Poverty—Slavery—Capitalism!

VOL. XVI.-NO. 23.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 8, 1906.

NOW THEY KNOW WHERE WE STAND.

"No Fusion Nor Dickering," Says the Socialist Party.

The promotors of the so-called Union Labor party in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has been trying to ingratiate itself with the workingmen by the unauthorized use of the name of W. H. Dettrey, Socialist candidate for Congress in that dis-trict, seeking to convey the impression that our party had fused or that Comrade Dettrey had accepted an endorse-ment, either of which would be contrary to the Socialist Party's established tactics.

In the Reading "Union Sentine!" of Sept. 1 Comrade Dettrey exposes this attempt by publishing the letters in which an endorsement was offered to him and refused. The correspondence is as follows:

Endorsement Offered.

Mr. W. H. Dettrey, Hazleton, Pa.: "Dear Sir:—As you will see by the enclosed letter, your name has been presented to the United Labor Party (of which I am Secretary-Treasurer) as a candidate for Congress on our ticket. It is the desire of the party to know if you are willing to become our candidate, and I was instructed to write you for that information. Awaiting an early reply, which I trust will be in time for our meeting on Wednesday evening, Aug. 8, I remain— Yours respectfully, "A. R. MELUISH, Secretary-Treas."

"Wikes-Barre, Aug. 6, 1906.

No Fusion for Us.

"Mr. H. R. Melhuish, Secretary-Treas urer United Labor Party, Wilkes-Barre. Pa.

"Dear Sir and Brother:-Yours of the 6th inst. is received and carefully read. Reply: I certainly appreciate ce of the members of your party in tendering me the nomination for the high office of Congressman from this district, but having decided to accept the nomination for Congress which has been offered me be the Socialist Party of this county, and believing in the principles of said party, which is a class-conscious labor party which advocates the abolishment of the wage-slave system, which in my judgment is the only real solution of the labor question, because just as long as there is a master there must be a slave, and while that condition of things exists the labor question will be unsolved-there can be no real to remove that condition the working class, the class which produces all wealth and have none, must take hold of the machinery of production and distribution and run it in the interest of all the people, not as now being run in the interest of a few, and this can only be brought about by electing men to office upon a party platform the principles of which stand for the abolishment of the present commercial system, I cannot therefore consistently accept your nomination.—Very truly yours, "W. H. DETTREY." yours, "W. H. D. "Hazleton, Pa., Aug. 7.

· Dettrey's Action Approved.

Mr. Melhuish, apparently not satisfied with Comrade Dettrey's answer, thinking perhaps that his attitude was more "Quixotic" than that of the average Socialist, wrote to the State Secretary of the party, hoping that influence would be brought to bear to get Dettrey to agree. His letter and the

"Mr H R Ringler Reading Pa . Dear Sir:-The union workmen of Luzerne County have organized what we term the United Labor party, the object of which is to place a legislative and county ticket in the field composed of union men or those who stand

for union principle The name of Mr. W. H. Dettrey of Hazieton was presented to us, and having written Mr. Dettrey, he informs us that, as he had accepted the nomi-

nation on the Socialist ticket, he could not accept our pomination. Now the party, and especially the United Mine Workers, are very desirous of having Mr. Dettrey's name at the head of our ticket, and I write you therefore to ask if we would be allowed to indorse Mr. Dettrey and place his name on our ticket for Congress the same as on your ticket. I am sure with Mr. Detbe elected by a good majority, and I do not think the Socialists would be in any way the losers; in fact, I think it would be a gain, as there are a great number of the working class who would vote for Mr. Detirey on a Labor ticket that would not on the Socialist ticket, for they don't care to vote the straight ticket and many are afraid

of splitting so complicated a ballot.
"Trusting that this can be so arranged that we may be allowed to place Mr. Dettrey at the head of our ticket and so insure his election, I remain-

Yours respectfully, "A. R. MELHUISH." "Secretary-Treasurer United Labor

State Secretary's Reply.

"Mr. A. R. Melhuish, Westmour, Pa "Dear Sir:-Your letter of the 12th street, New York City, 50c. a year.

COURTS STRIKE ANOTHER BLOW

Wisconsin Judge Declares Peaceful Boycotting Criminal.

RACINE, Wis.-Union labor boycotts are declared to be criminal conspiracles and as such punishable by fine and imprisonment in a decision handed down by Judge Chester A. Fowler in the suit for \$25,000 damages brought by Otto B. Schultz, a baker, against the Trades and Labor Council and its leaders here.

The decision declares that the contract exacted from the boss bakers by the union men whereby they sought to enforce the closed shop is illegal; enjoins the Trades Council or any of its individual members from using the "unfair list," and awards to Schultz \$2,500 for the loss of profits and \$3,500 for injury to his business.

The decision is in part as follows: "All boss bakers of the city signed this agreement except the plaintiff, who has steadfastly refused to do so. Upon the plaintiff refusing to sign, concerted attack on his business was begun by organized labor with the object and purpose of compelling him against his will to sign the contract. and has been maintained with more or loss vigor up to the present time.

"The plaintiff has suffered a perma nent and all but destructive injury to his business, which has been caused by the combined acts and the attitude of organized labor above mentioned. Are the injuries so caused such as the courts furnish any remedy? An injury to one's hopest business and trade is on the same footing as an injury to his tangible property and the law furnishes a remedy for one as well as the other. Of course it is not every injury which one suffers from the acts of others that the law gives remedy for. Whenever one suffers an injury as a result of a legal wrong inflicted by others, the law furnishes

"The acts complained of are, in my views, plainly in violation of section 166 A, Wisconsin statutes of 1898, as construed by the Supreme Court. This statute makes any two or more persons who shall combine, associate, mutually undertake or concert together for the purpose of wilfully or maliclously injuring another's trade of business, by any means whatsoever, or for the purpose of maliciously compelling another to do or perform any act against his will, guilty of an offense

punishable by fines and imprisonment. "This contract was in itself an allegation contract, in that it would by its terms obligate the plaintiff to employ union labor only as distinguished from non-union labor: it would obligate him to maintain a 'closed' as distinguished from an 'open' shop."

inst. to hand and contents noted. In reply I will say that we are sorry we cannot comply with your request.

"The Socialist Party of the state of Pennsylvania is not looking for any endorsements for its candidates, nor will it allow any other party to use the name of any of its candidates on their tickets, our motto being: NO COMPROMISE, NO POLITICAL TRADING.

"We think that the history of the Socialist Party the world over has shown that it is a workingman's political party, and that it is only by wiping out the present system of rent. interest and profit, and substituting a system of co-operation and production for use that the working class can gain any permanent good.
"We think it a WASTE OF ENER-

GY AND TIME TO TRY TO BUILD UP A NEW POLITICAL PARTY OF THE WORKING CLASS, which in itself has no definite aim or program to work for, WHEN THERE IS AL-READY A STRONG POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF WORKING-MEN IN THE FIELD.

"Now as to Mr. Dettrey: We do not allow our candidates to stand on any other cicket but our own, because we do not want them to be under ob ligations to any other political party but the Socialist Party, so that when we elect a man to office we can keep control of him and see that he carries out the program that we stand for. which we could not expect nor do in

"We would recommend that you and those interested with you read and study our literature, what we propos to do, and our relation to the working class as a whole, and when you un derstand it you will readily see that there is no need for any other political organization of the working class than that of the Socialist Party.

"We are sending you under separate cover a book and some leaflets, and hope that if you are sincere you will this opportunity to inform your self fully as to the merits of our position.—Yours respectfully.
"P. F. R. EAST,

Acting State Secretary."

-The New York Worker, 15 Spruce

FOR FREE SPEECH.

Socialists on Deck in Pennsylvania, Georgia, Nevada, and Washington.

The Socialist Party is again having o make a fight in many parts of the country for the right to hold street meetings and carry on its orderly work of education and organization The capitalist anarchists in authority show their fear of economic and political truth by resorting to lawless force to suppress it. But our comrades are by no means inclined to stand for such suppression.

'Way Down in Dixie.

In the South, where arbitrary methds are more commonly in vogue and where our party organization is still weak, the Socialist speakers have an especially hard row to hoe.

The National Secretary reports that Organizer J. B. Osborne, Socialist candidate for Governor of Georgia, was arrested in Atlanta on Aug. 23 for speaking on the street and was sentenced to serve thirty days in the city workhouse. There was, of course, no legal ground for such a sentence, but was a case where "Might makes right." The effect, however, was to rouse a strong public sympathy with the Socialists and the local comrades, with the aid of the unions, immediately took steps to hold a great protest mass meeting.

Meanwhile, legal steps, have been taken to procure the release of Comrade Osborne on habeas corpus proceedings. Local Secretary Wamser writes The Worker, under date Sept. 3, that the comrade is still in confinement and that the fight will be a stubborn one. It is of the utmost importance that we win a victory in this case, as the result will be felt all thru the South, making it easier for us to maintain our rights. The local needs financial assistance for this purpose Contributions should be sent to A. Wamser, Secretary, 398 Auburn avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Interference in Philadelphia. Organizer Davies of Local Philadel-

"Despite the decision of the magis-trate at the hearing of Comrades Cassile and McKelvey on Aug. 27, to the effect that if we would move to another corner, we would not be molested, Geo. N. Cohen was ordered to move from the corner of Main and Levering streets, Manayunk, on Saturday evening, Sept. 1. Heretofore we have been holding our meetings at the corner of Main and Cotton streets in Manayunk. After the hearing of the comrades above referred to, we decided to move to the latter place. Comrade Cohen went there to speak on Saturday evening, but was told that if he persisted he would be locked up No arrangements were made as we thought that after the decision of the magistrate all would be well. Comrade Cohen moved to another corner, pending the decision of the Campaige Committee. At the meeting of the Campaign Committee held Sunday afternoon, it was decided to continue our meetings at Levering street, let consequences be what they may. Further developments will be an-

Eggs as Arguments. While Comrade Woodbey of Cali-fornia was speaking in Manhattan, Nevada, a few days ago, the capitalist heelers, having no better arguments against Socialism, resorted to the use of ancient eggs. The majority of the crowd, however, who were attentively following the speaker's words, resented the outrage in so emphatic a man-ner that the disturbers made haste to decamp. The next night a deputy sheriff tried to prevent Comrade Woodbey from speaking, making the very logical claim that Woodbey was responsible for the trouble, because, if he had not made a speech, the eggs would pot have been thrown at him. The comrades did not approve this method of reasoning, however.

Fight On in Seattle.

Hermon F. Titus, editor of "The Socialist," of Caldwell, Idaho, was arrested on the streets of Seattle, Wash. two weeks ago, because he dared to speak on the street without a permit from the Mayor. The case was a test one undertaken by Local Seattle in order to establish the right of the Socialists to the use of the streets for public meetings, which had been denied them.

A great crowd had gathered upon the announcement of the Socialists that they were going to hold a meet-ing in defiance of the Mayor's orders. and Titus' arrest has aroused intense interest and sympathy with the Socialists. Vincent Harper, a wellknown Western author, was one of those who took up the fight and he wrote a public letter to the Mayor, strongly denouncing the proceedings as an outrage. A protest meeting has been arranged and the largest hall engaged. The Socialists are determined to carry the case thru the courts and there is no doubt they will win.

ACTUAL SITUATION OUT IN FRISCO.

The capitalist papers continue to announce the scarcity of labor in San Francisco and recount the advantages to be gained by workers going to that city. The "Socialist Voice" of Oakland, Cal., under heading "Calling up the Reserves." has the following to say on this subject:

"The only scarcity of labor in San Francisco and Oakland to-day is in those lines where the wages are insufficient to allow the men any surplus after they pay the present high prices for the necessities of life. At present time the cost of living in San Francisco is practically double what it was before the fire, while at the same time there has been no raise in wages except in one or two favored lines of employment, such as plumbing. As a matter of fact, the real exploitation of labor in San Francisco to-day is greater than ever before. This fact in turn gives rise to discontentment among the workers; discontentment leads to strikes; and the threat of strikes emphasizes to the capitalists the necessity of importing into San Francisco large gangs of labor as the surplus army of the slaves

of capital. "It is true that there is a condition of great activity in production in the state of California, but it is also true that the state is being overrun with men looking for a master. There never was a time when the masters were in stronger control of the situation for their own immediate benefit than they are to-day."

PRINTERS LISTEN TO SOCIALISM AT 3 A. M.

John C. Chase, Socialist Party candidate for Governor of New York, addressed a public meeting of printers held in the club rooms of the West Side Agitation Committee, 585 Eighth avenue, New York, on Tuesday morning. Sept. 4. The meeting was arranged by the Socialist Printers' League for the printers who work at night and began at 3 a. m., and closed two hours later.

Comrade Chase spoke over an hour and his address was warmly received by the fifty printers present. The greatest interest was displayed. Refreshments were served by the

The meeting was so successful that more of the kind will be held, and probably also in the down-town district, so that the inters who cannot attend meetings at the usual hours can have an opportunity to hear the message which Socialism has for all workers.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon accnowledges the receipt of the following contributions for the campaign fund:

NEW YORK: G. Beck, List 11, \$3.10-Jacob Berman, List 157, \$6.75; E. Brown List 248, \$1; Geo. Brown, List 255, \$3.50; Sam Dabidson, List 262, 81; August Die-trich, List 283, \$2.55; P. Donohue, List 261, \$2.50; K. Eisenbud, List 434, \$1.50; F. \$2.50; K. Eisenbud, List 434, \$1.50; F. Eivers, List 442, \$1; J. Hauck, List 708, \$2.50; Paul Heize, List 748, \$3.50; Emil Krause, List 1038, \$6.70; Chay, Lindiau, List 1125, \$3.60; Rev. Nathan Lubbin, List 1154, \$11; Louis Mandelker, List 1168, \$3.40; Paul Alexander, List 1390, \$1; John Schmid, List 1650, \$6.75; Peter Schramm, List 1663, \$9. Wm Schultze, List 1676, \$2.25; Chas. Serry, List 1711, \$1; J. Fishmann, List 1894, \$2; Hyman Steiberg, List 2089, \$2; Herman Lipschitz, List 2008, \$1.50; Rum Ideisen, List 5515, \$1.15; Israel Bloch, List 5519, \$2.83; S. Cohn, List 5530, \$1.90; Fred Paulitsch, List 5531, \$25; Frank A. Wilson, List 5548, \$2; UP-STATE: Richard Ra-List 5548, 82; UP-STATE: Richard Ra-mich, Camillus, List 3256, \$4.75; Geo. A. Whitlingh, Centre Maiches, List 3276, 50c Albert Caretti, Croton-on-Hudson, List 3280 \$2.45: CASH CONTRIBUTIONS: A. K. & 8. K., Br. 25, New York, \$25; A. K. & S. K., Br. 3, Yonkers, \$25; Mrs. A. Burtham, \$2; James Kabela, San Bruno, Cal., 25c.; surplus, pienic, Carpenters and Joiners, Lo-cal 300, Hess Shop, \$9.25; John J. Long. \$1; Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 300, \$150; total for the week, \$325.18; previously acknowledged, \$853.21; total to

WHAT THE "OPEN SHOP" LEADS TO.

The logical effect of the agitation of such labor-haters as Kirby and Marshall, Heutenants of Parry, is seen in Dayton, O., where an enterprising union-smeshing and cheap labor loving manufacturing concern according to the "Dayton Daily News," has imported a low class of foreigners and is keeping them herded like cattle in a huge pen, called "The Stockade." They must purchase all their supplies in a store Inside the inclosure and are prohibited from renting rooms outside The National Cash Register Co., in the same city, also kept a gang of strike-breakers "bull-penned" weeks when the printers started their eight-hour movement. These are the conditions that the howling hypocrites and money maniacs of the open shop consider to be ideal for their "free and independent" wage-slaves; who lack the manhood to organize and resist oppression.-Cleveland Citizen

RAND SCHOOL OPEN EVENINGS.

The Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street, is now open evenings until 10 o'clock. Comrades and friends are cordially invited to call

RECENT TOUR OF JOHN C. CHASE.

Socialist Candidate for Governor of New York Had Great Success.

John C. Chase, Socialist Party candidate for Governor, has completed a long speaking tour of the state. He

has this to say about his trip: "I have visited many of the important cities and towns where we have organizations. Almost without exception, the meetings have been better attended and the interest greater than ever before. The comrades, thruout the state generally understand the importance of this year's campaign and are more willing to work for the cause than ever. They understand that this campaign offers greater opportunities for the advancement of the cause of Socialism than any other in the bistory of the movement.

"The people are discontented and are preparing to give expression to their discontent. Whether it will crystallize in favor of the Socialist Party or be swung off to some reform movement, depends largely upon the efforts put forth by the organized Socialists of

"The leaders of the Independence League, or Hearst movement, have been working hard to form organizations in the state. Emmisaries have been sent to all the principal cities and towns to secure whatever aid they could for that movement.

"The people are seeking relief from present conditions and they are liable to embrace that movement which makes the most plausible and fairsounding promises of immediate relief unless the Socialist Party organization can do work enough in the campaign to show the people that their hopes lie not so much in the success of reform movements headed by some politically ambitious individual as upon the final success of the revolutionary Socialist movement.

"In this campaign we must show that there is but one way for the working class to free itself, and that is by the complete capture of the machinery of government and to use that machinery of government to abolish entirely the private ownership of the instruments of production and establish in its place the collective ownership of industry by all the people.

"History proves conclusively, that

no great step toward freedom has ever been made by the people thru halfway or reform movements. A revolutionary spirit and a revolutionary movement have always been necessary to abolish any oppressive system or

class. "We need not fear to state our position too holdly. We know, that the incipient reform movements of to-day must go the way of an that have gone before and that eventually those people who are honestly seeking the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery will be obliged to come to the Socialist movement. Every comrade should set himself to the task in this campaign as never before. Money must be contributed to place speakers in the state. There must be more individual work on the part of every comrade. The difference between a Socialist movement created for the purpose of complete and absolute freedom of every man, woman and child, and a movement which at best can only aid a small part of the people to survive in the struggle for existence, must be clearly shown. The future is ours but every comrade can aid in this campaign in making that future all the more surely and quickly

ours. "The State Committee has more speakers engaged and a more complete and effective campaign mapped out than ever before and every comrade should render all the assistance possible. This is undoubtedly one of the most critical years of our movement. We must do the work in this campaign that will bring us out of the struggle with an organization strong enough to withstand any attack upon it in the future and to be recognized as the only one that the working class of the state can ally itself with in all future campaigns."

CIVILIZATION'S REWARD TO HONEST INDUSTRY.

who is acquainted with the state

of the population of all great industrial centres, whether in this or other countries, is aware that amidst a large and increas ing body of that population there reigns supreme . . . that condition which the French call "la misere", a word for which I do not think there is any exact English equivalent. It is a condition in which the food, warmth, and clothing, which are necessary for the mere maintenance of the functions of the body in their normal state, cannot be obtained; in which men, wemen, and children are forced to crowd into dens wherein decency is abolished, and the most ordinary conditions of healthful existence are impossible of attainment; in which the pleasures within reach are reduced to bru tality and drunkenness; in which the pains accumulate at compound interest in the suape of starvation, disease, stanted development and moral degradation; in which the prospect of even steady and homest industry is a life of unsuccessful battling with hunger, rounded by a pauper's grave, —T. H. Huxley, Nineteenth Century, Feb., 1888. shape of starvation, disease, stunted de-

WHERE MR. BRYAN FAILS.

When Mr. Bryan's utterances since his | them dependent on the owners of inreturn from abroad are analyzed one thing is notably conspicuous by its absence. That is the utter lack of hope held out to the working class in any proposition put forward by him.

His entire addresses contain nothing that is new or significant. That he is able to clothe his propositions in eloquent language and well turned phrases does not hide their dearth of originality. All that he says about government ownership of railroads, an income tax and other reforms has been said by less prominent men than Mr. Bryan. He is therefore not even a leader of opinion, but merely the politician who thinks be sees a favorable opportunity to add to his popularity by advocating measures which others have made popular.

It is true that he declares himself in favor of the eight-hour day as a labor measure; but this recognition of a labor measure comes after the working class organizations of America have made the eight-hour day a practical fact in many branches of industry. And if the eight-hour day is not more extensively in vogue it is mainly because the party to which Mr. Bryan belongs and of which he is the recognized leader, has, along with the Republican party, used the powers of government to thwart the efforts of the unions. The unions have educated the public, or a large portion of it, to the practicability of the eight-hour day and many are actually now discussing the introduction of the sixhour day. We can expect that if the unions should succeed in making that advance Mr. Bryan will be ready to declare himself for that also. But it would be too much to expect that he would offend his middle-class followers by advocating anything which they are not yet qualified to understand or approve.

