AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittances must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged. 

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 20, 1904. FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BIG SOCIALIST VOTE.

half a million in 1904. Every state, with the exception of Massachusetts and possibly

of Colorado, reports an increase, Illinois leading the van with a vote which will probably prove to be nearer to 100,000 than to the 75,000 that we reported last week.

The Middle West—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Jowa, Kansas, and Nebraska—is the field in which this year

the Socialist advance is most marked. But Maine and California and Florida and Washington Join in the forward march.

As for the South, we have gained a foothold. Another four years, with the development of capitalism that is sure to come, will

build up a strong Socialist movement there.

A feature of the election was the almost complete extinction of

the Socialist Labor Party, especially in New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois, where its adherents were formerly active.

aging and the comrades everywhere, even in those states where the vote did not materialize as it should, have reason to feel gratified at

the general advance made by the Socialist Party this year.
National Secretary Mailly makes the following estimates of the

vote in states and territories not covered in reports in this week's issue of The Worker:

California, 30,000; Union Labor Party put out of business.

Colorado, 1,600; a loss, due to desire to defeat Peabody and voting Democratic ticket for that purpose.

Arkansas, probably 1,500; wholesale fraud by Democratic elec-

Idaho-State Secretary estimates 5,000; no sufficient basis for

Kansas, at least 12,000; it 1900 we had 1,600 and in 1902 we

Maine.—State Secretary estimates 2,500—a gain of 300 per

entucky, probably 4,500, as against 1,886 two years ago.

Mississippi, South Carolina, and North Carolina, together, probably 900; this is new ground and hardly ready for Socialism.

Nebraska, 7,000 to 10,000, as against 800 four years ago and

ago, 1,245. Oklahoma, total of 3,000 indicated by partial returns. Four

years ago we had 815;; two years ago, 1,963. Ohio, returns from fifteen counties give a vote of 23.571—that

is, 9,000 more than the whole state gave in 1902 and five times the

than 3,000.

Virginia, probably 500; four years ago, 225.

Washington, State Secretary estimates 15,000; four years ago,

The capitalist press has been compelled to abandon the policy of silence which it has so carefully followed in the past. Too many

people know the facts now, and it is not safe to suppress them any longer. The New York "World," "Journal," and "Times," the Phila-

delphia "North American," and many other big-dailies have given fairly accurate reports of the Socialist vote and are beginning to discuss its significance in their editorial columns. This, in itself,

Now is the time for Socialists to work-now, while the unex-

pected results of this election are fresh in the people's minds. Now is the time to enroll party members, to arrange lecture courses, to

get new subscriptions for party papers, and to distribute literature. The downfall of the Democratic party and the great increase of the

Socialist vote offer a double opportunity such as we have never had

West Virginia, probably 3,000; four years ago, 286. Wyoming, probably 1,500; two years ago, 552.

Oregon, State Secretary estimates 12,000.
Texas may reach 10,000; four years ago, 1,846.

North Dakota, probably 3,000; four years ago 518; two years

Utah, probably 5,000; four years ago, 717; two years ago, less

Maryland, 2,000 to 3,000; we had but 908 in 1900.

3,000 two years ago. Nevada, probably 500; a new field.

Alabama, 2,000; four years ago, none. Arizona, probably 3,000—six hundred per cent. increase.

Altogether the result of the Socialist campaign is most encour-

Nevada is one of the states that casts its first Socialist vote this

PRICE 2 CENTS.

# VOL. XIV.-NO. 34. PEABODY "CALLED"

## W. F. of M. Challenges His Statements.

Roosevelt's Friend, the Tsar of Colorado, Remains Silent When Called Upon-to Prove His Defamatory Assertions About Deported Men.

In his campaign speeches Tsar Pea-body of Colorado, whom the Roosevelt machine tried so hard to re-elect—and so nearly succeeded—asserted that of the union miners and sympathizers whom he had ordered deported from the state without trial or any process of law, forty-four were ex-convicts, seven of whom had been in the peni-tentiary within the last ninety days. The Western Pederation of Miners came out with a statement branding this as an absolute lie, giving the names of the two hundred deported men, and challenged Peabody to name the ones whom he alleged to be con victs. The Federation posted three forfelts of \$1,000 each, to go to the wildows and orphans of men killed in recent mine explosions, if the Tsar could prove his assertion that fortyfour of the deported men were ex-convicts, if he could prove his asser-tion that seven of them had been in the penitentiary within ninety days, or I he could disprove the Federation's assertion that among the deputies and state militia employed—by him in breaking the strike there were twenty ex-convicts for every one among the entire membership of the W. F. of M. in the Cripple Creek district. Peabody has not answered.

#### FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

#### Socialist Aldermen in Milwaukee Take Up the Fight Again After Adverse Court Decision-Socialist Legislator Will Now Help.

Following is the text of the resolu-tions on eight-hour work recently in-troduced in the City Council by the

Whereas, The Circuit Court of Milwaukee County has recently decided that the Com mon Council of the City of Milwaukee pos

mon Council of the City of Milwaukee pos-sesses no authority under the city charter to incorporate an eight-hour workday clause in contracts for public work; and Whereas. The quality of labor performed by a workingman or mechanic who is em-ployed only a reasonable number of hours per day is superior to that of one who is obliged to work twelve or fourteen hours nor day.

per day; and,
Wherens, The City of Milwaukee as an
employer of labor ought not to countenance
the oppressive conditions to which most
private employers compel their men to sub-

private employers compel their men to submit;

Resolved, By the Common Council that the
City of Milwankee hereby favors such legislation as will permit the Common Councils
of all cities within the state and all Boards
of Supervisors to require that all employees
directly employed by such cities or counties, shall be employed not to exceed eight
hours per calendar day, except in cases of
extraordinary emergencies; and also to permit such cities and counties to require as
a necessary condition for the payment of
public work awarded to contractors and
sub-contractors that they shall furnish
proof that they have neither required nor
permitted any workingman, laborer or mechanic to be employed thereupon for more
than eight hours per calendar day, except
in case of extraordinary emergencies, specifront in detail such emergencies, in case of extraordinary emergencies, spec fying in detail such emergencies.

As our party now has six members of the Wisconsin Legislature and as there is every prospect of our repre-sentation in the Milwaukee City Counsenation in the Milwaukee City Coun-cil being materially increased in the spring election, it may safely be pre-dicted that this fight for the eight-hour day and for other labor measures will soon be crowned with success.

## IMPORTANT DECISION.

#### Observance of the Law Under Which Our Party Has Won Right to Be Represented in Election Boards.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9.-The Social Democrats of this city have won an important point in court, which will go far to assure the true counting of our

The election laws of the state applying to this city provide that the Mayo shall appoint clerks and inspectors of election for each election district from there in the last preceding gen eral election. According to this the Mayor Corcoran suddenly sprung a list of appointees in the city council, in which Democrats had been named where Social Democrats were required where Social Democrats were required under the law. He claimed that the "election district" in the inv referred to counties instead of pre-cincts. In spite of the protests of the Social Democratic Aldermen, the apents were confirmed.

The Social Democrats then took the matter to court, making a test in the cases of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth precincts. City Attorney Runge appeared to defend the Mayor's course; but it was evident that he knew the law had been violated and only wished to gain time. He filed an affidavit al leging prejudice on the part of the three Circuit Judges in Milwaukee. To his great disappointment, it was found that Judge Belden of Racine could come in time to try the case and he was compelled to go on with it, instead of setting a postponement till after election. The City Attorney then threw up the case and Judge Beiden ordered that, in accordance with the provis-

that, in accordance with the provis-jons of the law, the Mayor be required to appoint Social Democratic inspect-ers in the districts named. On account of the lateness of the day be matter was not pressed in the other recincts. But a precedent has been

# WHAT THIS ELECTION MEANS.

By Eugene V. Debs.

Two distinct and opposing tendencies are revealed in the recent election. One the overwhelming triumph of capitalistic interests, the other the advent of the working class in national politics, as shown by the enormous increase in the Socialist Party's vote.

The Democratic party as the representative of the middle class interests has been practically eliminated, and no sort of reorganization can save it from disintegration, for the simple reason that the middle class, upon which it is mainly built, is being wiped out of

The trust is doing its work in spite of the hue and cry against it. The next few years will see the climax of trustification, and it is this that will control the new political alignment, which will admit of no middle-class party or half-way policy. The truth is that it is a fight between capital and labor, which the politicians of the capitalist parties have in the past been able to obscure and confuse, but the trusts are removing all doubt, and in the near future it must narrow down to that, and there can be no escape from it.

Senator Hanna foresaw it clearly when, shortly before his death, he said: "The next great political struggle in the United States will be between the Republicans and the Socialists." The Republicans are chagrined at this great victory. It in-

volves a responsibility they can never meet. They have absolute power to deal with the trusts. Thoughtful men know they can do nothing. Trusts defy Republican restriction. They will increase in scope and power until they absorb everything.

The beginning of the end has been passed. The transition will

be swift. Industrial depression is almost upon us. Socialism grows amazingly. Within four years it is possible the Socialists may sweep the country. Women are taking an active part in the propaganda. They are in revolt against the system which condemns them. Industrial co-operation must be the basis of the coming

established, and at the next election the Social Democratic Party will be represented in the election boards of about half the preclucts of the city and will see that the vote is fairly counted

#### PARRY'S "CITIZENS" ARE ALARMED.

Call for Annual Convention is a Despendent Wall About Growth of So cialism and Trade Unionism.

Parry's Citizens' Industrial Association has issued the call for its second annual convention, which will be held in New York, Nov. 30. From begin ning to end the call is a fulmination against organized labor and Socialism and from a careless perusal one wor think that these movements already control affairs. The "better element" are warned to get together quickly, "It was necessary forty-five years ago in order to stamp out the curse of sla-very," shrick the Parry-Peabody crowd. "It is necessary to-day in or-der to overthrow the tyranny of organized labor over labor and to check a growing tendency toward Socialism." The note of alarm continues:

The note of alarm continues:
"Organized labor has almost captured Australia, or the major part of it, and the results are becoming more and more disastrous to every citizen of those colonies, be laborer or man of capital. Shall organized labor in America be permitted to seize gradually upon the control of public affairs until it, too, controls our national cabinet?"

So far as Australia is concerned, it is sufficient to say that, while this circular rather exaggerates the tendency

is sunceent to say that, while this cir-cular rather exaggerates the tendency toward Socialism there, such a ten-dency does exist and, if laborers as well as men of capital find it "disas-trous," it is hard to tell why every succeeding election brings a larger number of voters to its support. The fact is the capitalists are seriously fact, is the capitalists are seriously alarmed by the progress of Socialism, in Australia, in the United States, and everywhere, and they say very stupid things in their excitement.

#### PARRY TALKS ON SOCIALIST GAINS

The New York "Evening World" ublishes the following interesting dispatch:

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 12-D. M. Party, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, ascribes the increase of the Socialist vote to a realization of trade unionists that the force method of raising wages is a thing of the past, owing to the development of the employers' movement, and to the fact that many persons voted the Socialist ticket as a protest against the manner in which the small investor had been treated by certain corporations. Con-tinuing, Mr. Parry said:

tinuing, Mr. Parry said:
"In order properly to understand Socialism the fact must be appreciated that it is largely a religion. Once a man is thoroughly a Socialist it is difficult to convince him that he is wrong. Therefore I am in clined to think that Socialist strength once

clined to think that Socialist strength once developed is apt to be much more permanent and leas susceptible to political argument than the Populist or other third-party movements which have become familiar.

"I believe that the active work of Grower Cleveland in behalf of Judge Parker's election had much to do with driving so many Socialists out of the Democratic ranks. Those who believe that Debs was right in the great strike of 1894 could not see anything favorable to their views in a party upheld by Cleveland—the man who put an end to that strike."

Mr. Parry concluded by paying a handsome tribute to Deba, saying he was clean and free from suspicion, with splendid magnetic powers.

Parry's tribute to Debs is the hor

age of a fighter to an earnest and uncompromising enemy—like Kuropat-kin's praise of Kuroki. His idea that Socialism is "largely

a religion" is likely to be received with some amusement by most Socialists. However, great authorities differ widedefinition of the word "re on." If it be taken to mean some thing that men very earnestly believe, having "reason for the faith that is in them," and strive to realise in actual

them," and strive to realize in actual life, we shall not object to his dictum. It may be doubted whether many voters came to the Socialist Party because of the fleecing of the small investor by the big corporations. We are not much concerned about investors, large or small, except that the little ones furnish an object lesson of the iniquity of the whole capitalist system.

Above That of 1902, Which Was a Gain of 130 per Cent Over 1900.

judgment.

had 4,000.

the Republicans and 45 for the Democrats. Our straight vote is 156. Last

1902.	1904.
Cerro Gordo Co 35	77
Boone Co 268	581
Jasper Co 62	220
Muscattne Co 201	360
Howard Co 8	67
Scott Co 790	1,150
Des Moines Co 281	450
Blackhawk Co 87	485
Keokuk Co 34	96
Clinton Co 206	436
Dubuque Co 784	845
Tama Co 4	47
Pottawottomie Co 73	420
Palo Alto Co 8	* 46
Monroe Co 275	666

# Show Very Encouraging Increases.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 12.—In Dela-ware County our national ticket re-ceived 362 votes, with 74 for the S. L. P. and 35 for the Populists. Two years ago we had 58, the S. L. P. 40 and the Populists 12. Six precincts of this city give us 165, as against 21 in 1902, and the S. L. P. 12, the same as in that year. From the nucleus formed by these precincts we shall work out for a bigger gain in the county next

bout 1,500-a gain of 100 per cent. 500 per cent.

## FROM DOWN EAST.

ASHLAND, N. H., Nov. 9 .- Five straight Socialist votes. Last year 3. SKOWHEGAN, Me., Nov. 11.—Pres ent returns indicate that Debs and Hanford will poll 2,000 votes in the state. In 1900 we had 878.

# SOCIALISM IN THE

tate capitalism.

The Socialist Party entered Domin-on politics in British Columbia this ion politics in British Colu election for the first time. In Vancouver district, John T. Morti-

mer received about 1,300 votes out of a total of 6,000. In Nanaimo district, Comrade Fen-

ton was defeated by Ralph Smith, Lib-eral, by only 400 votes. In Victoria, Comrade Waters receiver 350 votes.

tion comes on Nov. 22 and the Socialists will without doubt poll a big vote. Both these comrades are members of the Western Federation of Miners, Comrade Baker being on the Executive Board of that organization for the British Columbia district.—The New Time Sections.

HITEMAN, Ia., Nov. 9.—The Social-ist Party elects its whole township ticket, with 177 votes against 166 for

rear we had 107 in all.

DES MOINES, Nov. 12.—Our vote in Iowa will be 15,000 or more, as compared with 2,742 four years ago and 6,360 two years later. The following are some of the returns from counties." showing gains made in the last two

years:	
1902.	1904.
Cerro Gordo Co 35	77
Boone Co 268	581
Jasper Co 62	220
Muscattne Co 201	360
Howard Co 8	67
Scott Co 790	1,150
Des Moines Co 281	450
Blackhawk Co 87	485
Keokuk Co 34	96
Clinton Co 206	436
Dubuque Co 784	845
Tama Co 4	47
Pottawottomie Co 73	420
Palo Alto Co 8	* 46

right along.

, ELWOOD, Nov. 13.-This fownship gives Debs and Hanford 315 votes; two

EVANSVILLE, Nov. 10.—Vander-burg County's vote for Socialism will reach 1,800. This is a gain of nearly

CONCORD, N. H., Nev. 8 .- Our national ticket has 91 votes in this city nas 76, as against 80 in 1902 and 21 in

# CANADIAN ELECTION.

state capitalism.

In the Yale-Cariboo and Kootenay districts, where Ernest Mills and Jas. A. Baker are the candidates, the elec-

years: ,		
	1902.	1904.
Cerro Gordo Co	. 35	77
Boone Co	. 266	581
Jasper Co	. 62	220
Muscattne Co	. 201	360
Howard Co	. 8	67
Scott Co	. 790	1,150
Des Moines Co	. 281	450
Blackhawk Co	. 87	485
Keokuk Co	. 34	96
Clinton Co	. 206	436
Dubuque Co		845
Tama Co		47
Pottawottomie Co		420
Palo Alto Co	. 8	* 46

Iowa Socialists are not going to sleep on their laurels. We have a good or-ganization and it will keep at work

## INDIANA DOES WELL.

# Only a Few Returns in as Yet, But They

# of Five, Go to the Log

All Over the State MILWAUKEE Nov. 12-It appears

STILL BETTER

makes a great victory for Socialism.

that instead of four Socialist Assemblymen we have five, besides a State enator. The fifth is Herman G. Han District. All of our six legislators are union

An or our sale of them are compara-tively young and decidedly intelligent and vigorous men. They will be heard

el, in the Sixth Senatorial District, beat his Republican opponent by 42 and the Democrat by 2,696 and got 39 per cent. of the vote. In the Eighth, our candidate, Reh-feld, was defeated by the Republican by a plurality of only 130 and got 34

per cent. of the vote. In the Fourth, our candidate, Fisher, had 27 per cent.

of the vote.

