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The Worker.

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MORE OF LAWSON'S EXPOSURES.

The Methods of High Finance Laid Bare by the Big Copper Capitalist.

A Clear Account of the Intricate Methods Secretly Used in the Creation and Manipulation of Watered Stock by Which the Kings of Capitalism Fleece the Small Investors.

nance: The Story of Amalgamated," now running in "Everybody's Magagamated Copper deal and is now carrying on a campaign against his former associates, by whom he was duped and, so he claims, deceived into being used as a tool for the furtherance of

Mr. Lawson's second article is de-voted mainly to an account of the ut-terly unscrupulous trickery by which the big capitalists, through the use of the banks and other financial institu-tions which they control, create and manipulate inflated or "watered" stocks in such a way as to fleece the small investors and little capitalists small investors and little capitalists n Mr. Lawson always calls "the

Workingmen need waste no sympa thy on the little labor skinners who, while striving to have a share in the plundering of the working class, are themselves fleeced in turn by the greater capitalists. The "watering" of es not directly increase the creased capitalization is perhaps justifiable, from even a "legitimate" capitailst standpoint, on account of the prospective profits of a great consolidation, as representing the value of monopoly in addition to the ordinary value of the capital employed. For the workingman the question of capi-talization based on the actual capital invested or based on inflation and "over-capitalization" is only a question whether his labor will be exploited to pay large dividends on a small num-ber of stock shares or small dividends on a large number of shares. But the manipulation of 'watered' stocks by which the little capitalists are swal-lowed up is significant as one of the methods by which an increasing amount of capital is concentrated in the ownership of a diminishing num-ber of capitalists, thus hastening the ber of propertiless workers and inevitable growth of monwhich leads to the revolution nd precedes the transition to Socialism. Over-capitalization or stock-watering is also highly important as one of the methods by which the tre mendous size of the profits on the amount of capital really invested is concealed from the working class. And the practises, so well described by Mr. Lawson, attending the creation and manipulation of watered stock corpor ntions are noteworthy as proving the completely dishonest and piratical character of those "eminent and" re spectable citizens" who are the very flower of the capitalist class:

wing are extracts from the ond of Mr. Lawson's articles

The Power of Dollars. 'At no time in the history of the United States has the power of dollars been as great as now. . Freedom and equity are controlled by dollars. The laws which should preserve and en-force all rights are made and enforced by dollars. It is possible to-day, with nollars, to 'steer' the selection of the candidates of both the great parties for the highest office in our Republic, that of President of the United States, so that the people, as a matter of fact, must elect one of the 'steered' candidates. It is possible to repeat the op-eration in the selection of candidates for the executive and legislative constate and municipal governments of the people, and a sufficient proportion of the court decisions to make absolute any power created by such direction. It is all, broadly speaking, a matter of dollars to practically accomplish these things. I must not be misunderstood as even insinuating that there are not absolutely honest law-makers and law nor that there are not as many of them in proportion to the whole body as there were at the creation of our Republic. I believe there is at the present time as large a per-centage of honesty among Americans as ever there has been, but it is plainly evident to any student of the times that at no other period in the history of the United States has honesty been so completely 'steered' by dishonesty as at this, the beginning of the twen-

'I shall go further and say that there exists to-day uncontrolled in the hands of a set of men a power to make dollars from nothing. That function dollars from nothing. That function of dollar-making which the people believe is vested in their government aione and only exercised under the law for their benefit, is actually being secretly exercised on an enormous scale by a few private individuals for their al benefit.

'I believe 'Standard Oll' was the first to utilize this secret device for circum-venting the safeguards which the law has erected to protect the savings of the people, the first to practically ap-prehend that, a large proportion of all the moneys in circulation which be-long to the people or the government being in the custody of the national and savings banks and trust and insur-ance companies, it would only be necessary for a set of men to obtain con trol of sufficient of the principal national and savings banks and trust and insurance companies to control practi-cally unlimited amounts of such funds, and thus be able to absolutely 'make' dollars at will by using the moneys

A Statement Refused by "McClure's."

Summary of Our Presidential Candidate's Reply to ex-President's Recent Defense of His Action in Sending Troops Against the American Raliway Union in the Great Pullman Strike of '94.

In reply to Grover Cleveland's article "McClure's Magazine" in defense of his action in sending federal - troop against the strikers in the great Ameri-can Railway Union strike of 1804, Eu-gene V. Debs, the leader of that strike and the present candidate of the So-cialist Party for President, wrote an article for "McClure's" which that magazine declined to publish, al-though it was written at their request.

Debs reply will be published in full in the "Appeal to Reason," the Social-ist paper published at Girard, Kans, in a special edition on Aug. 25. Fred D. Warren, one of the editors of the "Appeal," has sent the following advance summary of Debs' article to the press, with the authorization of Com-

rade Debs:

In the July issue of 'McClure's Magazine' ex-President Cleveland has an article on "The Government in the Chicago Strike of 1894." That there may be no mistake about the meaning of "government" in this connection it should be understood that Mr. Cleveland has reference to the detail. land has reference to the federal gov-crnment of which he was the execu-tive head at the time of the strike in question, and not to the state government of Illinois, or the municipal gov-ernment of Chicago, both of which were overridden and set at defiance by the executive authority enforced by the military power of the federal go ernment under the administration of

Mr. Cleveland.

It is certain that of his own knowledge ex-President Cieveland knows nothing of the strike he discusses; that the evidence upon which he acted offi-cially and upon which he now bases his conclusions was ex parte obtained wholly from the railroad interests and those who represented or were con-trolled by these interests, and it is not strange,' therefore, that he falls into a series of errors, as may be proved beyond doubt by reference to the "Re-port on the Chicago Strike" by the port on the Chicago Strike" by the "United States Strike Commission" of his own appointment.

When the strike at Chicago occurred did President Cleveland make a per-sonal investigation? No. onal investigation? No. Did he grant both sides a hearing?

He did not I aver that he received every particle of his information from the capitalist ide, that he was prompted to act by the capitalist side, that his official course was determined wholly, abso-lutely by and in the interests of the capitalist side and that no more thought or consideration was given to the hundreds of thousands of working-men whose lives and whose wives and babies were at stake than if they had been so many swine or sheep on the

way to the shambles In reviewing the article by ex-Presi-dent Cleveland I wish to adduce the proof of my exceptions and denials as well as the evidence to support my af-firmations, and if I fall to relieve the great body of railroad men who composed the American Railway Union of the criminal stigma which Mr. Cleve-land has sought to fasten upon them, or if I cannot produce satisfactory evi dence that the crimes charged were in-stigated by the other side, the side in whose interests President Cleveland showing that but for the existence of the National City Bank of New York it could not have been brought about. When Mr. hogers and William Rockefeller traded with Messrs. Daly, publicly ask forgiveness of the rail-

> peace and patriotism, law and order, while the railway employees were a criminal, desperate and bloodthirsty mob which had to be suppressed by the strong arm of the government.

