dictum that to have civiliclass of slaves. The men in transit as they shook

hands, congratulating or condoling one another, were not unwilling to have a clentific explanation of what was had uing to them. The lord who begin to feel lousy loses grip on the explana-tion of the individualist philosophy. Well enough on top where the other fellow's lice involved so much of a well at the bottom, where failure is the evidence of defect. "Give us any system that explains our fall," will be their exclamation. "And one that ex-plains our rise," echo the others. Those whose position in society is no longer in doubt, as the upper class, retains the original God's will explanation as a climax to political economy. The Morganeers believe that a wonderful system operates through all that belt of human life extending between their class and the fixed wage class America, a system in the running which they have become the engine It is a greater flattery when enthroned to be able to look upon the events that did it as a mighty system than to claim it as my own. Morgan accepts

the system theory forever; so do we, but not forever. No one can doubt the advantage of having one name for the whole dis-

of competition, with its roar of liberty, riches, slavery, genius, stupidity, power, famine, glory and baseness damning each other. Just as the one name God's will, was given to all the con-fusions of previous history, we wanted a law-full name, so they gave us the collegiate system of political economy, which explains everything.

Once let us secure a public faith in

the property struggle imposed upon all

those above the order of slaves; once

let us get them to believe that it is a system like that of the heavenly bodies, having, of course, its little sun spots and its burst up stars, and we have a mighty good substitute, in a godless age, for the god of the old church and nobility. Our system of Beonomy we ever explained their God's will system by creeds or catechisms. Only transfer your old church faith to our new system of progress through the stress and strain of human beings fighting each other for private property, and that faith will see in our hell something of hope blindly, or with set teeth will see necessity in all the wreckage of life, the cruelty and moral treason around us. And so it has come to pass that the faith they required was given to them and more. They not only secured the credulity of the infidels in the capitalist system of production by money only, but the church herself moved up next door to commercialism, and we began to hear that the property-making process is also the man-making making process is also the man-making process, the ethical character bailder of the age. And then! Why then they became mutually absorbed. Which swallowed which first makes no differ-ence since the Holy Binity is so well established.

The conflict between our supernatural and monetary systems being thus gastronomically settled; the noble, the trader, and their systems of society being at one, they hurry back to Aristo-tle. They all knew right well that there was a permanent population un-der their feet, for whose chronic damnation the consolations of property getting explained nothing. Now what shall they say about, or what shall they say to, that damned crowd under their feet? What better can they say Business is a species of human activ-

ity which succeeds at the expense of somebody else. This the commercial archangel himself is not unwilling to admit. But if both are succeeding, and everybody is succeeding, where is the oul-making strenuesity, where is the character-forming competition, who are formed and where is the ethical advan-Within a certain limited extension this succeeding at the cost of somebody else called for no very pressing explanations. We are all so busy reading up the biography of the man that succeeded at the cost of somebody else that we forget that poor anony-mous somebody else. But when the anonymous becomes very, very numer-ous it thereby gets a name. The things formerly visible were the

traders hurrying up to and the nobles hurrying downfrom property. Hanging on to the cont tails of the traders there were some men, covered with slime, just risen out of the black pool of labor. "But. Well, let them go; since they have managed to get out we will count them in with the middle class," says political economy. Business is a perverse human activity carried on always at the expense of some body else. At first it seemed to be at i the expense of the retreating nobility. But nobility was never out of business; it was also an activity carried on at the expense of somebody else. Where are all those anonymous out-of-sight somebodies, at whose expense both no-bility and plutocracy carried on their brainess? The trail of the world's traffic, of its blood and sweat is before us. We follow it down down down to the black pool of labor. And ther we find the slaves at whose expense we find the slaves at whose expense, as the holy pagan Aristotle tells us, we must continue our civilization. Good honest man! Would that our Crhistian priests were as faithful as you.

No one that ever graduated from an American university now doubts that democracy was a crazy dream. While it was explaining the new opportuni personalities who chased the nobles away from property, individualism THE FAILURE OF Was all right. But those slimy fellows DIRECT LE Now if are all to succeed at the cost of the fellows in that black pool, at whose cost will an endless chain of them, thus escaping, succeed? Clearly there is a limit! And there the great gov ernmental injunction sciss dle class coat tall must be cut off for everwore. And this limit is the inter esting point in history at which w have arrived in America to-day. Democracy and commercialism can

not play in the same back yard. Let now be serious and fight, lord-lion against lowly labor. Let as unfurt our banner in Colorado Here it seems that commerce had lives. Economically Colorado is a ten-der spot. Gold and silver, the royal instruments by which artificial far can be produced in any or every home and which prescribes therefore the per petual dependence of a class without it upon a class with it, were brought to surface here. The mines, one might say, contain the ammunition, the death-dealing, slave-making substance of commercialism. If there be any capitalistic intelligence or classcon-sciousness anywhere in the country we may therefore expect to find some of it in Colorado. And we do, and this is it. The civilization of the present time can only be maintained through the

humiliation, ignorance and stupidity of the working class. We must have a slave population. Society was almost wrecked by the foolhardiness of our wrecked by the foolhardiness of our forefather liberals, who when driving out the English aristocrats, gave consti-tutions and liberal ideals and ambi-tions to the denizens of the black pool. provoking them to get out when it was known to all of us that the welfare of the whole business world of America depends upon them never getting out. The servile class had become hopeful

under the stars and stripes and there fore restless and dangerous. Ho, ignor-ance come to us from your remotest hovels of Europe, Asia or Cathay. Ho. negroism. Ho, mumbling superstition, Ho, narrow tongueless men. Ho, ye who pray to idols with daggers and with poison. Ho, ye who cannot organize, come and mingle with our American people. Come and be our scab citizens, come and be the nill-stones around the neck of dangerous democracy which we are drowning in the dark slimy pool of poverty. Come and be our auxiliary troops in the glor-lous war for the degradation of Ameri-can labor. And you shall be our future citizens. For in driving away nobility we drove foolishness into the minds of a people who cannot, must not, and shall not try to be free. The struggle in Colorado is America's net of self-reand permanent degradation of labor

"TO A CERTAIN EXTENT."

Did you ever meet the man who claims to be a Socialist "to a certain extent?"

person; there are too many of him to excite wonder. In this age of frauds he is too common to attract much no-tice. For he is a fraud none the less, though it is himself he is usually trying to cheat.

Generally, he is also a Republican to

a certain extent, and a Democrat to a certain extent, and if he has heard any ing about Single Tax, especially that it is harmless, he is a Single Taxer also to a certain extent. In fact, he is to a certain extent whatever the person talking to him at the time may to be, for he always aims to be agreeable "to a certain extent."

And when he tells you that, he means that you should be satisfied, and not press the question any further. He knows that if he were asked "to what extent." that he is not prepared to an swer. Try him and see. One thing he knows about Socialism—that is, that it is growing. Of all else concerning it he is ignorant, and content to remain ignorant. He is the sort of person that wants to shout with the biggest crowd, and he is not quite certain that the Socialists may not be the biggest crowd in future.

He has heard that it is a virtue to

be conservative and cautious, and at the same time a good policy not to offend people. He knows that he is not particularly interested in Socialism, but that to be agreeable he must appear so; that a soft answer turnetal away wrath. So he hands out the soft-est answer he can think of, which is that he believes what you do, "to a

certain extent."

But, though he is a most exasperating individual to the positive Socialist, it must not be forgotten that he also has a certain evolution behind him. Ten years ago he would not have made his favorite admission as regards Socialism, though he knew as much about it then as he does now. He only re-cognizes the economic era. don that has taken place, by the fact that more people are talking about Socialism now, and that the number of its ad-herents give it a "certal." respectability which he recognizes to a corre-

sponding "certain" extent. So, fraud though he be, he is still a sort of mile-post by which the progress of the movement may be measured. His tribe will increase as Socialism in

wasting time or effort on. The man who vigorously opposes Socialism and tries to find arguments against it, or the man who honestly wishes to learn about it, are better worth cultivating. Even the man who tells you plainly that he will side with Socialism when it becomes stronger, is a more hopeful asset than the complaisant humbug who declares himself a "Socialist to

a certain extent."
For the time as For the time assuredly draws nigh when all men will have to choose be-tween capitalism and Socialism—be-tween the old, decaying order of things "the Socialist to a certain extent," can be had for the asking, figuring as one in the "count of heads." That is all we need expect from him, and certainly

the most we will get. For even the seemingly most useless things can be turned to some little ac-count when the proper time arrives. That is to say, they can be utilized "to a certain extent."-Erie People,

DIRECT LEGISLATION ALONE

measure does not seem to necessarily mean you get what you vote for, if we are to judge from the result of Colo it must be remembered that the men bers of the legislature elected to en act the law were Republicans and Democrats and hence simply tools of the mine owners. If the people had elected Socialists to office they would have had their eight-hour bill passed without delay. The Colorado instance is worthy of notice by our direct legislation friends who have been persuad ing themselves that once the people had the initiative and referendun the millennium was at hand. They counted without their Peabodys and Bells. One might think that the meas ures being adopted by the Citizens' Alllance, in Colorado, would result in a landslide for the Socialist Larty at the next Colorado election. contrary it would seem that the Cele rado workingmen, with all their intelli-gence and courage, have not yet been sufficiently educated to see that their only genuine relief is to come through the Co-operative Commonwealth. Colorado may be making Socialists, but it is making more outside the state than it is in it. if reports are to be believed. -Wilshire's Magazine.