We repeat, then, that Mr. Bryan does not present anything which would justify hope on the part of the working class that his program or policy, if elected president, would bring them anything of relief from present conditions. He would still retain them in wage slavery. He would still have dustry. He would still have their labor, their flesh and blood, their brain and energy, bought and sold like pig fron, pork, cotton, or any other commodity. He would still have them subject to the competitive labor market in which they must continue to fight each other for jobs controlled by the capitalists as dogs fight over a bone. He would still retain the ownership of industry in the bands of the capitalists so that they can traffic in labor and adulterate, debauch, and corrupt every avenue of human activity, for their profit. And if he puts forward government ownership of railroads it is solely for the benefit of the small shippers and traders, for whom he pleads; not for the railroad workers. who run the roads, but for those business men who are being crushed out by the combinations of railroads and large industrial plants, and who are, so far as their opportunities He, as much labor sweaters and exploiters as the railroads are.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Between the lines of Mr. Bryan's orations, therefore, there is still writ large: Wage Slavery for the Work-

It is Wage Slavery which must be abolished, if the workers are to be free and enjoy what their labor and their labor alone produces.

Wage Slavery has its root in the capitalist system of private ownership of industry-all industry, not the railroads alone, but ALL the instruments of production and distribution controlled by the capitalist class and operated by labor for the profit of that class.

The substitution of Socialism-the ownership by Society of what properly belongs to Society: The tools of production and distribution-for the capitalist system of private ownership will abolish Wage Slavery and enable the Workers to reap all that labor sows.

This is the lesson which the Workers must learn and the Socialists must teach them, and with it the just as important lesson that the Workers can only realize Socialism by uniting in a class conscious party pledged to Socialism and the freedom of all Workers from capitalist oppression everywhere.

BIG RATIFICATION MEETING.

New York Socialists Will Turn Out In Full Force at Cooper Union on Sept. 15.

The Socialist Party of New York Brown, all of whom are well known will hold its rathdcation meeting in Cooper Union on Saturday evening, Sept. 15. It is desired and expected to make this meeting a tremendous success, and every comrade or sympathiser should do his part to that end.

John C Chase of New York and Gustave Strebel of Syracuse, candidates of the Socialist Party for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, will address the meeting, as will also J. G. Phelps Stokes, Jos. Wanhope, Hugh O. Pentecost, Morris Hillquit, and John W.

as powerful speakers and good exponents of Socialist principles. If necesoverflow meetings will be held.

nouncement cards and otherwise advertising the meeting among the work-

sary and it should be necessary-During the next week every comrade ought to help in distributing the an-

Let the hell be packed and the streets thronged besides. All hands to work. Compel the capitalists to take notice

DESTROYING THE FORESTS.

After me the deluge! Such is the maxim of the individualist. The utter disregard for the common welfare and the profound contempt for the needs and rights of posterity which is manifested under the individualistic régime can receive no better illustration than the rapid destruction of A netican forests. It is estimated that in the United States there are at the present time about 1.475 million feet of timber, but 45,000 million feet of this are being cut down every year for commercial purposes. So that at this rate the timber forests will disappear altogether in about 33 years unless the destruction is checked.

In fact, the timber forests may disappear even sooner, for, according to Aboriculture," immense quantities of forest timber are destroyed by fire every year, and, taking this into consideration, the standing timber which is used for the supply of commercial needs will not last more than twenty years at the present rate of consump tion .-- London Labor Lender

ANOTHER ILLUSION DESTROYED.

The editorial page of one of the local daily "epileptic fits" remarks that 'what British Columbia needs to make her great, and development cannot be gained without and development cannot be gained wrantly inherers. We had fondly believed that captal was the only thing needed and now it seems that prosperity can only be residued when there is an ample supply of laborers to be skinned. Thus is another of our cherished illusions knocked into a cocked hat.—Western Clarion.

Railway and Beef Trust investigations have shown—and the organization of her social life upon the broad, clean, humane conceptions of modern science.—H. G. Wells in London Tribune.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Rubinow and Treasurer Rotam of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowledge receipt of the following contributions for the Russian revolution:

Previously acknowledged, \$9.862.41; Social Dem. Frauen Verein Central Committee, \$25; S. P. Local, Elizabeth, N. J. German Branch 1, \$10; Soc. Dem. Franen Versin, Br. 6, Elizabeth, N. J., \$10; H. Zurkuhle, Elyria, O., \$1; Soc. Dem. Frauen Verein, Br. 2, Yorkville, \$3; Local Cyanide, 8. D., S. P., \$2; Wm. Pritschau, Boelus, Neb., \$2; F. Telchman, ibid. 50 cents; G. Werner, thid, 50 cents; A. Gehrke, thid, 50 cents; collected at a meeting 23d A. D., S. P., Brookiyn, N. Y., \$3.00; C. Keyster, Kansas City, Kas., \$5; per Volkszeitung, 80.25; total, \$0.986.06.

Contributions should be sent and checks or orders made payable to Dr. Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 306 E. Fifteenth street, New York City.

AMERICA AND THE TRUSTS.

The essential question for America, as for Europe, is the rescue of her land, her public services and the whole of her great economic process from the anarchic and irresponsible control of private owners-how dangerous and horrible that control may become the have shown-and the organization of

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY

IS SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 4414 Beekman TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.

Bundle Rates: ss than 100 copies, per copy Weekly Bundles:

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker. Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker. Communications for the "Volkszeltung" should be separately addressed.

"Vollageltung" should be separated dressed.

All communications should be written with lak and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should hear the writer's name and address; and natter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed. Receipts are never sent to individual subgrillers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

As The Worker goes to press on Wedness.

week following receipt of money.

As The Worker goes to mess on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors, Socialist Compensive Publishing Association, 154 William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the

THE SOCIALIST VOTE

The Socialist Party has possed through its filled general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: (Presidential) 96,961 (State and Congressional) ... 229,762 1904 (Freeddential)408,230



York State Ticket

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

Gustav A. Strebel, For Secretary of State-William W. Arland,

of Corning. William W. Passage

of Brooklyn. For Attorney-General-

Henry L. Slobodin, of New York.

For State Comptroller-

John O'Rourke, of Rochester.

For State Engineer and Surveyor-Russell R. Hunt, of Schenectady.

Next week's issue of The Worke will contain two articles which will make it especially valuable for propa ganda purposes-one taking up Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech and stating the Socialist posttion on the questions he discussed, and one summarizing recent experiences of labor before the law and showing the necessity for independent political action by the working class, not in the half-hearted manner proposed by

"WHY DO THE HEATHEN RAGE?"

tributed. Send in orders at once. One

hundred copies of the paper to one ad-

dress cost 75 cents; two hundred,

\$1.20; 300 or more, at 50 cents a hun-

Benjamin Kidd, in that remarkably suggestive if not always satisfactory book, "Social Evolution", remarks that the death-knell of the French aristocracy was sounded from the moment when that ruling class began to have doubts about its own right to rule and when many of the best of its members, deserting the defense of its power and privileges, became more or less energetic and effective allies of the revolutionary forces. The importance of their descriton was not so much in the direct aid which they were able to give to the opposition as in the indirect effect of their change of front. the demoralization and lack of mutual confidence and self-confidence which it introduced into the aristocratic ranks and the encouragement which it gave to the waverers between old and new. those who were actually dissatisfied with the established order but had been witheld by inertia and tradition from taking any decided steps for its

Mr. Kidd might have gone further, had be not been misled by his half-

aristocracy at that time lost confidence in the rightness of its position, why its best elements went over to the opposition-that it was just because, in fact, it had at least utterly outlived its usefulness, the economic conditions having so changed that the aristocracy, which once served a real social function, had now become nothing but a burden and fetter to the progress of society. But the fact, even without the explanation, is a significant one, and has its present application in this country.

Within the last few months several well known young men belonging by birth and training and social position to our ruling class have, after a period of hesitation and attempt to find a middle course in philanthropy or moderate reform, definitely broken with the old system of which they were and might easily continue to be beneficiaries, and have frankly thrown in their lot with the Socialist Party, the revolutionary party of the working class. the determined enemy of that system. The open adhesion of such men as Stokes, Patterson, and Lloyd to the Socialist movement has made a considerable sensation in the Socialist ranks, It has made a still greater sensation in the ranks of capitalism, and in that lles its greatest significance.

For us, we welcome these men as we welcome every honest recruit-as, in fact, they wish to be welcomednot as leaders and heroes, but as comrades. And the party gladly accepts the services which they gladly render. It does not idolize them; if they were the sort of men who expected to be idolized, they would not be the sort whom we could sincerely welcome. We consider, and so do they, that they owe the cause whatever service their abilities and their circumstances enable them to give, just as does every other comrade, and that the cause owes just the same thanks and honor to each who gives it his best service. be that service great or small, be it in the lime-light of public notice or in the obscurity of routine work on the street corner or at district meetings.

It is quite right and reasonable that

the capitalists should be more impressed than are we by the action of these men. The importance of their action is more than anything else in the fact that it is a sign of the times, showing the moral and intellectual bankruptcy of capitalism, the undermining of the capitalists' own belief in the "eternal verity" of capitalism, the growing consciousness among the masters themselves that they have no longer any right to be masters because, as masters, they have no longer te perform any necessary social function-a consciousness which puts before them the alternative of helping to overthrow their own class rule or of fighting a defensive battle for what they now know to be grossly selfish and sordid privileges. In a word, it shows that capitalism has lost its ideais, because the economic foundation for those ideals has been taken away. And when a class loses its ideals, it loses its strongest element of solidarity and tends to become an undisciplined mob instead of an army. "Each for himself" becomes its motto and each is ready to sacrifice class interest to personal advantage.

We do not expect to get many recruits from the capitalist class. The few we get will be men worth having. And their coming will help us as much by Mr. Gompers, but on straight Socialist | the dismay it spreads in the enemy's lines. This issue should be widely dis- camp as by the strength it brings to developing a colonial policy yery simiour own.

> These remarks are suggested by an editorial in the New York "Times" of September 2 in comment on Joseph Medill Patterson's article, "Confessions of a Drone", which we this week reprint from the "Independent". That the "Times" editor's comments are the a "manifest destiny." How hypocritilimit of silliness and puerility goes without saying. But what pleases us most is the tone of helpless wrath which pervades them. This chosen defender of capitalism is more deeply moved by Patterson's words than he ever was by any of Debs or Hanford. Why? Because, instinctively if not intelligently, he hates the deserter from the capitalist forces even more than he hates champions of the working class itself. And his hate has its root in fear.

The statement made as an argument against Socialists that they want to as Liberals, have been able to organize create dissatisfaction is true, but only half the truth. They do want to see the workers dissatisfied, but they also realize that unless an intelligent and Island and great dissatisfaction exists logical remedy is presented to the as a consequence. workers the dissatisfaction created would be likely to result in disaster and chaos. So we supplement our agitation against the existing system by showing the way to establish another and better system and that way idealistic philosophy. He might this better system can be established

workers as a class thru a political party of their class on election day. And this is the reason why Socialism is growing, because no other political party offers a rational remedy for the social conditions which appal the na tion to-day.

Twenty thousand dollars is the amount which Justice Spencer of the New York Supreme Court declares to be necessary for the maintenance of a certain young lady who is about to marry and live in France. Heretofore the young lady has been worrying along on \$6,000 a year, but she needs more now in order to "live up to her social state." Since Justice Spencer lives in New York, he is probably acquainted with the fact that thousands of young women are feeding, clothing and sheltering themselves on less than \$300 a year, and that the twenty thousand dollars a year which one of their sex enjoys without labor of any kind will come out of their toll and slavery and starved hopes and dwarfed lives.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

While the report of the Socialist vote in Vermont last Tuesday has not yet reached us, the returns showing the election of the Republican candidate for Governor, are interesting insofar as they indicate the failure of the working class of Vermont to rally to the support of Clement the Independent-Democratic candidate, upon the urging of the Gompers trades unfor lie tenants. In fact, it would appear that Clement had suffered a greater defeat than when he last ran for Governor. President Gompers himself invaded Vermont, being the Labor Day speaker at Rutland last Monday, and his followers put forth every effort to elect Clement, even going so far as to suppress and obstruct attempts on the part of several unions to advance the Socialist Party ticket. If the result in Vermont is any augury of what will occur in Maine next Monday, President Gompers and his Executive Council are in a fair way to receive a well deserved rebuke for their unauthorized injection of the American Federation of Labor into politics of a kind justifying in every particular the appellation of "open shop" which we have previously given it.

An English professor justifies the existence of kings on the ground that they are cheaper than other rulers. This may be so. We are not prepared to discuss kings as economic bargains, We do know that while the people of the United States are willing to be bled by industrial kings they would never, no, never, tolerate any of the titled sort. Industrial kings may cost more but we can still call them "Mister" and we are willing to pay for the privilege. King Edward performs no more useful labor than does Rockefeller or Morgan or Harriman, but be is king only in name while they are kings in fact and we wouldn't swap our good thing for an ancient gewgaw. Go to, Mr. Professor! We want only the real thing and shoddy goods won't go with the great American

The wiping out of the different tribes in the Philippines continues with all the Christian vigor of which the American army there stationed is capable. The United States along with its other progressive features, is lar to that of England and other powers. There is the same disregard for life, the same consuming desire for material advancement at no matter what cost. This is one of the results of becoming a world power, of having a great export trade, of living up to cal sound the pratings about ethics and morality when we witness to what lengths capitalism will go to further its interests in the name of "ordered liberty."

THE REVOLT IN CUBA.

The present revolution in Cuba gives every sign of being merely a political revolution, engineered solely by the political adventurers of the old regime who were counted out in the last elections and since shoved into the background by President Palma's administration. That these adventurers, known such a formidable revolt is due at this time, mostly to the fact that there are many unemployed workingmen on the

The directors of the revolution care no more for the working class of Cuba than do the professional politicians of the United States, and there, as here, the workers are being used as the instruments to further the interests of their enemies. That the present adhave explained why it was that the by the use of the franchise by the ministration of Cuba will be able to

crush the revolution and "restore order" there seems to be no doubt.

While the treaty with Cuba, thru the Platt amendment, gives the government of the United States the power to interfere in Cuban affairs, in the event that internal disorder should warrant it, yet there is no likelihood this nower will be exercised within the near future, for the reason that the relations of this government with the other South American republics are too delicate at present and it would be extremely unwise to run the risk of their disfavor by interfering with Cuban affairs. Were it not for this, there might be reason to assume that American capitalists have stirred up the present trouble.

We can be quite sure, however, that when the time appears propitious the United States government will exercise the power which it craftily provided for when the Cuban treaty was signed, and Cuba be appeared, as our capitalists desire it to be. Meanwhile it will make little difference to the Cuban working class what set of politicians govern them, so long as they remain unorganized and thus unresistant to the exploitation of the capitalists who dominate Cuba for profit and

Socialists are so often denounced as being enemies of marriage and the home that it is interesting to note a new rule of the Boston School Committee in disqualifying for further service any teacher who gets married, practically making matrimony a misdemeanor. If this should not tend to encourage free love and prostitution, we would like to ask what would? It stands to reason also that a married woman, especially if a mother, would be better qualified to teach children than an unmarried woman. It is probably unnecessary for us to state that there are no Socialists on the Boston Committee, or they would protest vigorously against this attempt to degrade the marriage relation and set a premium upon spinsterhood.

The clergy of the Church of England are to get no more revenue directly from the public funds, according to the new education bill. So the blessed bishops are bowling about "confiscation" and "robbery," "religlous tyranny," "an atrocious outrage," and declare that the law will make rural England "a howling wilderness." This, notwithstanding that nothing is taken from them. The people simply cease giving them their sacred graft, and propose to spend their own money for their own education without the aid of the ghostly counsellors. These are the same gentry who are always telling labor to be calm and orderly no matter what the outrage.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER

We regret the necessity of remarking that, so far, the contributions of up-state locals and comrades to the New York state campaign fund are not coming in proportionately to their numbers and to the needs of the cam paign. It is very important-more important this year than ever before, ow ing to the peculiar political situationthat our party make a good campaign in the state. That this will be done in Greater New York goes without saying, and the city comrades are willing as usual, to do their part in aiding the State Committee to push the work in the other parts of the state; but their efforts and their contributions should be cordially and liberally seconded Patchogue to Buffalo. Let the campaign-fund lists be circulated promptly and thoroly and turned in with good bly figures on each.

A reader of The Worker takes umbrage at our editorial of August 25, in which we compared Speaker Cannon to "Mother" Eddy, Premising that this paper's field of activity is secular, not religious, he protests against "the irrelevant and uncalledfor reference to Mrs. Eddy." He is right in thinking that "we would not wish to wound, by word or deed, even one of the least of these who are seeking for spiritual growth and happiness way Christian Science points out as that urged by the Master." Certainly we do not wish to wound anyone's religious susceptibilities. We do not, however, see that the reference to Mrs. Eddy was irrelevant. If we are not greatly mistaken in following the common view of Christian Science doctrine, Mrs. Eddy teaches pain is unreal and that it is necessary only to disbelieve in its existence in order to escape from it. Mr. Cannon's way of dealing with economic evils is to deny their existence. He says we are properous: therefore all our complaints re unfounded: let us just believe in his assurances of our prosperity, and we can no longer complain. The allel seems obvious. Perhaps, tho, it was a little hard on Mrs. Eddy to compare her to Cannon. Let it not be taken too seriously.

-Maxim Gorky is the only man who has ever got even with New York. He wrete the town down to purgatorial depths and sold it to New Yorkers .- Dallas News.

****************** IN A FEW WORDS

BY WILLIAM MAILLY

......... Our best citizens continue to be our worst examples.

There is no use in being a Socialist if you are not useful to Socialism.

If the workers got all they earned there would be nothing left for the idlers who earn nothing.

Christianity covers a multitude of bank deficits.

J. Ogden Armour is said to be opposed to "The Jungle" being staged. Objects to competition, as usual.

SOME NAVAL DITTIES.

Sing a song of our naval review. Our ships and our guns galore, And our President Teddy, Who's always ready To wade in rivers of gore.

Sing a song of our admirals great, And their brave and lusty crews, Who're able and willing To knock the filling Out of whomever Teddy should choose

Sing a song of the blessings of peace Which Teddy desires to maintain, And if he should need us We'd use our torpedoes To blow peace into those who com plain.

Sing a song of the nation sublime With a ruler onto his job, Who'd make any old king Feel a mighty small thing. And willing to mix with the mob.

Sing a song of the workers whose in Makes the naval show grand and complete,

But who're easily spared And not seen or heard-When Teddy surveys the great fleet.

Mr. Bryan is still of the opinion that the laborer is entitled to all that the capitalist lets him have.

Capitalism is as black as the capitalist papers paint it.

Save your pennies and the bank presidents will look out for themselves.

Socialism would solve the proble of how much the capitalist is entitled to ou his investment by putting the capitalist to work and turning the investment into social property.

Burglars are now beginning to use utomobiles, just like other robbers.

Whether it's Hearst, Jerome or Platt Higgins, Hughes or Odell, For the workers it's a cinch, that Life will keep on being hell.

Mr. Bryan says he "finds his aversion growing to the killing of men"probably making a mental reservation n favor of the Democratic states where lynching bees are popular.

Poverty is a blessing-to those who

Socialism is opposed not because it will mean free love but because it will mean free labor.

.

If the workers can run industry for idle capitalists they can run it better for themselves.

Taking off the tariff won't take the parasites of labor.

"Right makes might"-but the capitalist won't believe it until the might of the workers makes him.

Necessity is the mother of prostitu-

Roosevelt's square deal doesn't pre-Rooseveit s square vent round steals.

If capitalist law makes it legal to exploit the workers then workingclass law can make it legal to expro printe the capitalists of what they have expropriated from labor.

Unfortunately the defaulters do not commit suicide until all the funds are

Scratch an opportunist and you will find an office seeker.

COMING HOME.

The summer days are dying. And from mountain, sen and shore. The summer crowds come flying.

Bringing tales of brook and meadov Of the river flecked with shadow, Placid lake and grassy hill; Of the moonlight's magic thrill, Sun-lit road and shady wood, And old ocean's varying mood: Of tennis, golf and autos, Skimming yachts and sylvan grottos Of the foreign lands and places, Varied life and shifting faces, Gems of art and ancient lore: Of the golden sunset streaming, And the evening lights agleaming. Twinkling, sparkling, from shore

Back they come now, never fretting, That they'll have to work or sweat, For they left the workers sweating And they're sweating yet, you bet!

TWO YEARS FROM TO-DAY.

Alexander Jonas in "Volkszeitung."