Aldridge, in the Fourth Assembly
District, beat the Republican by 62
and the Democrat by 112, getting 85
per cent. of the vote.
Berner, in the Ninth, beat the Republican by 181 and the Democrat by 505,

lican by 181 and the Democrat by I getting over 40 per cent. of the vote. Brockhausen, in the Eleventh, beat the Republican by 9 votes and the Democrat by 361, getting about 37 per

remocrat by sol, getting about street, cent, of the vote.

Hansen, in the Fifteenth, beat the Republican by 97 and the Democrat by 680, getting 40 per cent of the vote.

Strehlow, in the Sixteenth, defeated the Republican by 200 votes and the Democrat by 1016 and received 44 per Democrat by 1.016, and received 44 per cent. of the vote. In the Tenth, Comrade Hunger was

ceat Comrade Haussmann by only 46 rotes out of a total of 4,697. In the Inirteenth the Republican deficited teenth the Republican defeated rade Buenger by 203 out of a total

Winfield R. Gaylord, got 9,517 to 11,797 IN WISCONSIN. for the Democrat and 16,116 for the Republican. In the Fifth our candigives Debs and Hanford 315 votes; two
years ago, 161.
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 10.—We have
about 1.500—a gain of 100 per cent that, taking the two districts together, that, taking the two districts together, they had over 29 per cent. of the vote. Only the fact that many Democrats voted the Republican ticket this year prevented us from electing one Congressman, one more Senator, and two or three more Assemblymen. A barefaced deal was made between Mayor Rese's Democratic machine and the Rose's Democratic machine and the

Republican "stalwarts." Following are some scattering re-turns from other parts of the state: Brodhead, 52: had 22 in 1902 and 10

Marinette, 175; two years ago, 61. Pardeeville, 9; two years ago, 2. Marshfield, 50; had 32 in 1902. Green Bay, four precincts, 110; same recincts gave 39 in 1902. Racine, 1,862 for Debs and Hanford,

.192 for state ticket; take second place n five wards.
Chilton, 32; four years ago, 3.
Superior, 500 for Debs and 400 for Arnold in county, as against 133 for Debs in 1900 and 109 for state ticket in 1902.

New Glarus, 21; 7 in 1900 and 7 in Kiel, 65; Republicans have 82, Der Two Rivers, 148; four years ago, 63

### Downing, 26; Parker has 22. Poynette, 11; had one in 1902. Sheboygan Falls, 51; had 34 in 1902 A RECORD VOTE

. IN ILLINOIS.

Boat Trust May Soon Have Reason Regret Its Victory Over Stockyards Strikers.

OHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Chicago sends two Socialists to the Legislature, J. A. Ambrose, from the Fourth District, and Andrew Clson from the Ninth District. It is significant that they both come from the stockyards district, where capitalism has lately scored a "great victory over union laber." The ages of the working class are fast

enemy's chosen ground, the economic field. When once they transfer the Eattle to the field where the workers are all powerful there is no possible al ticket. Each of the six wards gives doubt as to the ultimate results. The victory of the workers in the stock-yards district will be an eye-opener. "The vote for Debs and Hanford in the city is put at 42.350-a little more than double the Socialist vote of the whole state two years ago. Incomplete returns from the state

Every State Reporting, With the Exception of Massachusetts, Shows Large Increases — Six Socialists

Enter the Wisconsin Legislature — Socialism Is Now the Topic of the Day — The Capitalist

Incomplete returns from the state are given below:
Farmington, 92; 18 in 1900.
Fana, 97; doubled.
Spring Valley, nine precincts, 483;
Parker has 300 and Roosevelt 937.
Stanton, 112 out of a total of 777.
Cairo, 162; in 1900 only 2.
Lincoln, 131; two only 2. Lincoln, 131; two years ago, 21.

Oglesby, 134; Roosevelt has 272, Parker 33, Corregan, 15. Monmouth, 300 in county; two years

Hilton, SI; Roosevelt has 79 and Dalzell, 60; all other parties combin-

Peru, 174; gain of 150 in two years. Harvey, 160; second party; had 16 in 1900. Galena, 115; in 1900, none, Streater, 216; feur years ago, 35. Aurera, 347; had 20 in 1900. Colchester, 22; one in 1900. Fairbury, 42; in 1900 we had 5. Mansa, 103; two years ago, 9. Belvidere, 107; had 32 in 1902. Oniney, 831; gain of 702 in two years

Galesburg, 316; in 1000 we had 110. PEORIA. Nov. 11.—We rise from 336 in 1902 to about 1,400. MOLINE, 111. Nov. 12.—The follow-

Wards.	Rep.	Dem.	So
First	315	38	22
Second		32	15
Third	357	38	11
Fourth	394	57	
Fifth	392	25	30
Sixth	474	67	25
Seventh		33	9
Totals	2819	290	1,23

1904, our candidates for Assessor a Collector had 271 and 312 respectively. We realize that with such rapid progress as this it will require our ut-most vigilance to keep the movement

# The neighboring city of Rock Island gives us 848-also a hig gain.

THE PACIFIC COAST. California, Oregon, and Washington Seem, from Incompleto Returns, to Have More Than Quadrupled the Vote

SAN ERANCISCO Nov 9-This city gives 7,572 votes for the national ticket of the Socialist Party-just 44 nore than the whole state gave us

four years ago.
Alameda County gives about 4,000 Alameda County gives about 4,000 about four times as many as in 1900.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 10.—
Debs' vote here is 2,194, more than doubling the figures of 1900.

Pasadena gives 290; San Joaquin, 332; Sacramerto, 1,055; Santa Clara, 730.

LONG BEACH, Cal., Nov. 9.-We have 104 votes for Debs and Hanford here. In 1900 we had 28. SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 9.—Very in-complete returns indicate that the Sovotes in this city. This doubles the vote of 1902. In 1900 we had but 88

in the county.

Albion gives 11; in 1900 we had 3.

BREMERTON, Wash., Nov. 10.-In this greatest shipbuilding center on the Pacific Coast, not one Socialist vote was cast four years ago. This year we have 101 out of a total of 644 votes cast Parker has 62

PORTER, Wash., Nov. 10.—Our vote rises to 24, from 2 in 1900 and 7 in 1902. We have begun the campaign PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 9.-This city

gives about 2,400-a gain of 50 per

## WESTERN RETURNS.

fery Incomplete Reports Show Grea Gains in Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico, Utah and Montana TWO HARBORS, Minn., Nev. 11 .-Debs has 139, a good gain.

WRENSHALL, Minn., Nov. 12.— Debs has 55 votes out of 97 cast. BRAINERD, Minn., Nov. 11.—Brain-erd gives Debs 189 to 159 for Parker and 4 for Corregan. The whole of Crow Wing County gives us 251—a big

In Cass Lake Debs beats Parker by MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 10 .-

Ninety-seven precincts out of 139 in this city give Debs and Hanford 8,340 votes. Our other candidates keep well up to the mark. We beat Parker in half the precincts, probably in the whole of the First, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Wards.
Fergus Falls gives us 60. In Lake County we have 190, as against 8 four

County we have 100, as a land of the years ago.

The S. L. P. is dead and buried.

Precincts that give Debs 1,400 give Corregan 84,

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 10.—Douglas

Press Is Now Compelled to Abandon Its Familiar Policy of Silence. ngo we had 1,500. WICHITA, Kas., Nov. 9.—In 1900 we had 25 votes here. In 1902 we rose to 110. Yesterday we polled 453 for our state ticket and 650 for the nation-

> as the whole city-did four years ago.
> ABILENE, Kas., Nov. 11.-Eight precincts in Dickinson County give Debs 114 votes; the whole county will had 65 in the county and two years ago

us three or four times as many votes

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 9 .-The Socialist vote in this city is 185. In 1902 we had 135. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 9 .-

About 3,400 votes here. In 1900 the

whole state gave 717; two years later, 2.927. ANACONDA, Mont., Nov. 9.—Deep Lodge County gives 219 votes for our national fieldet, as against 121 in 1990. Our county ticket has 230 and our candidate for Governor 125. Last yearfor Justice of the Supreme Court, we had 200. In this stronghold of the Copper Trust, for a workingman to be known as a Socialist is to ensure his

#### place on the blacklist. Yet we grow. IN NEW YORK STATE.

#### Official Returns from Eighteen Counties Show Social Democratic Gains and S. L. P. Losses.

So, far we have received official re turns from eighteen of the sixty-on countles in the state of New York

İ	which are given be			
ı	with the votes cast			
ł	SOCIAL DEMO	CRAT	ic voi	1
Ì	Counties.	1900.	1902.	
١	Chenango	18	41	
i	Cortland		5	
ļ	Delaware	7	2	
	Genessee	26	33	
ı	Herkimer	168	234	
1	Orleans	20	11	
1	Putnam	24	14	
I	Saratoga	15	43	
1	Schoharie	4	5	
	Seneca	4	10	
ì	Steuben	47	185	
ı	Suffolk	35	45	
ı	Sullivan	4	5	
ł	Warren	11	59	
1	Wayne	14	20	
1	Westchester	258	700	
Į	Wyoming	6	6	
I	Yates		4	
ł	man	-	-	-

Totals for eighteen counties ...... 666 1,412 2,003 Taken in connection with what we know of the vote in Greater New York, although the official count has not yet been made in the four countles of this city, these returns indicate a Social Democratic vote of about 40,000

in the state, as compared with 12,869 in 1900 and 23,400 in 1902.

The disruptionist S. L. P. has certainly fallen below 10,000 votes and lost official standing. In New York County it has about 1,300 fewer votes than in 1900; in Kings it loses over 400; and, as will be seen, it loses in nearly all the up-state counties so far reported. In 1900 it had 12,663 in the

LOSSES OF THE S. L. P. Chenango ...... 19 Cortland ...... Delaware ..... Genesee ........ Herkimer ...... Schoharie ..... Seneca ...... Steuben ...... Suffolk ..... Sullivan ...... Warren ..... Wayne ..... Westchester ..... 416 Wyoming ...... Yates .....

Totals for eighteen counties ...... 758 1,227 643 HORNELLSVILLE, Nov. 14.—The Social Democratic Party has 69 votes here—a gain of 41 in two years. The S. L. P. has 20—a gain of 3.

WATERVLIET, Nov. 10 .- Debs has 168 and Corregan 31. UTICA, Nov. 10.—This city gives us 214; Rome gives 88; the whole of Oneida County gives 386. Last year we had 302 in Utica and 457 in the

county.

Two years ago the county

gave us 147. We know that we have chested in the count. In one dis we know of ten men who will swear that they voted for Debs. dam Junction and Scotia give 12 and

6 respectively for the Social Demo cratic Party; 8 and 10 for the S. L. P.

SAG HARBOR, Nov. 10.—We have 0, as against 29 last time. The S. L. AUBURN, Nov. 12.-Debs, 120; Cor-

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Com-plete unofficial returns give our nation-al-ticket 700 votes in Onondaga County

-571 of them in the city. In 1900 the county gave us 352 and in 1902 our vote was 367. Syracuse has at last resumed the forward march that was interrupted in 1899. Corregan, the candidate of the S. L. P., who is a resident of this city, has 266 in the county, 206 of them in Syracuse. In 1802 the S. L. P. had 456 and last year

The 97,730 votes of the Socialist Party in 1900 have grown to opening. They are beginning to see County gives us 3,500 votes. Two years then they have been fighting on the lago we had 1,500. date for Congress, and Thomas Crim-mins, for District Attorney, run a little ahead.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 14 .-We have 115 votes for Debs and the same for Pendergast, instead of 108, as reported last week. In 1902 we had 81. Harrison gives us 2 and Mamaroneck 5.

### NEW YORK CITY.

Brooklyn Does Best of All the Boroughs -Increases Vote by Half-Debs' Vote

In City Will Exceed 24,000. The census of the vote in New-York City has begun and in next week's issue of The Worker we shall be able to give official returns for most, if not all,

Meanwoile, it is safe to say that the ocialist vote in the city exceeds that east in the whole state two years ago. Brooklyn especially has distinguished itself, though every borough has done

well.

BROOKLYN'S FINE SHOWING. The vote for Debs and Hanford in Brooklyn, as nearly as now obtainable, is shown in the following table, in omparison with that cast for Hanford

-	Districts.	1902	1901
-1	First	59	157
	Second	37	97
e.	Third	64	8
٤.	Fourth	100	137
11	Fifth	193	22
2:	Sixth	261	125
	Seventh	149	282
4.	Eighth	36	101
9	Ninth	91	124
26	Tenth	52	00
4	Eleventh	71	153
e	Twelfth	159	271
3	Thirteenth	298	300
12	Fourteenth	123	137
9	Fifteenth	354	612
53	Sixteenth	188	243
10	Seventeenth	52	100
17	Eighteenth	135	240
16	Ninteenth	372	490
17	Twentieth	1.025	1,208
25	Twenty-first		943
11	The Marie State of the Company of the Company	-	F 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		THE RESIDENCE OF THE	THE PERSON

Totals ...... 4,381 Two years' gain ..... 2.13. The 20th A. D. still holds its leader ship, but the 21st A. D. is gaining on it, having made a larger proportional increase. The most remarkable gains are in the 6th A. D., from 261 to 409, and in the 15th A. D., from 354 to 613,

# In 1902 the S. L. P. had 1,645 votes in Brooklyn. This year it polls 1,273.

**NEW JERSEY'S VOTE.** Socialist Party at Least Doubles Its Poll of Four Years Ago in the Home

The Socialist Party vote in New Jersey will probably reach 9,000. Four ears ago the state gave us 4,609 Essex County gives about 2,500; Hudson, about 2,800; Mercer, nearly, 600; Passaic, about 600; Union, about

of the Trusts.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15 .- The offcial count of the vote in Mercer Coun-ty shows 586 for Debs. In 1900 we had 215, and 325 in 1902. PHILLIPSRURG Nov 14 - We

have 80 votes here and 9 in Lopatcong. GUTTENBERG, Nov. 11.—The Socialist Party has 57, the S. L. P. 6, and PATERSON Nov 11 -Fifteen die tricts in this vity give Debs 222, as against 107 in 1902. Haledon gives 85. as against 34 two years ago. Haw-

thorne gives 15, as against 5 last year. North Haledon gives 25, as against 13 last year. NORTH VINELAND, Nov. 12,-The town of Landis gives us 106, Last year we had 54, two years ago 88, four years ago 15. In the Second precinct no Socialist ballots were given out after five o'clock-just the time when many workingmen came to vote.

The S. L. P. got 18 votes.

Hanford have over 500 votes in Union County, as against 330 for our candi-dates last year. The S. L. P. falls from 169 to 100. We gain official FORT LEE, Nov. 15 .- Our vote in Bergen County is 461, as compa with 366 in 1902 and 176 in 1900. T

S. L. P. has 115; in 1902 it had the

ELIZABETH, Nov. 13.-Debs and

### same figure and in 1900 it had 49. THE VOTE IN OHIO...

Last Year's Socialist Vote is More Than Doubled-Big Gains in Every Part of the State.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.-The Socialist Party of the state of Ohio can look with satisfaction on the result of the election. The following figures show that the comrades in every part of the state did their duty. We had 18,495 votes for the Socialist ticket in 1903 and the indications are that at the election held Nov. 8 last at least 30,000 votes were cast for the same ticket in this state. The official count may give A partial report from thirty-five

counties gives 27,355 votes; the same places gave 10.887 in 1903; this is a

(Continued on page 4.)

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET; NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John-

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. invariably to Advance. Bundle Rates: than 100 copies, per copy.....

Address all business communications, and make money orders, cheeks and drafts payable to The Worker Communications correling to the Worker of the Worker of the Worker Communications for the Communic

e S. D. F. should always be specificated foreased.