The Pullman strike began May 11 1894, and was perfectly peaceable and orderly until the army of "thugs, thives and ex-convicts," as Superinten dent of Police Brennan called them in cago, were sworn in as deputies by the United States marshal at the con of Edwin Walker, attorney of the General Managers' Association and special

Region and special agreed to loan Mr. Rogers and William Rosefeller the \$39,000,000 at the same to be forerest upon the collateral which the \$39,000,000 was used in purchasing. Therefore the first part of New York and N. E. Worthington of Illinois, two lawyers appointed by Cleveland:

It is undoubtedly true that the offic-It is undoubtedly true that the officer and directors of the American Railway Un ion did not want a strike at Pullman and advised against it. Page 27. (Yet the people were told over and over again and still believe that Debs ordered the strike). It should be noted that until the railroads set the example a general union of rail way employees was never attempted. Page 31.

The refusal of the General Managers' Association to recognize and deal with such a combination of labor as the A. R. U. seems arrogant and absurd when we consider its standing before the law, its assumptions, and its past obviously contemplated foture actions. Page 31.

* * The rents (at Pullman) are from 20 to 25 per ceut. higher than at Chicago or surrounding towns for similar accommodations. Page 35.

The strike occurred on the lith of May and from that time until the soldiers went to Pullman, about July 4, 300 ettikers were pieced about the company's property, professedly to guard it from destruction or interference. This guarding of property in strikes is, as a rule, a mere pretense. Too often the real object of guards to pre-The refusal of the General Managers' As

(Continued on page 4)

WALTER WELLMAN ON COLORADO.

The Admissions and Falsehoods of a Capitalistic Correspondent.

Journalistic Prostitute Sent to Colorado to Vindicate Governor Peabody's Military Despotism Glorifies the Outrages of the Infamous General Ball and the Murderous "Citizens' Alliance" of Local Capitalists.

a lot of labor grafters to be good and

not kick up a fuss with dynamite fuses

and six shooters. In time there got to be too many of 'em; it was too expen-

sive. So something else had to be

"When I went up there and took possersion of the whole layout early last September everybody was fright-ened to death. All the local officers

were members of the union. The un-

ions were running the place. If a business man opened his mouth he was

of business. A barber wanted to get married, and they beat him up and

postponed the ceremony because he was going to ride in a non-union back.

"The mine owners were scared, too.
I told 'em to go ahead and open up
their mines and I would protect them.

Plenty of men wanted to go to work,

ing to have a square deal-no beating

along. Suddenly I turned and jumped

right up to him. "What are you do-ing here?" I asked. "Just thinking," he replied. "Well, you want to be

he replied. "Well, you want to be d-d careful what you think when I'm

"'Weil, then they started up that habens corpus business, and I told 'em that wasn't any good—that what they

enough to come into camp with his

told him what I thought of him, and I didn't use any Sunday School gram-

uar, either. He taiked a good deal

about regard for law and all that, and I said there wasn't a man in Colorado

ad more respect for the courts and

That was just what I wanted-

test case that could be taken up to the Supreme Court. You know, when we

did get to the Supreme Court we got the decision. Judge Seeds decided against us, but that didn't make any difference; it didn't turn the men loose. We had habeas corpus every few

duced any the number of men we had to feed in the bull pen. "I bluntly told Judge Seeds I was

going to noid these men, and that was all there was to it. He talked a lot about the sacredness of the courts and

the need of everybody bowing to its decrees. "That's all very nice," says I, "but who is going to enforce your decrees?" "The sheriff," he says; "the

sheriff has the power to call on all the

able-bodied men in the county to help

when they start in," says I, "but they'll be disabled before they get

through. You just tell the sheriff to

ne. But you also tell him I've got the

military law behind me, the soldiers, the guns and the ammunition, and that I'll shoot him and every d—d man

".The judge saw he was up against

"('To throw in' in Colorado is

transitive verb, active voice, with bull pen as its direct object—understood.)

"'And furthermore, we have mill-

tary rule here. While you are in this district you'll be attended by a detail

of my men. If you go to shooting off your mouth or interfering with military operations they know what to do. They'll throw you in, and once you're in it may take a d-d long time to get

me with a tale of woe; their Eastern stockholders were kicking because

(Continued on page 4.)

that tries to take my pris

from me.

He knows where to find

hours, but I didn't notice that

the law than I had, "But, by thunder." I added, 'you and your court have got to pay some respect to me, too. I am here to keep order, and I am going to

'I went to see Judge Seeds, and I

deputies.

keep it.'

right there on the spot.

'All sorts of unions bossed all sorts

boycotted.

Walter Wellman, a prominent news-paper correspondent, has written a ser-ies of letters from Colorado on the ployers of this state had been buying struggle between the miners and the capitalists in that state, which have recently appeared in the New York "Herald," the Chicago "Record-Her-

ald and other papers.

After stating in his first letter that his investigation and expression of opinion would be "impartial," Wellman proceeded to express his horson at the fact that the Western Federa-tion of Miners stands for political ac-tion with the Socialist Party and he seems to imply that this is sufficient

reason why they should be wiped off the earth.

In his final letter this capitalist kept correspondent attempts to Justify the actions of the capitalist-owned government and blames the striking miners with all the present conditions in Colorado, notwithstanding the fact that the legislature, owned by the mine own-ers, defied the legally expressed will of the people and refused to pass the eight-hour law demanded by an imeight-hour law demanded by an im-mense majority at the polis on a vote nal amendment.

Wellman, however, is forced to make amazing admissions regarding the lawiess and despotic methods of the military and state officials. He dot only admits these ourrages but bra-zenly glorifies them and expresses his admiration for the infamous Genezal Bell, whom he proudly quotes as say-ing: "I went up there to wipe out the Western Federation of Miners, and by God I wiped 'em out."

Wellman himself.says: "Ampie evi-

dence supports the charge that among the guards hired by the mine-owners were at least six or eight train robbers man killers, former convicts or con-victs on parole. I have their names victs on parole. I have their names and records, but it would do no good to print them."