Unless all signs fail, two years hence we shall be put to the test as never before as a party in our presidential campaign. What happened last year in the city of New Yorknamely, that hundreds of thousands of voters cast their ballots for a man who threw the battle-cry of "municipal ownership" out among the peoplethis experience may be repeated in a couple of years, but on a tremendous scale, embracing all the voters of the United States. As history seems sometimes to re-

peat itself in certain external aspects, yet shows important basic differences, so will the case be this time. Hearst's mayoralty candidature came at a moment of tremendous popular excitement over the shocking disclosures in the corporation and life insurance activities. Bryan's candidacy, apparently, will come at a time when a sham campaign against the trusts which Roosevelt has put upon the stage will still have influence, but the bitterness of the people will not yet be raised to the bolling point, as last year in New York. On the other hand, Bryan has a personality of much greater weight than Hearst. He is a skilled agitator and a powerful speaker. And, above all, the majority of the people are probably more determined than ever before to break loose from the old party machines. Under these circumstances only those voters will withstand the enticing call of a man who, to be sure, has publicly declared himself an opponent of Socialism, but who has placed several demands in his platform which have been denounced as socialistic by the capitalistic opponents of Socialism, who are also opponents of Bryan-only those voters will resist Bryan's persuasion who, as Socialists conscious of their goal, clearly and completely understand the difference between experiments by a capitalist state and Socialist institution such as our party is striving to

bring to pass.

If, then, it is always our duty to work unceasingly to build up our party by bringing in constantly new members who cannot be blown away by the first sensational storm, this duty is now doubled in the face of the socialpolitical situation as it has formed itself thru the appearance of Bryan and as it will form itself in the near fu-For even now the lines very clearly shown upon which the next battle will be fought. The whole Democratic press—to say nothing, of course, of the Republican—turns its

face against the one demand of Bryan which refers to the nationalization of the railroads. Almost all the other demands-and this is extraordinarily characteristic-such as the introduction of a progressive income tax, direct election of United States Senators, and above all, a change in the tariff, they accept. As one of the pa-pers expresses it: "To-morrow we should see the mines nationalized, the day after the telegraph and telephone systems, and finally all the great industries." If these timid capitalist advocates would only consider that it never occurs to Bryan to have the railroads appraised and expropriated at their true value, after squeezing out all the water-the only way at present to permit them to pass into the possession of the state to the advantage of the people—and that, on the other hand, the great capitalists to whom the railroads now belong would with the greatest pleasure accept the thousands of millions if Bryan were ready and could find the means to pay them-if they would consider this, their hair would not grow gray on account of his railroad plank. But they are filled with a terrible fear of the beginning of a possible general expropriation. "It is the first step

We should deceive ourselves very

much if we did not expect to go thru the experience of seeing Bryan as a so-called "radical" Democrat and a 'conservative" Democrat stand in the field along with Roosevelt, the Republican candidate. It may be that the conservative Democrats will stand by Roosevelt as the somewhat erratic but yet absolutely safe man; but all that is a matter of the future. The only consideration for us is that in the face of the threatening storm of the two years before us we should weld our party together into a power impregnable within and imposing without. Then, if the people of the United States is obliged by its own fault to go thru a new period of disillusionment, because it has once more mistaken the appearance for the reality, we can at least take care that the period be a short one and that the nasses of the disappointed voters, as they stream back, shall find in the Socialist Party an unshakable organization founded upon principle, in which they can gather and under whose banners, in the last decisive conflict with the dark powers of capitalism, they can march forward to the final victory. -And no disappointment will follow this victory.

who profit by social conditions remaining unchanged.

It is sweeter to talk about the dignity of labor than help to dignify it.

The capitalists would rather the workers risked their lives for capitalism than risk their votes for Socialism.

Grover Cleveland gets a salary of one thousand dollars a month as life insurance trustee as a reward for the frugality and foresight of the policy helders.

Would be ready to believe that Trepoff is suffering from heart disease instead of poison, if there bad been any previous indications that he had a heart.

It is now apparent that the only kind of politics President Compers objects to in the unions is Socialist politicsand that progresses despite his objec-

Perhaps Roosevelt thought a change in spelling a good way to cut short Bryan's speeches.

MAINLY PERSONAL

The sudden death of John Oliver

Hobbes in the very prime of life has removed one of the brightest stars from our literary firmament. And some of us Socialists had great hopes of her. A woman who could write "The Serious Wooing." for instance, could not have remained much longer outside our ranks. One bit in this book I remember, perhaps not quite perfectly, but perfectly enough. One of the characters was speaking about charities-how most charities needed reforming-and instanced a Home for Fallen Girls. How the inmates had to wash clothes till they went mad, or escaped, and were glad to get back to the streets; and "charitable" ladies subscribed to them. The same character called the "upper" classes the "intolerable" classes, composed of wo men who would not suffer, and men who would not work. That was not so bad for a girl who had herself been brought up in the lap of luxury, the daughter of a millionaire!-London Clarion.

Among the recent exiles to Siberia are Leo Deutsch, author of "Sixteen Years in Siberia," and Dr. Parvus, who lived for many years as a fugitive in Germany. Dr. Parvus, who had recently taken up the editorship of a daily paper in St. Petersburg, was at one time one of the most talked about and best-hated members of the German Party, where, as editor of our Dresden Party organ, "The Sächsische The only ones who need to fear a Arbeiter Zeitung," he made that paper change in social conditions are those the mouthplece of the revolutionary

and anti-Opportunist section of the party. His opposition to the Agrarian Program, and afterwards to Bernstein and others, brought his name much to the fore at several congresses, es pecially at Stuttgart, where he spoke, He was expelled by the Saxon government, and then by a number of other German states, Hamburg, Prussia, ctc., where he attempted to live till finally Munich afforded him shelter. Here he wrote for various party organs till the outbreak of the Russian revolution, when he, with that remarkable courage which has been his most marked characteristic, went to St. Petersburg and took up active work in the party there. Only a few years ago, indeed, he made, at great personal risk, in company with a Munich comrade, a journey through Russia, and the two then wrote a book on the starving state of the Russian peasantry, which made a great sensation at the time, as it showed that famine was inevitable in Russia under the existing regime and policy. He had recently turned all his attention and energy to securing unity of action among the Russian comrades. It is a great loss to the party at large that he should have fallen into the hands f the Tsarism. Let us he and Deutsch, as well as others, will again find their way out, even if the much-desired end of the Tsarism does not come. How much valuable blood must flow before this bideous system comes to an end, and perhaps Nicholas follows Charles I. and Louis XVI. to the scaffold?--London Justice.

The convrade writing under the pen name of "Spartacus," who has been for years contributing the matter for the Socialist department in the Winnipeg "Voice," closes his work in the last issue with the statement that he is moving away from Winnipeg and the department will therefore be discontinued. This is to be regretted as the writings of "Spartacus" must have done much good.

It is reported that Jack London will begin his trip around the world in a forty-foot boaf Oct. 1, starting from San Francisco. The boat is perfectly equipped for the voyage, which is in-tended to cover several years. Comrade London will be accompanied by his wife, and two men, one American and one Japanese.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.

Unofficial reports give the Socialist Party 1.500 votes in the state election held in Arkansas on Tuesday. In 1904 we had 1,816. It is likely that final and complete reports will change this apparent loss into a small gain. Our party is not yet well organized in Arkansas, as in several other states of the South, and it is easy for the oldparty officials to ignore the Socialist ballots cast in many districts.

Read our premium announcement on page 3. Then get busy.

THREE SOCIALISTS IN LABOR DAY SYMPOSIUM.

The growing importance of the Socialist movement is shown, among many signs of the times, by the fact that the New York "Evening Telegram", in preparing a Labor Day symposium this year, felt compelled to vite three Socialists to participate. We reproduce their articles for benefit of readers who do not see the

By Joseph Medill Patterson.

Mr. Workingman, isn't it a fact that whoever first said "the interests of capital and of labor are identical" was Har? Don't you know from your own experience a good many times when your interests were not identical with those of your employer?

Have you ever been on a strike? If so, that was plainly one time when your interests were quite opposite to his, wasn't it?

Again; the poorer and more helpless you are, the richer and more powerful is. You can be sure of this by comparing the condition of the workers in unorganized industries with the condition of the workers in organized industries. This shows that your interests, intend of being the same, are opposed, doesn't it?

To maintain his power over you the espitalist does not depend, as you do, simply and purely upon industrial organization. He goes into politics. puts men into the Senate, the House of Representatives, the State Legisla ture, the Gubernatorial chairs and the state and federal benches. You will have noticed perhaps that he is particcareful about choosing his men

for judges.

Now don't you think that you ought to go into politics too? Merely in selfdefense, if nothing more. not be easier for you if you had a few men in the Senate, in the Gubernatorial chairs and on the bench who saw things from your angle?

When you conclude to go into poll ties (as you will have to some day), you will probably see that the wisest thing for you to do is to join the Socialist Party, which is the only work-ingman's party in the world of any

The chief enunciator of scientific Socialism was Karl Marx. Non-Socialist university professors now openly con-cede that with the possible exception of Charles Darwin, Marx was the greatest scientific intellect in the nineteenth century. Marx and Darwin taught the same thing-namely, the theory of evolution.

The master statesman in Germany August Bebel, is a Socialist. The greatest orator in France, Jaurès, is a Socialist. The acutest mind in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies belongs to Vandervelde, a Socialist.

The Socialist vote started in 1871 with 101,000 all over the world. It has been steadily increasing until this year it is 8,500,000. The rate of increase for the past dozen years has been about half a million a year.

You may say you do not care to walt until the Socialists gain complete power. You want immediate relief. Then elect a Socialist or two to the Legislature, to Congress. You will find he works and votes most effectively for every single measure of immediate relief for labor. Put a Socialist on the bench. You will find he is not called an injunction judge-unless by the

The motto of the Socialist Party will interest you. It is: "Workers of the world, unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain."

By Upton Sinclair.

The American nation is at present facing the greatest crisis in its history. Corruption, which has been feeding upon the body politic for a generation, is now admitted to be threatening its very life. Our public spirited and thinking men. who for donades here been restling with this corruption, have failed universally.

They have failed because they did not appeal to labor; because labor was asleep. And now at last labor is beginning to wake up. The workingman is beginning to realize the part which he plays in the political game. It is his business to furnish the vote. He sells it to the political boss, perhaps for a dollar or two, perhaps just for a the political boss gets the offices; and then he sells the privileges of government to the capitalist, who uses his advantage to squeeze more money out of the workingman.

There is a natural and obvious limitation to the continuance of that process. It can go on until the capitalist begins to have so much money that the workingmen has none at all; and then the workingman goes into

I do not talk buncombe when I talk to workingmen. I do not tell them about the importance of delivering the American republic. The present day conditions keep the workingman's nose on the grindstone, and he has no time to think about anything but making a living and keeping his family alive. And so when I talk to working show them how they are being robbed, and ask them how much longer they propose to stand it. It is time enough to think of ideals when a man

has got enough to ent.

All thinking men among our capitalists are agreed that we are on the verge of hard times such as the country has not yet known. When those times come several millions of men will be out of work, the unions will fall like houses of cards, and the workingman will be out on the streets. I tell him about it in advance, be-

cause I know that if it catches him suddenly he may take to bricks and many, it is the working class Social-Party which holds the Emperor in check, and prevents him from crushing the Russian struggle for freedom. Great Britain stands upon the threshold of an era of long needed domestic reform, and the time has come simply because her public men realize taht the working class is prepared to force it. The same time must come in this country.

It is time that you workingmen had enough of being buncoed by political bosses and trust magnates. It is time that you thought of putting your own representatives into Congress to look after your interests, and to restore democratic institutions to America

By J. G. Phelps Stokes.

I am asked to express my views a to what Labor should do in politics. I assume the term Labor, as here used, can with propriety be held to denote those who produce at least as much wealth as is required for their own maintenance. It is evident that a large clubs, which is a wasteful process; while if he has had time to think about it he will be organized and ready to go into polities.

It is the same all over the world. the same story of corruption and oppression, and of a new hope of justice and right conditions, depending solely upon the working class to force them. At the present moment all are forced to recognize that the organized, revointionary proletariat of Russia is the only power capable of making headway against the bureaucracy. In Gerportion of those among our population who are capable of producing as much wealth as they require, produce, as a matter of fact far less, a very large number producing none at all. equally evident that any one who connumes more wealth than he produces is taking of the product of the labor of others (unless perhaps in such favored regions as supply man's requirements without effort on the part of any one).

Where a vast group of men are com pelled by circumstances beyond their control to produce much more than they and their families require, as is the case at present, in order that hundreds of thousands of others may live in partial or complete idleness, or excessive luxury, a wrong exists which should receive wide public attention, and one which, in a community controlled by the exploiters of labor, requires political action for its correct

Until the universal introduction machinery into the industrial world the exploitation of labor, as at present, did not exist. So long as each laborer or would-be laborer possessed or was capable of possessing the few tools necessary to the production of marketable commodities, and had access to such lands as he needed, he was free industrially and his own master. He could produce as much or as little as he choose; could work whatever hours he chose, and cease from labor as often as he chose, knowing that he could re-sume at will, the tools being his. The wide introduction of labor sav

ing machinery changed all this. The average individual workman, whether he had access to land or not, could no longer produce independently in competition with the machine. Tools of the kind now used in the production the great majority of material wealth became too costly for him to own. The modern tool is the machine, or the power drill, or the steam engine or the expensive farm machinery that the average farmer has to mortgage his farm to buy. The modern workman is obliged to depend upon the owner of the machine or upon the money lender if he is to compete in the public markets. If he would work at round propaganda for Socialism in all and support life, he must accept him by them. As a rule he cannot engago in self-supporting labor without the consent of those whose capital, honestly or dishonestly won; enables them to own the machines and the land; and he can secure this consent only on condition that he will produce for them as well as for himself and family. The average wage earner to-day is thus in a condition of partial slavery. The opportunities which he needs for "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are controlled absolutely and arbitrarily by others.

Only in proportion as Labor makes its just demands effective by co-operation is its condition improved. Such co-operation is now needed in the political field as much as in any other.

The basic fact which Labor must

face is that it is denied access to land and to the machinery of production, unless it will produce sufficient not merely for its own support, but for the maintenance also of the vast array of those who live in complete or partial idleness upon the surplus product of its toil.

I think no right minded man would say that the right to use the machine should be wholly free, for it has been produced by others, and its life is limted, and he who produces or provides it for another's use should receive compensation from the user. But beyond and above all rightful compensation to those who contribute in any way to the product, an enormous surplus of wealth goes to-day to those who contribute in no way whatsoever, and of this fact wider notice should be taken.

I am not of those who would excinde all employers from the category of the world's productive laborers. All grades of productive activity and of indolence can be found among both employers and employed. Every indi-vidual or organization having paid

gents is an employer. The trade unionists and socialists, whether as individuals or acting thru their organizations, are no exceptions, and it occa sionally happens that employer and employed work together justly in the promotion of common interests. In a sense, any exchange of service for produce, if upon terms previously arranged, is employment, and freedom to make such exchange is clearly de

sirable. The line in the class struggle is more correctly drawn between those who consume more wealth than they are willing to produce, and those who if they would live, are compelled to

produce more than they require. Labor, as the term is here used, constitute the latter class. It should clearly recognize the fact of its exploi tation by others for the satisfaction of private greed, and should stauggle politically to secure such public controi of the land and of the costly machinery of production as will insure to all men access to both without any being under the necessity of producing surplus product for the maintenance of exploiters.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

I wenty-eight of the Best Socialist Books to Be Got Free by Hustling in Subscriptions for The Worker-Locals and Clubs, Got Comm trees at Work to Build Up Your Libraries.

As an acknowledgement rather than reward for the efforts of our volunteer sub-getters (many of whom do not care to take the 20 per cent cash dis-count which we offer to regular agents. The Worker makes the follow-ing offer, open from now till Election Day:

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

2. For \$3 in cash we will send you six yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Gorky's "Creatures That Once Were Men," "Three of Them," or "The Man Who Was Afraid," or Von Suttner's "Lay Down Your Arms," or Lissagaray's The Paris Commune of 1871

8. For \$5 in cash we will send ten yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Sinclair's "The Jungle," Ghent's "Mass and Class," Spargo's "Socialism," Marx' Revolution and Counter-Revolution," Hyndman's "Economics of Socialism." Dawson's "German Socialism and Ferdinand Lassalle," Massart's "Parasitism, Organic and Social." Ferri's "Socialism and Modern Science." or Vail's "Principles of Scientific Socialism."

4. For \$6 in cash we will send twelve yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books "Studies in Socialism," Hill-Jaurés' quit's "History of Socialism in the United States," Kirkup's "History of Socialism." Loria's "Economic Foun-dations of Society," Hunter's "Povertr." Hobson's "Evolution of Modern Capitalism," or Marx' "Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy."

All books cloth-bound unless other-

wise stated.

All books sent postpaid. Remember that by selling the paidabscription cards you will get back the full amount, so that you get the ooks absolutely free.

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

Here is a chance, comrades, to build up a good library for your local, branch, or club, and at the same time to help The Worker and make yearyour locality. What organization will der? Contrary to the slang saying, we hope you will all speak at once.

THE WORKER.

15 Spruce St., . . New York.

AMERICA'S BUTCHER BILL.

"Russia's butchers' bill" is attracting world-wide attention. In the course of ten days 101 soldiers and policemen were killed and seventy-two wounded. Two hundred and ninetyone private persons were killed and wounded. We have scarcely obtained a-list in America, but it is astonishing what an enormous "butchers' bill" we can run up even in the course of a day. Patrick McCarty was instantly killed yesterday at the power house at Mott avenue in the presence of several officials of the New York Central Railroad. At Utica two little children, Mary Gumtum and Emma Sittler, each seven years old, were crushed beneath an express train. Yesterday after-noon just north of the up-town platform of the Forty-second street subway station a man was killed on the tracks where he was working by an express train. And so the tale goes on every day.-New York Globe.

EVOLUTION.

The first time the Business Man was conwrong or losing money, he let the money go, and that was all there was to it. The second time, he snorted some, but still he let the money go. The third time he ex-cialmed, "Well, well," held the matter open for a day or two, and let the money go once more. The fourth time he consulted the authorities and discovered that wrong is only a relative term, after all. The fifth time, and ever after, the alternative found him no longer a mere Business Man, but a Financier.—J.Ifa.

By Ben Hanford.

(From "Railroading in the United States.")

Once Upon a Time, said the Young | Jesse would go forward to the engine Observer, there lived two men who were deservedly notorious, if not famous. They were known as the James Boys. Frank and Jesse James. brothers, and both were strong-limbed and keen of eve, and had what is sometimes called Nerve.