-There is no help in the Democrat-

-One reason why you should vote the ticket of your class, is because the capitalist votes the ticket of his class, and he is admitted everywhere to be in possession of a good working outilt of brains.

-We have been waiting some time to hear labor leaders warn Mr. Parry not to go into politics lest it disrapt the "Citizens" Alliance."

-Labor shall not be crucified on at any rate, it having found a vicarious sacrifice in Mr. Bryan.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

The following contributions have been made to the National Campaign

Fund since last report:
Half Day Fund: J. W. Martin, Colorado, Lists 273, 283, 295, \$21.95; Pete Stewart, New Mexico, Lists 2045, 2047, 2948, 820,40; Fred, Strickland, Indiana Lists 527, 530, \$7.33; W. H. Wilkins, New Hampshire, Lists 1544, 4548, \$4.91, J. E. Nash, Minnesota, Lists 1212, 1223, 1228, 1232, 1233, 1247, 1256, 1279. 1283, 1284, 1290, 1294, 1394, 1397, 3097, \$33.98; J. J. Jacobsen, Iowa Lists, \$43; L. Jugge, Nebraska Lists, \$3.75; Edw. Gardner, Obio, Lists 2003, 2004, 2005 2006, \$8.46; T. E. Palmer, Missouri 1336, 1344, 1351, 1353, 1358, 1372, 1373, 1376, 1350, 1337, 1319, 1326, 1315. \$26.30; Edw. Gardner, Ohio, Lists 2081, 2076, 2059, \$10.58; Jas. S. Smith, Himois, Lists 411, 298, 508, 473, 482, 515, 509, 491, 507, 509, 2378, 3380, 477, \$27,25; F. G. Strickland, Indiana, List 537, \$8.50; Mrs. J. W. Lickens, Pulasky City, Va., List 8058, \$2.05; W. H. Pierce, Rochester, Montana, List 1443, \$11.25; E. S. Tebbetts, Rockford, Ill., \$6; Ed. A. Ferrari, Baltimore, Md., List 2908, \$1; Alfred Hammond, for E.

B. Latham, Texas List 2432, \$2.25; Ed. Gardner, Ohio, Lists 2017, 2021, 2029, 2042, 2082, 2055, \$20.48; E. H. Thomas, Wisconsin, Lists 2711, 2709, 2721, 2745, 2751, 2701, 2754, 2007, 2710, 2707, 2091, 2703, 2712, \$35.85; Cornelius Mahoney, Connecti-cut, Lists 307, 300, 310, 316, \$20.75; John A. C. Menton, Michigan, Lists 1117, 1144, 1155, \$6.75; J. J. Jacobsen, owa Lists, \$9.20; Walter Kliesrath, Ridgefield Park, N. J., Lists 1617, \$20; 1596, 1599, 1600, 1602, 1606, \$51.28; James H Hart Local Kingfisher, Okla.,

Regular Contributions-E. Steinback, Hoboken, N. J., \$1.50; Otto E. Parsons, Bingham, Utah, \$5.50; Stephen O'Leary, Charlestown, Mass., \$1; John Walker, Braeburn, Pa., 750; Francis Walker, Braeburn, Fa., 46c; Francis Elliott, San Diego, Cal., \$2.59; G. Kahllenberg, New Haven, Conn., So-cialist Propaganda Fund, \$25; A. Hogsern, Morrison Educational Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$10, J. Kayfetz, Morrison Educational Club, Brooklyn. N. Y., \$2; C. Lenk, Coin Card, East Dedham, Mass., \$1; Rudolph Schie-mauz, Burlington, Vt., \$1; J. M. Meek, Canten, Miss., \$2; Mrs. A. Floaten, Telluride, Colo., \$1; J. H. Lims, Bethel, O., 50c.; T. J. Maxwell, Topeka, Kans. \$3; W. G. Critchlow, Dayton, O., \$14 oln, Neb., \$3.47:

Leonard D. Abbott, New York City, \$5; A Canadian Friend, \$5; Otto E. Parson, Local Bingham, - Utah, \$3.05; total regular contributions, \$75.27; pre-viously acknowledged, \$440,40; total, \$524.67. Grand total to date, \$2,428.43.

meeting will be sent out as usual.

The National Secretary regrets to an-nounce that Comrade W. L. Oswald has been compelled on account of ill bealth to resign his position as assistant in the national office and return to his home in New Jersey. During his two months occupancy of the position two months occupancy of the posit of bookkeeper Courade Oswald sh ed his fitness for and devotion to the party work in a marked manner, and his leaving was sincerely regretted by his associates in the office, who had aiready become closely attached to Comrade Robert Saltiel of Milbeen secured to fill Comrade Oswald's place.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS. Dates for Comrade Eugene V. Debs are being rapidly made and before he opens the campaign at Indianapotis on Sept. 1 it is expected that arrange-ments for the entire tour up to elec-tion day will be completed. The itinerary as now arranged is as follows: Sept. 1, Indianapolis, Ind.; Sept. 3, Louisville, Ky.; Sept. 4, joint demonstration, Cincinnati, O., Covington and Newport, Ky.; Sept. 5, Erie, Pa. (Labor Day); Sept. 6, New York City: Sept. 7, Baltimore, Md.; Sept. 8, Wheeling, W. Va.; Sept. 11, St. Louis, 'Mo.;' S. pt. 13, Chattannoga, Tenn.; Chicago, Ill.; Reading, Pa.; Hartford and New Haven, Coun.; Boston. Mass.; Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y.; Blilwaukee, Wis., and Terre Haute,

The dates for Ben Hanford are also being rapidly made. He spoke on Sun-day afternoon, Aug. 7, at the Danville, Ill., Chautauqua to a large crowd and then proceeded South. His dates are as follows: Aug. 20, Emporla, Kan.; Aug. 22, Pittsburg, Kan.; Aug. 23, Springfield, Mo.; Aug. 24, Kansas City, Mo.; Aug. 25, Chillicothe, Mo.: Aug. 26, Ottumwa, Ia.; Aug. 27, Muscatine, Ia.; Aug. 23, Davenport, Ia.; Aug. 29, Can-ton, Ill.; Aug. 30, Jollet, Ill.; Aug. 31, Streator, Ill.; Sept. 1, South Bend, Ind. Comrade Hanford will then go East to fill the Labor Day engagement at Haverhill, Massa; and return West through Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsyl-

John Sparge is now booked on his Western tour as follows: Aug. 29-31,
New York state: Sept. 1. Franklin. Pa.; Sept. 2. Oil City. Pa.;
Sept. 3. Cleveland, O.; Sept. 4, Toledo,
O.; Sept. 6, Chicago, Ili.; Sept. 7, Rockford, Ili.; Sept. 8, Dubuque, 1 / Sept.
Alabama:
11, Omaha, Neb.; Sept. 13, Denver,
Union Reso Colo. Aspen, Colo., Sait Lake City, Idaho Falis, and St. Anthony, Ida., have also accepted dates. Spargo will then go into Montana for a number of

James F. Carey will campaign in Connecticut and Vermont during Au-gust, and be the Labor Day speaker at

Harry M. McKee is dated in Tennessee and Alabama up to Sept. 3 and will proceed South to Louisiana and

Texas. Geo. E. Bigelow will fill a number of dates in northern Nebraska during the end of August and will begin a

month's work in South Dakota under the direction of the state secretary. Geo. E. Goebel is in Oregon and will go into Washington before beginning his return to the East. Franklin-H. Wentworth works in

New York state from Sept. 1 to 15, and will follow with dates in states as far west as Iowa. John W. Brown will fill dates in mid-

dle western states.

John M. Work is being dated for Louis Goaziou of Pennsylvania will

act as French organizer through Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and other middle western states, beginning early in Sep-All the foregoing speakers travel un-

der the direction of the National Secre-tary, and applications for dates should be made to him at 259 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

A. M. Simons has written a four-page leaflet entitled, "Which Party Should Workingmen Support?" which is being issued by the Tational head-quarters in style uniform with "The Missien of the Socialist Party" and the national platform. The new leaflet is a concise statement of the attitude of the Republican and Democratic par ties toward the workers and of the po sition of the Socialist Party. Prices prepaid: 500 for 73 cents; 1,000 up to 5,000, \$1.25 per 1,000; 5,000 and upwards, \$1.15 per 1,000.

The National Secretary can also fill orders promptly on "Unionism and So-cialism" by Eugene V. Debs, 10 cents cialism" by Eugene V. Debs, 10 cents a copy or 100 for \$4. "The Labor War in Colorado," by Ben Hanford, 5 centsa copy or 100 for \$2.50; "The American Movement," by Eugene V. Debs, 5 cents a copy or 100 for \$2. These are the same prices these booklets are sold at by the publishers.

A special effort will be made to cover every part of the United States during the campaign, but it will require money to do it. The National Cam-paign Fund should be supported liber-ally. The demands upon the national office are unlimited and only lack of resources prevents the utilization of all

he speakers waiting to be put to work. The National Campaign Fand can be materially augmented if the party locals, wherever possible, order their campaign literature, lithographs, but-tons and other material from the national beadquarters. The prices upon campaign material have low as possible, so as to promote its therefore small, but whatever there is

goes into the campaign fund and di-rectly assists the campaign.