Increased the specific for the specific foreased for the specific foreased for the specific foreased for the specific foreased for the specific formation for As The Worker goes to preis on Wedner may correspondents sending new should may free communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible. gaics by Moneay, wheaver possible, suplaints about the business or editorial targement of the paper should be ad-aed to the Board of Directors, Socialist, perative Publishing Association, 184 ham street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

#### THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

ie Socialist Parry (the Sacial Democrati iy of New York) has passed through it ad general electric larger of the and odioated. Its growing post owed the great increase of its vot-lown in these figures:

In the state of New York, on account of ertain provisions of the election laws, the ocialist Party is officially recognized under he name of Social Democratic Party, and semblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown hove.

above.

The Socialist Party for Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the socialist Labor Party. The interference small, ringraled, moribund The interference which bitterly opposes the trade unions and carries on an abusive campaign of kinner against the real Socialist movement, which supports the trade unions.



#### FOR SECOND PLACE IN 1906.

The election just past is a brilliant confirmation of the Socialist prediction -Mark Hanna endorsed it, but we made it first-that the light of the future is between Socialism, representing the working class, and Republicanism, representing the capitalist class.

The Democratic party is an elemen of confusion. Its existence has blind ed many of the people to the real issue. Multitudes of men who were disgust ed with the Belmont-Bryan-Parker Hearst hodge-podge voted the Demo cratic ticket because they thought i the only practicable way to vote against Roosevelt's Casarism. Other multitudes who were disgusted with "big stick" politics voted the Republi can ticket because they thought it was the only way to keep the corrupt and inefficient Democracy out of power.

The field must be cleared. The Demo cratic party must go. This electio has gone far to destroy its prestige. But old evils die hard. The snake is but scotched, not killed.

We must not give the Democratic politicians time to rally their beaten and broken forces and renew the con fúsion. Now is our time. We must strike while the iron is hot.

Simultaneously with this great débacie has come an inspiring increase in the Socialist vote. The people are the Republican and Democratic press to conceal the facts. For every man who voted the Socialist ticket on Nov. 8 there is another who wishes he had done so-wishes he hadn't been so tim id about "throwing his vote away." The people are ready to listen to us Let us not fail them.

Now is the time for us to begin the campaign again-a campaign of organ giation and education in every locality and at the same time a big campaigr from national headquarters.

Some of our best speakers ought to go at once into Massachusetts to strengthen the weakest point in our line of battle.

Others ought to go into Colorado now that the craze for the defeat of mere Penbodyism is over to rally the workingmen of that state for the defeat of capitalism Itself.

In Illinois, where we have made such an suparalleled advance, streng ous work will be needed to utilize the present enthusiasm, to checkmate the schemes that our enemies are already orating, to consolidate our gains and secure a new advance two years

In short, every state needs atte -Minnesota and Iowa and Californi because they have done unexpectedly well, New York and New Jersey be cause they have not done quite so well as they should.

Now-not next summer, but this win ter—the Socialist Party must make its voice heard as THE champion of La bor, THE assatlant of the Trusts, THE my of capitalism in all its manifes-

While every local is doing its own

work-getting our new voters into the party organization, educating its members in the fundamental principles of Socialism, training new speakers, and preparing for the city campaigns that will be upon us next spring or next fall-while all this is being done, our wonderfully efficient national office must be enabled to make the big campaign all over the land. After a brief rest, such speakers as Debs and Hanford and Brown and Spargo and Wilkins and White and Wentworth, who have done such splendid service during the months just past, ought to be put in the field again. With the impetus we have gained and the impression we have made, there will be no difficulty in getting good audiences for them before the holidays or right after. The one thing the national office needs, in order to do this, is money.

The Worker therefore suggests: First, that every party member who has fallen behind in the payment of his dues-and there are many-square up AT ONCE.

Second, that every party member send as liberal a contribution as he can afford, within a week, to National Secretary Mailly, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago. A quarter will help. A dollar will help more.

Third, that every party member who is personally acquainted with an unuffiliated Socialist, especially one who has cast his first Socialist vote this year, do his best to get that man into the party organization this month. If, before Christmas, the national of-

fice can be supplied with \$3,000 in back dues and contributions to the propaganda fund, and if the number of dues-paying members can be increased by, say, ten per cent. each month throughout the winter-and this is expecting very little-we may be sure that such an off-season campaign will be made as we never saw before, with the result that the Democratic re-reorganizers will be foiled, the Republicans will recognize that they have a new foe to fight far more formidable than the old one, and the Socialist Party will take its place as second party in 1908 or possibly in 1906.

Now, comrades, NOW! Will YOU espond?

#### GETTING JUST WHAT THEY VOTED FOR.

Coal miners' wages have been re duced in various districts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and the South during the last three months. Now comes the news that the price of coal is to go up. There we have the two sides of capitalism.

Winter is at hand. Nine families out of every ten are already feeling the pressure of hard times-of reduced wages, irregular employment, and general high prices. Now comes this added extortion, which will mean misery to thousands of families throughout the land, discomfort to tens of thousands, inconvenience to millions. And they will grumble.

The vast majority of them will have no right to grumble. They will be getting just what they voted for. They voted for private ownership of the mines and other means of production and their operation by wage labor for the proprietors' profit. The system they voted for grows and develops and ever nereases its exactions. It will continue to do so while they continue periodically to consent to it at the bal

lot-box. Only we Socialists have a right to omplain, for only we voted against this system. And we complain, not so much of the greed of the capitalists as of the stupidity and anathy of our fellow victims whose unthinking votes against fastened the capitalist yoke upon their necks and ours.

# THE COLORADO SITUATION

We are not of those who with that since Socialism could not triumph in Colorado this year, Peabody had been re-elected. We do not, of course, cherish any idea that the administration of Adams will be materially better. We know very well that the Republican and Democratic parties are, In Mark Twain's phrase, "kin in sin" and partners in capitalist iniquity. We remember that Democratic Steunenbe of Idaho set the example for Republican Peabody.

But for all that, we rejoice in Peabody's defeat, even by the candidate of a political organization as infamou for its brutality to Labor and its servility to the capitalists as his own. That his defeat should for a moment have en in doubt is the shameful thing.

As yet we have little or no inform tion as to the vote of the Socialist Party in Colorado. We have all alone taken it for granted that our vote there vould be small - very likely smaller than in 1902. In the first place, many of our active men were deported and many more were blacklisted and had to leave their homes and so lose the hance to vote in order to get worl In the second place, it is evident tha in the strike districts, where a Social ist increase was most to be expected. Peabodyism prevailed at the polling places and Socialist ballots were no likely to be counted; and generally, in suppressing the Socialist vote - for which the Colorado election laws give very opportunity—many of the Dem cratic politicians would cheerfully help the Republicans. But finally, and this s the great factor, the dissatisfied

workingmen of Colorado were natu

rally possessed with the idea of defeat ing Peabody, and generally believed they could best do it by supporting Adams. They have not yet made their experience. Unwise as we think the method they took to rebuke Peabody ism—the method of the eels that jump ed out of the frying-pan into the fir -yet it is understandable and, for the

time, excusable. They will learn. Meanwhile, the defeat of Peabod; and, still more, the enormous growth of the Socialist vote in the rest of the country have had their effect. Just a week after election comes the news that five of the largest mines in the Telluride district have decided to grant the eight-hour day, which was th principal point in dispute in the great strike, and to fix a minimum wage of \$3, which is 25 cents more than the Federation at one time proposed as a basis of settlement.

We rejoice in this news, too; for v know that, having gained so much, the miners will gather courage to demand more and strength and wisdom to get

Yes, we are glad to believe that affairs are even a little better in Colorado. Martial law, with press censorship and bull-pens and post-mortems as a substitute for habeas corpus, does not constitute a good milieu for the propaganda of Socialism. If that condition had been much longer continued it would have made physical-force Anarchists or Terrorists of the miners, not Socialists. Now the work of edu cation and organization will again begin, and we shall see the results when another election comes.

#### NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

We are very glad to read Thomas E. Watson's denial of the report that h was working on a plan to unite the "radical" Democrats, the Populists. and the Socialists into one new party. We respect Mr. Watson enough not to wish him such a sad disappointment as would be in store for him if he expected to assimilate Party. We are getting on very well thank you. Populists and Democrats and Republicans, too, who have learned by experience and who now wish to hasten the coming of Socialism in the only way it can be hastened, by advo cating and supporting it frankly and uncompromisingly, will be very wel-come in our ranks. We know no other way of "getting together."

Henry Watterson is a wise man Asked about a possible reorganization of the aiready twice reorganized Demo-cratic party, he replied: "There is nothing to reorganize. The defeat is too dazing and complete to permit of more than hope for the future." The most he can even hope is that some time the Republican party may "bust up," and then the Democratic may have a chance. He is not very sanguing about this-and rightly, for a party of irreconcilable negations is not the par ty to take advantage of an opportunity when offered. The Republican party will not "bust up" till its work is done -till, with and by its service, capital Ist oligarchy has run its full course and prepared the way for Socialism. And the Socialist Party is here, an aggressive and constructive body, preparing for that opportunity and will turn it to

That a Pope and two Emperor. should have sent congratulatory cable grams to President Roosevelt is not matter for surprise, though it ought to be cause for shame to all Republi cans who care anything for the orig-inal meaning of their party name. The difference between republican and monarchial forms of government is rapidly disappearing under the influence of world-wide capitalism. zantinism" is almost as much in evi ice now at Washington as at Berlin or Vienna. Militarism is here, and here to stay-until capitalism itself shall fall. Clericalism, everywhere the twin sister of militarism, is coming to the suport of class rule here as in Europe It is the same battle we have to fight against the same enemy, the world over.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

After-Election Decline Begins, But I Will Not Last Long If the Comrades Do Their Duty.

We predicted some weeks ago that after election, the rapid increase of the circulation of The Worker would be temporarily checked. This week's circulation report confirms the expetion, and in all probability, the dec will continue for three or four weeks A large number of three-month sub-scriptions were taken—or given—in August and September, and as these expire only a part of them are renewed for longer terms. As matters now stand, the number of individual sub-scriptions is about 2,000 above what it was at the beginning of August.

We must appeal to all comrades wh value The Worker and who wish to value The Worker and was wan to assure it a larger sphere of usefulness to "get busy" now with their six-month and especially their yearly sub-scription cards. People are interested in Socialism now more than ever be-fore, and it is easier than ever be-fore, and it is easier than ever be-fore, and it is easier than ever beto get subscriptions for Socialist pa pers. Let the opportunity not be lost The comparative circulation state The comparative circulation state ent for the last two weeks is as fol

Week ending Single subscriptions ....10,000 Outside bundles ...... 1,625 4.78 461 570 or at retail ..... 6,999 4.242

It is a good plan always to have few of The Worker subscription rds in your pocket. You can self

# WHAT WILL YOU DO WITH SUCCESS?

By Horace Traubel.

What will you do with success? You have had a victory. You have made a moral advance. You occupy new ground. You have shown your capacity for growth: d-The baby has become the youth. The proud pure youth. The arrogant youth. The humble youth. The crisis does not come with fainte. It comes with success. You can lose nothing by failure. When you woke up the other morning you found you were no longer a single man lying in a single bed. You found that you were ix hundred thousand men in six hun and an anomal months are in six hundred thousand beds. Are you as safe now as you were before? Were you six hundred thousand strong or six hundred thousand weak the other morning? Size does not always count for strength blook it count for strength blook it count for the six and the or strength. Does it count for strength in you? Anybody may achieve suc-cess. It needs a wise man to know what to do with success. This is not a moment for conceit. This is a moment for modesty. Power brings re-sponsibility. What will the commune do when it elects its President? Do you think that the election of a President is of more significance than the attempt to elect a President? Do you that everything depends upon what you will be prepared to do then? I say that everything depends upon what you are prepared to do now. We must do very well with the present if we expect to do very well with the What will you do with success? You

ossess powers you have not possessed before. Your voice strikes an ascend-ing note. The chorus is increasing in volume. Ears that have not heard you hear you now. Are you speaking the language of a real success? You can make your success a counterpart or a genuine success. You can make it nean beautiful things or mean things. You can bless or curse with the same success. The whole fate of the monmentous social era that we are about to usher in may be contingent upon certain things you may to-day be doing well or ill. A few weeks ago, dear brothers, we were just a little assoclated body of devotees scattered here and there sending hellos to each other across the continent. To-day we are reproduced in six hundred thousand luplicates gathered together to perorm a single act of worship. What does it mean? What will we make it mean? Are we only bigger in num-bers? Or are we also bigger in jus Success does not mean less loyalty. It means more loyalty. Not loy alty to humbers. Loyalty to the idea. It is so easy to fail in success. So such easier sometimes to succeed in failure. It is easy to be unjust in suc-cess. To be tyrannical in success. To

THE PROGRESSIVE

'The Soab," a Socialist Play by Elsa

Barker, and "Miner and Soldier"

from the French of Tola Dorlan, Will

The first productions by the Pro

on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 27, 3 p. m., at Carnegle Lyceum, Fifty-seventh

street and Seventh avenue, New York

The program will consist of two one

act plays: "The Scab" by Elsa Barker

the poet, and "Miner and Soldier," translated from the French of Madame

Tola Dorian. "The Scab" will be of

special interest to Socialists, as the author is active in the movement, and

this little drama is the first Socialist

play ever written in America by an

author thoroughly conversant with th

technique of the drama and of recog-nized literary standing. Although a

short and simple one act play, it shows

by a few quiet yet vivid touches the

workings of capitalism and the result-ing struggle with powerful effect, and

indicates the nature, the method and

the outcome of the struggle towards Socialism without violating the prin-ciples of dramatic construction by the

reaching and long, lecturing speeches.

which mar so, many attempts to teach

Scab" was written very recently and has never before been produced. "Miner and Soldier" is also Socialistic

and has never been presented in Eng-

Carman, the well-known child actress

will give a monologue in lighter vein.

The casts of the two plays include many other professionals, who are so

pleased with the purposes of the so-

the society has achieved success suffi-cient to warrant the regular engage-

Innsmuch as the law prohibits public

and scenes changed, it is necessary for all who wish to attend the perform-ance to join the society and be admit-

ted by membership cards. The initiation fee is nominal and the small monthly dues entitle the member to a

seat in the theatre at each month'

production. Any person may secure membership by sending the initiation fee of 25 cents and 50 cents dues for

November to the president, Julius Hopp, 215 E. 113th street, New York.

It is only by doing this that admission can be had, and the money should be

that the membership card may be re

elved in time.

ent not later than Nov. 24 in order

In addition to the performances, lec-

tures on the authors and their works will be given the Sunday before each

new production and a discussion of the play will be held the Sunday fol-

lowing the production. The "Authors' Day Conference" for this production will be held on Sunday, Nov. 20, 3 p.

when Courtenay Lemon will speak on the work of Elsa Barker, and Mrs.

m., at the Professional Woman League, 108 W. Perty-fifth str.

iety that they ar

social lesson on the stage.

ressive Stage Society will be given

be Given at Carnegie Lyceum.

STAGE SOCIETY.

ideal. To lose that exquisite sense of values which belongs with the declara-tion of social justice. Are we pledged to the historic succession. We are in touch with that sacred impulse of hu-man sympathy which is based upon the economic providences. We are not for one man. We are for all men. Not for one rase. We are for all races. We disperse no economic rewards and punishments. We give up the pluto-cratic heaven to get rid of the pauper hell. What will we make our success mean? Will the six hundred thousand be as faithful as the six? Will the canvass go on without compromise and without hate? Must anything be surrendered to for success? Are we to have success with the ideal? Or must we give up the ideal to get success? Think it over, dear brothers. We have Think it over, dear brothers. We have reached the moment of the greatest triumph or the greatest defeat. Not triumph or defeat by majorities for us or against us. A triumph or defeat of justice, of personality, of vision. Nothing outside of us is dangerous to day. But there is something fiside of us—each one of us who make the six hundred thousand—that may be dangerous to-day. What will we do with that menace? Give it the privilege of power or suppress it? I am not afraid of anything the enemy can do. I am afraid of things we can do Thing the six hundred thousand can do. We know what the six hundred thousands with Rockefeller and Dave Hill back of them can do. Have we learned the lesson? Are we capable of taking the next step? What will you do with success? What will you do with success? I

forget the ideal in the success of the

do not find myself interested to-day in what the politicians are doing with success. You know. I know. They are robbing with success. Waging war with success. Adding to poverty with success. If we had full success as today we have partial success what would we do with full success? Would we still remain loyal to the ideal with success? Would we do as well with success as we have done with failure? I say that this is the day for us to bring ourselves to a stern account. For self examination. For seeing whether we are still as honest with ourselves as we were. For asking ourselves whether anything occurred on election day to burt us. Whether we can stand elec-toral hospitality as well as we for a long time stood electoral outlawry. Whether we are to go from six hun dred thousand to a million without any loss of prestige. Whether we are safe, dear brothers. Not safe in the hands of the enemy. Safe in our own hands. What will you do with success?