Each was a crack shot with a rifle or revolver, and Jesse could with the latter weapon hit a nail on the head or a man in the heart at a distance of fifty paces easily, with certainty, and if called upon, most rapid succession But he never practised much on nallheads, preferring, like a True Sportsman. Live Game. In addition to their splendid physical

qualities, the James Boys were great on morality, the Rights of Property, and such things, and took especial pride in themselves as Exponents of Law and Order. But, alas! Like many other great men, they lived behind their time, and their theories were little understood and sadly unappreclated. Some of the Most Respectable People denounced their notion of Property Rights, and to practically carry out their philosophy of Law and Order they were often compelled to

resort to the most Strenuous measures You see it, was this way, continued the Young Observer. Frank and Jesse James were often in need of funds and to supply themselves they sometimes resorted to what is called (most vulgarly, to be sure), Robbing banks, stages, railroad trains, and so on, by the most Crude and Plebelan methods I do not mean that there is anything wrong in robbing a bank; everybodythat is to say, all really Respectable people (and I flatter myself that I am so classified, said the Young Observer)-recognizes the natural and inalienable right of a man and a gentleman to rob a bank or a railroad train But he must always act in accord with the rules of the game. And the two primary rules are, first, before robbing a bank, a man must have properly qualified himself, either by having been born Respectable, by having Re spectability thrust upon him, or by having achieved Respectability; no man has any right to rob a bank, or even a stage coach, unless he has received his degree from a high-class institution of learning and taken a conspicuous part in at least one campaign as an advocate of sound money. (It is easily to be seen by even the dullest mind that if a man is to be robbed of his money, it is of the highest importance that the money should be Sound money.) These institutions and opportunities, thruout the United States at east, are open to all alike on the sam and equal terms, so that no citizen is prevented from acquiring these e tial qualifications, and none of his Inalienable Rights are alienated. The second rule of the bank robbing game requires that, in addition to his indubitable Respectability, the robber must do his Work from the Inside. Any other procedure is not only bad form, but can only be properly described as Vulgarity, and utterly un-

worthy of a true Gentleman. The education of the James Boys had been sadly neglected, went on the Young Observer, and, reasoning from their inner consciousness, and always remembering that this was a Free Country, they proceeded to enforce their ideas of the Sacred Rights of Property and Law and Order by methods most convenient to their

hands-generally six-shooters. This was the way of it: Frank and Jesse James would board a passenger train at some convenient city, first taking care to purchase tickets. Both were scrupulously bonest, and made it point of honor to pay their car fare. When the train was well under way, | man".

and request the engineer to stop the train, in order that he and his brother Frank might have an opportunity to give the passengers a little lecture, with practical illustrations, on Law and Order. The engineers always complied with any request made by Jesse, knowing that Law and Order was his strong point, and that he was not to be trifled with on the subject. Then Jesse would march the engineer back to a passenger coach, always giving him a front seat, that he might not miss any of the lecture. Having seated these gentlemen (I forgot to mention, said the Young Observer, that Jesse always invited the fireman and the conductor of the train to join the engineer, and they never refused), as I said, having seated these gentlemen, Jesse would stand in the front door of the car, with a cocked sixshooter in each hand (Jesse was never able to make his lecture effective with out his six-shooters for pointers and to give the proper punctuation), and deliver his justly celebrated lecture, as follows: "Hands up! ladies and gentlemen. I

am Jesse James. This is my brother Frank. We are here as Exponents of Law and Order. You all believe in Law and Order. I am the Law, and it is my Order that you hold up your If any gentleman (or lady) alhands. lows his (or her) hands to drop, I will blow the Top of his (or her) Head Off. You will understand that I am opposed to all violence, and M you keep order there will be no bloodshed. My brother Frank will pass thru the car with a Bag, and any jewelry or money you have about you he will put in the Bag. It will be entirely Safe. I have no references with me, but I assure you that I am Jesse James and I feel confident that you can trust me implicitly. No back talk. If you talk back. I will treat you just as I would if you took your hands down-that is, I will blow the Top of your Head -Yes, this is a Free Country. I believe in Free Speech. You can talk all you wish when I am gone. No doubt, you would, one and all, like to make a few remarks. No: this is not a lecture on the Tariff; the the Tariff is a Tax. Yes; the Money Question is an important One. But, friends, and I trust I may call you so, there is no good reafor antagonism between us; our interests are Mutual; you have my solemn assurance that there will be no trouble so long as You Obey the Law and Keep Order-or Off goes the Top of Your Head. All right, Frank? So soon? This is such a splendid audience -so Orderly, and inspired with such a Respect for the Law-that I hate to leave them. Ah, well-every happy noment has an end. Come on, Frank Good night, dear friends, good-night."

Frank and Jesse gave this entertainment many times, and to audlences of the most varied characteristics. Jesse became very proficient in his Delivery. and wherever his lecture was delly ered it made a Deep and Lasting Impression upon all who heard it.

But, alas for the man who lives be men-competitors of the James Boyswho were in the Law and Order business on Their Own Private Account, offered a reward for Jesse, Dead or Alive, and one day he who had always striven to carry out his Crude theories of Law and Order, face to face, and Man to Men, was shot in the Back and instantly Killed.

Think what Jesse James might have done had he adopted Modern Methods. But at least he died in the vigor of manhood. He did not live to work the elected to the United States Senate "as an incident in his career as a railroad

SOCIALIST ACTIVITY IN CONNECTICUT.

Since April 10 the agitaNon in Connecticut has been steady and well distributed. M. W. Wilkins ripped into the Nutmeg state like a buzz-saw from April until the end of June. The effect was good ,the attention of many people has been aroused, and four new locals were organized. More or less cutdoor meetings were held in the larger towns and addresses made by comrades during July.

In August Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor went over the line of our locals. Connecticut has one great advantage in being a small state. We can run from one end to the other in three hours. and this space is crowded with little factory towns, all connected by trolley lines, everything convenient and com-Comrade Bloor came to us on one day's notice, so that hardly any advertising could be done in advance yet in every place she had the most interested and largest audiences of people we have ever had the pleasure to report. And the spirit of these crowds was not one of idle curiosity. To see a woman upon a table in a public square is, to be sure, an unusual sight and will bring together many curiou ones, but they soon learned what it was about and they stayed, all attention, and nowhere did we have any disrespect. The collections were also liberal.

The capitalist press has been very good to us in New Haven and Stamford. All New Haven papers gave unusually large space to stories of Mrs Bloor's work in the slaughter house investigations and published honest reports of her address on the green. One paper emphasized the statement in her "Unless we can educate the working class quickly we shall not be able to prevent a bloody revolution."

Comrade Bloor will speak in this state from Oct. 1 to 14, and we shall certainly expect good results from her

In the meantime Alexander Rosen of New York is keeping the flame alive by visiting every town which has a Socialist local and holding an outdoor meeting. Good work is being done in Connecticut; the movement looks healthy in the land of

We have nominated candidates for every office on the state ticket, and several towns have a Socialist ticket. The ballots will be offered to every town in the state and it is very necessary that we get into communication with some one in each town who can be trusted to use and distribute these

It is hoped that this notice will being out some Socialists or sympathizers who will volunteer to do this work. By writing to the State Secretary further information may be had. Ad-

M. DELLFAUT. State Secretary, Box 45, New Haven.

IN PROSPEROUS AUSTRALIA Between 700 and 800 men crushed

and fought each other to get into the C. S. R. Co's premises in Sydney, New South Wales, in answer to an advertisement for cane-cutters to go to Queensland. The struggle is said to have been something akin to a riot, and the police were employed to keep the men back. Three hundred of them were engaged, and others are to be Commenting on this the Mackay "Pioneer" says: "There are more men in the sugar districts than can find work now, and the dragging in of hundreds more is a savage attempt to force down the white slave to a lower standard."

THE JAMES BOYS, AND LAW AND ORDER STEEL AND STEAL—AN OBJECTLESSON.

States Steel Corporation for the last quarter amounted to approximately \$45,000,000. The number of employees s 160,000. A little figuring will show that the company received a clear revenue of \$290 for each employee in its service for this period of three months. This would be at the rate of \$1,160 per year. This revenue represents what was left in the hands of the company out of the sale of the output of the quarter year, after the wages of the men had been paid, as

well as such other expense of opera-

tion as may have been incurred. It is well to remember that all of the values brought forth by the operation of its plant, were created by the employees and not by the Steel Cor-poration. The capitalists who constitute the corporation contributed nothing to the production of these values. It is safe to say that the great majority of them never even saw any part of the plant during the period in question. Probably the most of them never have seen and never will see any part of it. It is not necessary that they should, as their services are in no manner necessary to the operation of the business. Were they to come around the works they would only prove a misance and an obstruction in the way of the workmen, and, therefore, a hindrance to the effective oper ation of the plant. But in spite of their utter usclessness in the matter of pro ducing these values they have been able during the time mentioned to draw down \$45,000,000. It is safe to say that this is in excess of the sum received by the workmen for their services during the same period.

It is of the utmost importance that every workingman should know how and why values to the prodigious amount of \$45,000,000 could be gathered by an absolutely useless bunch of individuals while an army of useful persons who created this value were unable to retain it for themselves." The wage worker, wherever he mas

be or at whatever industry he may be employed, is not paid for what he He is merely paid the price of his labor power as a commodity in the market. The employer being the purchaser of this labor power owns the product that results from its expenditure in producing wealth. That the cost of labor power in the market and the value of the product it brings forth are two entirely different sums is amply demonstrated by the fact that the Steel Corporation had in its possession at the end of the quarter \$45,000,000 after having paid the entire cost of its labor power and other expenses for that period. This vast sum represents what the workers did during three months and for which they received no compensation whatever. Granting that the entire balance of the Corpora tion's gross revenue was paid out for wages the \$45,000,000 or \$290 per employee, represents what the slaves of the iron and steel mills did for absolutely nothing. It went into the fers of a bunch of useless individuals called capitalists, but because the government of the United States declared them to be the owners of the resources of the earth and tools of production upon which 160,000 useful persons depended for the privilege of expending their labor power for the purpose of feeding, clothing, and sheltering themselves and their families. Under such circumstances of ownership the workers could not provide for their necessities except by surrendering their life force to these owners and receiving in return merely the market price of that life force as a commodity. plain language they were compelled to submit to a robbery of \$200 each dur-

ing a period of three months. "To the owner of the means of production belongs the product of labor." The only power that can assert ownership and successfully defend the owner in his possession is the state. So long as the state is the instrument of a ruling class as at present, it will enforce the system of property agree able to that class.

The exploitation of labor at the

hands of capital must of necessity continue so long as the ownership of the means of production is not vested in the working class itself. To take from the hands of the present ruling class its power to rule and rob is the mission of the uprising revolutionary movement of labor. To effect this it is merely necessary to obtain control of the state and use its power to transform the United States Steel Corporation and similar concerns from capital ist property as at present, into the common freperty of the people as a whole. Such a transformation or transfer of property need not of neces sity interfere with the carrying on of production for a single moment. transfer of title to vast capitalist properties even now frequently occurs, but production does not stop. The workers are undisturbed in their tasks. the wheels revolve and products come forth unaffected by the transfer. One thing that will occur, when the work ers have seized control of the state and fransferred the ewnership of the means of production from the capital ist class to the workers' common wealth, is the stream of wealth which less capitalist will be turned into the pockets of the workers as a welcome addition to the stipenal they have been accustomed to receive as wages. Had such a transfer taken place prior to the last quarter year the iron and steel workers would have realized a revenuequivalent to \$290 each over and above the amount they did receive as wages

cerns showing the amounts of their very workingman who has eves with time these concerns publish a report

The net earnings of the United of their profits they simply herald to the world the extent of the robbery they have been able to perpetrate upon the wage slaves whom fate has brought within reach of their infernal skin game.

Let the workers profit by these lesons, and having become wise, exercise their political rights by capturing the reins of government and by public enactment dispossess the capitalists of their present privilege of owning and controlling the means of production upon which all men must depend for a living except robbers, confidence men and sneak thieves.

With the highly developed industries under democratic ownership and control, the exploitation of labor ends. The wage slave is no more. 'The owner of small means of production shall be in their passession so long as he prefers to remain as an individual producer. The product of his labor will be his own. When the present huge combination of capital in manufacturing and transportation have been converted into the common property of a democratic community, for the first time since civilization was born the workingman will be free. Free to proride needful things for himself and those dependent upon him, by his own labor, without tribute to chattel slave master, feudal lord or capitalist .-Western Clarion.

"THE BENCH OF 26 BISHOPS".

In the "Labor Record" for July our contributor, Mr. S. D. Shallard, has an excellent article on "The Bishops" Vote", "The bench of 26 Bishops," says Mr. Shallard. "bears even to the present swollen House of 600 Peers almost exactly the proportion of the Labor Party to the House of Commons. It would not be too much to say that the latter party has in six months done more to stir the conscience of the public and quicken the moral sense of Parliament than the Bishops' Bench has achieved thruout its entire existence."-Labor Leader.

SAME AS IN AMERICA.

In order to block the New South Wales Laundry Employees' Union from proceeding in the Arbitration Court for better wages and conditions. the bosses' association alleges that there is no unrest in the laundry industry". In answer to this the secretary of the Employees' Union writes to the Sydney press, stating that girls are worked to 9, 10, and 11 at night. and, in one instance, on a Sunday, for wages as low as \$1.50 per week; and that there are girls working for some of the respectable and large laundries who do not get sufficient money to keep body and soul together, and in many instances have to live on bread and dripping or treacle from one week's end to the other.

--- Chas. Nugent, of the great St. Louis Nugent store, entertained 25) workingmen at dinner ir the new house the said workingmen had just completed for him. Nugent was very kind to give up 250 ments that he didn't have to, but the men gave up the house they had made just as read-

ATTENTIONS

Following is a list of pamphlets and books, JUST THE KIND YOU WANT. Consult the list and convince

yourself:

MERRIE ENGLAND. A plain exposition of Socialism, what it is and what it
is not. Price, 10c.; one dozen, 85c.; 10c
copies, 26.

WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS. A call to

the unconverted. A lecture delivered for the Fablan Society. By Sidney Webb, Ll. B. Price, 5c.; one dezen, 45c.; 100

MAN AND MACHINE. An eloquent ar-ANA AND STACTURE TO STACK THE STACK

Althes and technicalities should be avoided.
A paper read to the Manchester and District Fabian Society. By R. J. Derfel.
Price, 5c.: one dozen, 45c.: 100 copies, 83.
THE SOCIALIST CATECHISM. By J.
L. Joynes. Division of toll, capitalist system, surplus-value, methods of extortion, machines and their use, distribution of wealth, theories of profit, inadequate objections, gluts and their results, revolution, 61,000 sold. Price, 5c.; one dozen, 45c.; 100 copies, 83.

G1.900 sold. Price, Sc.; one dozen, 45c; 100 copies, \$3.

THE INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION. First chapter from Principles of Scientific Socialism. By Rev. Chap. H. Vail. Price, Sc.; one Josen, 45c. 100 copies, \$3.

THE—COMMUNIST MANIFESTO. By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. 10c.; 25 copies for \$1.20; 100, \$5.

THE HFLIGION OF CAPITAL. By Paul Lafargue. 10c.; 10 copies for 60c.; 100, \$5.

28 copies for \$1.25; 100, \$5.

FHE HELICION OF CAPITAL BY
Paul Lafargue 10c; 10 copies for 60c; 100, \$5.

CLERICAL CAPITAL BY Rev. Fisher
Mclirady, 10c; 10 copies for 60c; 100, \$5.

THE CAPITALIST CLASS, BY Karl
Kantsky, 5c; 25 copies for 75c; 100, \$2.

THE PROLETARIAT BY Karl Kautsky, 5c; 25 copies for 75c; 100, \$2.

THE PROLETARIAT BY KARL KAUTSKY, 5c; 25 copies for 75c; 100, \$2.

LAROR POLITICS BY F Engels, 5c; 5c copies for 75c; 100, \$2.

LAROR POLITICS AND SOCIALIST POLITICS, BY Algerion Lee, 3c; 50 copies for 75c; 100, \$1.50.

WHY WORKINGMEN SHOULD BE
SOCIALISTS, BY H. GAYLOR WIISHIPE, 2c; 56 copies for 75c; 100, \$1.25.

SOCIALISTS BY H. GAYLOR WIISHIPE, 2c; 56 copies for 75c; 100, \$1.25.

SOCIALIST VIEW OF WATERBURY
STRIKE Real Race Subdide. The Incentive, 3c; 100 copies for 75c.

SHEARSTISM, An analysis of government Ownership, By J. B. Osborne, 10c; 4 copies for 25c; 100, \$1.25.

PACKINGTOWN, BY A. M. Singen, 25c; 25c copies, 100, \$2.50.

PACKINGTOWN, BY A. M. Singen, 5c; 25c; 25c; 100, \$2.5c; WHAT BO YOUTHINK OF THE REEP PRINKEY Leading to copies, \$2.

WHAT BO YOUTHINK OF THE REEP PRINKEY Leading to copies, \$2.

WHAT BO YOUTHINK OF THE REEP PRINKEY Leading to copies, \$2.

WASS AND CLASS, BY W. J. Ghent.

MASS AND CLASS, By W. J. Chent. Prices: Paper, 25 cents a copy; 10 or more one address, 20 cents a copy. Clath, 1,25 a copy. Express charges at our ex-

pensos ANCIENT SOCIETY or Researches in the Lines of Human Process from Sav-agers Through Barbarism to Civilization, Riy Lawis H. Morgan, Li. J. Price, \$4 STORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE oth \$1.58 bosepaid.

WAR OF THE CLASSES. By lock Lonon. Paren, 25c; John \$1.50, restpaid.

SOCIALISM. By John Spares. Cota.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 15 Spruce St., . New York.

bind the writers, but merely to indicate the

"1: What do you understand by the term industrial unionism? Do you consider such unionism superior to the existing form of craft organization? If so, why?

"2. What are the causes of the defects of which you complain in the existing unions? How would the industrial form of organization obviate these exils?

zation obviate these evils?

"2. Do you think it advisable to form a new organization, rather than to work for the transformation of the existing unions?

"4. What do "4. What do you think ought to be the attitude of the Socialist Party, as such, oward the organizations of labor on the sconomic field?"

four articles not written for the symposium, but pertinent to the subject. We may present others in the same way.—Ed.]

By G. A. Hoehn.

(Translation of an editorial in the St. Louis "Arbeiter Zeitung.")

For a long, long time has Samuel Gompers been singing us the old song, "No Politics in the Union". How we have considered that song, our readers know. A vigorous Socialist spirit reigns in the local central body of the trade unions. For this we have to thank the untiring activity of our Socialist union men and comrades and. not less, our local Socialist press.

Again at last year's convention of the American Federation of Labor in Pittsburg Brother Gompers thundered against Socialism and against the inde pendent political movement of the working class. But the inevitable has happened. A capitalist Congress indis-criminately killed all the labor bills Gompers had advocated. This aroused the A. F. of L. Executive and Mr. Gompers, and rightly so.

But what was to be done? No poll-

ties in the union? Hold on, that would not do any longer. We must take revenue on the capitalist politiclans who had spit in the face of the labor movement of the country. But how? Now we must go into politics; politics in the unions; all the unions in politics; a political revolt of the workers of the whole land! So did President Gonipers, all of a sudden, change the tune he had been playing for twenty-five years.

Thus Gompers has arrived at-or been driven to-the opinion that the working class must take part in the political struggle in order to protect its class interests. To be sure, he has his own sort of labor politics, mixed up with Democratic and Republican wirewith Democratic and Republican wire-pullers. But nevertheless, it is a for-ward step. He has thrown overboard his old views. The road leads un-avoidably to Socialist class-struggle politics for the workingmen. Where the Socialist Party is well organized and in reasonable relations with organized labor the situation is exceptionally favorable for the proletarian Socialist movement-as, for instance, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and other

So Gompers has swung round to the left. Certainly we are under no illusion as to the value of this political change of front. But the declaration of war against the capitalist parties which Gompers and the A. F. of L. gave out in March cannot be recalled and he and his associates cannot re-

Now for the other side of the medal. 1894-'95 Professor DeLeon brought forth his trade-union abortion known as the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. This creature, called into the world amid the deafening clamor of his satellites, could neither live

Thru imprudent projects, occasi by personal feelings and shortsightedness on the part of leaders, the Western Miners' Union in 1897 seceded from the A. F. of L. and founded a Western federation of labor. In 1902 a convention was held in Denver. Instead of helping to bring about a union with the A. F. of L., Father Hagerty, Eugene V. Debs, Edward Boyce, and others used every influence to widen the breach and to stir up fraternal strife-all under the mantle of Socialism. The delegates were chloroformed with quasi Socialist phrases. It was resolved to rechristen the Western Federation as "American Labor Union", to send organizers into the East, and there to wage war in deadly earnest upon the American Federation of

We raised a warning voice. When the General Executive of the A. L. U in Butte made an attempt to use-or misuse-the national organization of the Socialist Party as an auxiliary for this new-born union, the Editor of this paper, as a member of the Socialist National Committee, was one of the first to take the decided stand that the hard experience of the S. T. & L. A. ought to teach us a wholesome lesson

In less than three years the A. L. U. so pompously launched at Denver was bankrupt. All that remained of it was the Western Federation of Miners.

Here, then, was the situation: There was a Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance on its death-bed; there was a So-cialist Labor Party on its death-bed; there was a bankrupt American Labor Union. What was to be done?

In June, 1965, a conference was called at Chicago, and there a miscellaneous aggregation of utopian Socialists, Anarchists, academic Socialists without practical experience, and remnants of the A. L. U., the S. T. & L. A., and the S. L. P. resolved to

[The question of the relation of the Socialist Party to the trade unions having again attracted attention within our ranks, The Worker has inaugurated a symopsium to which representative comrades are being invited to contribute, setting forth various points of view.

To each of the comrades invited to participate in this discussion we have submitted the following questions, with the explanation that these are not intended to bind the writers, but merely to indicate the

therefore, and teach all nations, bap-tizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost" This excrescence of the tradeunion movement was christened "the Industrial Workers of the World". It was to bring salvation to the workingmen of the world. Its leading spokesman, DeLeon, sought, after the old Anarchist fashion, to ridicule the political method of the Socialist Party ["dropping pieces of paper into a as Hagerty called it] The I. W. W. was advertised as a patent medicine for the labor movement. As in Luther's time Tetzel peddled papal indulgences, so were membership cards in the I. W. W. offered to the workingmen as infallible means of social salvation.

The Socialist Party was to be the fifth wheel of the cart. The political class struggle was declared to be of secondary importance.