He tries to offset the admitted lawlessness of the constituted authorities and their capitalist bosses, by lying charges against the namers—charges I the most important of which were not the most important of which have even plausible at first and which have been disproven.

The following extracts, culled from touch of martial law. They were up

Weilman's seven long articles, show how much capitalist lawiessness even an agent of capitalist interests is forced to acknowledge:

"A meb, composed in part of leading merchants of Victor, raided the union bull pen.

store, guited it, knocked in the heads of barrels and the sides of boxes and threw thousands of dollars' worth of goods into the gutter. This outrage was largely the world of local trades-men, who did not like the competition of the union store. . "That night there was a council of

war of the mine owners and other citizens to decide what should be done next. Some favored a vigilance committee and wholesale hanging. Better counsel prevailed and deportation of the more radical labor agitators was decided on.
"No time was lost in getting about

the business. The new Sheriff, Edward Bell, a man of sterling character and steel-like nerve, swore in deputies and arrested more than a hundred of the men who were declared to be danger-ons characters. The majority of these were released on promise of good be-havior, but forty or afty of them were put on a train and taken to Denver,

"Then the eltisons turned their atten-tion to the Victor 'Record,' the little daily newspaper which had served as the organ of the unionists. Seven the masked men, armed, suddenly appeared in the printing office one night. Four of them held up the printers and editors with their guns, while the others smashed the machinery with axes

men went away. For several days the paper was unable to print its regular edition, and the financial loss was

'A good deal of sympathy has been wasted on this little daily paper and its owners. Column after column of rhetoric has been written in Eastern papers and magazines on this invasion of the liberty of the press. Probably I would be as eager as any one to champion freedom of the press, but it is difficult to defend the Victor 'Rec-ord' or to get sentimental about its wrongs. * *

over, General Bell made no secret of his intention to destroy the in-fluence of the Western Federation of fluence of the Western Federation of Miners in his military district. He looked upon that organization as an abettor of crime. As long as it continued he believed crime would continue. He believed there could be no security and peace in the camp as long as the Federation was there, and so he used his power to 'run 'em out.'

'At last the mine owners and the Citizens' Alliance had the man they wanted. They had a czar who would not hesitate to send political prisoners, even mere suspects, to Siberia, Thus began a series of military inquisitions and deportations.

'When I asked General Bell to tell me some of the troubles he had been through, how he felt about them and what I could say of it all to Eastern readers he slowly replied:

"We've simply been doing what we had to do, and having done our business I can't say that I have any particular feeling about it one way or another. And furthermore, I don't care a d-a what the East or the South on the 'At last the mine owners and the

FALL RIVER.

By Franklin H. Wentworth. Here is Fall River. There, but a fev

miles away, is Newport. Here are suffering, hunger, want, poverty, bitter, hopeless. The workers live here. There are great mansions, with glass covered verandas, upon which lie, amid luxurious cushions, men and women who know no want. The idlers live there.

Last night Mrs. Herman Oelrichs gave what she called a bal blanc, a white ball, a ball of the powdered hair. Men in white satin knee breeches, with silk coats and silk stockings and diamond buckles. Women in nothing more than polite society requires, which is not much, but very costly. A corps of detectives mingled with the guests to prevent \$200,000 thefts of gems. Thieves were feared, thieves without or within.

Last night, a few miles from here, Mrs. Oelrichs spent twenty-five thou-sand deliars on this ball. Last night, here in Fall River,

woman was put into Bedford street, sick and worn, her babe in her "They used to go around to the gro-cery stores and say: "You'll have to discharge that clerk, 'cause he ain't a member of the union, and you'll have arms; put out of her tenement. She owed rent for a week and three days.

A crowd gathered in sympathy, a member of the union, and you'll have to hire this man, 'cause he is." The old 'clerk gathered up his traps and left and the new man went to work most as poor, who took her in. And then; oh wonderful! And yet not so wonderful, for policemen are also men; this officer produced a two dollar bill, put it in the woman's hand and went away. The woman was a weaver; she had worked from her girlhood. She was only forty, but she looked sixty. The capitalist system had done for her. but they were afraid of being mashed up. I sent for the union leaders and served notice on them we were go-It had wrung her dry and thrown her up, no picketing—and that it behooved 'em to walk pretty straight.

"One day I walked over toward El in the street. The lives of women like this shrick out of the sliks and satins on the women at balls at Newport, Paso, where some non-union men were only a few miles away. The men and working. There was a fellow standing there with his hands in his pocket. I took a side took at him as I went women at Mrs. Oelrichs' bal blanc were dancing and flirting and lounging in clothes stained all over with the blood of workingmen and women.

Yesterday, at noon, I stood in the headquarters of the Salvation Army. There were six or seven hundred little children there, waiting to be fed. They were singing one of the driveling songs of the tambourine army, set to a rag-

around," I said, "or I'll throw you in," You see, I wanted 'em to know I meant business. "'When they killed those two men They ought to have been singing the "Marseillaise."

There were great cauldrons in the in the alley outside, cauldrons full of meat and potato stew, with fires under them fighting the chill of the driving rain. The children were wet, and were huddled into a room too small for them. The odors were foul. It was hard to breathe in the room, but the faces of the children were happy. They were going to have something to eat. were going to have something to eat.

In another room were three long tables, with thin dishes set so near together that only children waist high
out of office when they showed him a
lariat with a noose at the business end
of it, wanted to serve a lot of Judge
Seeds' writs on me. He bluffed around
a day or two before he got up nerve
enough to come into camp with his
burners, the they would stop at the
burners, the they would stop at the hungry that they would stop at the first table, all of them, if the attendants did not show them along. Some of them had brought pails to carry away home what they could not eat. They were allowed to do this. One little boy, five or six years old, so little that he scarce could reach the low table, ate nothing at all. He emptied on top of it. Then he stood silently and watched the others eat. He had a baby sister at home. Only little chil-dren cry for food. He was nearly six, quite a man, old-enough to starve without a tear.

In Mrs. Oelrichs' kennels at Newport the dogs were sleeping beside dishes of food they had not emptied. Oh, the joy of being a dog! Dogs have enough gry to feed their fittle puppy sisters. No one lets a dog go hungry. But dogs do not go on strike. Only men do that. Men who are willing to remain on the dog plane and take what is given them; they will be fed. At the city hall, in the office of the

overseer of the poor, I saw a long line of men and women. I could not stay in there; the faces were too hopeless The rain outside was better. A wet skin calmed the frightful rage in my breast.