So far the quality of campaign ma-terial being issued by the national headquarters has met with universal approval. The leaflets and booklets are neatly gotten up and the lithographs and buttons have received an enthusiastic reception. A complete catalogue of all the campaign supplies is now ready and can be had from the National Secretary. All orders are promptly filled and comrades can do nothing better than push the sale and circulation of the party's publications.

EXPULSIONS FOR FUSION.

State Secretary Latham of Texas reports to the National Secretary as follows: "I have to advise that the following named persons were on July 9, expelled from the Socialist Party by Local 40 of Big Spring, Texas, for ou resolutions, in having vote the Democratic primaries on that day: T. M. Curlee, John Dorn, George Braune, Eugene Moore, George Craw-ford, J. T. Lurkin, D. A. Balley, N. bert Mann. The said action of Local 40 was approved by the State Committee of Texas."

LABOR DAY SPEAKERS

More names have been added to the list of Labor Day epeakers, making it as follows: B. F. Adams, Sligo, Md.; J. W. Bennett, Sloux City, Ia.; Chas. L. Breckon, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. Briel. Newport. Ky.; John W. Brown, Worcester, Mass: Len Button Chi-Mo.; S. pt. 13. Chattamoga, Tean.;
Sept. 14. Atlanta, Ga.; Sept. 15. Birmingham, Ala.; Sept. 15. Littie Rock.
Ark.; Sept. 18. Fort Smith, Ark. Other
cities that have definitely accepted
dates offered them for Commade Debs
are Wichita, Kans.; San., Francisco.
3 al.; Portland, Orc.; Tacoma, Wash.;
jissouia and Batte, Mont.; Denver,
jissouia and Batte, Mont.; Denve renn; A. M. Simons, Chicago, III.; F. G. Strickland, Indianapolis, Ind.; Ern-est Untermann, Chicago, III.; Dan A. White, Brockton, Mass.; Thos. E. Will, Wichita, Kans.; John M. Work, Des

Additional engagements for Labor Day have been made as follows: Jas. H. Brower, Janesville, Wis.; James F. Carey, Schenectady, N. Y.: Gertrude Breslau Hunt, Staunton, Ill.; Courte-nay Lemon, Allentown, Pa.; Charles H. Towner, Bedford, Ind.

NATIONAL PARTY REFEREN-DUMS.

National Referendum D on adoption of national constitution closed at na-tional office Aug. 4, and all sections of the constitution were adopted by large majorities. The difficulty in tabulating the votes on the various sections by states, however, renders it impossible to make a complete report this week. This announcement will be made at an

After reporting the result of referendum on the adoption of the national platform and trade union resolution votes have been received as follows: Alabama: Platform, Yes, 17; Trade Union Resolution, Yes, 17. Arkansas: Union Resolution, Yes, 17. Arkansas:
Platform, Yes, 121: Trade Union Resolution, Yes, 95: No, 18. Connecticut:
Platform, Yes, 99: No, 1: Trade Union
Resolution, Yes, 89: No, 9. Idaho:
Platform, Yes, 31: Trade Union Resolution, Yes, 25. Baltimore, Md.: Platform, Yes, 15: No, 5: Trade Union Resolution, Yes, 15: No, 6: Trade Union Resolution, Yes, 15: No, 6: Resolution, Yes, 16: No, 16:

Sept. 5, when he begins work in Indi- 4,908; against, 1,120. Grand total: For Platform, 6.304; against, 588. For Trade Union Resolution, 5,354; against,

Hew York State.

Franklin H. Wentworth's tour has been fully arranged and his dates are assigned as follows: Port Chester, Sept. 1; Yonkers, Sept. 2; Fort Ed-ward, Sept. 3; Glens Falls, Sept. 4; Sandy Hill, Fort Edward and Glens Falls Labor Day Demonstration, Sept. 5; Peckskill, Sept. 6; Sparrowbush, Sept. 7; Oneida, Sept. 8; Ithaca, Sept. Springville, Sept. 10; Buffalo, Sept. Ruchester, Sept. 12. Some other speaker to be announced later will be sent out from Sept. 15 until Oct. 1. The New York state dates for Eugene V. Debs have been definitely

lowing places only, as follows: New York City, Sept. 6; Brooklyn, Oct. 23; Rechester, Nov. 2; Buffalo, Nov. 3. Ben Hanford has been assigned to New York state for five dates, begin tify the State Secretary at once and the State Committee will make up his tour in such manner as to best further the interests of the movement in the

settled and he will speak in the fol

Thomas Pendergast, our candidate for Governor, is continuing his agitu-tion work in the northern section of the state, and still continues to meet with marked success. He reports that the people all along the line manifest year. He is disposing of much litera-ture and laying the ground work for organization. Ches. R. Bach, our candidate for

Lieutenant-Governor, and other comrades of Local Mochester, are holding meetings nightly in the cities and towns around Rochester and are hav-ing hig crowds and successful meet-rings. They have held meetings in Canandaigus and Geneva with Bach, Henderson and O'Rourke as speakers. August Klenke of Erle has been at work for Local Bachester, holding work for Local Bochester, holding meetings every night for a week, and Ph. Engel of Detroit has also been used for a week's meetings there. Oth er speakers will follow and an active campaign will be carried on until th James F. Carev will be the Labo

Day speaker in Schenectady.

An additional meeting has been arranged for John Spargo as he passes through the state to begin his wester: tour for the National Committee and his dates are now as follows: Albany Ang. 29; Rochester, Aug. 30; James

town, Aug. 31. State Organizer John C. Chase visited Queens County Friday night, Aug 12, and reorganized Queens County Locals Long Island and Queens could not be brought together on arrange-ments satisfactory to both and the State Committee instructed the State Organizer to reorganize the county under a new charter and take in such the comrades present at the meeting on Friday signed the application for a new charter, and the work of organi-zation and agitation can now be carried on. Local Queens will have speaker for six weeks to speak every section of the county. The comrades are negotiating with N. P. Geiger and will probably engage him to do th work. An active campaign will be car ried on until the close of the election

The State Committee has ready fo distribution the leaflet written b Debs. "The Mission of the Social Den ocratic Party," and every local shoul have them on hand for all street mee ings. The leaflet is very well written and attractive and contains the cuts of Debs and Hanford and the state ticket upon the last page. The emblem is prominently displayed and a space it left on the last page for the insertion of local nominations or notices of meetings. These leaders may be se cured from the state secretary, pric

\$1 per thousand, postpaid.

Small stickers advertising the party name and emblem and state ticket may be secured from the state secretary at 50 cents per thousand. These stick-ers are all ready to stick up and should be in the hands of every courade and freely used. It is absolutely necessar, treety used. It is absolutely necessary to advertise continually and diligently the name and emblem of the Social Democratic Party. Small throw-away cards advertising the candidates on the state ticket, the emblem and con-taining the pictures of Pendergast and Bach are being printed and can be se-cured at 50 cents nor thousand.

the needs of New York state and cau be secured from the state secretary. Every local should have these litho-graphs posted up in every available place. They are very attractive and will serve to bring our candidates and party to the notice of the people. They will be sent postpaid at \$2 per hun-

Local New Rochelle will hold a primary convention at their headquarters, Thursday, Oct. 18, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Congres al Senatorial Assembly and County al, Senatorial, Assembly and County conventions to be held in Yonkers, Aug. 7. The comrades are hard at work preparing for their second annual picnic which will take place at the Century Pleasure Grounds, Scarsdale, on Labor Day. Tickets, at ten cents, are now out, and going like hot calkes. The congression of the West. cakes. The co-operation of the West chester County locals has been prom-ised and without doubt the success of last year will be duplicated. The union painters and carpenters will again cross bats in a game of baseball, and the knights of the saw and hammer will fight hard to even up with the daubers for their defeat of last year. An open-air meeting will be held in Yonkers at Getty Square on Satur-day evening, Aug. 20, with Meyer Lon-don and Jacob Pankin.

New Jersey.

Arrangements for the second grand annual labor festival of Local Hudson County and kindred organizations which is to be held Sunday, Sept. 4 gust, and be the Labor Day speaker at Schenectady, N. Y.

Schenectady, N. Y.

Bates for M. W. Wilkins in Maryland. Platform, Yes, 23; No. 35; Trade Union Resolution, Yes, 243; No. 45. Trade Union Hill Schuetzen Park, are now completed. There will be an elaborate stage program, arrangements for the appearance of first-class talent of the appearance of first-class t

the Free German schools. There will be moving pictures in the evening/dl-lustrating the Colorado events, and others which will be good for Socialist propaganda with accompanying speeches by Comrade Krafft. There speeches by Comrade Krafft. There will be dancing on two platforms. That picnic will be advertised in The Work. er, "Volkszeitung," and the English and German local papers. As the pic-nic, arranged by the New Jersey State Committee, takes place Sept. 5, the state pienic committee will work in conjunction with the pienic committee of Local Hudson County in publishing a special edition of the "Socialist Re-view," which will contain the general program of both picnics and which will be distributed free. Sext meeting of be distributed free. Kext meeting of the delegates takes place Sunday, Aug. 21, at 9 a. m., at Jersey City headquarters, 375 Central avenu

Open-air propaganda meetings will be held in front of the Newark Post Office on Thursday evening, Aug. 21, with Comrades Reilly and Headly as speakers and on Thursday, Ang 2 with Comrades Meyer and Paulitsch.