The I. W. W. was in a fair way to

follow the S. T. & L. A. into the grave when the capitalist-anarchist gover-nors of Colorado and Idaho executed their infernal plan and Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners were seized by night and dragged off to Idaho under trumped-up charges of murder. Now was the cry of martyrdom used by the I. W. W., just as has been done by a certain sort of ararchists in Chicago. By means of the sympathy with Moyer and Haywood the I. W. W. was artificially revived to a certain extent, and this sympathy, which extends thru the whole body of organized labor, is now to be used to disrupt the of discord within the trade-union

St. Louis certainly has a progressive central labor body. Debs himself has spoken under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Socialist Party of this city almost a dozen times. This, however, did not deter him from speaking in Riverside Park last Sunday under the auspices of the local I. W. W .- a body organized on paper. And such a speech! He repentedly called on the Socialists and union men present to withdraw from the existing unions and join the L. W. W. Thus, the cigarmakers and printers must leave their international unions, the carpenters must leave their brotherhood, the brewery workers must leave their national union, in order to follow an industrial will o' the wisp. And some call upon us to make propaganda in our labor press for such

No! A thousand times No! We will not put our hand to the work of de stroving the hard-fighting trade-union movement, To-day, while the Citizens Industrial Alliance is summoning all its forces to crush the unions, our duty is to cry out to the workers: Unite, unite, unite! We shall not follow Samuel Gompers in his political trip in the clouds; nor are we any more disposed to follow Eugene V. Debs in his adventurous union-founding. We fought DeLeon and his schemes at a time when most of the comrades worshipped him. We do not hesitate to say to Debs: "Thus far and no farthee! Unwittingly you are working hand in hand with the Citizens' Industrial Alllance."

The best at the last. In the front rank of the I. W. W. stands to-day the same contemptible DeLeonits who, last February, stood under the same roof with "labor leaders" Frazer, Shannessy, Vincent & Co. of the Jefferson Democratic Club, who wrote the anonymous leter to Shannessy under the name of "Johann Schucknunier"-alias L. Cassius Fry, "General" Lewis C. Fry. This same fellow it was who acted as handy man fer the political gang in the Central Trades and Labor Council to harry the most active Socialists in that body. This fellow was advertising manager for the I. W. W. Debs meeting in Riverside Park; he prepared the placards and managed their distribution. Now, when, on Sept. 25, 1905, Mayor Wells sent a hundred policemen to disperse the Socialist meeting on Twelfth streets with their clubs, shortly afterward there appeared in Mayor Wells' personal organ, the St. Louis "Republic." a five-page illustrated article on the "Socialist School" run by this same DeLeonite "General" Fry in the ground floor of the building of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, of which Mayor Wells is a director. And when Charles H. Huttig, also a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company and the leading spirit in the Citizens' Industrial Alliance, was trying by the injunction method to break un the organization of the building trades laborers, this I. W. W. DeLeonite "General" worked in Huttig's building as a scab fireman and conducted a "Socialist school" in the boller room. Does Debs know nothing of all this? His friends, in the local I. W. W. know all about it well

You forgot to renew your Subscription. We asked you to attend to it as soon as we notified you.

HOW YOU AND ALL MAY AID WORKINGMEN'S DAILY PAPER.

money now in the hands of The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association for the establishing of a daily paper has come as the proceeds of fairs, concerts, picnics and other entertainments. In fact so successful has been that method of aiding the fund that we heartly recommend it to labor unions, party branches and other societies interested in the cause of the wage-workers. There is a great deal of latent talent and energy among our comrades and their friends which require only the inspiration of such a cause as we are advocating to be brought out and made effective. As an instance of that fact we might relate the experience of the comrades in a near-by city, who a short time ago conceived the idea of holding a fair in ald of the "Daily Call" fund. With many misgivings as to the outcome they took hold of the work with an enthusiasm worthy of the cause, and as a result of their hard and incessant abor over \$1,200 was turned over to the treasurer of the association.

Other instances of successful effort on the part of friends and sympathizers might be given but this one will suffice to show what is possible by energetic action.

The need of a daily paper grows greater every day. The encroachments of capitalism on the rights and liberties of the workers grows ever more oppressive, fingrant and cruel, and we must be better equipped for the struggle or be forever enslaved. It is no: enough to stand on the defensive trying against fearful odds to retain the little that is yet left to us. We must take the aggressive and boldly carry the war into the enemy's country. To do that effectively it is indispensable that we possess weapons equal if not

and one of such weapons is a daily newspaper. The penny paper is to day one of the levers that move the world. It is the great teacher of men and the moulder of their opinions. It exerts a greater power than armies or war, and is more of an edu cational force than all the schools colleges, universities and churches combined. Nothing cap resist its invading march. Silently yet certainly it enters the mansions of the rich, th cottages of the lowly. Yea, even into of the working people and sways the minds of every class. In all seriousness, then, we ask: Can the worker afford to be without such a powerful friend and advocate? Will they continue indifferent to this vital neces We think not. sitv? Let every comrade exert himself.

not only to give his own direct support, be it great or small, but also to bring the matter before his associntes in shop, factory, store, and office. When once it becomes generally known throout the length and breadth of the land that the publishing of a workingmen's daily paper is contem-plated we believe the appeal for the necessary funds will not be in vain. If you do not wish to become a memher of the publishing association, you may be able to help by sending a direct donation or by combining with others and giving an entertainment for the cause. We ask every wage worker to take an interest now, and be one of that honor roll who are giving of their time and means to accomplish this most desirable purpose Please address all inquiries and make remittances to Julius Gerber, Finan cial Secretary, 461 Bushwick avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE.

and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

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

By controlling all the sources of social revenue the processing days in she had a proposed the processing days in she in

Individual even to speak or think for him-self or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the com-ing of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literatures. By making these conomically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of pub-lic teaching into service submission to its own interests.

own interests.

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

Canitilism is the enemy and destroyer of

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

cal tyranny inevitable.

ment grounds seciety in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

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

As an American Socialist Party, we pisdge our fadelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embedied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the indestrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called partriolisms which the ruling class of each nation B seeking to revive, is the power which these cive to capitalism to keep the workers of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement, therefore, is a world movement. It knaws of a conflict.

the control of the yet unexplored markets of the world, or the remnining sources of profit.

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

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working and producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic movertainty and physical and intellectual misery for its portion. The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the naking of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labor of scores, or even thousands, enters late almost every article

The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, makes its appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political organization that is democratized upon the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratized, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike strauggle for power to malviain and prooft by an industrial system which can be preserved ouly by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the same of freedom. They have been selzed upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appoint.

The Socialist pragram is not a theory and selective and the property in the only class that has the right or power to the only class that has the right or power to maintain and proof the complete oreal properties in the only class that has the right or power to the only class that has the right or power to the only class that has the right or power to the only class that has the right or power to the only class that has the right or power to the only class that has the right or power to the control the properties of the production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by any and send or collective. Practically everything is made or done by any any mensure would not be sometimed. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by any any mensure working to the four by sous or continents—working to great production; the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the discount properation in production is

moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

The Socialist pregram is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve fixelf. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world's work. The indiversal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trade unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the comman good of all fits clisens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of, the producers; that he mailing of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers to gether, and chait all input the continuence of the power of the power of government, and thereby the sooner establish the Co-operative Common.

gether, and ethal tall opportunities shall be open and ethal to all men.

To the end that the workers may selve every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the Co-operative Commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to public employment and improvement of the conditions of the workers; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional proposentional representation, equal suffrage of men and women, municipal hôme rule, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capital ist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We law upon every man elected to any executive or legislative or mediate the laterest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers in their timmediate interests and for their unit made and complete emperipation. To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that the may thereby l

THE CORRECT VIEW OF EMERY

The Wilkesbarre "Courier-Herald" expresses the correct working class view of Emery, the Fusionist reformer candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, in the following:

"No matter what the politicians may say our troubles spring from an eco-nomic and not from a political source. No matter how politics may be purified, until it comes to be recognized that the worker is entitled to the full social value of his labor the battle must go on. Suppose Mr. Emery be elected, since he merely stands as au opponent of the monopolists and does not advocate a change in our industrial methods, what has the working class to expect from him but a bag of empty promises?

"The very best evidence that Emery will be of no service to labor, is to be found in the fact that he is a candidate suitable to thousands of labor fleecers. who would not have a word to say for him were there any doubt of his donothing position on the labor question."

THE NEW COSMOGONY.

And Private Enterprise said. Let there be Profit, and there was Profit.

And Private Enterprise saw that Profit was good, and Private Enterprise divided Profit from loss, and Profit it called Capital, and loss it called Risk.

And Private Enterprise saw that it was good, and Private Enterprise created two great lights, the one to rule man's body, the c'her to rule man's mind and soul. It named the first Lawandorder, and the

second Religion.

And Private Enterprise saw that it was good, and Private Enterprise created creep-ing things each of its kind, priests, parsons, lawyers, statesmen, landlords, agents, and last of all it created money and credit, male and female created it them.

And Private Enterprise blessed them and

gave them dominion over the land and tools of production, and said. Be fruitful and multiply and have dominion over men's bodies and souls and subdue them, and fill human society with poverty, misery, crime, prostitution, drunkenness, war, hatred, and every other malign thing.

And Private Enterprise looked, and, be-

its work but continueth to accumulate capital, and human society to accumulate pov-erty, crime, disease, war, and hatred. World without end. Amen .- Sydney People.

-- Every time I hear a dog barking it reminds me of a Philadelphia judge.-E. J. Higgins.

PUBLICATIONS.

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 SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.. 15 Spruce St., . New York.

The Red Laugh BY

Leonidas Andreief

The Red Laugh is a sort of hideous nightmare, depicting the horrors of war, rather in their psychological than their physical attributes, yet are all the more hideous, perhaps for their phantom, ghostilke presentment than if they had been depicted with every realistic detail.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. Howard and and a second and and and and

"POVERTY"

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

Price: Cloth, \$1.50; paper, 25 cents; postpaid.

This book is the result of several years of original investigation of social conditions in New York, Boston, Chicago, and London. It is a storehouse of information, invaluable to the Socialist student.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.. 15 Spruce St., . .

JACK LONDON'S WAR OF THE CLASSES

Jack London has imagination and insight, and his book is interesting because it sets one's own imagination to working. It will incite anyone who reads it to study the subject and thus learn more about the greatest problem that this country has to

Paper bound, 25 cents; postpaid, cloth-SCCIALIST LITERATURE CO..

15 Spruce St., . . New York.

If your boss needs belp tell him to advertise in the New Porter Bollegeitung,

and he will get the BEST. F. KRAFFT, Manager.

15 Spruce St., . . New York. NAMES FOR THE RAND SCHOOL.

Comrades and friends of the movement can do a useful service by sending to the Secretary of the Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street, the names and addresses of persons outside the party, who are likely to be interested in the work of the School. Send them in at once.-Adv.

Houses and Lots for sale, easy pay Writh or call every Saturday

CURT BIEDENKAPP, 202 East 28. st.

AGENTS.

AGENTS-2.000 different novelties for fairs, carnivals, celebrations; kidoo hats and buttons, campaign buttons, confeti, ticklers, Japanese caues, ribbons, spikes, paper bells, flower pots, fans, wreaths, garlands, postal cards of all kinds, Caristians and holiday goods; catalog free. Miller, 124 Park Bow, New York

PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. By Morris Hillgult

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO ..

15 Spruce St., . . New York

"LAY DOWN YOUR ARMS"

By Bertha von Suttne".

Second Edition. Cloth Bound, 75c.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

15 Spruce St., . New York.

IF THERE ARE ANY GERMANS

in your neighborhood," send their names

and addresses to "Vorwarts", No. 15 Spruc

street, New York. "Vorwärts" is the leading German Socialist weekly. It is the

weekly edition of the well-known German

Socialist daily, the "New Yorker Volksmei-

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION: Six weeks

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

VORWAERTS, IS Spruce Street, N. Y.

PRICE REDUCED NOW:

Bound in Cloth, \$1.08; by mail \$1.20.

THE SOCIALIST REVIEW

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of New Jersey.—Semi-Monthly 25 cents per year. The only paper published in New Jersey in the interest of the working-class — and owned by that class. It is interesting and brings all the Socialist Party happenings in the state. — Send for Sample Copies. Published by the Socialist Party Branches of West Hoboken, N. J. Address: Lock Box B. West Hoboken, N. J.

PRINCIPLES OF

ANIMA UNDERSTANDING

A Constructive Essay on the Inter-course in the Animal World.

BY

HERMAN TOENJES

Price 60c. postpaid.

15 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK

HENRY FRAHME

1499 THIRD AVE., nr. 84th St., New York.

Recommends an excellent

TRUSSES, BRACES.

ABDOMINAL

SONGS OF SOCIALISM

A popular inspiring Socialist Song Book by
Harvey P. Moyer, A. B.
The Songs comprise Solos, Duets, Mixed Quartets, Male Quarteta, Ladies'
Quartets, Children's Songs, Humorous and
telling Encores, etc. There are songs set
to popular old tanes which thrill the hearts
of the people, and songs set to lively, inspiring new music, all intensely Socialistic.
The many voluntary and most enthudiastic letters of commendation already received from leading Socialist workers would
indicate that Comrade Moyer's work is
a great success and will prove, "by its
happy combination of inspiring song and
convincing argument, one of our greatest
aids in helping us to ultimately gain a
sweeping Socialist victory."

An order for a sample copy will surely
lead to an order for a hundred for Local
Branch work or general propaganda distribution.

Prices: Single copy, postpaid, 25c.;

Prices: Single copy, postpaid, 25c.; per doz., \$2.25; per 100, \$15.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE Co.

15 Spruce St., . . New York.

Do you wish to convert your French neighbor? Send him a copy of

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS

The only French Socialist paper in the

United States.
Published weekly. Eight pages.

LOUIS GOAZIOU, Editor.

Price, \$1.50 per year; 10 copies or

more, 1 cent per copy; 75 cents per

730 Washington St., Charlerol, Pa.

selection of

SUPPORTERS. BLASTIC STOCKINGS.

Examination free. Work

guaranteed. Mail order

a specialty. LADIES' DEPARTMENT

Telephone, 3833-19th.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YOR

A TERRI-BLE BOOK— the story of a Lithuanian

THREE MONTHS, . . .

THE JUNGLE

tung":

for 10 cents.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, S p. m., at 248 E. Eighty-fourth street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, S p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway. Telephone: 5076 or 5977 Franklin. No one can thoroly understand the Socialist movement in the United States as it exists to-day without knowing how it arose and developed. Every member of the Socialist Party, therefore, ought to give Hilliquit's book a careful reading. It should be in the reading room of every local or club that maintains hendquarters, and the comrades should see that it is in every public library as well.

Bound in Cloth, \$1.50. Postpaid.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 90—Office and Employment
Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following
Districts meet every Saturday Dist.
(Bohemian)—351 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
II (German) 85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
III—Clubhouse, 296 E. 85th St., 7,20 p.
m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 424 St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. V—309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist.
VI—2011 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—
14:39 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UN-10N), meets first Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse 243-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Oscar Funk, 402 E. 89th street.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-Branches is New York, Brockin, Paterson, Newark, Ellzabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets every second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the clubhouse, 206 E. 86th street, New York City.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTEIRS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LO-CAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Theaday et 8 p. m. in Bohemian National Hall. 321 E. 73d street, L. E. Krueger, 219 E. 84th street, Recording Secretary; H. M. Stoffers, 221 E. 101st street, Financial Secretary.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets every second and fourth Mon-day in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-232 East Thirty-eighth street.

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

WORKMAND Sick and Death Benefit Fund of Workmann the United States of America

The above society was founded in the year 1834 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present consposed of 194 local branches with 23,700 male and 4,800 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor morement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first-class and \$3,00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick beaucht of \$3,00 for 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Memberspielonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3,00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250,00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried dangitters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1,00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1,75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to Join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Mayer. Financial Secretary, 1—3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City. a Lithuanian family in Chi-oago's "Pack-in g to wn". More than this, it is a blazing indictment of existing condi-tions which no experiencing a desire to do something.

JACK DON-DON declares that it is "the 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' of wage 'Invert" DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS calls it "the greatest novel written in America in fifty years." And there are many other comments equally significant.

An able lawyer was sent to Chicago by the publishers to investigate "Packingtown" conditions that they might be sure they could in fairness publish the novel. His report amply verified the truth of the story.

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

The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

WORKMEN'S

Furniture Fire Insurance

Organized 1872. Membership 18,000. Principal Organization, New York

OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street.
Office hours, daily except Sundays and
holidays, from I to 9 p. m.
BRANCHES: Yonkors, Troy, Binghamton,
Gioveraville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawands,
Schenectndy, Rochester, N. I.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South
River, Passic, Trenton, and Rahway, N. J.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield,
Mass.

Adams, Boston, Molyoke, Springheld, Mans.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, Bridgeport and Rockville, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luserne, Alkoons, Scranton, Eric, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Baltimore, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.
Providence, R. I.
For addresses of the branch bookkeepera.

For addresses of the branch bookkeepera

Local Troy, N. Y., Socialist Party, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall, Secretary, W. Wollnik, 1 Hutton St.

SOCIALIST BADGES Arm and Torch stick pin, gold plate, very neat and durable-10 cents each;

85 cents a dozen.

Arm and Torch buttons, 5 cents each; 25 cents a dozen; \$1.75 a humdred.

Globe and Clasped Hands button. with name "Socialist Party" and motto "Workers of the World, Unite!"-5 cents each; 25 cents a dozen; \$1.75 a

hundred. SOCIALIST LITERATURE Co. 15 Spruce St., . New York.

LABOR SECRETARIAT Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class.

320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE: 50779 FRANKLIN

DR. MATILDA SINAL

DENTIST,

243 East 86th St., - - . New York Phone, 3936, 79th St.

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

Dr. C. L. FURMAN. DENTIST,

121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, Telephone No.: 3113 Main.

DR. A. CARR. 133 E. Eighy-fourth street.

-DENTIST-All work guaranteed. Special liberal prices for comrades of the S. P.

PARTY NEWS.

Wational.

FOR PLATFORM COMMITTEE.

The following have accepted the nominations for platform committee and are being voted on by the Nation-

Robert Bandlow, Cleveland, O.; Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; Barney Berlyn, Chicago, Ill.; Peter E. Burrowes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. H. Floaten, Ft. Collins, Colo., Morris Hillquit, New York, N. Y.; G. A. Hoehn, St. Louis, Mo.: Fred Hurst, Oineyville, R. L.: Chas. H. Kerr, Chicago, Ill.; Thos. Morgan, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Osborne, Atlanta, Ga.; A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.; Seymour Stedman. Chicago, Ill.; Ernest Untermann, Orlando, Fla.; and John M.

Three are to be elected. Vote closes

W. F. OF M. DEFENSE FUND.

The following contributions to the Western Federation of Miners' Defense Fund from Aug. 4 to 31, inclusive, are reported:

Progressive League, Fairhope, Ala., \$4.25; \$14.30; Local Lake Park, Iowa, \$2; H. P. Cline, Newkirk, Okla., \$3; T. C. Hale, per "Wilshire's Magazine", \$1; Otto Pauls, St. Louis, Mo., 25c.; previously reported, \$8.879.24; total, \$3,904.24.

NATIONAL AGITATION FUND

Contributions to the National Agita tion Fund from Aug. 18 to 31, inclusive, are reported as follows:

Mother Jones, gathered afield, \$60; Wa lace Berger, Albuquerque, N. Mex., \$1.50; A Comrade, Chicago, Ill., \$1; John M. Work, Des Moines, Ia., \$1; H. T. Smith, Chicago, Ill., \$1.

ONE DAY WAGE FUND.

Contributions to the One Day Wage Fund from Aug. 25 to 31, inclusive, are reported as follows:

State Committees: Connecticut, \$32.53; Illinois, \$28.20; Vermont, \$14.49; California, \$103.74; Iowa, \$24.70; Wyoming, \$13.95; Texas, \$10.89; L. P. Stevens, Miami, Fla., \$2; previously reported, \$394.12; total, \$624.53.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

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

May Beals: Sept. 9, Tullahoma, Tenn.; Bept. 10, 11, Manchester; Sept. 12, 13, Smart; Sept. 14, McMinnville. George E. Bigelow: Iowa, under direc-

tion of State Committee.

Joseph M. Caldwell: Sept. 9, Russell-ville, Ky.: Sept. 10, 11, Central City; Sept. 12, Cleaton; Sept. 13, Island; Sept. 14, Livermore; Sept. 15, Owensboro.

John Collins: New York, under direction of State Committee. Isaac Cowen: Montana, under direction

of State Committee.