I went to the Rescue Mission. It was full, too, of humanity in damp clothing. I stood in the doorway, out of the beating rain. The old attendant asked me to come in. A woman, and drooping, crept in with me. was weak from hunger. The old man asked her for her ticket. She had none asked her for her ticket. She had none. All the others in there, waiting for the soup to cook, had tickets. The old man told her if there was any left after feeding those who had tickets he would give her some. She sank down inside the door, very grateful. They took me to the "kitchen." It was a conclude under the sidewall, where "The judge saw he was up against it and the sheriff didn't come over. Later on I had another seance with this same Judge Seeds, and I says to him: "Now, you just go to butting in around here and interfering with military operations, and I'll throw you in and keep you there." coal-hole under the sidewalk, where woman and two men were tendin ee wash-bollers full of soup, crowd a small stove. They gave n some of the soup to taste, to prove it wasn't bad. Everything was as clear as it was possible to have it. The quar-ters were too small to feed many. Two tion Army feeds fifteen hundred chil-

> Thirty-two thousand on strike. Only a third of these are in unions. Th a thru of these are in unions. The non-union men and women are standing out loyally. The unions are helping the most destitute of them. This requires a large heart. The benefit fund will hardly feed the union operatives, those who have been giving year after year to support the unions; and yet they are dividing with the non-union workers, who have never sheared. ion workers, who have never shared their burdens. This is class-conscious-ness. They are workers. They are in

GREAT MASS- MEETING FOR DEBS. STRICKEN At Carnegie Hall, Fifty-sixth street | way; store, 255 E. Twenty-seventh

and Seventh avenue, New York, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, Eugene V. Debs, Presidential candidate of the Socialist Party, will answer Grover Cleveland's attack on the famous American Raildefend his sending Federal troops against the strikers. George D. Herron will preside. Admission, 10 cents; box seats, 25 cents; platform seats, 50 cents. Tickets are now on sale at the office of The Worker and at the following places: New York Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street; Socialist Literary Society, 233 E. Broadway; W. E. A., 206 E. Eighty-sixth street; W. E. A. 3309 Third avenue; T. J. Lewis' upholstery store, 1924 Broadway; office of "The Comrade," 11 Cooper Square; of-

street; Ploetz's Hall, 240 E. Eightieth street: E. Pracht's cigar store, 625 Tenth avenue.

Every Socialist and sympathizer should make every effort to advertise this meeting as widely as possible. way Union strike and his attempt to Thirty thousand cards advertising the meeting are being distributed and 2,000 large posters with Debs' picture are being put up. A supply of these cards can be obtained at the office of the Organizer, 64 E. Fourth street, at any time between 10 a. m. and 10 p. m. Comrades who are willing to volunteer to distribute the cards, act as ushers at the meeting or do any other committee work are requested to communicate with the Organizer at once.

Invitations have been sent to all labor organizations inviting them to atfice of "The Forward," 175 E. Broad- | tend the Debs meeting.

need. We have a dollar. It shall be The wind roared like a demon. We enough for us and them.

rats leave a sinking snip. The Portugese are going back in ship loads to the Azores. The Canadian-French are going back to their acre farms in Cau-ada. Three thousand they say have fled the stricken city. This, mayhap, shall help those who remain. There is a hint abroad that the manufacturers do not like this emigration. Skilled operatives are fleeing. The manufacturers need the skilled operatives Skilled operatives alone, men and women who can do the work of six men for half-a-man's pay, are the salvation of Fall River.

Fall River cannot complete with the child labor of the South with skilled operatives and grinding out their very lives. Fall River is going steadily to ruin. That is the cause of ness. the strike. The profit system in Fa Elver has worn itself out and the fu ture is dark and cold. The wages here for the past year average seven dollars and twenty-four cents a week. isn't a living wage. Who would not strike at the proposal to reduce this wretched wage 12½ per cent. further? But the manufacturers have got to do it, or abandon the profit system. They are caught in the trap their own hands have made, and cannot continue until cotton goes down in price. They don't until want to start their mills yet. The band of gambiers who cornered the cotton market in the spring have choked Fall River to the gasping point. We may revive for a time, if the cotton crop is as great as the reports indicate; but her day of prosperity is passed. Those who have fled will not come back. There will never be work for them here again. The local capitalists and their inspired newspapers may put on never so brave a front. The bi of the little children of the South is flowing faster than the blood flows in Fall River. It is a question of grind-ing human life. Finally, unless Fall River can meet her Southern competition, she must go down. Up to three or four years ago Southern compet tion gave Fall kiver little annoyance Mills in the South were then making the Fall River grade of goods, their help working 66 to 72 hours a week, while Fall River help was working 58. But then the South was turning out

only 60,000 or 70,000 pieces of cloth a week. Fall River was doing thrice that, and could dominate the market. But she cannot do it to-day. The South is turning out now 175,000 pieces a week. And the laws of Massachusetts prohibit child labor. What then can Fall River do to meet the advantage gained by capitalism in grinding up child lives? She must beat the South by still further improved machinery. But there may be a limit to this kind of improvement, and if this limit is reached before the child labor competi-tion is beaten, then Fall River dies. nt, and if this limit is By the installation of stop-motions and other devices the work of weaving is here so simplified that a skilled weaver can run ten and twelve looms as we as he formerly could run six or eight. The strain is greater on him, but he

He can beat the children

of the South to this extent.

It is clear that Southern con

they don't improve it, all of the

ers will lose; if they do improve it, most of them will. In either case, Fall

River workers seem doomed to seek new fields, to seek new masters. The

weavers here are in the midst of con-

structing a fine hall and office build

Treed their building from debt, have just been compelled to mortgage it

There never was a time when the

seeds of Socialism would take such

quick root here as now. For it can be made clear to ayone that these men

Class-conscious political action by a

united working class, action that shall

abolish forever a hideous system under which the man and the machine

out freeing every other.

The Loom-Fixers' Union, having

the South?

again.

these mills such experiments have made it possible for 43 weavers and

five or six low-priced helpers to do the work formerly performed by 71 weav-

ers. But can this sort of abridgement

A CANDIDATE AND HIS EMPLOYEES

go on until a great mill is run by two or three men? How far must it go in described the anti-union activity this direction to beat the children of following: can only be met in Fall River by so improving the machinery as to leave most of the workers out of a job. If

"While Henry G. Davis lives in a style that is truly royal, the poor min-ers who delve in the bowers of the earth and bring forth the wealth that pays for all the Davis splendor guick root here as now. For it can be made clear to ayone that these men and women in Fall River cannot be set free until those baby children in the free until these baby children in the South are set free. Labor is one body, child and man alike, and no section or locality of laborers can get free with and convenience of lire, but the poor human slaves who produce the rich man's wealth must be satisfied with a place to crawl into and sleep. Yet millions of workingmen by their vote next November will declare that the contrast is right and proper.'