Julius Hopp: Vice-presidents, Geo. J. Smith, Henry Frank, Jos. F. Rina, Miss M. J. Reynolds; Treasurer, Mrs. E. D. Brynn; Financial Secretary, M. D. Murphy; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Klein; Trustees, Mrs. Richard Hovey, Mrs. Olive Tilford Dargan, Courtenay Lemon, Alexis C. Ferm, Joseph H. Traut.

Reing organized for the purpose of producing social dramas of progressive tendencies and literary merit, the Progreasive Stage deserves the encourage-ment and co-operation of Socialists. Many Socialists are already in the society, and the President and founder is a member of our party. Comrades should join the society both because it is working along Socialistic lines and in order to help keep it so.

# Current # # # Literature

MASS AND CLASS: A Survey of Social Heristons. By W. J. Ghent, New York The Macmillan Co. 1904. Cloth, pp. 200, Price, \$1.25.

"Mass and Class" must take a place works native to the United States. As suggestive and as full of felicitous expression as the author's earlier jeu d'esprit, "Our Benevoient Feudalism," it far surpasses that book in thoroughness of scope and in clear ness of outline. Its primary and greatest value is in

ie conception of history, what he

fers to call the economic interpretation of history—the theory which Marx and Engels first clearly formulated and which is steadily gaining ground in spite of the glamor of tradition and of interest, that "the mode of production in material life determines the gen-eral character of the social, political, and spiritual processes of life; that it is not the consciousness of men that determines their existence, but, on the theatrical productions on Sundays at which a curtain is raised and lowered contrary, their social exister mines their consciousness" (Marx "Critique of Political Economy." Pre face). In our Socialist propaganda, by reason of the necessity of asserting this profound truth in opposition to vague sentimentalism or ideological dogma, we have often been tempted of even compelled, for the sake of h and emphasis, to misstate this theory or, at least, to state it crudely. To this theory Mr. Ghent has given a state-ment and a commentary and exposi-tion that should make it easily intelli-gible to all who can read a fairly plain and readable Snglish, and he has fully avoided certain distortic too often either prevent its acceptance or mislead those who accept and try to apply it. Labriola's exposition ("Essays on the Materialistic Conception of His tory," published by Kerr) is undoubt-edly the more profound and exhaust-ive; but Ghent's Is far the more avail-able for general purposes, because the able for general purposes, because the reader does not need a philosophical training to enable him to follow the argument. He makes it clear that we argument. He makes it clear that we do not at all mean that all men or even most men are actuated solely or even chiefly by motives of conscious Richard Hovey and Mile. Gerault will talk of Tola Dorlan. Visitors will be welcomed and new members received of Socialist propagandists. He mit clear that the acceptance of Marxian theory does not at all it indifference to moral forces in someone of duty, humane feeling, in ation by ideals—but that it does not make the origin and welcomed am and this meeting.

The constitution adopted at the last business meeting of the society leaves the immediate central of its affales for the most part in the hands of the the most part in the hands of the ce of the

and the corollary that the two classes whose function and interest put them in cost definite antagonism give charactor to the class struggle and compel the others to army themselves on one side or the other of that historic duel. He recognizes, we say, stx classes: I. Proletarians, or Wage-Earning Pro-ducers; II. Self-Employing Producers, servants, and politicians. The

ower of directing and using them. He

shows that the fullest recognition of the sincerity of the conflicting moral

codes of people in different social sta-tions does not at all preclude the recog-

aition of the fact that those codes have

their origin (unconsciously to those that hold them, in most cases) in the

s-that, in fact, this is the only theory

which accounts at once for the con flict, the sincerity, and, within given

circles, the generality of such beliefs. In a manuer that is always convinc-

ing and often delightfully witty Mr. Ghent attacks and routs the "congeni-tal optimists" and other "social unitar-

ians," the deniers of the fact of class division and class antagonism. And with equal force does he reject such vague and fruitless distinctions as that

of "the rich, the well-to-do, and the

poor," showing that "the rich" by no

eans all occupy such a similar po

tion as to prompt them to similar courses of action and that far wider

divergences may be observed in this respect between different sections of

"the poor" than that between some of

"the poor" and some of the "well-to-do." Not the amount of the income, but its character, he insists, is the basis of

class distinction; and his own definition

of an economic class is: "An aggregate

functions and interests are similar,

and, who, therefore, bear a common re

lation to the prevailing economic sys-tem."

We would be inclined to quarrel

somewhat with our author's applica-tion of this test, holding that he di-

vides society too finely with his six classes and some sub-classes. But in

working the matter out he pretty well

bears in mind the dictum that "social definitions must, in the main, deal with

centers rather than circumferences"

of persons whose specific ecor

being mostly farmers; III. Social Servants—educators, clergymen, physiclans, artists, writers, and employees of public institutions; IV. Traders, sub-classified as (a) manufacturers and merchants and (b) flaanclers; V. Idle Capitalists—that is, mere investors; VI. Retniners—lawyers, clerks in financial establishments, domestic and personal fundamental antagonism is between Classes I and II, on the one hand and Classes IV and V on the other, the Wage Earn ing Producers rather leading and giv-ing tone to the Self-Employing Producers, and the Idle Capitalists generally following the direction of the Traders, Classes III and VI have not a very positive character nor much power of cohesion, and they generally take their tone from one or the other of the more definite classes. Many of those who are Social Servants by occupation

have the minds of Retainers, and with

few exceptions these latter accept the ethics of the Trader class without

"Ethics of the Producers" and "Eth-

much modification.

ics of the Traders" form the subject-matter of two valuable chapters. The former has a double aspect. Thus, "the ethic of usefulness, the conviction that work of social value is the only title to income," is common to Classe I and II and, growing out of their com men lot as exploited classes, tends to bind them together. "The ethic of fellowship, the conviction of the duty of friendly association and collective ef fort for mutual benefit," which is "at outgrowth of group gregariousn first instinctive, then emotionalized then reasoned." is most highly develo ed in the members of Class I, the wage-workers. But as both of these are subordinate classes, only gradually learning to assert or even to know themselves, the ethics of usefulness and of fellowship are yet as "the voice of one crying in the wilderness." The Traders, to whom are closely allied the Idle Capitalists, and who are passively followed by many of the Social Serv ants and most of the Retainers has quite different moral code of their own and, for the present, it is the code by which the world fives, for "the ever ethical impulses may arise, what-ever ethical standards may develop, in the subordinate classes, they are netheless distorted or checked ethical code imposed from above."
This code is "the ethic of contract—a its popular and correct presentation of the cities of contract—a what we commonly call the materialis—conviction of the right to make any gain which the other luced to agree to, and a conviction of the duty of keeping the agreement when made.". Generally this ethic is lived up to or, at least, a sincer stantly involves its followers in contradictions and invites its own repudia tion. It is an ethic ill-adapted to the facts of a highly developed capitalist society, because this society imposes

ever closer interdependence quires ever more complex and efficient co-operation, while its own peculiar ethical code is atomistic, disruptive, and demoralizing "Through two long chapters on "The Reign of Graft" our author traces the practical workings of the ethic of bare contract, triumphing over the ethics of usefulness and fellowship. The trement is what the French call "fo entee"-a rapid recital of defin tte facts, a cumulative indictment of pitalism. Adulteration, sophisticon, and substitution in the manufa ture and sale of foods, drinks, and medicines, jerry building, tipping, the purchasing-agent graft, political cor ruption in its hundred forms, short measure and light-weight cheating in retail trade, fining and docking of workers' wages, shyster law practise quack medical practise, the fake in stalment trade, the loan-shark graft, the "get-rich-quick investment" graft the employment agency graft, police blackmall, stock-watering, Wall Street "yellow" tax-doging, railway-postoffice contracts—big and little, lawful and unlawful, "black spirits and white, red spirits and grey," all the poisonous brood of capitalism are here—but no, not all, for they are quite innumerable, but sufficient types of all.

for they are quite innumerable, but sufficient types of all.

"And why is it that men graft?" asks the author; and answers: "It is not because they are innutely dishon-est. On the contrary, one is probably safe in postulating a universal aspira-tion toward hencesty. But \* \* un-der our present mode of production and distribution the individual is

forced to seek a material advantage over his fellow; and his ethical standards, as a matter of course, the acts which are necessary or, in the men consent to abide by an individual ist competitive mode of production, they must seek an advantage over their fellows. The character of that advantage cannot be monopolized by religion; it cannot be purified, except in spots, by law. It is determined by necessity, and necessity, according to the adage knows no law. Only by moving the incentive will society eliminate graft.

The chapters on "The Reign of Graft" constitute the bill of particu-lars of the author's indictment of capim. It is summed up and gener alized in the closing chapters. Failure of the Trading Class." tempted to quote at length, but this notice is already too long, and we refrain. Let our renders go to the book itself. They cannot afford to miss it. And let them commend it to their friends in full confidence that it will do much good.

The first of Unton Sinclair's articles in "Collier's Weekly" last month, "Our argeois Literature," the greater part of which is reprinted elsewhere in this paper, is such an excellent stateme of the truth in regard to the subject ndicated by its title as to make espe cially regrettable the fact that it con tains several glaring misstatements. Comrade Sinclair says: "Whitm

himself, for instance, would, if he were alive to-day, be stumping the country for the Socialist ticket; all his followers are doing it, without exception, and the same thing is true of the followers of Emerson and Whittier, of Lincoln, Wendell Phillips, and every other freedom-loving man we ever had It all comes from the mighty revelution that is gathering its forces, far down in the underworld of the poor. has been going on for forty or fifty years in Europe, from which Mrs. Atherton writes, and so it is that Europe has a party of righteousness, and a literature that is neither bourgeois nor timid nor anæmic-but Socialist. Björnsen, Maeterlinck, Sudermann, Hauptmann, Ibsen, Tolstoy, Zola, Gorky-all these men are Socialists, or in sympathy with Socialism, and becomin ore so every day; they cannot help it. for they see that by no other party can anything be done, and they see that something must be done or the sight of the world will drive them mad. Even Kropotkin, who once car ried the red flag and cried out for dy namite, has joined their tranks the followers of Neitzsche are doing it -even Mr. Bernard Shaw! And let any one imagine the amount of agony it must have taken to get Mr. Shaw into a political party; but here he is, and pleading for pardon." Comrade Sinclair also classes William Dean Sinclair also classes William Dean Howells, Bliss Carman, Edwin Markham and Richard Le Gallienne as Socialists, without qualification; and in discussing the inconsistency of bourgeois religion he refers, in passing, to Jesus as "the founder of the Socialist

Such loose statements and exuberant exaggeration can only confuse and mislead the hon-Socialist reader; and such disregard of facts and definition will at once strike the well informed Socialist as very reckless writing.

Tolstoy is a "philosophical Anarchist" and has written some very shallow articles against the Socialist position. Ibsen's wonderful and illuminating dramas show Anarchistic leanings and in his letters to the Norwe gian critic, Brandes, he takes the An archist position. Kropotkin is now as ver an active Anarchist, and sure y Comrade Sinclair should know that the red flag which "he one carried" is the interpational stand ard of the Socialist movement itself! As for Bernard Shaw, although a Sc cialist, he has always been a Fabian and a most exasperating one real Socialist movement of I and he is now perhaps further than ever from "pleading for pardon" and coming into the working class politi-cal movement. Jesus may have been a communist and a disturber of society as it existed in his time, but as h is hardly necessary to say that h could not have been a Socialist and to speak of him as "the founder of the Socialist movement" is, of course, a ludicrously preposterous violation of history and reason. certainly anyone can at once

think of many ardent and sincere ad-mirers of Whitman, of Emerson, and the others mentioned, who are not So cialists. It is true that a very great number of Whitman admirers are Socialists, but unfortunately it is also true that a considerable number of sons are so expanded by iently ignore a little matter like the class struggle between Capital and La bor. The writer has made some and heard many Socialist speeches at the meetings of the Walt Whitman Fellowship, but he has also beard ardent devotees of the "good gray po the faith of present brotherhood permeates his work as an evas that economic class struggle which is the only method of making brother hood a reality instead of a poetic aspiration; such people like the mystic side of Whitman and like his meta physics and they accept his spirit of feeling but balk at making it an eco nomic fact. And as for Emerson, that star-gazing followers who are so taken up with the "oversoul" as to be oblivious of the underfeed except when It pinche their own short-sighted stomachs. As for these authors themselves, it is rather futile to speculate on what they vould be if they lived to-day, since every man is principally the product of his own time and environment; and with their temperaments it is very doubtful if they would ever have been in a movement as definite and as rigor-ously logical as is the Socialist movement, except at the final crisis.

Mr. Howells, Mr. Markham, Mr. Carman and Mr. Le Gallienne are not in

the Socialist movement to-day and are not real Socialists in the modern and strict sense of the word, even though they sympathize with the Socialist ideal they sympatime of the future and believe in social own-ership and co-operation. Although they are no doubt willing and glad to call themselves. Socialists and although nuch of their work is permeated and mpired by some phases of the Socialist hought and spirit, none of them thor-

oughly understand or accept the card inal principle of Socialism ment—the revolutionary of the proletariat. It is scarcely safe to call a man a Socialist not in the least acquainted nember of the Socialist Party and who does not understand the class struggle which is the only road to the Socialism he desires. The Socialism of these last named authors differ from the Socialism of Socialists more in a nega-tive than in a positive way; Socialists seldom have occasion to repudiate any of their writings and can hall much of their work with joy, but they should not be called Socialists without any qualification, if we are to keep clear the real and definite meaning of our name.

All the authors named by Comrade Sinclair are of the army of revolt; they are all in rebellion against the exist-ing social order—or disorder. Their work, on its critical and destructive side, can for the most part be unanimously accepted and used by Socialists; and they spread discontent and understanding, thus helping the Socialist movement, even when, as in a few of these cases, they themselves do not approve of the Socialist movement or the Socialist solution. But mere discontent and revolt against existing society does not in itself make a man a Socialist; and this is a distinction which Socialists should always keep in mind while justly and reasonable pointing with pride to the indisputable truth that almost all the real literature of the present time is revolutionary in character and written in protest against the existing social system.

That Socialists must be very careful about too eagerly and unqualifiedly claiming every great literary man wh hunches poems, dramas or novels against things as they are, has been illustrated recently, in lesser instances by the case of Mr. James Jeffrey Roche, the author of the wonderful Socialistic poem, "For the People," with which every Socialist should be acquainted, who as editor of the "Bos-ton Pilot," is supporting capitalistjingo Roosevelt as "the greatest president since Washington;" and by the case of Joaquin Miller, who has left some of his best revolutionary poems out of the latest edition of his works and who now writes in the "Arena" against the Chinese Exclusion Act on the particular ground that California needs cheap reliable labor, with some incidental sneers at the trade unions. C. L.

#### SWISS PARTY CONGRESS.

The Swiss Party Congress will be held this year at Zurich. The chief discussions will turn round the employment of military during strikes, and the new party program. An important tem in the latter is the agrarian program destined to win the How far these proposals will be suc-cessful remains to be seen. So far as they remain in accord with the main principles of the party, and grow out of the application of those principles, they will be a source of additional strength; and this they seem to do. The principle of the nationalization of the mortgages seems to me in principle good, as practically opening the way to the nationalization of the soil, and giving the state a means for bringing pressure on the peasants to adopt improved methods. The more the isolation of the peasant is broken down the better. As a practical measure it can only be judged by experts, and it is quite possible that even by these only after it has been in practise some years. I look forward with interest to the discussion on the question. In the meantime our comrade Otto Lang-a brilliant legal authority and lawyer dealt very ably with the question at the Cantonal Conference of our party. -J. B. Askew, in Justice.