Sol Fieldman: From Sept. 1, New York, under direction of State Committee. J. L. Fitts: West Virginia, under direc

J. L. Fitts: West Virginia, under direc-tion of State Committee.

George H. Goebel: Sept. 9, Fargo, N. D.;
Sept. 10, Valley City; Montana, under di-rection of State Committee, beginning Sept. Alex. Halonen (Finnish: Massachusetts,

under direction of State Committee Gertrude Breslau Hunt: Sept. 8-14, Fort

W. A. Jacobs: Sept. 9, Evansville, Ind. Sept. 10, Vincennes; Sept. 11, Washington; Sept. 12, 13, Bedford; Sept. 15, Nabb. Lena Morrow Lewis; Montana, under di-rection of State Committee.

Arthur Morrow Lewis: Sept. 9, Atchion, Kans.; Sept. 10-18, St. Joseph. Mo.; ept. 14-15, Lincoln, Neb. Guy E. Miller: Colorado, under direction

of State Committee.

A. M. Stirton: Sept. 5-7, Flushing,
Mich.; Sept. 8, 9, Detroit: Sept. 10, 11,
Elyria, O.; Sept. 12, Lorain; Sept. 13, 14,
Warren; Sept. 15, Akron.
M. W. Wilkins: Till Sept. 10, in Maine, ander direction of State Committee; begin-ning Sept. 11, New Hampshire, under di-

ction of State Committee.

John F. Williams: Sept. 9-11, Cape Gi-

John M. Work: Sept. 10, Waterlbo, Neb.; Sept. 11, Plattamouth; Sept. 12, Nebraska City; Sept. 18, Lincoln; Sept. 14, Beatrice; Sent. 15, Fairbury.

GENERAL NOTES. A state mass meeting and convention

sissippi will be held at Jackson, Oct. 11 and 12. All comrades and readers of party papers in that state should write to Sumner W. Rose, Box No. 2. Biloxi, with reference to the same. National Committeman Smith of

Louisiana submitted a motion recounting several specific acts, of a member of the party of Wisconsin, and provid-ing for his expulsion. Said motion has been ruled out of order by the Na tional Secretary on constitutional grounds, and in accord with rule No. 8 of the rules governing the National

The State Committee of New Jersey through National Committee members, Reilly and Ufert, calls attention to a ncy to violate the constitution or the fusion question by a publication in West Virginia. The attention of the State Committee of West Virginia has

been directed thereto. For the purposes of the National Press Committee, each local of the party has been directly requested to file with the National Office information as to papers in their localities. ccept and use copy of matter supplied them. This service will include news and propaganda stuff, such as would be most apt to receive space in non-Socialist papers, yet which would be of value to the Socialist cause. National and state Organizers have also been requested to forward news items

Photo sized electrotypes of Comrades Moyer and Haywood can be secured at the National Office at cost, 75

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA.

Since the last report twenty-three street meetings have been held. Col-lections takes at eighteen meetings

amounted to \$21.60; literature sales, \$20.53. Thirteen meetings were interfered with on account of the bad weather. The total attendance was about 3.450.

Five new members were admitted at the meeting of the City Central Committee Aug. 29.

The Campaign Committee have elected a sub-committee to write articles and compose the matter for a campaign hand book. It is the inten-tion to issue a book dealing with the necessity of the working class supporting the Socialist ticket, and it will also contain the letters of acceptance of all our state candidates and such other matter as will suit the occasion. About 50,000 copies will be distributed between now and election time.

The literature sales for the month of August amounted to \$134.53. Open-air meetings in Philadelphia are as follows:

Sunday, Sept. 9-North Plaza, City Hall.

. J. Higgins, Jos. O'Brien. Monday, Sept. 10-Broad and South, E. C. Leighton, Thos. J. Lewis; Broad and Colum bia, D. Dollsheck, Jos. Cohen; Fortleth and Lancaster, Sam Sadler, Ella Recve Bloor; Fifty-second and Haverford, Thes. Farrel. E. J. Higgins; Fifth and Passyunk, Jewish speakers. Noon meeting-Richmond and Norris, Thos. J. Lewis.

Tuesday, Sept. 11-Broad and Fairm Wm. Fletcher, Ella Reeve Bloor; Midvalo and Ridge, J. J. McKelvey, Thos. J. Lewis; Forty-ninth and Woodland, R. Nicholson, E. J. Higgins; Twenty-fifth and Christian, G. Bowersox, W. R. Cassile; Second and

News, Jewish speakors. Wednesday, Sept. 12—Girard and War-nock, J. J. McKelvey, Ella Reeve Bloor; wenty-third and Columbia, D. Dollsheck Thos. J. Lewis; Seventh and Reed, Jewis speakers. Noon meeting-Seventeenth and

Hamilton, Ella Recre Bloor.
Thursday, Sept. 13—Germantown and Chelten, R. Nicholson, Thos. J. Lewis: I wenty-third and South, D. Dollsbeck, Elis Reeve Bloor: Germantown and Girard, J. J. McKelvey, E. J. Higgins. Noon meeting Headquarters of striking printers, Jos Friday, Sept. 14-Germantown and Dia-

mond, J. J. McKeivey, Chas. Sehl; Front and Dauphin, Sam Sadler, Elia Reeve Bloor; Kensington and Clearfield, Thos. J. Lewis Thirty-third and York, D. Dollsheck

Saturday, Sept. 15-Germantown and Lehigh, M. Stadlen, Ella Reeve Bloor; Ken-sington and Lehigh, J. J. McKelvey, Frank Sutcliff; Germantown and Bristol, Thos. Farrel, E. J. Higgins; Forty-second and Lancaster, D. Dollsheck, Jos. Cohen: Main and Levering, W. R. Cassile; Frankford and Girard, E. C. Leighton, Martin Mc-Cue; Richmond and William, Wm. Fletch-er, Chas Sehl; Frankford and Unity, John P. Clark, Beaumont Sykes: Twentieth and Federal, Reuben Satin, H. Russel; Pass-yunk and Moore, J. J. McKelvey, Geo. Cohen; Kensington and Cumberland, J. Whitchead, Sam Sadler; Fourth and Washington, Jewish speakers.

ALLEGHENY.

A meeting of party members of the 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 13th, and 14th Wards of Allegheny will be held at 526 Federal street, Allegheny, Sunday, Sept. 9, 10 a. m., for the purpose of arranging a house to house cam paign in the First Legislative District. The County-Committee wiff meet at 526 Federal street, Allegheny, Sunday,

The Executive Committee will meet at 526 Federal street, Allegheny, Thursday, Sept. 6, 8 p. m.

All nomination papers should be filed with the organizer, Sunday, Sept. 9. Socialists should not neglect going to their polling places on either Sept 18 or Oct, 13, and getting registered. They cannot vote this fall if they

Open-air meetings in Allegheny County.

Monday, Sept. 10-Allegheny, Federal and South Diamond Sts., Fred L. Schwartz; Allegheny, Beaver and Washington, Meng and Wanhope: Allegheny, East and Ohio Sts., Wilson and Marshall: Pittsburg. Twelfth and Carson Sts., Connors, Cun lingham and Wise; Wilmerding, South and Wood Sta., Holmes and Wright.

Tuesday, Sept. 11-McKees Rocks, Char-tiers and Island Ave., Cunningham and Kennedy; Allegheny, Federal and South

Diamond Ca., Meng and Wilson. Wednesday, Sept. 12—Braddock, Sixth and Braddock Av., Holmes and Wright Pittaburg, Fifth Ave. and Pride Sts., Fred L. Schwartz; Allegheny, East and Ohio Sts., Marshall and Friedel: Allegheny, Fed. Thursday, Sept. 13-Pittsburg, Homewood and Kelly Sts., Fred L. Schwartz; Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sts., Miller and Wanhope; McKeesport, Fifth and Market, Wm. Adams.

Friday, Sept. 14-Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sts., Fred L. Schwartz: Pitts-burg. Clark and Bownsend Sts., Samuel

Mirris (Jewish).

Saturiay, Sept. 15—Carnegie, Second St. and Foarth Av., Fred L. Schwartz; Wilmerding, Kennedy and Adams; McKeesport, Fifth and Market, Holmes and Wright; Duquesne, Grant Av., Wilson and Rees; Pittsburg, Court House steps, Marshall and Wise: Pittsburg, Second Av. and Vespusius, Wanhope and Connors; Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sts., Miller and Friedel. Sunday, Sept. 16—Allegheny, headquar-ters, 520 Federal St., Fred L.—Schwartz.

his decease the Socialist movement has sustained the loss of a faithful, untiring and energetic comrade, whose work and example will be missed and whose place it will be hard to fill" and expressing "deep sorrow and regret at his untimely end while yet in the full vigor of manhood" and conveying to Comrade Welgel's widow and orphans

New Jersey.

Frank Urbansky will speak in Bayonne, Saturday evening, Sept. 8. This is the first meeting of the campaign in the city, where many plutes reside, and the police are reported to be acting queerly. Comrades will be on hand to see the meeting is held.

The Socialists of Erie are engaging in an active campaign. The local meets every Thursday evening at 1012 State street, third floor. Special subjests to be discussed are as follows: Sept. 13, "The I. W. W.," Nelson Hart; Sept. 20, "Trusts in Erie City," J. E. Perry; Sept. 27, "The Church and So-cialism," F. T. Gillis. Admission free. deepest sympathy and grief in their

Wisconsin.

Mayor Stoize of Manitowoc and Alderman Melms of Milwaukee were the only Social Democratic delegates at the Wisconsin League of Municipalities held in Ashland last week. But they let their light shine. They drew up a series of resolutions and supported them in able speeches. The result was that they succeeded in pushing thru all their resolutions Some of the resolutions are as follows: We, as an organization, approve of the bill introduced by the committee on legislation last, winter, providing for the recall system as applied to public officials. We favor the home rule policy which, with certain prohibitions, permits cities to govern themseives, even if the state constitution has to be amended. We reaffirm our declaration in favor of municipal ownership of all public ultities and stringent public regulation where ownership is not yet possible, and point to the city of Milwaukee as an example of the extremely baneful influence of the corporations, and we extend to the representatives from that city our approval of their fight for freedom from corporate domination. We also reaffirm our declaration that mayors and aldermen should receive salaries in the belief that better municipal government will result thereby." The resolution in favor of amending the state constitution in favor of home rule is an especial triumph, as the state constitution at present blocks the way for almost all Socialist measures.

The campaign has begun in earnest in Milwaukee. Meetings are being held this week in all parts of the city, addressed by Victor L. Berger, Alderman E. T. Melms, A. J. Welch, and other

nembers of our "home talent" Comrade Goebel closed his labors in this state on Aug. 31, at Hudson. His work has been very useful, especially in starting the campaign in the towns of eastern and southern Wisconsin.

Alderman E. T. Melms will speak in Kenosha next Saturday and A. J. Welch in Racine.

Of the SO to 100 union officers and lelegates in Racine affected by Judge Fowler's decision in the Schultz case (elsewhere reported the majority are Socialists. The adverse decision will not lessen their activity either in the unions or in Socialist polities, but will rather spur them on to greater efforts.

Here and There.

The Socialist Party of Cook County Ill., will open the fall campaign Oct. 7, with a big rally at Brand's Park. Eugene V. Debs will be the chief speaker. State Secretary Burgess has issued

strong letter to the Socialists of Washington urging the necessity of more complete organization and the prompt performance of all assigned duties so as to further the permanent growth of Socialism.

James Oneal has arranged with the state Secretary to speak in Indiana from Sept. 17 until election day, cancelling an Ohio engagement for that purpose. He will cover every available town possible for him to reach. Applications for dates should be addressed to Comrade Oneal at 831 North Third street, Terre Haute, Ind.

New York State.

Dates for speakers under direction of the State Committee are:

John C. Chase, J. G. Phelps-Stokes and Rose Pastor Stokes: Oct. 1, Yonkers: Oct. 2, Peekskill; Oct. 3, Newburgh; Oct. 4, Albany; Oct. 5, Troy; Oct. 6 and 7, Schenectady; Oct. 8, Glens Falls; Oct. 9, Johnston; Oct. 10, Gloversville; Oct. 11, Utlea; Oct. 12, Rome; Oct. 13, Onelda; Oct. 15, Waterburn; Oct. 18, Geneva; Oct. 19, Rochester; Oct. 20, Buffalo; Oct. 22, Jamestown; Oct. 23, Salamanea; Oct. 24 Olean; Oct. 25. Hornelsville: Oct. 26. Corning; Oct. 29, Port Jervis; Oct. 30, Middletown; Oct. 31, New Rochelle; Nov. 1. Port Chester.

M. W. Wilkins: Oct. 1, Albany; Oct. 2, Troy; Oct. 3. Lausingburgh; Oct. 4, Mechanicsville; Oct. 5, Saylerville; Oct. 6, Saratoga; Oct. 8, Fort Edward; Oct. 9. Glens Falls; Oct. 10, Granville; Oct. 11, Whitehall; Oct. 12, Ticonderoga; Oct. 13. Crown Point: Oct. 15, Moriab; Oct. 16, Willsboro; Oct. 17. Plattsburgh: Oct. 19. Malone: Oct. 20, Molra; Oct. 22, Madrid; Oct. 25, Ogdensburgh; Oct. 24, Cantor; Oct. 25, Gouverneur; Oct. 26, Watertown; Oct. 27, Carthage; Oct. 29, Lowville; Oct. 80, Boonville; Oct. 81, Rome; Nov. 1, Oneida; Nov. 2, Syracuse; Nov. 3, 4,

Sol Fieldman: Sept. 7. Poughkeepsie; Sept. 8, Kingston; Sept. 10, Hudson; Sept. 11, Chatham; Sept. 12, Renssalear; Sept. 13, Albany; Sept. 14, Troy; Sept. 15, Watervilet; Sept. 17, Cohoes; Sept. 18, Schenectady; Sept. 19. Duanesburg; Sept. 20, Cobbleskill; Sept. 21, Oneonta; Sept. 22, Sidney; Sept. 24, Moravia; Sept. 25, Earleville; Sept. 26, Hamilton; Sept. 27, Clinton; Sept. 28, Utica; Sept. 29, Rome; Oct. 1. Oneida; Oct. 2, Canastota; Oct. 3, Syracuse; Oct. 4, Camillus; Oct. 5, Auburn; Oct. 6, Moravia; Oct. 8, Groton; Oct. 9, Drydan; Oct. 10, Ithaca; Oct. 11, Romulus; Oct. 12, Geneva; Oct. 13, Newark; Oct. 14, 15, and 16, Rochester; Oct. 17,

Tonawanda; Sept. 8, 9, Buffalo; Sept. 10, Gowanda; Sept. 11, 12, Dunkirk; Sept. 13, Brocton; Sept. 14, Westfield; Sept. 15, 16, Jamestown; Sept. 17, Randolph; Sept. 18, Salamanca; Sept. 19 Olean; Sept. 20, Bolivar; Sept. 21, Cuba; Sept. 22, 28, Wellsville; Sept. 24, Hornellsville; Sept. 25, Addison; Sept 26. Corning: Sept. 27. Elmira: Sept. 29.

Ithaca; Sept. 30, Oct. 1, Binghamton. John Collins: Sept. 7, Johnstown Sept. 8, Gloversville; Sept. 9, Schenec tady; Sept. 10, Troy; Sept. 11, Albany; 12. Newburgh; Sept. 13. Peek skill: Sept. 14, Yonkers; Sept. 15, New

Jas. F. Carey: Sept. 7. Albany; Sept. 8, Troy; Sept. 10, Glens Falls; Sept. 11, erago; Sept. 12, Schenectady; Sept. 13. Gloversville: Sept. 14. Utica: Sept. 15, Watertown; Sept 17, Rome; Sept. 18, Onelda; Sept. 19, Syracuse Sept. 20, Auburn; Sept. 21, Ithaca Sept. 22, Geneva; Sept. 24, Rochester Sept. 25, Buffalo; Sept. 26, Dunkirk; Sept. 27. Salamanca; Sept. 28. Lime stone; Sept. 29, Olean; Oct. 1, Wellsville: Oct. 2. Corning: Oct. 3. Binghamton; Oct. 4, New York.

The State Committee will meet on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at headquarters, 66 E. Fourth street. Plans for the state campaign will be made.

At the Eighth Judicial convention held in Jamestown on Aug. 23 Comrades A. L. Purdy of Wellsville, Benia min Schnefer, and John Vogel of Buffalo and W. C. Ness of Jamestown were unanimously nominated for Supreme Court Justices.

One hundred thousand copies of the Stokes leaflet, which contains Comrade Stokes' resignation from the Indepen dence League, and an analysis of the League's reply are now ready. Locals can get this leastet from the state headquarters at the rate of \$1 per thousand. The State Committee will gladly supply sympathizers in all unorganized places free of charge with whatever quantity of literature can be used there. Locals can also get small red arm and torch buttons for \$1 per hundred.

The joint tour of John C. Chase, Rose Pastor Stokes, and J. G. Phelps Stokes is now finally mapped out. Nearly all locals have accepted the dates assigned to them. The State Committee desires to have none but in-door meetings where these comrades will speak. Suitable press notices and advertising material will be gotten out by the State Committee and supplied to the locals free of charge. No efforts should be spared to make these meetings the largest and best attended and this can easily be accomplished if the locals will properly attend to advertis ing the meetings. M. W. Wilkins and Sol Fleidman will speak mostly is unorganized places and under the erroumstances cannot be sent to all the locals as originally intended. In most of the places where these comrades will speak o Socialist speaker has been heard for four years. There are sympathizers in all the places and efforts will be made to effect organizations where there are none.

Guy E. Miller's tour ended at Oswe go on Aug. 31. Miller made a good impression with the up-state comrades and there is disappointment that he could not be in New York during the entire campaign.

Comrade Vander Porten is continumeetings, and the Hearst shouters receive quite a setback every time they attempt to interfere at his meetings. John Collins spoke in Rochester to large audiences for ten days. He is now filling Miller's dates. In Watertown and Utica he had three large meetings, and it is intended to arrange second tour for him in October.

There are more tours in prospect but the financial condition of the state treasury will not admit of further expense being incurred. Up to the pres ent Local New York has supplied of the ammunition. This cannot continue much longer, and it behooves the up-state comrades to begin sending in their campaign contribution at once. Money given now will be used to greater advantage than that given a few days before the end of the camnalon Several hundred thousand last. lets are to be printed and this means considerable expense. This cannot be done unless our up-state comrades assist financially. It should be an easy matter to raise this year a state campaign fund of \$5,000. The seven thousand campaign lists outstanding should bring in about \$10,000. Such a fund would mean a better campaign up-state than ever before.

A convention of the Second Judicial District, consisting of the countles of Queens, Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Supreme Court, will take place on Saturday, Sept. 14, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The delegates from the counties above mentioned are requested to be there on time so that the various nomina tions may be made.

Acting Secretary U. Solomon was informed of the following nominations made by the comrades up-state: Steuben County: For Assembly

Second District, H. W. Cupp of Painted Post, a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; for State Senate, Forty-third District, Wesley Bowen of Corning; for Congress, Thirty-third District, Hawley S. Pettibone of Hornell; for Sheriff, Edward R. Saxton of Corning; for Treasurer, E. B. Thornton of Addison; for Coroners, C. M. Davis and W. G. Kruke of Corn-

Washington County: For Assembly, A. B. Gordon, member of the Pulp Mill Workers' Union; for Congress, Twenty-second District, C. H. Casper

Second, Alexander Craig of Middletown; for County Judge, Harry Cremer of Port Jervis; for Sheriff, Caleb Dobbin of Sparrowbush; for County Clerk, Harry Walker, of Port Jervis; for District Attorney, George Mould of Middletown; for Coroners, William Eldel of Sparrowbush and Frederick Gruber of Newburgh; for Senate. Twenty-fourth District, James Framek, a cigarmaker of Spring Valley Congress, Twentieth District, Thomas J. Lloyd of Bloomingburg.

Local Rochester is conducting an active campaign with every promise of good results. Saturday, Aug. 25, John Collins addressed a very large meeting and effectively answered some enquiries from Hearstites. Comrade Vander Porten was the Labor Day speaker for the unions. The comrades are taking more active interest, many are contributing freely to the campaign fund and indications are the party will hold its own in Rochester this year and probably increase in spite of the increased efforts of the Hearst organizers.