Massachusetts.

On July 31 a convention of delegates from several Socialist clubs of Worces-ter County was held in Clinton and a county organization was formed for the purpose of carrying on the propa-gunda more effectively. A temporary County Committee was elected pend-ing the section of a permanent County Committee by the clubs of the county. Robert Lawrence of Clinton was elected County Organizer. L. F. Weiss of Worcester, W. E. Dixon of Northboro. Jas. Ryan of Fitchburg, Jas. Harring-ton of Loominster, and J. F. Muller of Clinton are temperary County Commit-tee, There will be another meeting of the organization Aug. 28 in Clinton at Socialist Clabroom, 314 High street, Werester County Socialists, take no-

There has been a change in the secretaryship of the Massachusetts state organization. Squire E. Putney is now temporary state secretary. Headquar-ters, 600 Washington street. Boston. Office bours: Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 7 to 9 p. m.; Saturday, after Aug. 20, 2 to 6 p. m. The Socialist Club of the 7th, 9th

and 12th Wards of Boston will hold a business meeting at 600 Washington street, Sunday, Aug. 21, 8 p. m. The Middelsex County Socialist Fed-

eration held its regular monthly meet-ing on Aug. 7 in Balley Hall, Malden. The following clubs were represented: Cambridge No. 1, Cambridge No. 2, Everett, Malden, Newton, Wattham, Natick and Somerville. Organizer and assistant organizers report that a gen-eral activity of all Socialists prevails, ad that the spirit of agitation is manifest all over the county. A committee to procure campaign literature and a literature agent were elected and the Federation proposes to deluge the county with Socialist writings. The terly report to the State Executive Committee, together with a request for recognition, so we may get a charter as an organized body and therefore be to attend to all the affairs pertaining to the Socialist movement in Middlesex County. A committee of constitutional amendment was elected with the purpose of amending the following sections and articles of the state constaution: Amendment to Sec. 7, Art. XI: "Any club or clubs failing to comply with this section shall be allowed representation by one delegate only at the annual clubs conference." Amending Sec. 4, Art. VI, by addir the words "and produce their member ship card in proof of same." The next meeting will be held Sept. 4 at 3 p. m. in Pontiou Hall, Blees Block. Main street Nathly street, Natick.

Connectiout.

On Saturday evening, Aug. 13, M. M. On Saturday evening, Aug. 15, M. M. Bartholomes, and E. P. Clarke of New York City visited the village of Old Mystic and delivered their first. Socialist addresses and the first Socialist addresses and the first Socialist appears eggs, made in the town. Literature was distributed and eighteen booklets were sold at the close of the meeting. The commades of Logical Commenting. of the meeting. The comrasses of Lo-cal Mystic hays, acted on the sugges-tion of W. E. Clark on Sunday excur-sion propagands in a recent issue of The Worker and have flooded the sur-rounding towns with literature. Let other locals go and do likewise and the seed fifth '6bth' will inevitably grow into votes for Debs and Hanford on of the meeting. The comrases of Lo Nov. 8. "Haker the Socialist minister

of Sag-Barbor, will speak at the Mys-tic Grove Peace Masting on "How to Prevent War," and Bradford Peck of Levision, Me, will speak on "Indus-Sol Fieldman will return to Connecti-

cut after his two weeks' speaking in New York City.

Hara and There.

In reply to Jas. S. Smith's statement that Lucien Sanial in addressing the Socialist Educational Club in Chicago said that the emancipation of the working class would not be brought about by the ballot, and in reply to Comrade Smith's intimation that Sanial and the members of the Socialist Educational Circles were tending to-wards Anarchism, E. A. Morris, Geo. J. Gates, and H. F. Lindgren write that Sanial made no such statement that he advocated political action, and that Comrade Smith was not present at the meeting. R. A. Morris says that Comrade Smith took his statement from a false report in the capitalis press and that this is inexcusable in Socialist. Our protesting correspondents mistake the latter part of the quotation from Comrade Smith's letter for editorial comment and say in reply that "the capitalists cry Anarchieff and the capitalists cry anarchieff and cry anarchieff and cry and cry anarchieff and cry ist!" or get police spies to do so in or-der to destroy the Socialist move-ment," and that if comrades continue to call other Socialists "Anarchists" it may result in bringing some of the ac-cused members to a rope's end. In justice to Comrade Smith, who these Socialists evidently ...ink has gone out of his way to attack them in The Worker, it must be said that the quotation published in this department last week was from a letter in reply to an inquiry and was not written sp cially for publication.

Seymour Stedman has an article on "The American Socialist Movement" in the August number of "Wayside

not simply support the best of those

tic, Conn., writes: "I was very glad to read your open statement of your financial condition in The Worker last week, and my only regret is that has not appeared sooner. Rest assured that I will do all in my power to

LAWSON.

(Continued from page 1.)

seeing Henry H. Rogers at one of the meetings of the long list of glant cor-porations which number him among their directors. Surrounded though he be by the elite of all financialdom, the America, you will surely hear his sharp, incisive, steel-clicking, Gentle men are we ready for the vote, for I regret to say I have another important and unavoidable meeting at ——? You look at your watch. The time he mentions is twelve, or, at the most, fif-teen minutes away. There is no chance for discussion. Cut-and-dried resolutions are promptly put to the vote, and off goes the master to his other en ent, which will be disposed of in the same percuptory fashion.

"At a meeting of the directors of

'financed' steeel, during the brief reign of its late 'vacuumized' president, Charlie Schwab, an episode occurred which exhibited the danger of interfering with Mr. Rogers' iron-clad The fact that the steel thron was many sizes too large for Schwab had, about this time, become publicly notorious, but Carnegle and Morgan on the surface, and Standard Oil beneath were so busy preparing their nitibis for the crash which then was overdue that they had neither time nor desire

to adjust themselves on the seat.
"In advance Mr. Rogers made his in variable plea for quick action on matter before the board, when Schwab with the tact generated by the wab bling of a missit Wall Street crown chating a generous pair of ears, blurted out: 'Mr. Rogers will vote on this ques

tion after we have talked on it." "In a voice that those who he heard i say sounded like a rattlesnake's his in a refrigerator, Rogers replied: 'All

"Yet away from the intoxicating spell of dollar-making this-remarkable man is one of the most charming and lovable beings I have ever encountered, a man whom any man or womat would be proud to have for a brother a man whom any mother or father would give thanks for a son, a man whom any woman would be happy to know as her husband, and a mar whom any boy or girl would rejoice to call father. But once he passes under the baleful influence of 'The Machine,' he becomes a relentiess, ravenous crea ture, pittless as a shark, knowing no haw of God or man in the execution of his purpose. Between him and coveted dollars may come no kindly human influences-all are thrust aside, their claims disregarded, in ministering to ger, which, in-truth, grows by what it

How They Skin

... Their Fellow Capitalists After his long and powerful descrip-tion of the organization and person-nel of the Standard Oil, Mr. Lawson proceeds to his first disclosure of defl inite fact in regard to the way in which the inner circle of Standard Oll rulers get the best of their lesser associates. He says—that—the—propertie which constituted the Amajgamate to the public in stocks for \$75,000,000 and that the real ruless spave-four dif and that the real rules spave-boar dif-ferent sets of figures as the buying price to four different groups of their associates in the enterprise, giving each a pencentage, hound respectively on the four different figures falsely making five secret profits in uddition

to the ordinary profit on the invest-ment. Mr. Lawson makes the follow-ing comment on this operation:

The every-day-people-the-millions who do not know Wall Street—realm of the royal American dollar-Wall Street, lined with solid gold coin and paved from curb to curb with solid gold bricks-Wall Street, lined with huge money-mills, where hearts and souls are ground into gold-dust; whose guiters run full to overflowing with strangled, mangled, sand-bagged wrecks of briggin house which in never-ending stream; it pours into the brimming waters of the river, at its foot for deposit at the poor-h loot for deposit at the poor-houses, in-same asylums, 'strifest prisons, had sai-cides' graves, that the grim dood wash-es in its daily obb and flow—the every-day people I know will not take in the blackness of this transaction at this stage of my story, but before it is end ed I will lay this and many more of ed I will say this and many more of an equally black nature before them in such A B C simplicity that all can read the portent as clearly as the Prophet Daniel read the writing on the wall in the banquet hall of Beishazzar."

— Have you noticed that when strikes are most numerous, there is al-ways an increased output of "solutions of the labor problem" from the pulpits? -The incentive to work under can

italism is, for the worker, fear of star-vation, and for the capitalist, hope of -- Some time or other the America people will discover that it is better to own the trusts than boycott their

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THE CLASS STRUGGLE IN NEW YORK.

struggle between exploiter and explotted, for the possession of the product created by labor, becomes the center of attraction in this city. Strike and lockout combined in the building trades have for the moment temporar ily paralyzed the process of produc-

On one hand scores of thousands of workingmen, affiliated with the nu-merous unions incorporated in the lding Trades Alliance, and on the other, a handful in comparison, known as the Employers' Association, stand hostile array for a "fight to a finish" which, whatever the result, is cer-tain to be again and again renewed.