## THE ITALIAN GENERAL STRIKE

Friends of ours who have just re-turned from Italy, Socialists with es-pecially good knowledge of Italian, tell us that the results of the ill-managed "general strike" have been disastron to our movement. The bloodshed and suffering have far exceeded anything which has appeared in the capitalist press, and the inconvenience caused to all classes has embittered feelings without producing any beneficial result whatever. The workers have been starved, and bullied, and shot down way; but, on the contrary, displaying their weakness to their op are now combining against them. Now, we are revolutionany Socialists, ready to use any useful weapon against the infamous economic and social tyranny of the dominant class. If win the class war we should be one and all for the general strike. It is because we know by experience as well as by reflection that a mere cessation of work, even when accompanied by unorganized and ineffective violence, only produces a temporary "scare," not a genuine abiding fear of the people-that we strongly object to method of attack which will fail everywhere, as it has failed in Italy.

## FRENCH TRADE-UNION MOVEMENT.

The General Confederation of Labor of France at its recent congress in urges considered the question of the union label. By a large majority was decided that, instead of a label for each trade, there should be a single label for products of all sorts made by members of affiliated unions. The congress also emphatically rejected the idea of proportional representation and held to the old system under which the smallest union has equal represent-ation with the largest. Both decisions would seem to indicate that, though the trade-union movement in France has had a great numerical growth in recent years, it is still in its infancy and has much to learn from experience. In fact, even in numbers, i not bear comparison with the American, the British, or the German movement. The aggregate membership of the affiliated unions is only 140,000—a gain of 41,000 since 1862. Of these, nearly 31.406 are employees of the government (in the arsenals and navy yards, the postal and telegraph service, factories) and 4,200 are municipal employees: 11,400 are railway workers and 5,000 dock workers. Of course, there are many unions—as, for in-stance, the coal miners—not affiliated

Upton Sinclair, in Collier's Weekly.

American Review" appeared an article by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, setting forth her opinion that "American liter. forth her opinion that "American liter-ature to-day is the most timid, the most ansemic, the most lucking in individualities, the most bourgeols, that any country has ever known." At the gay. The bourgeois does know about time this article was published the writer was in a far land, where magainst that Mrs. Atherton finds that Amerizines are not to be had, and so his however, that American literature i not much less bourgeofs at present

A certain college professor whom th writer encountered in his youthful days had a habit which was very au-noying to his students. His department was philosophy, a subject on which young men are wont to be volu "the soul," some one would be busi proving its unity, its immateriali ty, its indestructibility and others of its numerous qualities—only to to be suddenly brought up with a turn by the old professor's quiet inquiry: "What do you mean the soul?" This always ended the gument, for the student discovered that he did not know what he meant. Before undertaking to explain the bourgeois character of American literature, the writer will try to define ex actly what, to him, is implied by the word bourgeois. This will require a digression into the history of the universe, with which the reader is re quested to be as patient as he can. The student of two or three generations from now will, unless I am mis

taken, look back upon the history of

two centuries and interpret it as the last stage of a long evolutionary pro-cess—the process whereby man was transformed from a solitary and predatory individual living in a cave to a social and peaceable member of a sin-gle world community. He will see that men, pressed by the struggle for existence, had united themselves into groups under the discipline of laws and-conventions, determined by their environment and his exactions, and that the two centuries in question rep-resented the period when these laws and conventions, having done their unifying work and secured the siffyival of tife group, were set aside and replaced by free and voluntary social effort. He will see that this evolutionary process has two manifestations, two wayes, so to speak, the first political, and the so ond industrial; one determined man's struggle to protect his life, and the other by his struggle to secure his curred successively in the English rev-olutions, the American and French revolutions, and the other various ef forts after political freedom, concluding with the Russian revolution which must occur within the present decade, and the Irish, Indian, and Philippine revolutions, which must some day come. After each of these achieve-ments the historian will notice a period of bitterness and disillusionment a sense of fallure-it being discovered expected did not occur, that universal peace—Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity—did not become the rule of men's conduct. After that, however, succeeds a period of enlightenment, it having been realized that the work had only been half done, that man has been made only half free. The political sovereignty has been taken out of the possession of private individuals, and made the property of the whole community, to be shared in by all upon equal terms; but the in-dustrial sovereignty still remains the property of a few. A man can us long-er be put in fatl or taxed by a king, but he can be starved and exploited by a master; his body is now his own, but his labor is another's-and there is very little difference between the two. So immediately there begins a new movement, the cod of which is the in dustrial revolution—the making of cap-ital, that is, of economic opportunity, the property of the entire community, to be shared upon equal terms by all The next ten years must witnes revolution in the United States, and afterward it will follow swiftly in Aus tralia, Germany, France, Japan, and finally in the more backward nations, such as Spain, Russia, and England. This revolution will, of course, mean the end of war of all sorts, economic as well as political, and it will mark the entering of humanity upon its real

The men who brought about the former of these revolutions were called "republicans," and the régime which they overthrew they described as "ar-istocratic." It is needless to point out what were the characteristics of the aristocratic civilization; all intelligent people, and all readers of historica novels in addition, know its essential characteristics.

And those who are achieving the sec ond revolution—they are known as "Socialists;" and the régime which hey are to overthrow they call "bourgeois;" and so we have the origin of pur word and a means of understand-ing exactly what it signifies. It signi-fies, in a sentence, that type of civili-zation, of law and convention, which was made necessary by the economic struggle, and which is now maintained oy the economic victors for their own comfort and the perpetuation of their lower. The literature of any civilizasion being simply the index and mirror of that civilization, if American liter-nture is bourgeois, it can only be because American life is bourgeois; and American literature is the most courgeois that any country has ever known, it can only be because American life is the most bourgeois that any country has ever known. It is this, simply because America is the fly-wheel of the economic world-mill, be-cause it is here that the terrific forces of it have reached their highest inten

in the May issue of the "North | Its dominion is based upon wealth, and hence the determining characteristic of the bourgeois society is its regard for wealth. To it wealth is power, it is the end and goal of things. The aristo-crat knew nothing of the possibility of revolution, and so he was bold an the possibility of revolution and so it is that Mrs. Atherton finds that Ameri-can literature is "timid." She finds it "angemic," simply because the bour-geois ideal knows nothing of the spirit, and tolerates intellectual activity only for the ends of commerce and materia welfare. She finds also that it "bown before the fetish of the body," and she is much perplexed by the discovery. She does not seem to understand that the bourgeois represents an achievement in the world is body. He is well fe himself, his wife is stout, and his children are fine and vigorous. He lives in a big house, and wears the latest thing in clothes; his civilization furnishes these to every one-at least to every one who amounts to anything and beyond that he understands nothing-save only the desire to be enter tained. It is for entertainment that he buys books, and as entertainment that he regards them; and hence an other characteristic of the bourgeoi literature is its lack of seriousness. I has a certain kind of seriousness, of course—the seriousness of a hungry man seeking his dinner; but the seri-

> chats at his club. If you expected him to act like his heroes he would think that you were mad The basis of a bourgeols society is cash payment; it recognizes only the accomplished fact. To be a Milton with a "Paradise Lost" in your pocket is to be a tramp; to be a great author in the bourgeois literary world is to have sold a hundred thousand copies, and to have sold them within memory—that is, a year or two. With the bourgeois success is success, and there is no coing behind the returns; to discriminate between different kinds of success would be to introduce new and dangerous distinctions. As Mr. John L. Sul-livan once phrased it: "A big man is a big man, it don't matter if he's a prize-fighter or a president." Mr. John L. Sullivan is a big man himself; so Henry Romeike, and so was Senator Hanna. So are they all, all honorable men, and when you look them up in "Who's Who," you find that they are

The bourgeois ideal is a perfectly

ousness of the artist the bourgeois writer does not know. He will rear you as gently as any sucking dove, he

will also wring tears from your ever

or thrill you with terror, according as the fashion of the hour suggests; but

he knows exactly why he does these

things, and he can do them between

definite and concrete one; it has most-ly all been attained—there are only a few small details left to be attended to, such as the cleaning of the streets and the suppressing of the labor un-ions. Thus there is no call for perplexity, and no use for anything hard ous, and eccentricity is anathema. The world is as it always has been, and human nature will always be as it is the thing to do is to find out what the public likes. The public likes pathos and the homely virtues; and so we give it "Eben Holden" and "David Harum." The public likes high life, and so we give it Richard Harding Davis and Marie Corelli. The public does not like passion; it likes sentiment, however— it even likes heroics, provided they are conventionalized-and so to amuse i we turn all history into a sugar-coated romance. The public's strong point is love, and we lay much stress upon the love element—though with limitations, needless to say. The idea of love as a serious problem among men and women is dismissed, because the social organization enables us to satisfy our passions with the daughters of the poor. Our own daughters know nothing about passion, and we ourselves know it only as an item in our bank accounts. To the bourgeois young lady—the Gibson girl, as she is otherwise known—literary love is a sentiment, ranking with a box of bon-bons, and

ranking with a box or bon-bons, and actual love is a class marriage with an artificially restricted progeny.

These, which have been considered, are the positive and more genial aspects of the bourgeois civilization; the savage and terrible remain to be considered. For it must be understood that this civilization of comfort and respectability furnishes its good things only to a class, and to an exceedingly small class. By means of its control of all economic opportunity this small class is enabled to charge a monopoly price while paying a competitive wage, and thus to skim off the entire surplus product of society for its own use. The majority of mankind it pens up in fifthy hovels and tenements, to feed upon husks and rot in misery. This is unpleasant to think of, of course, but it is the way of life, and it is all that the masses are fit for; they are ugly and dirty and vicious, and never can be anything else, and there is nothing to do but keep them in their place This was once easy, but now it is growing flarder—and thus, little by lit-tle; the bourgeoisie is losing its tem-per. Just now it is like a fat poodleby a stove—you think it is asleep and venture to touch it, when, quick as a flash, it has put its fangs in you to

The bourgeois civilization is, in one word, an organized system of repres-sion. In the physical world it has the police and the militia, the bludgeon, the bullet, and the jail; in the world the builet, and the jail; in the world of ideas it has the political platform, the school, the college, the press, the church—and literature. The bourgeois controls these things precisely as he control of the purse-strings. Unless proper candidates are anmed by political parties there are no campaign of it have reached their highest intensity; it is here that men are most pressed and molded by them, that the ideals and passions of the industrial battle find their fullest and most vehement expression.

The bourgeoiste, or middle class, is that class which, all over the world, takes the sceptre of power as it falls from the hands of the aristocracy; which has the skill and cunning to survive in the free-for-all combat which follows upon the political revolution.

it is just the same with the churches and with theology. We have at present established in this land a religion greatest revolutionist, the founder of the Socialist movement. This man ever it has since been denounce claring in plain words that no bour-geois could get into heaven; and yet his church is to-day, in all its forms, and in every civilized land, the main pillar of bourgeois society!

And so we come to literature—and to the author. The bourgeois recognizes the novelist and the poet as a means of amusement somewhat above the prostitute and about on a level with the music hall artist; he recogn essayist, the historian, and the pub licist as agents of bourgeois repres grants the good things of the bourgeol Iffe; a bourgeois home with servants who know their places, and a bour-geois club with smiling and obsequious waiters. They may even, on state oc is magnates, and touch the grawives. There is only one condition, so obvious that it hardly needs to be men-tlored—they must be bourgeois, they must see life from the bourgeois point of view. Beyond that there is not the least restriction; the novelist, for in-stance, may roam the whole of space and time—there is nothing in life that he may not treat, provided only that he be bourgeois in his treatment. He may show us the olden time, with noble dames and gallant gentlemen dally ing with graceful sentiment. He ma entertain us with pictures of the mod-ern world, may dazzle us with visions of high society in all its splendors, may awe us with the wonders of modern the flying-machine and the automobil He may thrill us with battle, murder, and Sherlock Holmes. He may bring old folks at home, or at his pictures of the honesty, humility, and sobriety of the common man; he may even g to the slums and show us the ways o Mrs. Wiggs, her patient frugality and beautiful contentment in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call her. In any of these fields the auth if he is worth his salt, may be "enter taining"-and so the royalties will come in. If there is any one whom this loes not suit-who is so perverse that the bourgeois do not please him, or so that he will not learn to please the bourgeois-we send after him our literary policeman, the bour geols reviewer, and bludgeon him into slience; cr better yet, we simply leave him alone, and he moves into a garret. The bourgeois garrets resemble the bourgeois excursion steamers—they are so crowded that there is room for as many more as want to come on board; and any young author who imagines that he can bear to starve longer than the world can bear to let him starve, is welcome to try it. Letting things starve is the specialty

of the bourgeois society—the vast ma-lority of the creatures in it are starv-ing all the time. Of course, we are not all bourgeols, else we were lost. Many critics have risen up to reply to Mrs. Atherton, and they have named many writers Whitman on. The main point, how ver, all these defenders have missed. just as Mrs. Atherton missed the main point in her attack. All her argument would have at once become clear had she understood that what she was atism; and all the arguments of her critcs would have become clear had they only perceived that they were defending the literature of Socialism.

It all comes from the mighty revolu-tion that is gathering its forces, far down in the underworld of the poor It has been going on for forty or fifty years in Europe, from which Mrs. Ath-erton writes, and so it is that Europe has a party of righteousness, and a lit erature that is neither bourgeois no timid nor anæmic—but Björnsen, Maeterlinck, Su Hauptmann, Ibsen, Tolstoy, Zola, Gor-ky—all these men are Socialists, or in sympathy with Socialism, and becomng more so every day; they canno help it, for they see that by no other party can anything be done, and they the sight of the world will drive them

every new writer to 'get into the maga-zines.' "... How can one manage to beat about the bush so long and not get at the central fact—that the "new writer" who has if as his ambition to
"get into the magazines" is simply out
of place in a discussion of literature?
Is there any magazine now published
in the world for the sake of literature -which has any more relation to liter ature than it has to cigars and soap Speaking not figuratively nor jestingly, but the simple fact—what is a maga zine to-day but a means of enabling the exploiters of cigars and soap to make known their wares to their cu tomers? To do this, of course, the magazine has to have readers, and to get the readers it publishes a mass of reading matter; but what possible relationship has this reading matter to lit-erature? What possible meeting-ground is there between literature and the tastes of a cigar and soap buying

These things are deplorable, of course, and men with conscience, magazine editors among them, battle against them bravely, but only to fall and either give up or else sink into ob scurity. They fall and they must fail forever; it is intended by nature that they should fail, just as it intended they should fail, just as it intended that our political reformers should fail, that our tenement house reformers, our stage reformers, our anti-imperialists, our peace agitators, our labor-concilia-tors, should all go down beneath the juggernaut of the bourgeoiste. The point is that we have now a system of society which makes wage slaves of the year was of humanity and shuts

it is to-day, and so it will be forever there can be no haven of refuge as no palace of art for any one—on strife and failure for all—until the fact of human brotherhood is granted, un til the truth has been pounded into ou sluggish minds, that there can be no soul-life for any man until it is for all, that there can be among us neither political virtue, nor social refinement, nor frue religion, nor vital art, so long as men, women and little children are chained up to toll for us in mines and factories and sweatshops, are penned in fifthy slums and fed upon offal, and doomed to rot and perish in soul-sickening misery and horror. We have now reached a state to-day when it is pos sible to say in the words of John Tan-ner, member of the idle rich class. that "any person under the age of this ty, who, having any knowledge of the existing social order, is not a revolu-tionist, is an inferior." And if we are inferiors, what have we to do with art? How can we be expected to produce art—how to understand art? So long as we are without heart, so long as we are without conscience, so long as we without even a mind-pray, in the name of heaven, why should a think it worth while to be troul cause we are without a literature?

#### THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

One of the Profound Questions Ou Masters Worry Over-Workers May Well Give It Some Thought on the Other Side.

In a recent issue of the Philadelphia "North American" Caroline Pember-ton, a well-known Socialist of the Quaker City, writes of the servant girl, and the conditions under which she has to work, in the following manner The servant girl problem is a little different from the other labor problems in this respect: That her labor is not used, as a rule, to make profits for her employer, but to secure ease, comfort and luxury for himself, and his family.

Her toil sets the mistress of the house tree from toll. She prepares delicate food for the family to enjoy, and ents cold, left-over portions her-self, or goes without. She dusts, sweeps, scrubs and carefully arranges handsomely furnished apartments for others to occupy, and shares a dismal, cold attic with her fellow-servants as her only refuge and the only spot she can call home.

There is no limit to the amount of self-sacrifice demanded of her by the mistress of the house. In hiring a servant many women announce at the

"I want you to be willing to do anything that is asked of you, at any time," and this indefinite kind of servmay mean night duties that wil rob her of sleep, or sewing that will occupy all her spare time, if she has in the afternoon; it may mean family is ill, or washing and ironing for which she is physically unfit; or it may mean—and often does—that she shall, uncomplainingly, perform for an indefinite length of time the tasks of another servant who has left-and this

without extra compensation.