Government of, for and by the

Hordes are leaving Fall River, as trailed out for a kerosene lamp and in the semi-darkness we had our meeting. And small as it was, and stuffy, and dark, this last night's meeting may dark, this last night's meeting may blossom into victory. For the men who

> when the lamp went out, they button-ed their coats about their throats and prensted the storm with a cheer. Fall River, Aug. 21.

> > AT AMSTERDAM.

listened were determined men, and

The International Socialist Congress Adopts a Resolution Condemning Revisionism and Upholding the Tactics of Uncompromising Class-Conscious-

In the sessions of the International ocialist Congress at Amsterdam last week at the discussion upon the resolution relating to the policy of the Socialist parties of the world, as adopted by the German Social Democracy at the congress at Dresden and endorsed by the Guesdists at Rheims Bebel and Jaurès were the principal speakers, the former advocating the resolution, the latter opposing it.

The vote resulted as follows: For the resolution: Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Bulgaria, Spain, America, Bohemia, Bulgaria, Spain, America, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland and Russia: Against: The British Colones. The vote of the following countries was split: Great Britain, the Social Democratic Federation voted for the resolution and the Independent Labor Party against; France, the Guesdists in favor, Jaureists against; Norway. Not voting: Argentine Republic, Belgium, Denmark, Hollaud.

Sweden, Switzerland.

The resolution reads:

"We decidedly condemn the attempts of the Revisionists to enange our here tofore victorious policy, based upon the class struggle, to a policy by which the conquest of the powers of the state would be replaced by making compromises with our enemies.

"The consequences of such a policy would be that our party, whose object it is, to as soon as possible, change the present social system to that of the Co-operative Commonwealth, a party with a thoroughly revolutionary. policy, would be replaced by a party satisfied with reforming the presocial system.
"Therefore, we believe, contrary to

the policy of the Revisionists, that the class struggle will not become less in-tense, but constantly more aggravated and we herewith declare:
"1. That the party declines to as-

sume the responsibility for the politi-cal and economic conditions resulting from the capitalistic system and, therefore, refuses to support any measures calculated to assist the ruling classes in continuing them in power.

"2. That the Social Democracy, in

tions adopted by the International So cialist Congress of Paris in 1900, can-not take part in bourgeois government, We, furthermore, condemn all attempts to cover up the existing social contrasts, in order to bring abou co-operation with bourgeois parties.

M. W. Wilkins, whose correspondence in the last issue of The Worker capitalist interests of the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, adds the

"The Democratic party is prating of return to 'Jeffersonian simplicity, Shades of the great Thomas J. his self! You should self! You should see the home of Henry G. Davis, the party's Vice-Presidential candidate. It is a palace fit for an emperor. It surpasses in splendor every dwelling place in West Virginia save the home of the Republican United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins, who, by the way, is a law of Mr. Davis.

der which the man and the machine engage in a death struggle with the little child; this resource alone is left. And the rank and file here are ready for it. Dan White speke to a thousand men last Saturday night and last night fifty or sixty gathered in the rain to hear more of the gospel of Socialism.

Outside speaking was impossible. Colorado until the workingmen decide otherwise at the ballet by

DEBS' REPLY TO CLEVELAND.

Thomas W. Lawson's remarkable exposures of the methods of the Standard Oil magnates continues in the September instaiment of his "Frenzied Finance: The Story of Amalgamated," in these institutions to acquire properties, then to consolidate such properties on an inflated basis, and then to sell them to the people (who, in fact, all them to consolidate such properties). ed the funds with which they had b purchased), and then by stock-market trickery to scare their owners into re selling them at an enormous shrinkage from the price they had paid. To comprehend with 'Standard Oil' is to act, and twenty years ago it began to weave the net to secure control of the four classes of institutions I have named.

their fraudulent operations.

Mr. Lawson's second article is de-Their first move was to establish great corporation, the Standard Oil Company, and make its stock 1,000,000 shares, sell at from \$650 to \$890 per share, or \$650,000,000 to \$800,000,000 Intricacy of the System.

"The next move was to use Standard Oil stock as the basis for loans, that is, as collateral for money borrowed from the banks, trust and insurance companies, and treasuries of other great corporations and estates. The money thus acquired was paid out to purchase the control of banks and trust and insurance companies in all parts of the United States, the Standard Oil ownership being represented

by dummy directors and officers.

"The aext move represents another of the dazzling devices of finance in which 'Standard Oil' is adept, and brings the process of artificial expan-sion still further along. Control of a certain number of these savings and national banks and trust and insurance companies having been acquired, the funds of each were so manipulated by depositing those of one institution with another, and the latter's in turn with the first, as to swell their depos its and create in all of them an apparently legitimate basis for increases of capitalization. At the same time there was shown an apparently legitimate necessity for the establishment of ad-ditional banking and trust companies, which were duly organized and their assets juggled around by the same process. The result of all this manipula tion defies description. Throughout the series of correlated institutions loans and deposits are multiplied in such an intricacy of duplication that only a few able experts, employed by the 'system' because of their mathe-matical genius, are able to unravel the tangle to the degree of approximating the proportion the legitimate funds bear to those which have been created by the financial juggiery I have indi-

cated. 'When 'Standard Oil' had gathered into its net sufficient of the important private institutions of finance there still remained the Federal government, the largest handler of money in the country. It was not hard for 'Standard Oil' to introduce its expert votaries into the United States Treasury and thus to steer the millions of the nation into the banks subject to the 'system's' control. This accomplished, the struc-

ture was complete and the process of 'making' dollars proceeded on a magnificent scale That there may be no possible doubt in the minds of those of my readers who are unacquainted with such mat-ters that I am citing every day, actual happenings, I will tell just how the Daly-Haggin-Tevis - Anaconda - Amalgamated transaction was worked out, showing that but for the existence of

inct and coatrol of every state and municipality in the United States, and with a sufficient number of dollars to steer; the dollars to facer; the dollars of the law-makers and law-enforcers of the national, state and municipal governments of the national. Tevis, and \$15,000,000 to the others, or \$39,000,000 in all. This was to be paid by 'Standard Oil' and received by Daly, Haggin, and Tevis, and the others, but one of the stipulations in the 'trade' was that instead of the money's being paid to Daly, Haggin, and Tevis, and others direct, it was to be credited to them on the books of the Nationa by agreement, not withdrawn from the bank before a given time, the bank agreeing that the new owners of this money should receive interest at a low rate upon it while it so remained deposited. At the same time the bank

> 'The bank, having \$39,000,000 on hand belonging to the public in the form of savings deposited, or having a fictitious \$39,000,000 in the form of bookkeeping accounts made possible by the deposits of the public and the manipulation of the funds in other panies belonging to the public or the government, caused an entry to be made in its books showing that this \$39,000,000 was hereafter to be owned by Daly, Haggin, and Tevis, and others, and that it, the bank, had loaned same to Mr. Rogers and William Rockefeller.