Charges of bad faith, of broken ments, and general duplicity are constantly hurled backwards and forwards between the contending forces. Accusations of plotting to se cure the "open shop" are charged by the workingmen and hypocritically denied by their opponents. Union leaders assert their ability to win out, and point with confidence to the solidarity shown by the unions, in resisting the threats and cajolerics of the bosses. On their side, the Employers' Associa tion as confidently predict victory, and over and over again declare their abil-ity to fill the places of the strikers with non-union workmen and estal with non-union workmen and estab-lish the "open shop" permanently, counting on starvation and physical necessity as their allies in the conflict. The capitalist press adds to the clamor and confusion and tries by all means in its power to confuse the one real issue at stake—the one issue that always and everywhere ultimately lies class struggle for the product of labor.

It is this basic fact that in all labor concealed by the capitalist press and those for whom it speaks. Upon its concealment, depends the only hope of concealment, depends the only hope of concealment, depends for victory in their Social Democratic Party of the state ubles is carefully and studiously concealment, depends the only hope of the exploiting class for victory in their struggles with labor. Once seen and recognized in its full significance by he working class, the end of all trikes and lockouts looms in sight and also the end of the capitalist sys-tem. While this is not recognized by the workers, their chances of success stantly diminish. Not only have the employers still at their beck and call, the entire power of the state and nation, indicial, legislative and execu-

Against this tremendous odds, organ ired labor henceforth must find new weapons. The unions which have taken years of patient effort and sacrifice to establish, are in danger of de-

tive, but they have reinforced this power with an economic organization specially created to deal with strikes

more rapidly and thoroughly than

boycott still more inadequate.

The time for labor to adopt new weapons is here. Without them, continued defeat is the certain result.

and capitalist class has now reached a point, where on the side of the former, the effort to obtain a little greater share of the product of labor. is fast becoming impossible. No new weapons can be devised to secure it-It is now either the entire product to those who create it, or acquiescence in basis of strike and lockout-the the receipt of a bare existence. There is no alternative. And to wrest politi-cal power from the exploiters—to wield the ballot as an effective weapon

can you ever achieve the emancipation of your class, from capitalist domina-tion and oppression. Through Socialism alone can you wrench the power from the hands of those who regard you as mere commodities—as instru-ments from which profits can be ground—as rabble to be shot down and exterminated like vermin, when you dare to strike for even the smallest in-crease of the products your labor cre-

and strikers that is being perfected the opposing economic organizations of can win the last and greatest of

IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open-air meetings have been arranged by Local New York to be held at the places ammed on the nights designated below. The assembly district organizations are request-ed to take notice of their meetings and see with the they have the platform at time and that sufficient literature is distrib-

FRIDAY, AUG. 19.

PRIDAY, AUG. 10.

6th A. D.—N. W. corner of Fourth street
and Second avenue. Speakers, Jos. Wanhope, Jacob, Fankin and J. Fox.
28th A. W. corner of Eightleth
Prost and Clust avenue. Speakers, J. C.
Prost and Ches. Franz.
20th A. D.—S. E. corner of Eighty-fourth
street and First svenue. Speakers, Fred.
Paulitsch and I. Paillips.
11th A. 11.—S. W. corner of Thirty-eighth
street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, Ed.
J. Lewis, I. Saekin and L. D. Mayes. SATURDAY, AUG. 20.

A. D.-Circle, Pifty ninth street and avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost and Fighth avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost and Jos. Wanhope.

20th A. D.—8. W. corner of Thirty-eighth street and Second avenue. Speakers, T. J. Lewis and F. Tuallitsch.

36th A. D.—8. E. corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Wins avenue. Speakers, I. Sackin, Wm. Zarim and A. Abrahanus.

MONDAY, AUG. 22. MONDAY, AUG. 22.

15th A. D.-N. W. cerner of Forty-ninth street and Ninth avenue. Speakers, J. C. Freet and L. A. Harris.

2th A. D.-S. W. corner of Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, Jos. Wanhone and H. Harddon.

10th A. D.-S. W. corner of Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers, L. D. L. C. J. Lewis and Edw. Cassidy.

18th A. D.-N. B. corner of Fifteenth street and Irist avenue. Speakers, L. D. Harddon and Irist avenue. Speakers, L. D. Harddon and J. S. E. corner of Eleventh street and Avenue B. Speakers, Edn. Meyer, Courtenay Lemon and I. Phillips.

AUG. 23. Ricecker streets. Speakers, J. C. Frost and Alb. Abrahims. F. Corner of Seventh Street and Annual E. Speakers, Jacob Pdit-Hart A. B.—N. W. corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth street and Fifth avenue. Speahers, Ed. J. Lewis, Edw. Cassidy and B. Edelstein.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24.

7th A. D. S. W. corner of Sixteenth atreet and Eighth avenue. Speakers, J. C. Clause and I. Phillips.

2tt A. D. S. W. corner of One Rundred and First street and Ansichalm avenue. Speakers, Jacob Pankin and J. C. A. D. S. W. corner of Fifth street yenne A. Speakers, L. D. Mayes, A. sephson and H. Juchger, the latter in 22d A. D. Forty second treet and Third venue. Speakers, Thos. J. Lewis and Alb.

avenue, Spanes, Abrahama, Spanes, Spanes, Spanes, Spanes, Spanes, Spanes, Spanes, Spanes, Spanes, Wathepe and Wm. Karlin. THURSDAY, AUG. 25.

THURDAY, AUG. 23.

20th A. D.-N. E. corner of Seventy-difth
street and First avenue. Speakers, Ed. J.
Lewis and H. Havblue.

20th A. D.-S. W. corner of One Hundred
and Twelfth street and Third avenue.
Speakers, I. Dullips and I. Saekin.

20th A. D.-S. E. corner of Thirty-second
street and Third avenue. Speakers, J. C.
Frost and L. A. Harrs.

18th A. D.-N. W. carner of Thirty-ulath
street and Eight avenue. Speakers, Courtenay Lemon, A. Abrahams and O. W.
Toendies. Toesnies.

wd Ib A. D. N. W. corner of Fifty sixth
and Elighth avenue. Spenkers, Thos.
aspect. and S. Edelstein.

FRIDAY, AUG. 26. 28th A. D.-N. E. corner of Eighty-third street and Third avenue. Speakers, 'I. C. Prost and I. Saekin. 26th A. D.-S. E. corner of Eighty-eighth street dud Pirst avenue. Speakers, Thos. I. Lewis, A. Abrahams and J. Albaris, G. A. D.-S. W. corner of Jun Mayer, G. A. D.-S. W. corner of Jun Mayer, Juscob Paukir and Jos Whiteborn. Just A. D.-N. E. corner of Tenth street and Second avenue, Speakers, I. Phillips, H. Havidow and J. Fox.

Blet A. D. S. E. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh ave-nue. Speakers, Jos. Wandope, Courtenay Lethou and Wm. Karlin, 34th A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost, 12d. J. Levis and L.

Once again the world wide, age long truggle between exploiter and exploited, for the possession of the product created by labor, becomes the enter of attraction in this city. Strike unable to perceive that the new-weapons their opponents are adopting and perfecting, are devised purposely to render the inadequate strike and

And the only weapon that can be adopted and used effectively on the side of labor, is the political weapon— the ballot. Against the power of the ballot in the hands of intelligent class conscious workingmen, all the scheme of the capitalists are in vain.

The Social Democratic Party offers labor this weapon. With the Socialist ballot alone can the fortress of capi-talism be stormed. Without it, all the sacrifice, all the loyalty and heroism that can be conceived of in the ranks of labor cannot avail. For the real strength of capitalism lies in its pos session of the law-making power-in its political supremacy. That one taken away, its strike breaking organizations, its "Citizeus' Alliances," and "Manufacturers' Associations", become instantly worthless.

The struggle between working class

Workingmen, here is the weapon to your hands. Through Socialism alone

With this power in your hands you trikes—the strike that shall end capitalism forever-the strike that alone can bring about the true emancipation of labor, by making those who labor the owners of all that their labor cre-

ner One Hendred and Twenty-fifth street and Seyenth avenue. Monday, Aug. 22, 6th A. D.-N. W. corner of Honston street and Second avenue. Tureday, Aug. 23, 9th A. D.-N. W. cor-ner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth ave-Wednesday, Aug. 24, 30th A. D.—N. E. orner of Eighty-sixth street and Third

treet and Seventh avenue. Friday, Aug. 26, 17th A. D.—Circle, Fifty-both street and Eighth avenue. Saturday, Ag. 27, 13th A. D.—N. W. cor-cer of Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. East Side. -

Thursday, Aug. 25, 31st A. D.-S. F. cor-er of One Hundred and Twenty-afth

Meetings will be held on the East Side by the Socialist Literary Society as fol-Friday, Aug. 19-Stanton and Pitt streets, peakers, Josephson, Whitehorn, Lurie, Pa Saturday, Aug. 20—Rutgers place. Speak-ers. Harris, Edelstein, Josephson, Rosen-feld, Paley.

- Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17. Fourth place and Court street. Speakers, Globus, Schuefer and Mrs. Fraser. Broadway and Ellery street. Speakers, Well and Droste. Warren and Third streets. Speakers, Mackenzie and Pelser.

THURSDAY, AUG. 18. Fulton street and Albany avenue. Speakers, Marr and Dawson. FRIDAY, AUG. 19.

Atlantic avenue and Nevins street. Speakers, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and Lewis. Sewet street and Graham avenue. Speakers. Passage and Dawson.
Hamburg avenue and Woodbine street. Speakers. Well and Dobsevage.
Bieceker street and Hamburg avenue. Speakers, Peiser and Young. SATURDAY, AUG. 20.

d Union street. Speakers Druste and Well.

Mass meeting indoors, Metropolitan Sanger Hall, Pitkin avenue. Speakers, John C.
Chase and others.

Broadway and Jefferson avenue? Speakers, Schaefer and Globus.

TUESDAY, AUG. 23. Manhattan and Graham avenues. Speak rs. Well and Marr. Myrtle avenue and Suydam street. Speak rs. Mackenne and Globas.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24. Bond and Wyckoff street. Speakers, Glo-tus, Peiser and Dreste. Lewis and DeKalb avenues. Speakers, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and George Lewis.

THURSDAY, AUG. 25. McKibben street and Manhattan avenue Speakers, Mackenzie, Globus and Sachtle ben.

FRIDAY, AUG. 26. Central avenue and Hunrod street, Speakers, Schnefer and Pelser.
Atlainth avenue and Nevins sireet, Speakers, Dobsevage, Well and Panzer.
Hamburg avenue and Hunrod street, Speakers, Globus and Dawsen. SATURDAY, AUG. 27.

Pifth avenue and Union street, Speakers Passage, Well and Mackengie, Moore and Grahrin avenues. Speakers, Sachtleben and Paizer, Precidient and Columbus streets. Speakers, Droste, Mackenzie and Globus.

TUESDAY, AUG. 30. Broadway and Willoughby areas WEDNESDAY, AUG. BL. Bedford and Myrtle avenues. Speaker Mr. and Mrs. Praser and Lewis.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3. Columbia and President streets. Speakers, Globus, Schaefer and Petser.
Fifth avenue and Union street. Speakers.
Panzer, Droste and Well.

TUESDAY, SEPT. G. Knickerbocker avenue and Jefferson treet, Speakers, Marr, Young and Daw -TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.

Hanburg avenue and Noll street. Speakers, Well and Peiser. RANGE MOUNTERS MOVE. The Range Mounters' and Setters

Union has moved to Captan's Hall, 67 St. Mark's place, and the meeting nights in the future will be on the first, and third Saturdays of each mouth. Sol Fieldman's Meetings. day, Aug. 19, 14th A. D.-N. E. corner h street and Second grenue. turday, Aug. 20, 31st A. D.-S. E. cor-

FOR THE CAMPAIGN

The Campaign Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York City has just issued an appeal for contributions to the local Socialist cam baign fund, pointing out the exception al opportunity which has now come to the Socialist movement and the neces sity of having the funds to grasp it.

This year there is every reason why The customary appeal should be met with especially generous response. The opportunity for successful Socialist agitation this year is certainly extraordinary, both nationally and locally. It is a presidential year. The party in power has defiantly disregarded the appeals of labor, as all capitalist parties ever will. The actions of the Democratic national convention have at last made it plain to-those workingmen who expected any "radical" action from that party that it is likewise completely controlled by capitalists, as Socialists have always insisted. This city itself, which has seen so many great strikes and labor troubles during the last two years, is again torn by the class struggle, and Organized Capital and Organized Labor in the metropolis are again facing each other in battle array. All these circum stances have prepared the political soil for a fruitful harvest from Socialist

On the other hand, the Social Demo eratic Party of this city has not suff cient funds to thoroughly till this fer tile soil and sow the seed of Social-!sm. . Many of the best Socialist speak ers of New York are working else where and this mak s it necessary to have funds to bring outside agitators into the city campaign. More litera ture must be published, and that take funds. Innumerable expenses must be met if there is to be an extensive and systematic campaign for Socialism in this city.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

The funds that are needed are need ed AT ONCE. "The appeal this year has been issued sumewhat later that usual and money is needed immediately. A dollar now is worth more than five later on. Many campaign expenses must be met in advance; and our campaign has more effect now than a short time before election when the attention of the voters is distracted by the brass band, beer and boodle, hurrah cam paigns of the old parties.

Every Socialist and every sympa thizer with the cause of emancipation should contribute all he can and should contribute it at once. All contribu tions should be sent to U. Solomon, Financial Secretary, 64 E. Fourth street,

PARTY NEWS.

seed.

(Continued from page 3.) New York City. Regular meeting of the General Com-mittee was held Saturday, Aug. 13, Comrade Lichtschein in the chair. Seventy-one applications for member-ship received and applicants admitted. Application for membership of Morris Stelzer received, and on motion applicant was admitted. Report of Cre tiai Committee: 13th A. D., credentials of H. Pick and B. Allermann redais of H. Pick and B. Allermann re-ceived and delegates seated; 32d and 33d A. D., credentials of J. Tapoloff received, but not in proper form; moved that as delegate from this district already seated, vouches for cre-dential, that delegate applying be seated. Moved that motion be amended to effect that delegate be temporarily seated, but at next meeting credential must be handed in in proper form; amendment carried; 35th A. D., cre-dentials for F. C. Fisher as delegate in place of Comrade Radin, resigned; delegate seated. Resignation of Arthur Blakesley as member of party received and accepted. Communications: Let-ter from State Secretary requesting ar-rangements for referendum to elect four delegates to Local Quorum; nominations for members of Local Quorum

—U. Solomon, Paulitsch, Neppel, Slobodin, Phillips, Abrahams, Mayes, bedin, Phillips, Abrahams, Mayes, Spindler, Bartholomew, Stahl, Obrist, Volkmer; moved that all nominations be referred to referendum, declared out of order. Letter from State Com out of order. Letter from State Com-mittee instructing local to elect one delegate to State Committee; nomina-tions—Lane, Hillquit, Lemon, Slobo-din, Yan Name, Kennealy, Ehret, Agi-tation: Moved that Organizer be in-structed not oarrange more than one meeting weekly in any assembly dis-trict, while there are any assembly districts remaining uncovered; moved that motion be amended to effect that entire matter be referred to Organizer; amendment carried. Motion car-ried that Executive Committee be in-structed to investigate the affairs of any district not performing activ campaign. Moved that Executive Committee have printed some Italian Socialist literature, for the benefit of Italian voters; moved that said motion be amended to effect that said literature is to be printed only if there is none at present in the market; amendment carried. Executive Committee was instructed to investigate the al-leged lack of organization in the Har-lem Agitation District. Decided that Individual roll call of General Committee be taken in future and that upon the absence of any delegate from three consecutive meetings, his district is to be notified to send another representa-tive. 23d A. D. reports that inasmuch as they have sent three delegates to General Committee and are only er tled to two, Comrade Klein withdraws. Action of report of Executive Commit-tee: Motion that Organizer call upon Board of Managers of The Worker and request list of subscribers for the purpose of sending out campaign lists. Moved and seconded that editor of The Worker be requested to print notice of Debs meeting on front page. Moved that entire question of meeting for Debs in October be referred to Executive Committee; moved that motion date than Sunday, Oct. 23, is obtainable, all arrangements for Debs meeting in October be cancelled; moved that amendment be amended to effect that National Secretary be requested to send Comrade Debs here Oct. 22 or Oct. 24, or other suitable date in Octo-

amendment carried. Motion car rk and ascertain their plans for the Moved that Executive be amended to effect that if no other

ber; amendments and motion carried. Moved that meeting be arranged for Comrade Hanford between Sept. 17 and 25; substitute motion made to refor entire matter to Executive Committee; substitute motion carried. Ex-clusive of above action, report of Excutive Committee was concurred in

detail. 'Ine regular monthly meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publish-ing Association will take place on Monday, Aug. 15, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceuin, 64 E. Fourth street. Plans for carrying on the work and main-taining interest in the Daily Call will be submitted.

At the last meeing of the Second Agitation District Committee delegates from Branch 152, W. S. & D. B. fund and the Young People's Club were seated. The delegates from Branch 152 reported that his society donated \$25, which was turned over to Comrade Wenke, who was elected treasurer of the committee. Decided that a German mass meeting be held in October, with Comrade Grenlich from Switzerland as the principal speaker; the secretary was instructed to make arrangements. The secretary was instructed to secure list of clubs and literary societies in the Second

Agitation District. Decided that Jew ish and Italian leaflets be ordered printed. U. Solomon was elected dele-gate to the City Executive Committee. The Second Agitation District is again reorganized and the comrades can expect that some good work will be done.