The attempt to find out in advance what kind and what amount of service are likely to be required of her is reent. The newspaper press of the coun try delights to caricature this futile and feeble attempt on the part of Bridget to select the least forbidding of the places that are open to her

The truth is that domestic service. more than any other kind of employ ment, harks back to the ideals of slave labor in its search for the perfect serv-

The slave gave all he had to his mas ter without compensation, and his life was at his master's disposal. . The problem of the servant girl is the

slave; how to take as much as pos either wages or comfortable living.

The result is that the young Ameri-

wage-earner very naturally prefers the grinding, monotonous toil of the mill, with its fixed hours of labor, to the varied service of the household. with its unending demands on her time

Mrs. Atherton, casting round for the cause of the trouble, has come on the trail of the magazine editor. "It is safe to say that it is the ambition of the magazine content of the magazine content of the magazine editor."

It is doubtless unpleasant also to have the bald fact constantly starful one in the face that one's toil is usually required for no higher purpose than to enable another human being to live It is doubtless unpleasant also to in idieness and luxury.

The fact in the case of the factory hand is somewhat veiled. The private life of the master of the factory is not on daily exhibition. But the servant maid can person that has been proposed in the servant maid can person the beauty of the servant maid can be servant the servant maid can be served to the served to the servant maid can be served to the servant maid can be served to the served to t class distinction that makes her neces

Class distinctions are not agreeable things to live with unless one belongs to live with unless one belongs to the superior class. In this country, they are more obnoxious, because based on accumulated wealth, than are in Europe, where bereditary easte prevails. In the private bomes of the rich in

tinction that serves to set one class The rich and prosperous believe that

they can make this difference felt only in their treatment of those whom they consider their inferiors. Only a very few among our so-called upper classes make the difference known by the contrasting effect of their own re-fined courtesy.

The usual method is to demand a slavish attitude on the part of the em-ployee. The young housemaid must stand in an attitude of respectful con-sciousness of her own inferiority. She must never speak unless she is spoken She must walt on robust young men of the family as though such a thing as chivalry were never heard of. She must perform every kind of menial service without as much as a glance of recognition or a word of thanks.

In fact, to thank a servant for handing one a glass of water or brushing off one's coat and hat is considered ex-ceedingly bad form.

Gracious looking young women on the approach of a servant change their lovely expressions suddenly and turn on the humble creature a look that is meant to reduce her to the level of an earthworm.

How pleasant it must be to witness every day and hour that change of

expression and tone when an order is

Yet I have heard even these wouldbe superior beings assert that there are no class distinctions in America?

### WHAT'S TO BE DONE.

By Goo. Roower, Jr.

Before we can say "what's to be lone" in Massachusetts to rebuild our organization and to assure the vote Massachusetts ought to poll for Social ism, I shall say, first, "what has got to be stopped," if we would succeed. nean to speak plainly.

In the organization and outside we must stop "playing politics." In the strongholds of the Socialist Party in this state everything is quiet until a month or two weeks before election then commences a "hurrah campaign. This may elect some petty officials, but of a good Socialist organization.

We must stop merely looking for votes; we must make Socialists and the votes will inevitably follow.

Still further, our so-called "inteliec-tuals" must subdue their individuality attention to the organization. who have ability should not only be campaign speeches and then return to their homes; if they have ability, let them show it by applying their wisom to effective party work. This worl is clean, and it must be done. They ment will be healthy only when each nber assumes some responsibility. Democrats and Republicans may need leaders, but our strength lies in an enlightened, self-reliant rank and

file. This we must have.

Moreover, men with more money than brains, should not debauch the Socialist Party, for the purpose of gain ing cheap notoriety and ficing made idols of. We have no time for idoliz ing.
Then, what's to be done? Nothing

else but education and organization Organization without education is in fective, but education will inevitably lead to organization.

A man may call himself a Socialis and even belong to the party; but if he does not read he will never know the real purpose of the organization to which he belongs, and he will conequently follow and idolize any "good" fellow that comes along. mean to speak plainly. I know for a positive fact that if the majority of the rank and file of Massachusetts un derstood why they are in the Socialist Party, not a few of our speakers would be unable to get a night's lodging—not because they can not speak, or are intirely foreign to them.

The rank and file must educate themselves. The immediate move to be made is to call a club conference. some time around the first of Decem her, to disense ways and means of building up the organization. A hus tling, live, permanent secretary should be elected, and then-all comrades to

The comrades in the state must read party papers. I can say from experi-ence, and many other organizers will agree with me, that wherever I have found any considerable number of sub scribers for The Worker, I have al scribers for The Worker, I have al-ways found a good organization and well informed comrades. The more copies of The Worker are placed in Massachusetts, the stronger our party will grow. This is from hard experi-

We must not overlook the fact that the State Committee entered this cam paign with a heavy debt and this, of but it was scattered, not organized

and hence, not effective.

Another think we must do is to reach the organized labor movement. New York, Chicago, Milwankee, and all other centers of Socialist strength, you will find that the movement is in close communion with the trade unions. We must do likewise. We cannot get trade unionists into th party unless we prove to them that in Socialism lies their only hope. The will not come first to us; we must g movement and the Socialist movemen are just about as far apart as the North and South poles. shows the general lack of knowledge of the Socialist Party.

Let the comrades in the old Bay State endeavor to inform themselves, so that each may sparkle as an ever lasting gem. Let us forget about the er of votes, and make Socialists not through sentimental "slush," bu by the distribution of real Socialist lit

We can build up the organization by every comrade doing his utmost to ge new members. Give these new re-cruits Socialist books and pamphlets. Massachusetts is one of the best fields for Socialist agitation—being, as it were, one gigantic factory, crowded with wage-slaves. The Socialist Par ty, in Massachusetts, must assu fighting spirit, a defiant attitude.

Comrades, we are in the right. Do not consider if this or that move will hurf some politician's feelings. Let us not crouch or be timid. The right is all on our side and the wrong the side of the enemy. Know your ground; then stand and hold it.

Let us educate ourselves, then organize others and educate them. Stop all on our side and the wrong all or the side of the enemy. Know your playing petty politics.

## THE ONLY WAY TO HARMONY.

The essential first step toward futur harmony is to understand the causes o ent discord. Only by a thor class divisions can the material facto mpelling those divisions be abolished, and the ground be prepared for a complete and abiding social unity. To blame those who point out the fact of classes and the clas struggle is futile, and the passion that prompts such blame is as seaseless and harharic as was that of the Oriental kings of old who slew the messengers of ill tid-ings.-W. J. Ghent in "Mass and Class."

COMRADE

A MAGAZINE OF REAL VALUE Send 10 Cents for latest copy. \$1.00 pays for a year, including life size portraits of Debs & Hanford, printed separately on good paper, suitable for framing. Mention this paper.—Comrang Co-OPERATIVE.Co., 11 Cooper Square, New York.

THE CONSERVATOR, PHILADELPHIA. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, EDITED BY HORACE TRAUBEL.

EUGENE V. DEBS:

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

"The Conservator" is brave and whole some. With its long sustained and over-flowing vitality it could supply gray matter to an armful of its contemporaries. GEORGE D. HERRON:

There is no paper I would so much lik to have Socialists read as "The Conser-We read our own literature, bu we should read something else-something that will bid us remember that Socialisa is a means and not an end. The end of economic liberty is the liberty of the yoke and prisoned human spirit. Traubel and "Conservator" will better than aus of the human spirit to our remembrance. FRANKLIN WENTWORTH:

"The Conservator" never stoops nor wol bles. It says the thing fearlessly and well It has an basulfied message and the dynamics of a real personality. It renovate the soul like elemental fire. COURTENAY LEMON:

Everything that Traubel writes is wort more than once. The power of battle and the gentleness of love are in his pen; it is now a flashing sword and now a caressing hand. The high literary quality of "The Conservator," the excellence of its selections, and, above all, the virile writ ings of its editor, with his unfalling den racy, his revolutionary summons and so clai faith, his original and compelling style in the desert of contemporary periodica literature.

## ENGINEERS, FIREMEN,

ELECTRICIANS. We recommend the following books

is the most popular and the best ones ever published on the subject of Steam Engineering. Full instructions for those wishing to secure a license, or any one owning or running a steam engine:

New Engineers' Handy Book for Steam Engineers and Electricians. Nearly 900 pages, 225 illustrations, 222 tables, 645 examination tions, etc. \$3.50 oper's Hand-book of the Locomotive. Illustrated. Leather. 18mo. Pocket

book style .......\$2.50 Reper's Hand-book of Land and Marine—Engines. Leather, 18mo. Pocketbook style ......\$3.50 loper's Care and Management of the Steam Boller. Leather. 1811 desirable information to owners of steam boilers, engineers, firemen, ....\$2.00 etc. \$2.00
Roper's Use and Abuse of the Steam
Boller. Leather. 18mo. Illustrated.
Full of reliable instructions .. \$2.00 Roper's Instructions and Suggestion for Firemen, Leather, 18mo, Writ-

ten in plain, practical language.\$2.00 toper's New Questions and Answers for Steam Engineers and Electricians. This is the best book you want before undergoing an examina Fire Engines. Leather. 18mo. Pocketbook style. The best book on th subject. Everything about hydrau 

trated \$2.00

Roper's Young Engineers' Own Book.

Pocketbook style. With 166 lifus

trations. 263 pages. Leather 18mo.

A particularly good book for the private instruction of youths who she an inclination for steam engineer 

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO... 184 William Str., New York.

# God and My Neighbor BY ROBERT BLATCHFORD.

"Merrie England," "Britain for the British."

200 PAGES. PAPER, 50c., CLOTH, SI. CONTENTS:

The Sin of Unbellef, One Reason, What I Can and Cannot Believe, The Old Testament—Is the Bible the Word of God? The Evolution of the Bible,

The Universe, Jehovah, Bible Heroes, The Book of Booka, Our Heavenly Father, Prayer and Praise, The New Father, Prayer and Praise. The New Testament—The Resurrection, Gospel Witnesses, The Time Spirit, Have the Documents Been Tampered With? Christianity Before Christ, Other Evidences, The Christian Religion—What is Christianity? Determinism—Can Men Sin Against God? Christian Apologies—Christianity and Civilization, Christianity and Ethics, The Suogess of Christianity, The Prophecies, The Universality of Religious Bellef, Is-Christianity the Only Hope? Spiritual Discernment, Some Other Apologies, Counsels of Despair. Concinsion—The Parting of the Ways.

Mr. Blatchford is one of the very

Mr. Biatchford is one of the very strongest writers in England to-day, and American Freethinkers have a rare treat in this book.

For sale by SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 184 William St., N. X.

PUBLICATIONS.

# IF THERE ARE ANY GERMANS

in your neighborhood, be sure to send their names and addresses at once to "Vorwärts." 184 William street, New "Vorwlirts" is the leading man Socialist weekly. It is the week ly edition of the oldest and well-known Jerman Socialist daily, the "New York olkszeitung."
TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION: Six weeks

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE YEAR, - - - - \$1.00 SIX MONTHS, - - -THREE MONTHS. . . . Address:

VORWAERTS, 184 William Street, N. Y. JUST OUT!

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. BY KARL MARX.

Translated from the German Edition by . N. I. Stone, A. M.

## 313 PAGES. CLOTH, \$1.50

For sale by SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO..

"DIE ZUKUNFT" (THE FUTURE) A Monthly Magazine

Zukunft Press Federation

ZUKUNFT 26 Canal St., New York

# FOR ITALIAN WORKINGMEN

Comrades who have an opportunity to reach Italian workingmen and wish to make propaganda for Socialism among them will do well to use the new pamphlet

"Che Cosa e il Socialismo?"

(What Is Socialism?) By SILVIO ORIGO.

Single copy, 5 cents; 100 or more, a the rate of 21/2 cents a copy.

Socialist Literature Co., 184 William St., New York.

#### USEFUL WORKS.

The books here listed are cloth bound. "Mass and Class." By W. J. Ghent. \$1.25 "Poverty." By Robert Hunter ......\$1.50 Economy." By Karl Marx ......\$1.50 "The History of Socialism in the United "Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History." By Antonio 1 

"An Examination of Section 11.75
"German Secialism and Fertinand Lassatie." By W. H. Dawson ... \$1.00
"Revolution and Counter Revolution in Germany in 1848." Karl Marx... \$1.00
"Socialism, Utopian and Scientific." By F. "Origin of the Family, Frivate Property, and the State." By Frederick Engels. Society." By Lewis Morgan. \$4.00 A large stock of Labor Literature in Eng.

lish and German always on hand. Cataorues free. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York

# LABRIOLA'S ESSAYS on the Materialistic

tamping, 146 pages, 41 00 postpaid. CHARLES M. KERR & COMPANY, 56 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO

WHAT to READ on SOCIALISM Freil Thissey in Socialisms, "adds to the var-the book for new converts or inquirers. Handson printed on fine book paper with portraits of a Engels, Liebhnecht, Vanderveide, Carpenter, V. man, Elatchford, Bissons and other writers. M. for only ONE CENT a copy 1 E. 60 a hundred. 9 CHALLES H. REER & CO., Pales. 42 First Aus., CHE

Dr. M. ROMM, 306 E. 15. St. OFFICE HOURS: 8-9, 6-7.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST, 121 Schermerhorn street, Bro Telephone No.: 3113 Main.

DR. S. BERLIN. DENTIST. 22 E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., N. Y.

DR MATHILDA SINAL DENTIST,

108 E. 86th St. NEW YORK UNION STRAM LAUNDRY. SEEGERT & WINECKE, Prop.

126 E 120th St., New York. Tel. 2291 W. Harlem. Laundry called for and delivered free of charge. LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

LABOR SECRETARIAT .- Office, 320 LABOR SECRETARIAT.—Office, 320
Broadway, Room 701; office hours
on week days, from 9 s. m. to 6 p. m.
Delegates' meeting every last Saturday, of the month at 64 E. Fourth
street, at 8 p. m. Board of Directors' meeting every second Monday
of the month, at 320 Broadway,
Room 701, Address all correspondence to the Labor Secretariat, 320
Broadway.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90-Office and Employment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—331 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)—85 E. 4th-8t., 8 p. m.; Dist. III—Clubhouse, 206 E. 85th St., 7.30 p.m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 424 St., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—329 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—1997 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—1997 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551, Second Ave., 8 p. m. ployment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION), meets first Treachay of the month, 10 a.m., at Lahor Lyceum, 64 East 4th, Street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East 87th street.

MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergen Countries. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, 572 central grause. Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 m., at hendquarters, 375 Central aven

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS
AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of
Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meeta
every Treaday at Bohemian Hall, 223 E.
736, street, New York. Financial Secre
tary, Wu. E. P. Schwartz, S. Mill street,
Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Jos.
Noelter, 774 E. 150th street.

7th, 9th and 25th Assembly District meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at No. 33 Eighth avenue.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIATY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m., in Link's Hall, 233 E. 38th street, New York. All Scandingvians are welcome. Agitation meetings every third Sunday. at 7 p. m. Secretary, G. Sjoholm, 261 Onderdonk avenue, Brooklyn.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS UNION meets every second and fourth Monday in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth

#### Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fner die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

WORMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen induced with the spirit of solidaria and Socialist thought. Its numerical attraction are presented at the spirit of solidaria and Socialist thought its numerical attraction and the principal solidaria and towns where no branch exists, a men in good hesith, and men adderia to the above principles are invited to do solidaria and the principal solidaria and the principal solidaria and the principal solidaria and the principal solidaria and towns where no branch exists, a men in good hesith, and men adderia to while may a principal solidaria and towns where no branch exists, a men in good hesith, and men adderia to while may a solidaria and the principal solidaria and the princ

### Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secreary of the National Executive Com-nittee is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New

# WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance

Organized 1872. Membership 15,000. Principal Organization, New York and Violnity

OFFICE: '64 East Fourth Street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 5 p. m.

BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Ringhamton, Giversville, Atlany, Oneida, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Prasadt, Trenton and Rahway, M. Y.

Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springheld, Mass.
New Harga, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittisburg, Allegheny, Luzerne, Altoona, Scraaton, Pa.
Chicago, Hi.
Chevisand, O.,
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Baitlmore, Md.
St. Lauia, Mo.
For addresses of the branch bookkeepers,
see "Vorwateria."