New York City. City Executive Committee met Aug. 27. Comrade Spindler presided. Pres-

ent-Burgwald, Lane, Maley. Oppeaheimer, Raphael, Solomon, Spindler, Staring, Wolf. W. C. Burgwald was seated as delegate from the Bronx Agitation Committee. Twentyfive applicants for membership were received, two being referred back to their respective assembly districts. Agitation Districts reported: West Side-Nomination of Comrade Spindler as delegate to the City Executive: good open-air meetings; preparation for fall lecture course. Yorkville—No agita-tion meeting since last C. E. C. meeting. Harlem Agitation District made application for city maps. There being none for distribution except those for assembly districts, Comrade Raphael was appointed to get an estimate on a supply of such maps and report at the next meeting. Bronx reported good open-air meetings but some disappointments with regard to speakers: \$50 worth of literature sold by literature agent within the past six months Request that the City Executive Committee address letters to the various labor organizations in the Bronx to inquire if they would receive Socialist speakers, was referred back to the Bronx Agitation Committee for their action. Comrade Schenk, representing the Russian Branch recently formed, was given the floor and reported a dissension in said branch on account of a majority of its members insisting that the business of the branch be transacted in Yiddish, notwithstanding the understanding that it was to be a Russian speaking branch. Some of the members had withdrawn and after discussion it was carried that the portion of the branch represented by Comrade Schenk be hereafter known as the Russian branch of the 4th A. D. Organizer Solomon reported: That fourpage leastet by Hanford dealing with the resignation of Comrade Stokes from the Independence League and the reply of the League to his letter, would soon be ready; that collection of the campaign fund is progressing satisfactorily; that Comrade Klenke of Buffalo wili be here for open-air work between Sept. 11 and 24; the withdrawal by Comrade Kearns of New Jersey of his name from our list of campaign speakers; the employment of Comrade Pierce of Albany for campaign work; a supply of 5,000 buttons on hand which may be had by assembly districts at \$1.50 per hundred. Report received and approved. It was decided to defer action on leastets in German until the leaflets by Comrades Hanford and Hillquit are ready for English print and then is deemed advisable, either or both of these may be issued to German. It was decided that the Volkszeitung be requested to correct the party directory now appearing in its columns according to information furnished by the organizer. It was decided that a ratification meeting be organized in the Bron jointly by the Bronx Agitation Committee and the City Committee. It was decided to hold no meeting of the City Executive Committee on Labor Day. The General Committee will meet

on Saturday, Sept. 8, 8 p. m., at the New York Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth street. Delegate cards were printed and will be sent to every delegate. Each delegate should hereafter have his delegate and membership cards with him. Visitors will have to show their good standing membership cards to gain admission.

The Grievance Committee will meet on Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8 p. m., at the organizer's office. There are sev eral cases before the committee which should be attended to without delay.

There is a large quantity of advertising material for the Cooper Union meeting at the organizer's office, and which should be distributed before the end of next week. Speakers at openair meetings are requested to advertise the meeting. Comrades desiring to do committee work on the day of the meeting are requested to send their names to the organizer. About forty comrades are needed to properly organize the collection and literature committees. With the nomination of Morris Hill-

quit for Congress in the 9th District,

new life has been put into the East Side movement. The East Side comrades contemplate conducting a well organized campaign. A permanent Campaign Committee will work in on hand to see the meeting is held.

Josephus Chant Ispes will speak in Trenton, under the auspices of Local Mercer County, Saturday, Sept. 15.

Mercer County, Saturday, Sept. 15.

Massachusetts.

The Boston Ceatral Committee has adopted resolutions on the death of John P. Weigel, declaring that "in John P. Weigel, declaring that

Campaign were considered. Plans for | and Second St and Madison Av. Same the campaign were outlined. It is intended to hold about 25 in-door meetings between now and Election Day. two of these at least to be large in door railies. A theatpe will also be engaged for the Sunday before Election Day. A sub-committee on outdoor meetings, will be elected. This committee is to select the street corners and speakers for the open-air meetings so as to cover every election district in the district Efforts will be made to engage as many out-oftown speakers as can be gotten. Special literature will be issued, and arrangements made with The Worker to have several special issues for the Ninth Congressional District. The Committee decided to call a joint meeting of all the party members in the First Agitation District and delegates to the Agitation Committee, for Sunday, Sept. 9, 2 p. m. At this meeting the suggestions of the Executive Committee will be acted upon and all party members on the East Side who are anxious to see the old-time activity revived, on the East Side are requested to attend this meeting. Comrade Hillquit and several others will be present and the final plans for the campaign will be outlined.

The new maps of the Assembly Districts, as issued by the Board of Elec tions, will be sent to eltner the secretary or organizer of each Assembly District. There are no duplicates and districts are requested to keep maps at their headquarters.

So far few districts have bought the Communist Manifesto at the reduced price of \$4 a hundred. Local New York has still on hand 800 copies and now is the time to dispose of them at the various open-air meetings. The

books can be sold at 5 or 10c. each. The last meeting of the Printers' So cialist League, held at Rand School, was well attended, the many of our most active printer comrades have not vet identified themselves with the club. Copies of The Worker were distributed at the September meetings of Typo, Union No. 6 and Stereotypers' Union No. 1. Comrades of the other allied unions are to be called upon to have this done at their meetings. Other literature is to be distributed at later meetings. Efforts are to be made to have our candidate for Governor address the Stereotypers' Union. Comrades Greenwood. Reilly. Flanagan, Holzer and Kanely were selected as a committee to organize an agitation meeting at 3 a. m. at the West Side headquarters for the printers of the Times, Herald and Telegraph. Refreshments will be served free. Arrangements are to be made to have one or more speakers address the striking printers at their headheadquarters in Webster Hall. A sys tematic Socialist propaganda will be carried on among the printers during the campaign, and afterward if our So cialist printers show sufficient interest in the work. Anna Maley will lecture on Friday.

Sept. 14, 8 p. m., at the Florence building, 30 First avenue, corner Second avenue, under the auspices of the Warshauer Radical Young Men's Society. Subject: "Municipal Owner-ship." Admission free, Dr. C. A. Beard, of the Rand School

of Social Science, and formerly of Ruskin College, England, will lecture on "Labor and Socialist Politics in England" at the clubrooms of the West Side Agitation Committee, 585 Eighth avenue, Sunday, Sept. 9, 8 p. m.

The 17th, 19th (old 21st A. D.) meet on Friday, Sept. 7, 8 p. m., at Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. Ono Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open-air meetings will be held by Local New York, Socialist Party, as follows:

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

7th A. D.-N. W. corner Twenty-sixth t. and Eighth Av. P. H. Donahue, Fred 6th A. D.-N. E. corner Sixth Avenue D. I. Sackin, Wm. Karlin. 10th A. D.-S. E. corner Tenth St. and Second Av. I. Phillips, John C. Chase. 18th A. D.-N. E. corner Fifty-eighth St. and First Av. Jas. G. Kanely, A. W. Lawson.

20th A. D.-N. W. corner Eighty-first St. and Second Av. H. Havidon, Abe Per St. W. Atkinson. 22d A. D.-N. E. corner Eighty-fifth St. and Avenue A. Henry Harris, Clinton H. Pierce.

SATURDAY, SEPT. S. 13th A. D.-N. W. corner Fifty-fourth t. and Eighth Av. I. Sackin, Algernon

St. and Eighth Av. I. Sackin, Algernon Lee.

14th A. D.—S. E. corner Thirty-second St. and Third Av. A. B. Demilt, John Mullin.

2ist A. D. Golored meeting)—N. W. corner One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. Frank Poirce, Thomas Potter.

30th A. D.—One Hundred and Therey, fifth St. between Lexington and Third Avs. J. T. B. Genriety, W. Atkinson.

3ist A. D.—S. W. corner One Hundred and Fwenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. II. Havidon, John C. Chase.

22d A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Forty-eighth St. and Willis Av. I. Phillips, William Mailiy.

24th A. D.—N. E. corner Tremont and Bathgato Avs. Clinton H. Pierce, A. W. Lawson.

MONDAY, SEPT. 10.

MONDAY, SEPT. 10. 2d A. D.-N. W. corner Chrkson and Hudson Sts., J. T. B. Gearlety, P. H. Dona-

hus.

3d A. D.—N. W. corner Fourth St. and
Second Av., I. Phillips, Sam Edelstein.

5th A. D.—N. F. corner Seventeenth St.
gnd Eighth Av., Ang. Kienke, John C.
Chase.

6th A. D.—S. E. corner Fifth St. and
Arenne B., Win. Mendelson, Alfred W.
Lawson E. Avenue R. Win. Mendelson, Alfred W. Lawson, E. D. N. E. corner Pike St. and E. Broadway, Josefus Chant Lipes, Alex. Rosen.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.

4th A. D.s. N. E. corner Mouroe and Jackson Sts. John Mullin, Alex. Rosen 2th A. D. —S. W. corner Thirty-eighth St. and Tenth Av., Andrew B. Demilt, Edw. F.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12. Gth A. D.—N. E. corner Fifth St. and Avenue C. P. H. Donahne, Fred Paulitsch. Brh A. D.—S. W. corner Ninety eighth St. and Amsterdam Av. Alex, Rosen, Wm. endelson, 21st A. It.- N. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty seventh St. and Seventh Av. nd Twenty-seventh St. and Seventh Av.
Phillips, W. Atkinson.
28th A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred
bod Friteenth St. and Third Av. Aug.
lenke, Alfred W. Lawson.
121 A. D.—S. W. corner One Hundred
al Forty-seventh Kt. and Brook Av. J. T.
Aisenicky, Win, Malliy. 324 A. D.—S. W. corner One Hundred and Forty-seventh St. and Brook Av. J. T. Gearlety, Wm. Mailly. 51st A. D.—S. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. oblanna Dahme, John C. Chase.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

7th A. D.-N. W. corner Twenty-seventh t. and Eighth Av. I. Philips, John C. hase.
Sth. A. D.—S. W. corner Eldridge and canal Sts., J. Fox. Alexander Roseu.
Lith A. D.—S. E. corner Fifty second St. and Eighth Av. Aux. Klenke, Wm. Mailly, 19th A. D.—N. W. corner Forty-fourth k. and Third Av. J. G. Pobsevage, Josefus hant Lipes.
27th A. D.—N. W. corner Thirty-eighth at and Broadway. John W. Brown, Edw. F. Casadly.

loth A. D.-N. E. corner Fifth St. and Avenue A. Julius Hopp, Alfred W. Lawon.
dth A. D.-N. W. corner Seventh St. and
Avenue C. J. T. B. Genriety, Aib. Abrahams. FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

19th A. D.-N. E. corner Tenth St. and Second Av. Johanna Dahme, Aug. Klenke, 12th A. D.-N. W. corner Sixteenth St. and Avenue A. J. T. B. Gearlety, S. Goldbarth.

18th A. D. S. W. corner Sixty-first St.
and First Av. Fred Paulitsch, Alfred W.
Lawson. 20th A. D.-S. W. corner Seventy-ninth L and Second Av. L.Phillips, Abe Pan-

zer, Sam Edelstein.

22d A. D.—N. E. corner Eighty fourth St.
and First Av. P. H. Donahue, John W. Brown.

20th A. D. N. W. corner One Hundred and Eighth St. and Madison Av. Jas. G. Kanely, Alb. Abrahams.

30th A. D. One Hundred and Twenty-fith St. between Lexington and Third Avs. H. Havidon, Wm. Kariin.

-SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.

Ratification meeting of Local New York Cooper Union, Eighth St. and Fourth Av. Speakers: John C. Chase, Aug. Strebel, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Hugh O. Pentecost, Jos. Wanhope, John W. Brown, and M. Hillanit. Hillquit,

People are interested in Socialism these days. It is easier to get subscriptions for The Worker than ever before. Try it.

LOOK! SING!-"THE DAWNING DAY!

The great Socialist song with chorus for male voices. Sheet music size, with pictorial title page, Price, only 10 cts. percopy; 3 for 25 cts. Order of THOS. G., FfDGE, 728 Tippecanoe St., Terre Haute, Ind.

BOY WANTED. Intelligent and active Socialist boy, 14 to 10, for steady place at the Rand School. Apply to the Secretary, 112 E. Nineteenth street.

HEARSTISM. An analysis of Government Ownership by B. Osborne, former State Organizer of 10c. a copy, prepaid; 4 for 25c.; 19 for 50c.; \$3.50 per 100. Send stamps or money

SOCIALIST VOICE. OAKLAND, CAL.

"The Party Paper of the Pacific Coast" SOCIALIST VOICE Published FOR the Party

and BY the Party. 50c, a year; 10c, for 10 weeks. Address, SOCIALIST VOICE,

OAKLAND, CAL. "DIE ZUKUNFT" (THE FUTURE)

Monthly Magazine of Popular Science Literature and Socialism

in the Jewish language, published by the Zukunft, Press Federation SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Per Year, \$1.0). Six Months, 60c. Single Copy, 10c. Sample Copy, Free! ZUKUNFT. Canal St., New York 26

THE CONSERVATOR. PHILADELPHIA. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. EDITED BY

HORACE TRAUBEL.

"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 wel-come wherever it finds its way. GEORGE D. HERRON:

There is no paper I would so much like to have Socialists read as "The Conservator." We read our own literature, but we should read something else—something that will bid us remember that Socialism is a means and act an end. The end of economic liberty is the liberty of the yoked and prisoned human spirit. Traubel and his "Yonservator" will, better than anything else in America, bring this liberty of the human spirit to our remembrance. PETER E. BURROWES: *

"The Conservator" is brave and whole-some. With its long sustained and over-flowing vitality it should supply gray mat-ter to an armful of its contemporaries. FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH:

"The Conservator" never stoops nor wob-bles. It says the thing fearlessly and well. It has an unwilled message and the dyna-mies of a real personality. It renovates the soul like elemental fire.

COURTENAY LEMON:

COURTENAY LEMON:

Inverything that Tranbel writes is worth reading and much of it is worth reading 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 tigh literary quality of The Conservator's the excellence of its selections, and, above all, the wirle writings of its editor with his unfailing democracy, his revolutionary summens and social faith, his original and compelling style, make its reservoir of refreshment, an ones in the desert of contemporary periodical iterature. NAMES FOR THE RAND SCHOOL. Contrades and friends of the movement can do a useful service by send-

School, 112 E. Ninereenth street, the

names and addresses of persons outdde the party, who are likely to be

AND THE PARTY OF T

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new."

-Tennyson: "The Passing of Arthur."

Some Speculations as to What is Happening in the Present Industrial System, and What May Be Expected to Follow.

By W. J. Ghent.

From Collier's Weekly. (Copyright, 1906, by P. F. Collier & Son.)

(Continued from issue of The Worker of Aug. 25.)

"Lieutenants of Industry".

One must go "higher up" to find the gleaners of the increasing harvest of vealth. The very rich have indubitably grown richer. But a subordinate section—the moderately rich—has also increased its holdings and has grown The concentration wealth is rather toward a CLASS of two or three hundred thousand lieutenants of industry than toward an exclu-

sive group of a few score captains.

The officials of banks, of insurance and trust companies, of trading and transportation and of manufacturing companies, have increased by very no-

table percentages. It would seem that the trust, in its conquest of the independent manufacturer and dealer, cannot always impose the terms of unconditional render. Many of the vanquished yield only on condition that they be "taken of". From competitors in the industrial warfare they become partners

in the all-inclusive trust. Not with all combinations, be it understood, is this the rule. The practise has varied widely between the Standard Oil Trust, which almost invariably crushed the independents, and the School Book Trust, which benevolently took them into the foldthe Whisky Trust, which sagaciously crushed some and welcomed others, exemplifying a sort of golden mean between the two extremes. Yet even the Standard Oil Trust, in its earlier days, found it necessary or advisable to invite some of its competitors to a participation in its enterprises, and all of these have waxed rich with its growth.

A Commercial Oligarchy.

As a general thing, those who have fairly succeeded as independent owners or managers are found to be needed in the new combination when the separate concerns are welded together. A commercial oligarchy, like a political oligarchy, requires for its proper conduct a horde of administrators. There must be advisers of general policies, diplomats, for negotiations with outside interests, prefects and sub-prefects known as territorial managers; taxfarmers, who can assess to a nicety the tribute which a particular com-munity shall provide; legal counselors can point out the means of successfully overriding the public will, and a host of lesser retainers. All of these have their appropriate and necessary functions, and their number increases with the expansion of the trust in its effort to induce the last persuadable unit of the public to buy its

The recent census gives us considerable light on the matter. Taking from the different occupation groups those wherein the very rich or the moderately rich form the majority of the units of the group, and assembling them under one classification, we have the following table:

The foregoing groups do not, of course, include all of the "greater capitalists". Many of the Individuals in the groups of retail merchants, builders and contractors and hotel keepers, which will be found in the classifica "lesser capitalists", to follow

On the other hand, the foregoing groups include many individuals who rightly belong to a subordinate rank. Bank cashlers, except those in the wealthier banks of the great cities, are not a conspicuously opulent body of men, while many of the individuals enumerated as manufacturers are the owners of small plans with but a moderate output.

are no doubt of plutocratic rank.

Some of the mining and quarrying officials are doubtless persons of but small possessions; a certain part of the wholeale merchants may be suspected of living along the ragged edge, and a like suspicion may rightly rest upon some of the money and stock brokers.

But there are no means, in this case of separating the exceptions from the rule, and it is thus necessary to accept the groups as the census gives them, and to consider them as representative.

Increasing Numbers

of the Rich.

"That the development of large-scale production," writes M. Vandervelde, in his "Collectivism, or Industrial Evolution", "increases the absolute number of capitalists enjoying revenue without work is undeniable." It increases also the relative number, as he illustrates in the case of the manufacturing state,

the Kingdom of Saxony, where between 1879 and 1894 the number of noderately rich and of very rich increased by far greater percentages than did any other groups. The same tendency is doubtless observable in all other lands wherein the capitalist system of production has been highly developed.

So far as the United States is concerned, the evidences are many and obvious. The increase in the number of mansions, of palace-like hotels and apartment houses, of large country estates, and of business concerns of one sort or another supplying luxuries which only the rich can buy, is apparent to all.

"But at the same time" (with this growth in the numbers of the rich), continues M. Vandervelde, "the number of proletarians is increasing in even greater proportions, and this double movement is coming about at the expense of the various categories of independent producers, artizans, small employers, peasant proprietors" The data and indications bearing on this generalization, so far as regards the United States, will be considered in subsequent articles. For present purposes it is sufficient to have pointed out the indubitable fact of the increasing numbers of the rich.

THE GREATER GAPITALISTS.

(Prepared from the census volume on Occupations, pp. xxxii-xiviii.)

	Per Cent of Increase	No.	No.
Officials of banks and companies:	1890 to 1900	1900	1890
Banks, including eashiers Ingurance and trust companies Trade companies Transportation companies		14,294 5,339 20,389 34,050	*39,900 **********************************
Total	85,6	74,072	*39,900
Manufacturers and mfg. officials Mining and quarrying officials Bankers and brokers:	55.4	157,948 17,855	101,610
Money and stocks	119.7	65,943	30,008
Commercial	. 23.0	7,334	5,960
Wholesale merchants	36.1	42,326	31,086
Total* *Includes officials of mining and qui	74.9	364,978	208,564

†Not separately classified in 1890.

III. THE LESSER CAPITALISTS.

Those who extol the beneficence of the existing order are prone to make much of the fact that in spite of trusts. commercial fathures, and the increasing severity of competition, the number o business concerns has been for several years steadily increasing. They make of it, however, much more than it war

There were, in 1994, according to the figures of the Dun Mercantile Agency, 1,320,172 business concerns in the United States. There was a considerable decrease in the number during 1896 1897 and 1898, but an abnormal increase during 1899. Since that time the increase has been fairly regular, at the average annual rate of 3.01 per cent. It is not pretended that these figures represent separately owned firms. Every Butler grocery store and every selling place of the United Cigar Stores Company, for instance, are enumerated. The figures thus represent establishments and not firms.

Petty Concerns Go Down.

The vast majority of them are doubtless petty concerns, employing but lit-What the average capital thustes, ranging from 35 to 95 per

bankrupt concerns be taken as an in dication, some light may be gained. According to Dun's figures, of the 8,898 trading establishments failing in 1904, 8.831 or 99.2 per cent, showed average Habilities of only \$5,516. There were but 67 that falled for liabilities exceeding \$100,000. The manufacturing concerns probably had more capital invested than had the trading stores. Of the 2.848 failures in this class in 1904, 2,746 showed an average indebtedness of \$10,200, while 102 falled for more than \$100,000.

But if the average liabilities of the

Hand in hand with the increase in the number of establishments goes au increase in the number of failures. There were 12 199 failures in 1994. The number has increased steadily since 1800. Their annual rate of failures to establishments during the period from 1890 to (and including) 1898 was something more than 1 per cent. For the six fellowing years it has been .81, .92, .90, .93, .94 and .92 per cent respectively. The average annual liabilities for and taverns of all sorts-the easiest the last six years have been \$125,000,-000. What proportion of persons engaging in business ultimately fail it is Translation by Charles H. Kert.] impossible to say, and the various es-

time to time, are merely crude guesses. It is altogether likely, but that the lesser figure is far more nearly correct than the greater.