At the second meeting of the Central Committee of the Young People's So cial Democratic clubs, the constitution littee reported that it had drawn committee reported that it had drawn up a constitution and same was read before the committee and adopted after several changes were made. The constitution was submitted to a referendum vote and will go into effect on Aug. 26. Delegates from the three clubs reported progress and that all are doing good work. The delegates from Brooklyn suggested that a joint outing be held some time in Septem-ber. Comrades Krueger, Folgner and E.Meyer were elected a committee to take care of the arrangements. The different committees of the Central Committee will be elected as soon as the constitution has been adopted. Meetings of the clubs are held as follows: Yorkville, every Thursday at 200 E. Eighty-sixth street; Brooklyn, every Thursday at 949 Willoughby avenue; Down Town, every Thursday at 64 E. Fourth street, at 8 p. m. sharp All young people are invited to attend The last meeting of the Down Town Young People's Social Democratic Club was well attended. The consti-tution submitted to referendum by the Central Committee was voted upon. Delegates were elected to the Call Confernce and Second Agitation District Committee. A literary committee of four was elected and will report at the next meeting. The Entertainment Committee reported progress for the Dec. 3 concert and ball, to be held at Grand American Hall, 7 and 9 Second avenue. The New York Letter Car-riers' Band of sixty pieces has been secured through the efforts of their bandmaster, Mr. Frank E. Hoerts.

The meeting of Br 2, 35th A. D., was addressed by E. J. Lewis, after which he retired with the agitation committee to the street and held a meeting. Three applications for mem bership were received. Communica tion from Comrade U. Solomon laid over to next meeting. Agitation Com-mittee reported the purchase of 1,000 copies of C. H. Kerr's "Pocket Library of Socialism," 200 10-cent pamphlets, 50 party pins, 300 Worker cards, \$121.35 received from the Workingmen's Progressive Society for agita-tion purposes. Subscribed for 50 cop-ies of The Worker during the cam-paign and 20,000 copies of national platform were ordered. Committee from the Arbeiter Ring of the Bronx proferred assistance to the Bronx Agi-tation Committee. They were invited to attend the meeting of the Agitation Committee and make the necessary arrangements for co-operation. Treasurer reports amount collected on half-day's pay contribution to campaign fund Aug. 11, \$13.25, making total of \$63.42.

The 12th A. D. of Brooklyn had a well attended meeting on Aug. 5, eighteen members being present; the comrades are also alive. Four new members were admitted. The 12th will have street meetings from Satur-day, Aug. 20, to Wednesday, Sept. 28, every Wednesday and Saturday. All visitors are welcome at the meeting of the 12th every first and third Friday in the month at 335 Prospect ave

NEW YORK COUNTY CONVENTION.

Delegates to the adjourned county are hereby called upon to meet again for the purpose of nominating county business as may properly come be

urday, Aug. 20, 8 p. m., at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. I. PHILLIPS,

Assembly District conventions: Fri-

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

"THE LABOR WAR IN COLORADO"

will be the most valuable campaign document of the year. It should be circulated in hundreds of thousands of copies. THE PEOPLE MUST BE INFORMED OF THE FACTS AND THEIR LESSON. The price is put at the lowest possible figure to cover cost of publication-5 cents a copy, or \$2.50 A HUNDRED. NOW READY. ORDER AT ONCE.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY.

184 William Street, New York City.

MEETING OF NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the State Committee held Tuesday, Aug. 9. Present. H. L. Slobodin, Emil Neppel, H. Reich, I. Phillips, and U. Solomon of New York, Hugo Peters of Kings County, and Dixon of Westchester; Comrade Peters in the chair, and U. Solomon was elected recording secretary. Com-munications were received as follows: Portchester, about a date for Wentworth. Buffalo, with reference to Matthew Kirsch, also enclosing \$17.55 at once to reorganize the county with for half-day's wage fund; they report Roewer's meetings being satisfactory. and urge that Comrade Debs be sent to Buffalo for one day. Kings County, with check for \$23 for the half-day's pay fund and \$3.50 on state organizing fund. Ticonderoga, recommending G. L. Washburn for the electoral ticket. ew Rochelle, with reference to Wentworth's dates. Springville, about arranging a meeting for Wentworth. Wellsville, enclosing \$7.50 for half-day's pay fund and stating prospects bright for a good campaign. Ithaca, reporting about Roewer's meetings and inquiring into the possibility of getting Debs for one meeting. J. M. Barnes, stating that it will be impossible for him to tour the state as offer

ed. Albany, about a date for Spargo C. L. Furman, stating that he will de cline to serve on the new State Quo-rum if nominated. Jamestown, ac-cepting a date for Spargo and requesting permission from the State Com mittee to run Thos. Walsh as candi-date for State Senator, although he has been a member of the party only three months. Oneida, accepting date for Wentworth, Chas. R. Bach, our candithat it will be impossible for him, owing to his business, to tour the state; will do, however, his best to agitate in the surrounding towns and counties that can easily be reached by trolley cars. Yonkers, accepting date for Wentworth. Cottage, with application for charter; charter granted. Syracuse, enturning subscription, lists, without any contributions and saying they had ordered 3,000 platforms and 200 Hanordered 3,000 platforms and 200 Han-ford's "Labor War." Rochester, engaging Spargo for Aug. 29 and Wentworth or Sept. 13. and 14; Jos. Wanhope will be their Labor Day speaker; Aug. Klenke will speak there for five days, also enclosing \$26 for heif-day's pay fund and stating that they are organizing agitation parties to invade the surrounding small towns

where no Socialist speaker was ever heard before. They visited Geneva. Fairport, etc., Comrades Bach, Hender-son and others, being the speakers; had good audiences and distrib-uted lots of literature. Thomas Pen-dergast, our candidate for Governor, stating that he is agitating in the porthern part of the state, and is having unusual good audiences; has yis-ited Malone, Norwood, Norfolk, Mad-rid, Massena and Potsdam, and will soon visit Essex and Clinton counties; sold lots of Hanford's books and dis-tributed a large quantity of literature; the prospects for a healthy and good the prospects for a healthy and good increase in our vote in these small towns are very bright, and also that party organizations will soon be formed there. Glens Falls, accepting Wentworth for their Labor Day meeting, where Comrade Wentworth will represent the S. D. P. in foint debate with Despecartic Republican and Programmer Company of the properties of the programmer of the programme with Democratic, Republican and Pro-hibition speakers, Wm. Mailly, offer-ing J. F. Carey to Schenectady for La-bor Day for \$25, and J. W. Brown to Jamestown for same amount, stating Jamestown for same amount, stating that he has booked J. W. Brown in New York for the latter part of the campaign, from Oct. 18 to Nov. I. Letter offering a nice lithograph of Debs and Hanford with the name of Social

may send them direct to the locals. Comrade Chase reported that the price fer 100,000 of "The Mission of the So-

cial Democratic Party? with the na-

tional and state tickets and enough

over the state are urged to avail them-

blem of the party and 100,000 stickers.

ance on hand, \$178.38; total expenses

for July, \$179.90; deficit, \$1.52. From Aug. 1 to Aug. 9; Income, \$56.48; ex

penses, \$30.24; leaving a balance on hand of \$26.48. This does not include

amount received on half-day's pay fund in the hands of the State Secre-tary Chase and of which he will pre-

sent a full account at the next meeting

of the State Committee. It was de-vided to print 50,000 leadets in German of Debs' "Mission of the Social Demo-eratic Party," Comrade Chase report-

I arrangements for various speakers. The sub-committee appointed by the State Committee to straighten out

Arm and Torch for \$1.75 per hundred. Also the full correspondence between Comrades Chase, Solomon and Mailly about the misunderstandings resulting from Comrade Mattly deciding where Comrade Debs shall speak in New York state, instead of leaving the mat-ter with the State Secretary. Letter stating that Hanford has been assigned to New York state for five days, be-ginning Sept. 19-23, and enclosing an appeal for national campaign fund and inquiring whether he can send these appeals with subscription lists direct the locals; decided to accept Han ford's dates at ! in regard to national campaign lists that National Secretary

Chairman New York County Conven-

KINGS COUNTY CONVENTIONS. Conventions to nominate candidates for public offices will be held as fol

Congressional District conventions: Friday, Aug. 26.
Senatorial District conventions:
Wednesday, Aug. 31.

day, Sept. 2.

Delegates to above conventions will take notice.

For County Committee.

J. GERBER.

Edw. M. Shepard by the Democratic party for Governor in this state. Son party in Kings County and did not sever his connections with the party, the State Secretary was instructed to call this matter to the attention of the Kings County Committee and ask them what action they are taking to

matters in Queens County and bring

about the consolidation of the various locals in Queens County into one or

ganization, as per instructions from the state convention, reported that they met with success in their mission and in their opinion such consolidation

cannot be effected with the feeling

now existing among the comrades in the various locals in the county. It was decided to revoke the charters to

both Local Long Island and Local Queens County and that the State Secretary was authorized to proceed

such comrades as are willing to abide

by the state constitution. The atten-tion of the State Committee being call-ed to a letter which appeared in the

New York "Times," signed by Chas. F.

Adams of Brooklyn, where he advo-

PARTY DIRECTORY.

Following is a directory of the local organizations of the Social Democratic Party. Readers of The Worker who are not members of the party are urged to join. The City Organizer, and the Assembly District secretaries, whose addresses are given below, with be giad to answer inquiries and supply information:

Hendquarters—Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Organizer—U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street.

Organizer—U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth and Corporalizer—U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth and Corporalizer and fourth Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. at the Workingmen's Educational Clubbouse, 206 E. Elghty-sixth street.