Where to Lunch and Dine Comrades patronise those who advertise



NEW YORK. Kangaroos are welcome

No line drawn on smaller animals,

LAWYERS:

MORRIS HILLQUIT. Attorney-at-Law,

\$20 Brandway Takehone 2578 Fran

# **NEW YORK "CALL."**

A DAILY TRADE UNION AND SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER to be published in the interests of THE WORKING CLASS. TRADE UNIONS AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS are invited to send two delegates each to the NEW YORK "CALL" CONFERENCE of New York, meeting every second Thursday in the month at Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York, or the NEW YORK "CALL" CONFERENCE of Brooklyn, meeting every fourth Thursday in the dispost to Labor Lyceum, 949, Willensthy. every fourth Thursday in the month at Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughb,

avenue, Brooklyn. WORKINGMEN, THIS IS TO BE YOUR PAPER. Organized by workingmen and controlled by the delegates to the conferences and the WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE-PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, which meets every first Monday in the month at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

#### OFFICIAL COUNT IN NEW YORK CITY.

First Six Assembly Districts Show In grease of Sixty per Cent. in Our Vote and a Loss of Twenty per Cent. for

S. L. P. The official canvass of the vote in New York County began Wednesday of this week. The results for the first districts are as follows:

First A. D.—For Debs, 41; for Pen dergast, 41; last year, for Matchett cond A. D. Debs, 162; Pendergast,

165; last year, 31. Third A. D.—Debs, 87; Pendergast,

85; last year, 71. Fourth A. D.—Debs, 1,143; Pender

gast, 1,067; last year, 882. Fifth A. D.—Debs, 107; Pendergast 103; last year, 67. Sixth A. D.—Debs, 316; Pendergast,

319; last year, 251.
Total for six districts—Debs. 1 856; Pendergast, 1,780; Matchett, last year,

4th A. D. which lie in the Ninth Con-gressional give 988 votes for Baron-dess, Social Democratic candidate for Congress—186 more than the same dis-

tricts give for Debs.

The S. L. P. candidate for President,
Corregan, polls in these six districts
271 votes; for Governor, De Leon, 208; De Leon last year, 328,

# THE VOTE.

(Continued from page 1.)

1904

Countles.

gain of 16.468 votes, which means ar increase of over 105 per cent. Here are some of the figures:

Ashtabala	171	417
Conneaut	50	221
Belmont County	286	672
Springfield	320	676
Gallon	. 36	171
Cleveland	1,323	7,316
Sandusky	76	202
Columbus	- 288	719
Cincinnati	3,803	6,300
Mt. Vernon	27	111
Paincsville	16	100
Elyria	113	296
Lorain	29	551
Toledo	871	2,340
Toledo	*** 158	·* 208
Zapesville	94	223
Akron	* *194 **	893
Urlchsville		137
Niles 4	40	311
AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	WIND LINE TO STREET, NAME OF	AMERICA EMPRESA DE LA PRESENTA PER LA PRESENTA DE

cation were elected at Girard. The town has only been organized a few months. We have 215 out of a total of

CRESTLINE. Nov. 9.—This place AKRON, Nov. 9.—The city gives 893

votes as against 204 in 1902 and 51 in MARTIN'S FERRY, Nov. 9.—Bel-

mont County polls 700 votes for Social-ism. We had 40 four years ago and 128 two years ago. CLEVELAND, Nov. 9.-With four

precincts still missing, the vote for Debs and Hanford in this city is 7,316. The outlying towns give 504, making a total of 7.820 or a little more in Cuyahoga County. In 1900 the county gave 992 votes for Debs and Harriman and in 1902 it gaye 2.199 for our state ticket. Cleveland is beginning to do something in the fine of Socialist voting worthy of its size-and-its import as an industrial center.

Reports received here give 6,300 in Cineinanti-a gain of 2,000 in two years and of 5,000 in four years; Ak-ron, 883-a gain of 689 over last year; ron, 813-a gain of too Children, 206; Lorain, 551 straight, Elyria, 206; Painesville, 100-a gain of Min a year.

## IN CONNECTICUT.

Present Indications Are That the Butneg State Will Mearly Double Its fote for Socialism.

VERNON, Nov. 12.-Our vote falls from 166 to 148, The S. L. P. goes back from 52 to 29.

WALLINGFORD, Nov. 10.-The So cialist Party vote here has grown in four years from 12 to 70. It has attracted the notice of the local press SHELTON, Nov. 10.—We have 79 otes-more than doubled.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 10.-Forty towns in Connecticut give the Socialist Party 4,253 votes. In 1902 these towns gave us 2,523. At this rate our vote in the state will ireach 4,000—a gain of 1,750. The S. L. P. is out of it for

NORWICH, Nov. 10.-We have 32 votes, as against 26 in 1902 and none in 1900.

HUNTINGTON, Nov. 11 .- Our vote ses from 30 to 70. Four years ago

DERBY, Nov. 9 .- Our vote falls SOUTHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- The So-

cialist vote here rises from 38 to 50. NEW BRITAIN, Nov. 9.-We pell 79

WINDHAM, Nov. 9.-Twenty votes for Debs. This is a starter. EAST WINDSOR, Nov. 9.—We had

at last election; now, 51. NORWALK, Nov. 9.—Six votes for Debs and 27 for Corregan. Our vote is the same as last year; the S. L. P.

STAFFORD, Nov. 8.-We poll 68 GROTON, Nov. 9.—This place boasts B Socialist votes. Never had but one STAMFORD, Nov. 8.—Our vote rises from 7 to 41. The S L. P. has 26 and he Populists 12.
TORRINGTON, Nov. 9.—We cast 39

otes for Debs in place of 7 as for PLYMOUTH, Nov. 9.—Good gain nere. Last election, 3 votes; this time,

#### MICHIGAN'S PROGRESS.

SAGINAW, Nov. 11.-This city polls 50 votes for Debs and Hanford; the whole of Saginaw County gives 960. Four years ago Debs and Harriman had almost 400 in the county. The village and township of St.

Charles, in the same county, out of 617 ballots cast, gives 110 straight for So-cialism, with 9 "splits" for Debs and Hanford. The Democrats have but \$2 straight with 9 more for Parker. The S. L. P. has 9. The largest Socialist vote ever polled there before was £5. two years ago. This is a mining town. The lesson of Colorado has been taught

in Michigan by deported miners.

ST. CLAIR. Nov. 11.-In 1900 we had 22 votes; now 48.

FLINT, Mich., Nov. 9.—This city gives 240 votes for the Socialist Party. Two years ago we had 100 and four years ago 45. Geneva County as a whole rises from 61 in 1900 and 123 in 1902 to 299 this year. It is likely that the official count will add 20 or 30 to these figures

DRYDEN, Nov. 8 .- This little place casts 18 Socialist votes. In 1900 we had 7 in 1902 we had 15.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 10,--Debs polls 30 votes here. In 1902 we had 17. The work of preparing for the election of

# PENNSYLVANIA'S VOTE.

Unofficial Returns from Twenty-two Countles Indicate That Our Vote Will Be About 17,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—Returns of the vote for Debs and Han-ford have been received from twentyfwo counties. In the following table comparison is made with our vote in 1903, when we polled 13,245 votes in the whole state:

5	Armstrong	52	13
ı	Butler	17	36
,	Carbon	959	68
3	Elk	. 11	47
:	Greene	10	41
:	Huntingdon		3:
•	Lancaster		245
L	Laurence	288	1.201
	Lebanon	57	41
	Lehigh		170
	Luzerne		812
	Lycoming		620
	McKean		210
	Montour		
d	Philadelphia		3.140
	Potter		204
	Somerset		410
	Venaugo		504
H.	Washington		200
	Wayne		41
	Wastmandand		2000

ERIE, Nov. 12.-Erie bas increased ERIE, Nov. 12.—Erie uns Increased its Socialist vote. We have 612 in the city, and the outlying districts will bring the figures for the county up to 700. Last year we had 418 in the city. The S. L. P. gets 58 in the whole

WARREN, Nov. 14 .- Official returns show 97 votes in Warren County for the Socialist Party and 22 for the S. L. P. This is a large increase, and without any canvass whatever

WILLIAMSPORT, Nov. 14.—Lyconing County gave 211 votes for the Sci cialist Party in 1900. In 1902 we had 798. Last year the vote fell off considerably. Now it rises again to 647.

JOHNSTOWN, Nov. 14.—Cambria County had one Socialist vote in 1896 and 54 in 1900. Now we have 180. By 1908 we expect to have more than Phil-

gives Debs 92, as against 34 two years ago and 17 four years ago.

NEW CASTLE, Nov. 9.—Lawrence
County gives 1,291 votes for Debs and
Hanford, as compared with 287 in 1900

and 831 in 1902. READING, Nov. 10.—In 1900 this city gave Debs and Harriman 196 votes. In 1902 our candidate for Gov ernor, Slayton, had 1,117. Now we have 1,153 for Debs and Hanford. The

SHARON Nov 10 -- Looks like "S cialism in our day" here—274 votes this year, as against 14 a year ago, 6 in 1902, and 3 in 1900. The whole of Me cer County gives 950, a gain of 797 in

TRESKOW, Nov. 9.-Lewiston dis trict, Carbon County, gives us 21; Janesville, 8; Beaver Meadow, 2, YORK, Nov. 9.—York County polls 325 votes for Debs and Hanford, as against 288 in 1902 and 124 in 1900.

## IN THE "SOLID SOUTH."

Socialism is at Last Taking Root Thora In Spite of Adverse Conditions.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 14.-Nev castle County, including the city of Wilmington, gives us 145 votes. We had no ticket and no organization in the other two counties. In 1900 we had 57 votes in the state.

M'MECHEN, W. Va., Nov. 10,-Debs has 48; four years ago, 7. GATEWOOD, W. Va., Nov. 10.— This place gives us 21; practically new

ground.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 10.—The city gives 410 votes, a good increase. The outside towns give 105, as against 20 in 1909.

77 votes here. This is our first appearance in the field here.

ance in the field here, ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 9.—Debs and Hanford got 75 votes here; none in

VICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 12-The Socialist Party polls 482 votes in this state. We never had any before. The Populists have 1,300. In the town of elected. NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 12.—

This state gives Debs 817 votes. We never had a vote here before.

NEWPORT, Ky., Nov. 10.—We estimate the vote for Debs and Hanford

in this state at 4,500. In 1900 we had 760 and two years later 1,886. WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Nov. 9.

In 1900 Dade County gave 16 votes for Debs and Harriman. This year Debs and Hanford have 33 in the Third precinct alone.

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 9.—In 1900 we had 2 votes here for Debs and Har-riman and had no state ticket in the field. Now we have 104 for Debs and Hanford, 71 for our state ticket and 138 for county ticket. The Populists have 51. Our vote is over 8 per cent.

of the whole.

JACKSONVILLE. Fla., Nov. 10.-Duval County gives 234 for Debs and Hanford, as against 31 in 1900. We have 8 per cent. of the total vote. Our vote is not as solid as it should be-

and will be. Our other candidates range from 135 to 210. SURREY, Fla., Nov. 8.—District 13, Lee County, gives 8 Socialist votes, 9

Democratic and one Republican. In 1900 we had none. WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 9.—Ohlo County gives us 372 votes. In 1900

we had 117. we had 117.
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—With 27 pre-cincts missing, the police reports give the Socialist Party in St. Louis about 4,500 votes. In 1900 the straiget So-cialist vote was 2,500, while Debs led with 2,750. The increase is a very solid and substantial one, and gives the Socialist Party official standing in the

Bloomfield gives 32 straight Socialist votes; in 1900 we had 4 straight. Ferguson gives Debs and Hanford 22; four years ago Debs and Harriman

#### MASSACHUSETTS' LOSS.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Debs gets 12,854 otes in this state and Corregan 2,640. In 1900 we had 9,607 and the S. L. P had 2.590. Last year, however, we had 25,251. We lose official standing. The dump is general all over the state. The light vote for Debs and Hanford is a surprise. Ransden, the Socialist mem-ber of the Legislature, was defeated for re-election by nearly 200 votes. Drew, legislature candidate in Comrade MacCartney's old district, was again defeated by 58 votes, the same as last year. Carey ran ahead of the ticket for Congress in the sixth district polling nearly double the heads of nationa and state ticket in Haverhill. Bellefuille, legislative candidate in the fifth district, which Carey formerly represented, was defeated by 170 votes.

BROCKTON, Nov. 10.—Debs\_has\_1322\_out of a total of 8,505.

SOMERVILLE, Nov. 13. - Debs has 215 and Corregan 33. MALDEN, Nov. 9.—We have 159

votes here for Debs and Hanford, and EAST BRAINTREE, Nov. 10.—Debs has 51; in 1900 we had no Socialist

# MIKE, THE PORTER.

By E. S. Egerton.

Yesterday was election day. It was legal holiday, but the rush of busi-ess compelled us to go to the store. he boss was not there. After he voted for Teddy, he went down to Long Island to look after the stock he is going to exhibit at the horse show. It was really good in him to leave

instructions that we should be let off in relays so we could vote, and be able to get back to the store to finish our

Every one of us voted for Teddy except Mike, the porter. Mike is a queer chap. He is a Socialist and voted for

If the boss knew he voted for Debe he would be discharged. Some of us should tell the boss, as Debs is against

"conceive what psychological phenom-ena influenced the American people to arrive at the conclusion they did yes-

What in the deuce did "psychological phenomena" have to do with the elec-tion of the "strenuous Teddy"? We are wondering what Mike meant

by "psychological phenomena." They are big words for a porter to use.

We can understand the boss. He talks common sense; especially when mat-ters don't go to suit him. We can't understand Mike. He talks in riddles

and seems to think everything is Mike has a good job. What more could he wish. What's the use worry-ing about the other fellow. The boss' maxim is: "Look out for number one." and his prosperity is evidence that he

If Mike would "look out for number one" instead of bothering his head about propaganda, ethics, materialism, collectivism, and other nonsensical things that no one ever heard of before he would be better off.

ducted for profit.

Mike claims that profit is exploita-tion. That is about the hardest nut se has ever given us to crack. What in thunder is exploitation? We'll ask him. Great Julius Cresar! Did you ever

hear such an absurdity? Mike says "exploitation means robbery, and that profit is exploitation." Mike, you're nutty. Go take a rest. We are all right. Business is business.

While some of the railways are fix-ing gives 410 votes, a good increase, the outside towns give 105, as against 0 in 1000.

WINSTON, N. C., Nov. 12—We poli

#### \* TO THOSE WHO WISH TO STUDY SOCIALISM.

In the Issue of Dec 4, two weeks from to-day, The Worker will begin the publication of a series of articles, which will run through three or four months, in systemmatic explanation of the fundamental principles of scientific Socialism. The writer of these articles will do his test to treat the subject in simple language and in such a manner that any reader who really desires to learn may understand it. Where he fails, The Worker will be very glad to have readers ask questions about points not made plain and will try to clear them up.

This series of articles will serve well as a basis for Socialist study circles which are now being formed in many places for the education of new party members.

Thorough Socialist education is recognized by all experienced comrades to be the crying need of the hour. We have a vast number of new voters who are not well grounded in the principles of Socialism, but who are eager to learn. Let the active comrades enroll as many as pos-sible of them as subscribers for The Worker within the next two weeks.

in the latter part of December or the first of January. This will give you all a chance to recover from the work of the campaign, and time to make all

plans to carry on the work. In any event, let me know what you think you can do."

Ella Reeve Cohen will lecture on "The Organic Forces of Socialism," Sunday evening, Nov. 20, in Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street

and Columbus avenue.
On Saturday evening, Nov. 19, the

New York Socialist Literary Society

celebrates its tenth anniversary with a

banquet and dance at 151 Clinton street. This society has done a very useful work during the last decade for

the education of the working people of the East Side, and its services are by

Peter E. Burrowes will lecture at

Eighth avenue, Sunday evening, Nov.

20, at 8 o'clock, on "The Working Class Movement."

Under the auspices of the Down Town Young People's Social Demo-cratic Club a lecture and general en-tertainment will be held Sunday, Nov.

20, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth

street. This is one of a series of Sun

Volksbildung. J. Spero will lecture of "Science and Socialism." In addition

to this one or two club members will recite appropriate poems. - Miss Norma Santer has volunteered to play several

selections on her violin. A plane sol

and music by the House Orchestra will add materially to the evening's enter-

tainment. The lecture to be delivered

is one that will interest both young and old and all comrades are request-ed to attend. Especially are the mem-

bers of the three Young People's Clubs invited to attend. The program will begin at 8 p. m. sharp. Every third

aside for an English lecture. Do no

cial Democratic Club will be held on Saturday evening, Dec. 3, at the Grand American Hall, 7 and 9 Second avenue.