The Gambler's Chance.

But a noteworthy thing is that, de spite the increasing number of failures, an increasing number of persons rush into business enterprise. They are eager to take the gambler's chance and stake their all upon winning. Thousands are bankrupted, and other thousands fall without liabilities, mere ly closing out their business. But with fresh resources, generally, if not always insufficient, got from savings from wages or salary, or by loans from friends or relatives, they follow the advice given in the familiar adage:

"If at first you don't succeed,

Try, try again!" and open another shop or store "Bradstreet's," in a recent number, stated that 284,293 firm-names were erased from its business register of 1903, while 322,006 were added, and suggested that probably most of the new enterprises were taken up by men who had discontinued other lines of busi-

The temptation to "go into business for one's self" is always alluring. The pains and drudgery of wage-earning labor, the subordination and routine of salaried labor, are a known quantity; and so is the yearly recompense, at least in any trade or calling where employment is steady. But the possible revenues from a business enterprise are unknown, and the imagination of the investor runs free in picturing them. It is perhaps only the exceptional petty retailer who does not see in his little store the potential beginning of a great mercantile house, and only the exceptional petty manufacturer who-does not regard himself as a possible captain of industry.

The petty manufacturer has bles which the petty trader has not. To an extent not necessary by the intercerns. The petty trader persists by reason of the smallness of capital required, as well as by giving a local service, and often a limited amount of credit, to the consumers in his immediate neighborhood. But except in the absolutely new lines of production which are being constantly created by inventions and the specialization of labor, the petty manufacturer must feel increasingly the competition of his big

Increase of Number

of Merchants.

It is therefore to the petty traders, more than to the petty manufactur-ers, that we must look for signs of persistence in the face of the opposition of the big concerns. This persistence seems to be common throughout the capitalist world. Sombart, in 1899, pointed out that in Germany, in 1882, there were 1,364 merchants for each 100,000 of population, while in 1895 this proportion had grown to 1,502. In Belgium the number of members of trading houses increased from 400,000 in 1866 to 523,000 in 1880, and 700,000 in 1890; and a somewhat similar showing is made for France. In the United States retail merchants, according to the census, increased from 1890 to 1900 by but 19.8 per cent, a rate less than that of the increase in population; but a considerably higher reentage is given by including wholesalers, and the furnishers of food, drink, lodging, and other service, such as keepers of restaurants, hotels, saloons, boarding houses, and livery stables. All of these are probably classified together in the Belgian, German, and French statistics as mer-

So the "middle class"-and especially that part of it engaged in petty trade-indubitably advances, for the present, in numbers, Its character, however, the amount of its revenues, the range of its possibilities and its commercial and political influence, are another matter. M. Vandervelde has well described the character of a coniderable part of this class as it is found in western Europe:

"For one [small trader] that disappears, ruined by the capitalist bazars, ten appear in other branches of trade or in other places, in the country, or in the suburbs of large cities. They are ordinarily old servants or workingmen who have saved something or else artisans whose situations have become intolerable, and in the villages farmers who have wholly or partly given up farming.

"To these must be added a great number of clerks and salesmen who, finding themselves out of a situation or desiring to marry, establish themselves on their own account, often with manifestly insufficient resources. The possibility of supplying themselves too easily, in consequence of competition, with merchandise or credit, leads to the invasion of certain branches of trade by establishments with nothing solid about them, which appear especially in times of depres ion like mushrooms after a rain, only to disappear in the course of a year or two when inevitable ruin overtakes

Cripples of Capitalism.

"In short, small trade is the special refuge of the cripples of capitalism of all who prefer, in place of the hard labor of production, the scanty glean ing of the middleman or who, no long er finding a sufficient revenue in industry or farming, desire to add string to their bow by opening a little shop. This is in particular what explains the multiplication of saloons and least costly enterprise to start-in

To a considerable extent the same comment may be made upon the small is car not be said, even approximately. cent, which are publicly made from shops and stores in the United States.

The notion that an increasing number of establishments is proof of an increasing wealth and commercial inde-pendence of the "middle class" is unsupported. As a matter of fact, the independent small concerns suffer a progressive diminution of returns, and a progressive limitation of scope and

"It is generally known," as I have written in another place, "that small industries the product of which is more or less ingenious or artistic man age to survive (at least until some pro moter 'trustifles' the trade); that thos the product of which is common o usual are sooner or later extinguished; and that the petty retailers represen so many heterogeneous elements that it is difficult to predicate anything of them as a class. Of these latter there s a moderate number who, by furnishing a needful social service, make profits; there is a large and constantly hanging number who, through ease of credit manage to obtain stock without capital, and who almost invariably succumb; there is then a large numbe whose little shops are run by women and children, the husbands and fathers working at some trade or office job, and hopefully expending their weekly earnings in the vain attempt to 'build up a business'; finally there is a class, the number and relative importance of which it is impossible to estimate, whose businesses are owned. directly or indirectly, by other men or companies."-[Our Benevolent Fendalism.1

(Te be continued.)

PROTESTING AGAINST CHURCH AUTOCRACY

Rev. A. L. Wilson, who was forced out of the Methodist Episcopal Church because of his outspoken advocacy of Socialism, has organized at Ridgefield Park, N. J., the People's Congregational Church, with forty-five "constituent members." Worship is conducted in the Town Hall for the present. A desirable plot of ground in the center of the town for a church has been secured, but it has yet to be paid for.

The "covenant" of the church de-clares: "We believe that the church must stand for the largest freedom in the promulgation of all truth relating to the Kingdom of God and the well-being of men" Also that: "We believe that in the church we should find the fullest expression of the Brotherhood of Man, in fellowship, equality and service for Jesus Christ and for each other." The movement is a protest against the autocraffe suppres of free expression of opinion inside the church and for the freest expression regarding the vital social questions of the day. Comrade Wilson will be gind to hear from anyone interested in such a movement and who might desire to strengthen ft.

MINE OWNERS' ARROGANCE.

Labor of France is indignant over the brutai impudence of the mining company of Courrieres, which is bringing suit against one of our party papers, asking for an indemnity of \$150,-000 because said paper, as well as the bourgeo's press, published the facts on the causes of that horrible catastrophe which bereft over a thousand families of their supporters. It will be remembered how the gluttonous greed of the company dismissed after a few days the volunteering German live-saving crew, because longer relief work might have curtailed dividends. Profits were at stake, let buman lives perish. A great many Eves could have been saved had profits not been in the way. Labor will never forget this object lesson.-Leipziger Volkszeltung.

PUBLIC INSURANCE IN GERMANY.

In Germany nearly 19,500,000 workers are insured against accidents and the expenditure is close on \$30,000,000. Against sickness, over ten millions are insured, and the amount of money reaches \$51,000,000.

In Germany, as well as Austria-Hungary, in the case of fatal accidents the payment of burial money, as well as pensions to surviving dependents, is compulsory.

In Germany, in addition to accident pensions when incapacitated from earning a livelihood, old-age pensions are now granted, but the recipient must have reached seventy years of

Premlums are paid for every week of employment in equal sums by the employers and workers, ranging for each from two to five cents, according to the wage class to which the work man belongs.

SERVIA STIRRING.

On July 22 our Servian comrade held in the streets of the capital, Belgrade, a monster demonstration, with a parade of over 5,000 participants, in favor of universal and equal suffrage.

-You cannot get a correct under standing of Socialism by listening to its enemies only. You must hear its friends. Read a Socialist paper. Worker, 15 Spruce street. New York

-Last week's paper had a big extra circulation, as it deserved. Give us still bigger orders for next week.

-So far there has been a good response to our premium offer, but we hope for yet more.

"Did you get any good bargains this season. Mrs. Newritch?" "Oh. dear, yes: we got a fine one. My daughter Mabel got that foreign count for only one hundred thousand dollars, when his first American wife had to pay half a million for him."-Bailmore American.

INTERNATIONALISM AND ORGANIZATION.

The international movement needs organization. Never before was it so important that the Socialist Party should exercise its full influence in in ternational affairs. To-day the organized Socialist Party in all countries is infinitely stronger than ever before; yet it does not exercise international influence in proportion to its increased power. In the days of the "old International"-the International Working Men's Association-the strength of the organized working-class party was infinitesimal compared with what it is to-day. Yet that association caused kings and governments to tremble, and was the terror of despots all over the civilized world. We need to organize the international movement in tion to the Socialist Bureau at Brussels, so that any pronouncement com-ing from thence shall be the pronouncement of the whole international Socialist Party, and shall have behind it the whole organized force of that party. All international action should be taken by and with the sanction and co-operation of the International Bureau, and no international business should be transacted thru any other

self heard, and make itself feared .-London Social Democrat.

THE MOVEMENT IN SWEDEN. The Swedish Trade Union Congress was held recently at Stockholm, with 475 delegates present. The central bodies of the trade unions of Finland, Denmark, and Norway were also represented by fraternal delegates.

channel, and no international confer-

ence should be held under any other

auspices. Never was it so important

as now that the international move-

ment should be consolidated. We can-

not afford that the party should speak

with different voices; we cannot afford

to have flascos. The International-

the new International-must make it-

At the time of the last congress three years ago the Swedish unions numbered 39,570 members; now the organizations have grown to a membership of 108,000.

The sum of 1,110,000 kroner was expended for strike benefits and aid to boycotted union men during the last three years.

The Swedish Socialist party has published its report for 1905. The vote for the candidates for the Swedish parliament was 26,083, or three times as much as three years ago.

The party of Sweden is in very good condition financially and in membership, and the peaceful settlement between Sweden and Norway must be attributed to a large extent to the influence of the Swedish Socialists.

I. W. W. AND S. L. P.

To the Editor of The Worker -I have followed with considerable interest the discusslen regarding the I. W. W. and the kindred question of unity with the S. L. P. Hav lug spoken in a number of states since March 12 the writer has acquired interesting information which may also be of interest to readers of The Worker.

One tendency in particular I have noted mong adherents of the L. W. W. which is of utmost importance to Socialists and suggests a revival of the same anarchist views which became popular in the early eighties, in this country and which culmi-nated in the Haymarket executions. That tradency is seen in either minimizing the power and use of the ballot or its open rejection. It was this view of the use and power of the ballot that drove Parsons Sples and others to a rather indefinite and obscure esponsal of an equally obscure combination of anarchism and Socialism.

In Youngstown, Ohio, this tendency has reached an acute stage. This city, bacreated as clear a type of industrial proletarians as one may find anywhere, yet the ones promising Socialists movement longer exists there. I was candidly formed, after a three days' stand, that the ballot was unnecessary to realize con property in the powers of production. was told that the presidents of the various departments of the I. W. W. would be our congressmen(!) when we had the workers then "take and bold" the machinery of pro-duction when the hour of the "industrial revolution" strikes! Just how these "industrial socialists" proposed to meet the police and military powers, which their rejection of the ballot leaves in the hands of the ruling class, is left to the imagination. I might venture the opinion, how ever that when such a farre is attempted by an unarmed proletariat, the ruling class that has not lost all its sense of humor. drive the whole bunch of "revolutionists into the Mahoning River. Yet this caricature of the philosophy of Marx and Engels finds root in a city that has a promising field for a working-class party.

Then I am also informed, with ar ocea stonal sneer to emphasize their lack of faith in the ballot, that we are "political Socialists" and they are "industrial So-cialists." The comrades sitting in the various parliaments in Europe, much against the will of the capitalist exploiters, may, no doubt, be glad to learn that these cialists heartly agree with the capitalist class that political activity is useless to the working class.

One thing our comrades should remem-ber. One of the chief differences between the apprehists and Socialists is our belief t merely invites the working class to petty nsurrection and to their own slaughter.

It is only fair to say that what I have

written is not true of all those who are affiliated with the I. W. W. On the contrary there are many in that organization who realize the danger and fight it. But I am convinced that the tendency to ridicule the ballot has grown during the past year. What will it require to bring some of these "Socialists" to their senses With regard to unity of the S. L. P. and

the "multi-cocoa party," I confess I am unable to understand the former. Their representatives seldom fail to inform me that ours is a capitalist party ruled by fakirs and grafters and yet they would compromise with fakirs and grafters by uniting with them! Unite with the "multi-cocea" party and the "party of many

CONFESSIONS OF A DRONE.

By Joseph Medill Patterson.

(Reprinted from "The Independent", New York.)

short economic autobiography. I comply in the understanding that I am talking about myself, the type of the idle, rich young man, not myself

the individual.

Were I the only one in the country who had such an easy time of it, then there need be no such thing as Socialism. But I am far from being the only There are thousands of others one. who produce no wealth and consume a great deal of it. There are thousands who produce no more than I, and who consume ten or twenty times as much. Be it remembered that wherever the first personal pronoun is used it is used to represent the type and not the individual.

I have an income of between ten and twenty thousand dollars a year. I spend all of it. I produce nothing-am doing no work. I (the type) can keep on doing this all my life unless the present social system is changed.

Where His Income Comes From.

My income doesn't descend upon me like manna from heaven. It can be traced. Some of it comes from the profits of a daily newspaper; some of It comes from Chicago real estate; some from the profits made by the Pennsylvania and other railroads; some from the profits of the United States Steel Corporation; some from the profits of the American Tobacco Company.

As to Chicago real estate, I didn't put it there. Some of it I have never seen. It came into possession of my family some years ago, when it was cheaper. People came to Chicago to work, and in proportion as their numbers increased, the value of this real estate rose automatically. The people who came to Chicago to work caus the increase in value-but I get the benefit of it. There are people who are willing to work on this land. I am not willing to do so. Thus we arrange that they shall work there and pay me an annual tribute for my permission.

As to Pennsylvania, Tobacco and Steel stocks and bonds. I know nothing whatever about railroads, except how to read a time-table and to bless heaven for the eighteen-hour train. Yet I get an annual income from railroads. It isn't the capitalists who supply me with my income from railroads. I am one of them myself-and we couldn't all be so comfortable together by merely handing each other money back and forth. 'No, it must be the men who work the railroads or the travelers and shippers who contribute our incomes. Probably it is both. Th men who run the trains are underpaid for the work they do, and those who ship or travel overpay for the service they get. We capitalists get the margin in between.

No Need to Dun for Dividends.

I have never been inside a steel mill; and I know about tobacco only as a consumer. Yet the makers and users of steel and tobacco send me on their little checks twice a year. I never have to dun them.

The big capitalist may wonder at my audacity in claiming fellowship with him when I confess to an incom of well under twenty thousand dollars a year. Yet, after all, while among exclusively capitalist circles I am nothing much, still as compared with the average American I am pretty well off.

For instance, it takes to support me just about twenty times as much as it takes to support an average workingman or farmer. And the funny thing about it is that these workingmen and farmers work hard all year round, while I don't work at all.

I have better food, better clothes and a better house than the workers who supply me with money to spend. I can travel oftener, to more interesting places, on faster trains and in more comfortable steamship cabins. I have horses to ride and drive, domestic servants to minister to my wants the best physicians in case of sickness. If I am fond of books I can without much self-sacrifice create a respectable little library for myself. I do not live all year round in the smoky, nervous, crowded city. My child will never go to work in a cotton mill or a sweat-

Idle-Enjoy the Best; Work-Get the Worst. In short. I lead a far more highly

ivilized life than the working pe I have offered me the choice of all the best things that man in his stay upon this earth has discovered, evolved or created. The working people do not have this choice offered them. There is left for them the shoddy things of life-hard work and small reward. I

The "Independent" has asked me for | have little or no work and the earth's best for reward.

The work of the working-people, and nothing else, produces the wealth, which by some hocus-pocus arrangement is transferred to me, leaving them bare. While they support me in splendid style, what do I do for them? Let the candid upholder of the present order answer, for I am not aware of

Is it said that I supply a wage fund

out of which their wages are paid? Nonsense. If every bond and stock certificate and every real estate abstract were burned to-day in a huge bonfire, the vacated titles to ownership falling naturally to the community. trains would pull out on schedule time to-morrow. The trainmen, depatchers, superintendents, locomotives, cars, and tracks would be there. The ci-devant stock owner would find himself nothing but a nuisance if he went down to a freight-yard and began to meddle.

Has a Good Time-

doing anything for them.

At Workers' Expense. That my life is so much completer

than the lives of the workers who support me has been excused on the ground that they are less "cultivated" and therefore less fitted to enjoy things which please me. But that eems a little like begging the question. Many of them are not as well educated, because they had to go to work as boys in the fields, the glass factories, the mines, the mills, while I was pursuing my leisurely, gentle-manly way thru bearding-school and university. I don't think it was entirely natural aptitude that marked me out for a university education, since I remember that frequently I had to pay money to tutors to drill into my head information of a remarkable simple character. I was fond of a good time—and that I had. Of course it took money, which was obligingly supplied, via my family, by the pressmen. the switchmen, the cigarette girls, the rolling-mill men, etc.

Having in this pleasant fashion achieved my education, I went to work in my father's business. I "started in at the bottom", as the saying goes. became a reporter at \$15 a week. If my father had been a broker I would have started in to sweep out the office it \$3 a week. Most of my college friends who went into Wall Street seem to have done that. But I knew it was play-acting all the time, just as they did.

Had a Safe Job.

I was not living on \$15 a week basis week basis. I wasn't afraid of losing my job just because it was a dull season and I was the greenest cub on the staff. I got my "allowance" in ardition to the fifteen-and the allowance was by considerable the more substantial figure. The allowance came from the pressmen, switchmen, cigarette girls, the other reporters, etc., via my

family.

It is just this "allowance" that makes all the difference. Suppose, in-stead of being an absolute idler, as at present, I go to work and earn from \$2,000 to \$4,000 a year. My allowance continues and brings me in just five times as much as I earn. At first blush I would not be called an idler, because my daily physical or mental activity would be manifest. Yet the allowance for which I do not work brings me in five times as much as the salary for which I do work. As regards the peo-ple who contribute that allowance I am an economic idler, even the as regards some other business I am a worker. Indeed I might fill a dual capacity as worker and idler in the same business. As a reporter on a newspastock-holding family I was an idler.

Idlers Dislike the Truth. Since our capitalists have not yet as

rule achieved the habit of ornamental idleness to the same extent as the effete aristocracies, they bitterly resent being called idlers. They point with pride to the fact that aside from their trips abroad and their week-ends in the country, they keep office hours religiously. But as to that portion of their incomes which is "allowance" they are, economically speaking, idlers. Let us concede that as to that portion of their incomes which is salary they are workers and earn their pay.

If a man produces \$2,000 worth of realth a year, and consumes \$10,000 worth a year, he is overpaid. If he is overpaid, some must be underpaid. Socialism urges the underpaid to unite and insist on receiving the full amount of the wealth they produce.

THEY KNOW WHERE THEY STAND.

names!" Qh, Dwn, where is thy logic? Oh, "Weakly People," where where is thy sting? Have they forgotten that in the columns of the Only Party Owned is stored We have received communications asking where the "Montana News" stands in the where the "Montana News" present labor controversy in Montana. In reply we will say that the present trouble is none of our business. The Socialist rich treasure of evidence proving that Comrade Debs left a Milwankee hotel and that railway passes wer found in his room? Have they forgotten that they printed and Party is a political organization and net an economic one. We stand by the declararépeated as foul a slander as man can make against man? That Comrade Debs accepted the Judas purse in return for his honor and conscience? Yet that "fakir Debs" and the "brood of fakirs" in the cialist Party are being woord that they terms for unity are complete surrender to

tions of the national organization which were adopted by the Socialists of the United States thru a referendum vote, and the Montana Socialists voted in the affirmative in that referendum.

The position of the Socialists of the United States on the union question is neutral. Working-class organizations must grow from within, from the economic environment of the working class. That is the position that the majority adopted, and the position that the majority adopted, and we will stand by majority rule. The "Montana News" will not take sides in the present labor controversy in Montana, but will stand by the position of the Socialist Party of the United tStates, and will stand by organized labor, whatever be its brand of unionism, as iong as the "Montana News" to under its present management or until the party changes its position.—Montana News.

terms for unity are complete surrender to
the policy of the S. L. P., which has reduced them to a beautiful cipher in point
of membership, prestige and votest. An
army routed on the hattlefield by the inefficiency of its tactics; pleading for unity
and making its terms unconditional surrender, is a spectacle only possible in the
S. L. P. that has tarned more tactical
somersaults in recent years than any other
organization known to labor.

Terre Maute, Ind. JAMES ONEAL