The 4Hy Exacutive Committee meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at the Workingmen's Educational Clubbouse, 206 E. Elghty-sixth street.

The meetings and secretaries of the Assembly District Branches are as follows: 1st, 3d and 5th A. D.—Meets the last Welnesday in the month at the residence of F. Wilton James, 17 Abingdon Square. Secretary, F. Wilton James, 27 Abingdon Square. 223 E. Brondway, Cubrooms, Secretary, 4th A. D.—Meets every Thursday at 223 E. Brondway, Cubrooms, Secretary, W. Baldtt, 77 Monroe street. 6th and 10th A. D.—Meets every First and third Thursday at 64 E. Fourth street. 7th, 5th and 25th A. D.—Meets every First 18 periods of the property of the property of the street.

Secretary, Berthold Korn, 176 Seventh street.
7th, 9th and 25th A. D.—Meets every first and third Friday at 255 W. Twenty-seventh street. Secretary, Chas. Lubowsky, 135 Eighth avenue.
11th A. D.—Meets every first and third Tuesday at 438 W. Thirty-eighth street. Secretary, F. Uhl, 435 W. Thirty-eighth street. treet. 12th A. D.-Meets every Tuesday at 233 5. Broadway clubrooms. Secretary, Chas.

12th A. D.—Meets every Thesday at 23t E. Broadway clubrooms. Secretary, Chas. Zimmerman, 20th Stanton street.

13th A. D.—Meets every first and third Saturday at 342 W. Forty-second street. Secretary, Chas. Schlaefner, 530 W. Thirty-cletch. Chas. Schlaefner, 530 W. Thirty-cletch. 20th A. D.—Meets every first and third Thursday at 236 E. Tenth street. Organizer, Edw. Meyer, 64 E. Fourth street. Isth and 15th A. D.—Meets every second and fourth Friday at 415 W. Fiftieth street. Secretary, Legone McColluck, 756 Eleventh avenue.

18th A. D.—Meets every second and fourth Friday at 64 E. Fourth street. Secretary, Louis Spector, 238 Osborn street, Brooklyn.

18th and 20th A. D.—Meets every first

Brooklyn.

18th and 20th A. D.—Meets every first and third Thursday at 300 E. Twenty sixth street. Secretary, Emil Roschian, 255 Third avenue.

18th A. D.—Secretary, Thos. J. Lewis, 1924 Broadway.

Birth a D.—Secretary, Thos. J. Lewis, 1924 Brondway, Meets every first and third Friday at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbin Hell, One Hundred and First street and Columbin Hell and Twelfth street, 22d A. D.—Meets every Friday at 241 E. Forty-second street, clubrooms. Secretary, Gustave Leist, 776 Second avenue.

22d A. D.—Meets every first and third Monday at 1032 First avenue. Secretary, John Sundger, 1848 Amsterdam avenue. And May 1975 May 1

street.

30th A. D.—Meets every second and
fourth Wednesday at 206 E. Eighty-sixth
street. Organizer, Ernst Hamm, 1521 Third

street. Organizer, Frank examinations are seven as a seven of the fourth Wednesday at 201 W. One Hundred and Twenty-third street. Secretary, J. Th. Lloyd, 51 E. One Hundred and Twenty-sloth street.

32d and 32d A. D.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at 12d E. One Hundred and fourth Wednesday at 12d E. One Hundred and feeth street. Secretary, Joseph Cohn. 220 E. One Hundred and Second street.

street. Severary, Joseph street. But Hundred and Second and fourth Friday at McMahon's hall, 2089 Third avenue. Severary, August Hansen, 389 E. One Hundred and Forty-fourth active that A. D., Br. 1-Meets every hungs have been a street. A. D., Br. 1-Meets every first and Friday at 3300 Third avenue, club-Secretary, Carl Graeb, 1083 Union

PREMIUM OFFER

tonal and state tickets and chough space left to insert the local ticket if desired will cost: The first 100,000, \$100; the second 100,000, \$20. It was decided to print 100,000 of Debs "Mission of the Social Democratic Party," to be sold at cost price, and locals all over the state are urged to avail them. Every reader can get these pre-miums. Just try it: You certainly selves of this opportunity and forward their orders direct to the State Secre-tary. It was decided to print 200,000 cards advertising the name and emhave some friends or neighbors wh are not readers of The Worker. TRY TO GET THEM TO SUBSCRIRE. For every two NEW yearly subscrip-tions at 50 cents each or four new six-The financial report as given by Fi-marcial Secretary was as follows: For July, total income, including balmonth subscriptions at 25 cents each, accompanied by cash, we will send free of charge, any of the following premiums: 22. A photographic album of Greater

New York. Over one hundred beau-tiful views of the great metropolis.

1. Pocket knife, Best steel; two or three blades.

three blades.

5. Pictures: Social Democratic members of the German Parliament.

2. Gemine briar wood pipe.

21. Pair—best steel selssors, nickel and gold plated. 4. Lady or gentleman's pocketbook.
16. Beautiful pleture, "The Nest,"
11. Beautiful pleture, "The Porest."

THE WORKER,

SECOND GRAND LABOR FESTIVAL ANNUAL

-OF-Local Hudson Co. Socialist Party and Kindred Organizations,

- TO BE HELD ON -

SUNDAY, SEPT. 4. AT UNION HILL SCHUETZEN PARK. TICKETS, IN ADVANCE, IS CENTS. AT THE GATE, 25 CENTS.

Commencing at 3 P. M. Strictly Union Arrangements. Vaudeville Performance by Actors' Union No. 1 and Amateur Talent. Stereopticon Views and Address by F. Krafft. Prize Bowling for Ladies and Gentlemen. Pres-

. GRAND EXCURSION ... TO BEAUTIFUL GREENWOOD LAKE

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DAILY CALL FUND

PRIZE BOWLING FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES. Tickets, \$1, including Refreshments. Children under 12 years, 50c.

Train leaves Erie Ferry, foot of Chambers street and 23d street, North River, at 8:30 A. M. Returning leaves Greenwood Lake at 7 o'clock P. M. Tickets for sale at the following places, viz.: New York "Volkszeitung."
184 William street; New York Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York: Workingmen's Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street; Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 040 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

GRAND CONCERT AND BALL

DOWN TOWN YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB -ON-

SATURDAY EVE., DEC. 3, AT GRAND AMERICAN HALL, 7 AND 9 SECOND AVENUE. Concert by New York Letter Carriers' Band (60 Pieces), F. E. Hoerts, Bandmaster

Fifty per cent. of the net proceeds will be turned over to Local New York, S. D. P., and 10 per cent. to the State Committee. AR, S. D. P., and 10 per cent, to the State Committee.

All progressive Organizations and clubs are requested not arrange an large for that evening so as to insure success.

THE COMMITTEE.

National Platform of the Socialist Party

The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, makes its appeal to the American people as the defender and preserved in the convention of t

own interests.

Our political institutions are also bring used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opprenning 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 political institutions to make it using our political institutions to make it using our political institutions to make it using our political institutions to make the political institutions to make the political restrictions to make the political restriction to the make the political restriction.

Controlless the deserve and deserves of property in the means of life.

espatial since the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working clars produces above its subsistence wage. The produces above its subsistence wage. The produces above its subsistence wage of employment grounds acciery in an economic sizery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

were which renders intellectual and political tyrams; inevitable. Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be socialism comes of fife upon which his liberty of height shall necessary to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

As an american Socialist party, we piedge our fitelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the international socialism and pressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, increasing the property of the world to the same level. The international control is some level. The critical tends to draw down all the work era of the world to the same level. The international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patrior must which the ruling class of each inition is the surface of contending capitalism interests for the control of the yet unexplored markets for the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

profit.

The Socialist movement, therefore, is a world-movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one ration and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

tions; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

The Socialist nevement owes its birth and greet to that enomine devel-point or world-process which is rapidly a par atting a swelling or producing class from a sting a swelling or producing class. The Canadran and the compound of the class of division and laters of the class conflict.

The class strength is due to the nalvate of the class conflict.

The class strength is due to the nalvate of the class strength is due to the nalvate of the class strength is due to the nalvate.

of the class conflict.

This class straggle is due to the pilvate ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of prediction. Wherever and whenever man owned his own hand and tools, and by, them produced with the tools, and by, them produced with the tools, and by, them produced in the hallings which he used, econfull-display, dence were possible. Sin goviner, in or handle goods, has him governed in her halling of goods, has him governed in the halling of goods, has him governed to be in dividual. This labor of userer, or ever thomsonic, enters into simusi every acticle.

contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests and more than there can be paced in the most of war, or light in the midst of darkness of war, or light in the midst of darkness of war, or light in the midst class division carried to the second of the second that class division carried to the second war, or was classes to see the second of the second peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

The Socialist program is not a theory.

inta will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative chaos, from motion is to be savening. It must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and delilerately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend sind by the people in common depend sind by the people in common be owned of an implication.

including feithative, referendum, thous representation, equal suffrage and women, municipal home rule, a recall of officers by their constitues for every gain or advantage for the era that may be wrested from the critical summer of the system, and that may relect the feiting and strengthen the bands of We lay upon every man elected.