The New York Letter Carriers' Band

has volunteered to furnish the concert program. An address will be delivered by either Ben-Hanford or John Spargo,

and the affair will close with a grand

and the affair will close with a grand ball. Dance music will be furnished by Local No. 310, A. F. of M. The General Committee has endorsed this affair, as half the net proceeds will go to Local New York and 10 per cent, to the State Committee. Tickets have been sent to all district organizations as well as to trade unless. The will

as well as to trade unions. The price of admission has been set at 25 cents a person. Comrades should push the sale of tickets everywhere, so that a large sum can be turned in for next

At the last meeting of the City Ex-At the last meeting of the city ac-centive a proposal was made to have the local assume charge of school for training of Socialist speakers and teachers, and Lichtschein, Ohrist and

Egerton were chosen as committee to investigate and report at next meet-

At the last meeting of the General

Committee the Executive was instructed to send The Worker for six months

to all enrolled Socialists who are not subscribers. The Organizer was in-structed to make effort to organize

assist in strengthening the party

ganization in the 8th, 12th and

Italians in East Side Districts and to

Committee to engage John W. Brown er some other suitable speaker as spe-cial lecturer and organizer for the par-

ticular purpose of speaking to the unions, local to bear its share of the ex

The 35th A. D., Br. 2, took in two

BROOKLYN

All comrades who still hold cam-paign fund lists are requested to report

A. L. Samuelson will be the speaker in the Silver Building, 315 Washington

street, on Sunday evening, Nov. 20, taking as his subject "Capitalism, Cause, Effect, and Cure."

Later reports show our vote in the 7th A. D. to be 317 instead of 282 as

elsewhere stated.

An attempt is being made by several

district organizations to arrange for a public reading by Marian Craig Went-worth. This plan should by all means

Comrade Vanderporten sent a straightforward and forcible reply to

the stupidly malicious editorial agains

Socialism which the Brooklyn "Eagle" published on Sunday. It is hardly probable that the "Eagle" will print

the reply. It has its own peculiar idea, of fair play—all on one side.

be carried through to success

new members at its last preeting.

to Secretary Schaefer at once.

as well as to trade unions.

day evening lectures at the Ver-

West Side Headquarters, 533

no means at an end.

New York City.

## • \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* PARTY NEWS.

New York State.

State Secretary Chase address Social Democrats of the state in the following words:

"Comrades, the battle is over and we have in all probability received more than 40,000 votes in the state of New York. We have every reason in the world to feel exuitant and satisfied, when we consider the fact that the vote of last year was considerably more than it would have been under usual political conditions. The vote of last year was probably 8,000 to 10,000 more than it would have had it been a gub ernatorial election. We had to gala that many votes this year to hold our own. We have done this and added nearly as many more, which really makes an increase in our vote nearly 100 per cent. We may justly feel, therefore, that the vote of New York state is as important as in other states and perhaps more so. This election, however, teaches us many lessons and we must profit by them. A study of the election returns tells us that our vote has increased in many places where we have no organization, to a wonderful extent. But we also learn that the best and most satisfactory increase has come from those places we have had active party ers, and good organizations. We can now realize that we must perfect and solidify our local organizations and educate the membership, first, in the fundamental principles of Socialism

comrade as a party worker. "Socialism is not only a science that must be understood, but a revolution that must be guided. We shall be called upon in the near future to do battle in the political arena with all the machinery of a great political party and the power of government that that party possesses arrayed against us. In this struggle every comrademust be a soldier and an intelligent

"The Republican party has just wor the greatest political victory in the his-tory of this republic and it has been accomplished, first of all, by the aid of a superb organization and, in the second place, by the aid of the class-conscious capitalist class. This great organization will be maintained in the surely continue to use that political organization to perpetuate its reign. We have to look forward, then, to a condition of affairs where the Social Deniocratic Party will have to meet even, to a test. We must be prepared to prevent our forces from being dis-rupted or stampeded. The people of this country on the eighth day of Nov ember gave a well merited and just rebuke to that blundering and foolish organization' called the Democratic party. The people have unmistakably said that they prefer to have a party in power that knows exactly what it The other day the boss said: "The Socialists are a lot of cracked brained idiots," They must be if they all talk the nonsense Mike does. Why today he exclaimed, that he could not "conceive what psychological phenomena influenced the American phenomena influenced the American phenomena. the great past, the people will realize that they have need of a political party organized for the express purpor of overthrowing the capitalist cla ed to protect that class. Then will come our time. We must be ready to meet the opportunity unflinchingly.

"There are many ways in which time to every local in the state and to urge upon them the necessity of hold-ing a series of winter lectures for the double purpose of propagating the prin-ciples of Socialism among the people and of educating the members of the ty-five locals in the state which could hold such meetings twice a month through the winter, and several others that could hold meetings at least one this winter will take up the idea we shall be able to keep a lecturer and organizer constantly at work in the state and do a wonderful amount of work that must be done. These me s could be made self-supporting i can be sold and money enough realize from this source, with the sale of lit-erature, to pay the hall rent and speakers, if the comrades will take hold of the matter seriously.

the matter seriously.

"While it is true that we are all tired out from the work of the campaign just ended. I feel that we should at once begin to consider the future. For this reason I write this communication and ask every local to act upon the matter and inform me at the earliest possible moment how many such lectures can be handled during the winter. It is absolutely necessary that we know at once, so that we may make all arrangements and secure good speakers.

"I should like to start these lectures"

of fair play—all on one side.

QUEENS.

Local Queens Executive Committee held its regular meeting on Nov. 11 as.

So Myrtle avenue, Evergreem County Organizer Hahn occupied the chair. Branches reported as follows: College Point, Corona, Woodside, Long Island City, Maspeth, Winnield (Bohemhan), Long Island City Bohemhan, absent; Wyckoff Heights, Glendale, Evergreen, Woodhaven, and Jamaica, progress, On motion the pienic committee, was requested to runke a final report at feet transport of the campain of the pienic committee, was requested to runke a final report at feet transport of the campain of the pienic committee.

For the Daily. At the meeting of the Workingmen's

month for the purpose of adopting plans to raise the necessary funds and to give a fresh impetus to the moveto keep an organizer in the field for a year and would be glad to have the coganizer could work for the "Daily Call" if we agree to bear a portion of having Mrs. Wentworth read "The Sunken Bell" for the benefit of the of Management. Clinton Hall has been engaged for a festival to be held March 17 to 19, 1905. The Assembly Districts on the East Side will be asked to co an additional \$45.50 to the Financial Secretary on behalf of the Fourth of July Piculc Committee. The commit-tee was requested to look for a park for a picnic to be held next Fourth of

ources to \$16,589.11.

Illinois. heartily wish them in this great under

# NEW YORK CITY

fail to bring your friends.

The second annual concert and ball of the Down Town Young People's So-

street.

The receipt of the following contri

# SOCIALIST GAINS

The recent municipal elections in Great Britain have given results very satisfactory to Socialists.

stronghold, we have re-elected all ou four Councillors—Hayday, Mansfield, Baldock, and White—and added a fifth—Saunders Jacobs, an "independent Socialist," whose quality is yet to be

not elect any of our candidates, on vote is increased from 3.367 to 3.903. In Aberdeen we have won two out of the three places to be filled. Our men are J. Gordon and D. Palmer. In Blackburn we have elected one

S. D. F. man-J. Dawson-and three of the I. L. P.-C. Higham, J. W. Mitchell, and W. Hammond. Former-ly the S. D. F. and the I. L. P. each In Bradford F. W Jowett and A Priestman of the I. L. P. are re-elected without opposition; J. H. Palin of the Workers' Municipal Federation is re-

wins a new seat; one I. L. P. seat is lost-net gain, one seat.

tive. In Carlisie we win a place. J. Watson oring the successful-candidate.
In Hauley and Higham Ferrors, re

fu Leicester the Labor Representa-tion Conference gains three new places and holds one already conquered,

paign committee was also laid over to next meeting. The motion to have the next borough meeting at Wyckoff Heights was rescinded and it was decided to have it at Fahlbusch's Hall, cided to have it at Fahlbusch's Hall, Grand street, opposite Columbia avenue, Maspeth, on the second Sunday in December. The County Organizer was instructed to notify all courades in Queens County to attend and help make the meeting a success. All branches were requested to vote for the county officers and report at the horough Justine. berough meeting. Branches that have not turned in their agitation lists are requested to do so at once, with money collected; the campaign subscription lists are also to be turned in at once The following comrades were elected a committee to devise ways and mean a committee to devise ways and means for agitation for next fall and report to the borough meeting: Louis Hahn, Burgher, Lehmann, Goeller, Basshauer,

Co-operative Publishing Association held on Monday it was decided to call a joint meeting of the Association and the two Conferences some day this ment to establish the "Daily Call." Comrade Chase requested the privilege of the floor on behalf of the State Committee. 'The State Committee expects operation of the Association. The Orthe expense. The matter was referred to the joint meeting. The matter of 'Daily Call" was referred to the Board operate. Comrade Lewis turned over

Financial Secretary Gerber reports receipts since Oct. 1: Cash contribu-tions, \$78.96; paid on pledges, \$12.85. The list will appear next week. This brings the total receipts from all

The Chicago comrades, inspired by the increase in the Socialist vote in their city and throughout Illinois, which has far outrun every other state this year, are going right to work to start a Socialist daily. They are en-ergetic fellows, those Chicago com-rades, and we should not be surprised at their nehleving the success we taking.

CAMPAIGN FUND. All persons who still have campaign fund lists in their possession are urged to return them at the earliest moment, with moneys collected, to Financial Secretary U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth

The receipt of the following contributions is acknowledged:

Jacob Mintz, Lists 88 and 2102, 54; F. E. Deiner, List 3186, 53.15; J. Besold, List 206, 51; Frank Pracht, List 212, 512; Wm. Schaefer, 458 Ninh avenue, List 213, 511; David Raumert, List 155, 52.55; Reinhard Meyer, List 136, 76c; William Meyer, List 225, 53; G. Kilnger, List 233, 25c; Alb. Gracfe, List 236, 55; J. G. Kanely, balance List 226, 58; J. G. Kanely, balance List 236, 58; J. G. Kanely, balance List 236, 85; J. G. Kanely, balance List 545, 51, 25; Theodore Friedrichsen, List 545, 51, 25; Theodore Friedrichsen, List 545, 52, 525; George Michlenhausen, List 545, 51, 55; J. G. Kanely, balance, List 545, 51, 56; J. G. Kanely, balance, List 545, 56; J. G. J. List 545, 51; H. Human, List 762, 55, 25; Joseph Hans, List 788, 51, 25; Fritz Knöll, List 745, 51; H. Human, List 762, 55, 25; Joseph Hans, List 855, 53, 50; M. Mofshby, J. List 745, 51; H. Human, List 762, 55, 25; Joseph Hans, List 855, 53, 50; M. Mofshby, J. List 745, 74; J. Human, List 762, 55, 25; Joseph Hans, List 788, 51, 25; Fritz Knöll, 2772, 51; Thoa, H. Cabasnio, List 3183, 52; Br. 158, Workingmen's Sick and Death, 5272, 51; Thoa, H. Cabasnio, List 318, 52; Hane and Organ Workers' Int. Union No. 1, Supplexes of Schmitt & Schwinnenfügel, List 1367, 52; collected in Coll

# IN BRITISH CITIES.

Number of New Seats Captured and Vote Generally Increased-Old Parties Forced to Unite in Many Places.

In West Ham, which is our chief

In Northampton, although we did

elected by a good plurality: Warner, also a W. M. F. candidate, wins a new sent; C. A. Glyde, I. L. P. and S. D. F.

In Burnley we gain one place, electing W. Marshall.
In Brighton the S. D. F. gains a new seat, with W. Evans as its representa

of \$15 a Free Turkey Every day up to Wednesday, November 23d, inclusive. This unique offer is made in recogni-tion of the liberal patronage extended to us by our friends and customers in Greater New York. We feel that their loyal support during the past fifteen

years has been a great factor in making the Guarantee Clothing Company the successful establishment it is and placing it among the foremost stores for providing Men's and Boys' Clothing in the country. It is a feeling of reciprocity which to give these Turkey's Free to our patrons The turkeys to be given free during this anniversary

RICHARD WEBBER the largest retail meat market in the world, which in itself guarantees the quality of the turkeys. We anticipate a very large demand and suggest to those who wish one to call as early as possible

If you wish to make your purchase of goods at one and do not want your turkey until Thanksgiving, w will issue an order at the time of your purchase re-deemable any time before Thanksgiving Day. In other words, you can make your purchase at once and we will hold your turkey for you up to and including

#### Some Peerless Values in Men's and Boys' Clothing.

MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS of black and Oxford frieze and black and blue smooth kerseys, in all styles and lengths, at \$10.

frieze, with or without belt, in all lengths, at \$12.

MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS AT \$15, \$18 AND \$20 in various styles and lengths, some with silk linings and others with fine serge or all-wool linings. MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS AT \$22, 825 AND

\$28, of fine high-grade imported overcoatings, custom tailored in the very best manner in all the new fashionable styles. BOYS' CLOTHING-We have everything needed for

boys and children, including Suits and Overcoats for the little tot of 2½ years to the youth of 20, in every style and fabric of the best qualities and at very low prices. This Store Is Headquarter's for Men's Fine Black Thibet and Diagonal Suits

We probably sell more fine Black Suits than any other store in New York. This is so because we have made a study and a specialty of them for years. So men know, study and a specialty of them for years. So men know, when they want a reliable Black Suit that won't crock or fade, they must come to the Guarantee Clothing Company Store to get it. This store forms so great an outlet that we can afford to sell them as low as \$9.75 where others have to get \$15 for the same quality.

Other Fine Black Suits. Black Diagonal Suits, in cutaway frock or single or double breasted sack suits at \$9.75, \$12, \$16, \$20, \$25. Prince Albert Coats and Vests, of fine black unfinished worsted, silk faced, perfectly tailorelf, worth \$20; special at \$15. Elegant Black Thibet Suits, in single and double breasted sack style; special at \$15. Tuxedo Suits, of fine black Tribet, extra quality Venetlan body lining, silk facing; special at \$14. Other Tuxedo Suits

A comparison of our prices printed above with those of other stores will readily prove that there is positively no added charge for the turkeys to the cost of our goods.

Be sure to make no mistake as to the name and location of our store. The Guarantee Clothing

Company

is the firm which is giving these turkeys free: And its only store is on the Innam Car 107th the peace. Don't Forget-Uptown Corner

### GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT AND BALL ARRANGED BY THE

DOWN TOWN YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB. TO BE HELD SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1904, at 8 P. M.,

-AT-GRAND AMERICAN HALL, 7 and 9 SECOND AVENUE.

CONCERT BY NEW YORK LETTER CARRIER'S BAND SIXTY PIECES. Frank E. Houts, Bandmaster. Dance music by Local 310, A. F. of M.

Fifty per cent. of the net proceeds will be turned over to Local New York and ten per cent. to the State Committee, Social Demo-TICKET, 25c. A PERSON. THE COMMITTEE.

In Rochdale the S. D. F. captures a ew seat, electing A. Turner In Salford, J. F. Thompson, L. I., P. and S. D. F., is re-elected.

In Southampton, T. Lewis of the S. D. F. is re-elected. In Southend-on-Sea the S. D. F. gains a new place, with T. Doody as its rep-

The Socialist Party has been called into life throughout the world as a great cpic ery for bread by the people who pro-duce that bread; end it has callsted in the circles the most devoted lot of men and women the world has ever known.—Frank | federal unions and five local trade un-

However much it might flatter us to think so, a political party is never born out of an isleal. A political party has its rise in the economic interest of a class that finds itself suffering from political neglect. It is because the American working class and its economic laterest has been wholly ignored and trodden upon in the United States for the past forty years that the Socialist Party is to-day a fact. Franklin H. Wentworth.

In September the A. F. of L.

Guarantee

Clothing Co.

uptown 127 Street 3-Ave ON THIS OUR 16th Anniversary We Are Going to Give ABSOLUTELY FREE To every purchaser of Men's or Boys' Clothing, Hats, Shoes

or Furnishings to the amount





