Dummy Directors.

"The second part was the summon ing into the City Bank of certain Standard Oil' lawyers, office boys, and clerks, and the organization by them of the Annalgamated Copper Company. The lawyers drew up the papers and the office boys and clerks signed them. First, the papers certified that whereas we (the office boys and clerks) are de-

(Continued on page 4.)

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

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the state of New York, on account of in provisions of the election laws, the iller Farty is officially recognized under rame of Social Democratic Party, and ablem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

the so-called Socialist Labor teter is a small, ring-ruled, moril gation which hitterly opposes unions and carries on an abusive of slauder against the real Socient, which supports the trade un THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its second general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for shadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures:



PRESIDENTIAL TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT-EUGENE V. DEBS, OF INDIANA. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT-BENJAMIN HANFORD. OF NEW YORK.

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

CHARLES R. BACH, OF ROCHESTER. For Secretary of State-

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

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

For State Engineer and Surveyor-S. B. EARLY of Buffalo. For Associate Judge of the Court of

WILLIAM NUGENT of Troy.

INDICTED FOR "EXTORTION."

This paper holds no brief for Wein-Trades Alliance, who is now under indictment for extortion, but there are some features of the case which certainly give color to the suspicion that the capitalist organizations that are now being formed with the special object of resisting the demands of trade unionism, are perfecting a new legal weapon, by which inconvenient walking delegates or strike leaders can be removed from the field of conflict, when its critical stage is reached, and the greatest generalship is needed.

Weinselmer may or may not be cuit. ty, but there is little doubt but that seedings directed against him would be just as effective against an innocent as against a guilty man, From the press reports of the case the following points may be noted:

First, that the prosecutor did not move of his own volition, but was evidently urged to action by more power-

Second, that the alleged extortion (or bribery) took place over eight months ago, and is now only disclosed when the accused man is engineering a strike of the affiliated building trades against the Employers' Association and his removal from the conflict would be most needed by the latter.

Third, that the search of his person by detectives at the moment when he was supposed to be 'trapped with the goods on" resulted in finding nothing

Fourth, that the trial is to be bur ried through before September 1 for the purpose of evading a new law which takes effect then, and which nakes the bribe giver equally guilty

permit the prosecutor to testify without incurring the legal penalty.

From the above it can be reasonably inferred that the trumped up charge against a labor leader, for the expres purpose of breaking a strike, is a weapon that will be developed and perfected for general use on future occasions, and which, with the law as the creature of capitalist combinations,

Its general results, however, may b very different from what the employers hope. Labor crushed and defeated at every point on the economic field, cannot give up the struggle but will be compelled to change its form. Were all labor leaders strictly honest and incorruptible, the economic struggle on the part of the workers would be just about as hopeless as it is now, for the task of landing them in jail under a fake charge would be quite as easy. "Citizens' Alliances" and "Employ-

ers' Associations" are in the last analysis, but part of the means which social evolution employs to push organized labor over into Socialism. The more successful their onslaught on pure and simple unionism, the more certain the rise and growth of Social- out quietly and finding "something bet ism in the union membership. When ter." But "American Industries" mars struggle disappear for the workers, the same page another extract from a Chionly alternative is to transfer the bat- cago paper, the "Tribune," which extle to the political arena, and that this plodes the "Chronicles'" Utopia thus will be eventually done is certain. The neutralization of "leaders" whether honest or dishonest, must tend this way, the great social class struggle and its outcome not being dependent on the personal characters of the individuals who play their little part there. for each of them. It means that the in whether on one side or the other, or for their own private interests against both.

THE HABIT OF PARTY VOTING

Of all the assertions made by Socialists, none have been more com pletely verified than the statement that the last vestige of difference between the Republican and Democratic parties was ultimately bound to disappear. and the recognition of this fact is nov almost universally noted.

It furnishes a theme for cynical journalists, cartoonists, and paragraphers, and is a veritable godsend to the liter ary gentlemen who grind out the weekly quota of jokes for the capitalist press. On all hands it is recognized that "Wall Street" reigns supreme in the councils and directs the policies of

The garrulous octogenarian, nomi nated as Vice-Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket declared that the "platforms were identical," that "either party policy was equally acceptable to the "business interests." and that the election was simply a question of persons. Watson, Presidential nominee of the defunct Populist party, calls attention to the same fact, in the hope that through it the resurrection of Populism may be accomplished, while Bryan, ever since the St. Louis convention has not ceased to "deplore" 'the supremacy of the pfutocratic interests in the Democratic party.

And yet notwithstanding this wide spread recognition, it is not likely that the vote of the Democratic party will be diminished on this account to a preportionate extent in November. The "conservatism" connected with names and traditions of long standing, is still too potent to be overthrown in such short order. Millions of n.en, and especially the working class, vote the old party tickets almost wholly as a matter of habit and custom, the principles for which they stand being almost en-

tirely disregarded.

Hardly one wage earner in a hundred will deny that politics is controlled by wealth, or that generally speak. ing, the politicians on both sides are unscrupulous scoundrels and grafters. simer, president of the Building As a matter of fact this idea is already may be easily seen by noting the es teem in which so-called "honest men, exceptions to the prevailing rule, are held. And yet this recognition of "hon esty" is mostly insufficient to secure the election of such a candidate, even from those who admit his high more character. The attachment_to party some and tradition proves generally a handicap too heavy to overcome

That the platforms of the two great political parties are identical may easily be recognized and still the recogni tion produce no immediate results, is thus easily explained. The one thing needed to make the recognition effect tive, is a knowledge of Socialism and a perception of autagonistic class interests. Only when this obtains will the first recognition become really effective and produce results.

And it is here that the Socialist op portunity lies. In the hands of our speakers and agitators, this similarity of the two capitalist factions, is a theme, that when fully explained and the correct deductions drawn there from, takes on a new meaning for those who recognize the fact, but are ignorant of its real significance.

The late Mark Hanna fully under stood the situation when he declared that the political struggle of the future would be fought out "between the Re publican party and Socialism." He saw clearly the disappearance of the Demo cratic party, and that it would uiti mately result in the arrival of a new combatant in the field.

The Socialist Party is destined to fil the gap created by the disappearance with the bribe-taker, and which will of the Democratic party, but general pur

recognition of this fact to a large exent depends at this election upon th efforts of Socialists to make clear the working class the real meaning o the similarity of the old party plat forms and policies.

JUST GO ELSEWHERE AND DO BETTER.

An extract from the Chicago "Chron icle" is quoted in the current issue of "American Industries," 'the organ o the National Association of Manufac turers, and runs as follows:

"We may take an excursion thro revolution and bloodshed, in the hope of getting something for nothing, but when all is done we will have to admit that individu-alism is the best, that every man ought to be allowed to attend to his own business in his own way, and that peace and find something better to do elsewhere."

What a beautiful world this might be if the above sage advice were universally followed! No labor troubles no interruption of profits for the exploiters, everybody who is discontented in his present position just going the lovely picture by printing on the wise:

country than four years ago, but by reason of heavy immigration and nat ural increase there are more people to do the smaller amount of work to do the smaller amount of work.
That means less labor on the average man who leaves the life raft of a tob secause he thinks he is cutitled to be ter pay may drown before he gets an

"Go in peace and find something bet ter elsewhere," says the "Chronicle." "But lookout," says the "Tribune," "for you may drown in trying to find

The fellow who is drowning in the endeavor to find a better "life raft" cannot be expected to get much consolation out of the dictum of the "Chrenicle," that "after all individualism is the best," though the owners of the "rafts" may possibly resign themselves to the situation, and admit that it is for "the best"-which it ur doubtedly is-for them.

Bob Ingersoll used to say that a hu mane man standing on the shore would not haggle about the price of lumber before shoving a plank to one who was struggling in the water. But the case is different here. There is no humanity or sentiment in business and the drowning man is not exactly in a position to dictate terms to the own er of the life "raft" of a job. Which is a good thing for the aforesaid own er, and even permits him to pose as a phllanthropist, a rescuer of his fellow man, by benevolently permitting the drowning wretch to climb upon his raft, on lower terms than he secured on the one he had left.

Yes, "individualism" is all right-if every man owned his own job. And it is just this individualism that Socialism proposes to establish. Capitalism not only cannot take care of its drowning victims, but is even forced to much them into the water, as the wholesale discharges, shutdowns and layoffs that are now occurring, amply demonstrate

"If you are to drown," says caritalist individualism, "drown in peace. Don't make a Tuss about it. Don't dis turb business. We all must admit that it is for the best."

"If you object to drowning," says Socialism, "you must capture the rafts for vourseives-you must own your own jobs. Then you will be 'every body' and under the new order of things 'everybody' will admit that the new 'individualism' is for the best."

The moral of all of which is-Don't take any chances of Growning. Vote for Socialism and own your lob your-

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. Weekly Circulation Statement Show

ing Condition of The Worker.

As The Worker always has been and is now published at a deficit, and as it is imperatively necessary that the deficit be wiped out and the paper made self-supporting, a circulation statement will be published from week to week, showing the gams or losses of the paper, so that its readers ma realize the necessity of increasing the circulation and may see the results of their efforts to do so. It is necessary for the paper to have a regular paid circulation of 25,000 in order to be selfsupporting.

Aug. 21. Aug. 14. 13,500
 Single subscriptions
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 900

 Sample copies
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 dles and at retail.. 2,542

Gain for week 551 -If you like this paper, why let your neighbor see a copy or so? He might like it, too.

/--Now is a good time to make up your "unfair list" for November, Mr Union man, Put Parker and Re on it for a starter.

—Agreements made with unions are not binding in law upon employers. Only those contracts are "sacred" that it pays the employers to keep and the employees to break.

-It is just as easy to charge walking delegate with extertion as it is a trust, but far easier to convict and punish him for the offense.

ON SOCIALIST COLONIAL POLICY.

Resolution and Report Submitted by the Socialist Party of Holland to the International Congress at Amster-

colonial policy proposed to the Interna-tional Congress by the Social Demo-cratic Labor Party of Holland, togeth-er with the exposition thereof sub-mitted on behalf of the party by H. Van Kol, one of our representatives to the Dutch Parliament. The portions indented, in this article, form the text

of the resolution.].

Colonial policy will put its imprint upon the history of our times. Closely related as it is with the economic or-ganization of the twentieth century, it will be a decisive factor in the future of humanity. The universal tendency to colonial expansion is a consequence of the development of capitalism, and it is important that the Social Democcy ought to intervene in the solution the problem.
The International Socialist Congress

of Amsterdam declares that Social Democrats are obliged to take a posi-tion in regard to colonial policy for the owing reasons:

1. History has given to several

countries the colonial possessions, closely related to the mother-coun-try and altogether unaccustomed to seef-government, which cannot be abandoned to themselves, were it only from the viewpoint of in-ternational relations. Colonies* will continue to exist for a

long time; they are inextricably inter-woven with world-history. It must be decided in each special case whether a country ought to keep its foreign possessions; that will depend on his-toric relations, on economic and politi-cal development, and perhaps on the relative strength of the colonies and the mother-country. In general they cannot be abandoned because, untrained in self-government, weakened by long tutelage, they would fall into

anarchy and misery.

The history of the past imposes on us the obligation of watching with jealous care the interests of the natives, too long exploited by a remorseless capitalism. Socialism must first create conditions under which their more or less savage state can give way to a real civilization. In certain cases there is a sacred duty to fulfil, a debt

2. Modern capitalism drives the civilized countries to continual expansion, as well to open new m: kets for their products as to find fields for the profitable investment of their capital

This policy of conquest, often a companied by crime and pillage, having no aim but to gratify the capitalists' irsatiable thirst for gold, and necessitating ever in-creasing military expenses, ought to be unfalteringly resisted. It leads the nations into the ways of protectionism and chauvini is a perpetual menace of war in all quarters of the globe, and it increases the power of the dominant classes while adding to the bur-dens of the proletariat, whose

emancipation it retards. Under capitalism the rapid growth of productive forces, the continual im-provement of machinery, the application of steam-and electricity in industry, the enermous progress in the means of transportation, and an al-most perfect system of credit, tend to gigantic overproduction. The capitalist countries produce much more than

ist countries produce much more than they can sell and weath accumulates faster than the possibility of making it productive; the anarchy of our social system was never sa exident as now. The civilized world has grown too small. There is a surplus of workers and of machines, of products and of canifal, which seeks an outlet to back. capital, which seeks an outlet in back ward countries in order to escape the ever threatened crisis. Factories must e run, even at a loss sometimes, in order not dangerously to augment the army of the unemployed and bring on violent revolution. Colonies. then, serve as a safeguard against the pressure of the proletariat; capitalism needs new fields for expeditation. They hope to find these in the tropical cour

But, from this point of view, the actual importance of colonies is exaggerated. The cost is enormous; and commerce does not follow the flag. On the total importations of the

world, only about 22 per cent. are taken altogether by Asia, Africa, Aus-tralia, and America (excluding the tralia, and America (excluding the United States). To a total world-comof twenty-three billion merce in 1901of dollars, the Dutch colonies contrib uted but 190 millions, the French co onies 182 millions, the German colonies fourteen millions. Even the British pos ons contributed only \$2,600,000,000 of which over a billion belonged to Canada and Australia, which are not colonies in the strict sense. In 1900 only one-third of Germany's exports went to her colonies: one-ninth of the French exports went to French coldies. Of the French imports, one-east French Imports, one-eieventh were from her colonies; of the British imports, only 22 per cent.

It is not so much her colonies as er industrial development that stim ulates British commerce. Bismarck rightly said: "Commerce does not de-pend upon sovereignty; industry is the only real mother-country (métropole) of colonies, commerce the only occeof the seas."

Spain has never held a high place in commerce or industry, spite of her great colonies. Belgium and Switzer land, without colonies, have a greate industry than Holland, with her vast domain. France has far greater col-onies than Germany, but is far behind

onies than Germany, but is far behind in industry and commerces.

The colonies buy of the mother-ocun-try only the things they need and can-not themselves produce, and only when the price is lower in the mother-country. Their needs are small; and European capital, seeking profitable investment in these new countries will diminish this commerce in recordion. diminish this commerce in proportion as the colonies become able to supply their own needs.

"The word "colony" is used in this report only to designate possessions in the tropica countries—not lecteding, for instance. Can add as Australia, but rather the Dutch Essindies, British ladia, the Philippines, the Francia, German, and British possessions is

merce does not follow the flagt and enquering colonies do not effect their

Millions upon millions of capital has already gone to the colonies, where labor is chesp, where the natural re sources are enormous, and where there is no check upon capitalist exploita-tion. Money cares nothing about dis-tances. It runs with dizzying rapidity to every corner of the earth where there are profits to be made. As by it transforms agricultural ratio industrial centers. The col quest of new fields for investment and exploitation, to a greater extent than the quest for new markets, is the

Money knows no fatheriand. Two-thirds of the capital invested in the Transval mines was furnished by French and German capitalists. Six billions of French capital are invested abroad. In South America 350 millions of German capital has been placed; in Argentina alone, a billion of British capital; in Russia, seventy millions of Belgian capital. In 1902, the foreign investments of Britsh capital-ists amounted to ten billions of dollars, of which \$3,200,000,000 was in the cel-

The profits from those investment return continually to Europe. The importation of colonial products increases, but the exportation of hom products has perceptibly diminished and their prices fallen. Since 1890 ex-ports from England have fallen off, lespite its coionial expansion. The industrial preponderance of Great Brit-ain may have reached its apogee; yet its financial power goes on, ever aug-

menting its riches.

And the imperialist octopus extends its tentacles everywhere, seeking yet ther countries to devour.

We Socialists unqualifiedly condemi all violent expansion, all armed con-quest whose object is to satisfy capi-falist greed. The pretext of "civilizing" is but a mask. To civilize, in this capitalist society, means only to destroy, to demoralize, to exploit other races.

Capitalism leads to imperialism and capitalism leads to imperialism and this inevitably leads to militarism, which ruins whole peoples. That is why we declare ceaseless war against the capitalist colonial policy, which strengthens the dominant class, en-riches the capitalists at the expense of the workers, augments the possibility of exploiting the producers, favor militarism, and delays the working-class emancipation, while yielding but the smallest benefits.

In Europe alone, military expense, cat up \$1,000,000,000 a year. Carrie. many has created a goet which costs annually \$40,000,000; the French nav costs \$50,000,000 a year; the British \$175,000,000; the Russian, \$52,000,000 that of the United States, 882,000,000 The national debts grow at a marve lous rate, and all the charges rest or

With all the forces of the state at the disposal of a handful of capitalists the industrial conflict constitutes standing menace of war between na tions. The exportation of surplus products has become a matter of life and death to the civilized nations deeting competitors in every market artificial regulations become neces-sary. Free trade has to give way to protection. Gigantic trusts and com-binations defend their home markets and open new markets abroad by force of arms. The policy of colonial expan-sion rules the world. Tariff federations are formed, and

protectionism on the one hand stimuiates imperialism on the other. long as England could cherish the becoming "the sole industrial cen ter in an agricultural world," the com-iry of Peel and Cobden remained faithful to the doctrine of commercial liberty. But from the day when Ger-man and American industrial competition began to threaten its domination the idea of uniting all the British col-onics into one imperial federation began to arise. Bismarck foreshadowed it in 1852. Chamberlain has pierpres in glowing terms an imperial domain extending to every part of the world, in which every Anglo-Saxon may find all that he needs to work and live, and which shall give to Great Britain "the headship of the world." This appeal to chauvinism, this lipperfrophy of inonal pride, finds new adheren a ever-

day. Gay.

.ese imperiulist tendencies give a new value to the possession of colonies, and the ancient régime of commercial monophy is, in a way, reborn from its Colonial expansion takes on or, aggravati the working class, while the benefits go to the great manufacturers, com-mercial firms, subsidized steamship

npantes, speculators in concess ney lenders, and high officials. The colonies are an expensive lux-ury. The French colonial budget in 1900 amounted to \$35,000,000, or a mill-ion more than the total value of exports to the colonies. Germany had to pay in 1903 a colonial deficit of \$8,000. 000, with a total expertation to the colonies of only \$14,000,000. Add to this the expense of militarism on land and sea, and it becomes evident that the cost of imperialism is a crushing burden on the proletarian and a hin-drance to social reforms.

But for all this, ought we to con-demn all holding of colonies, in every case, at all times and places? 3. The new needs which will

arise after the victory of the working class and its economic emanci-pation will necessitate, even under the Socialist régime of the future, the holding of colonies.

certain raw materials and tropical products indispensable to ind and to human needs, so long as these cannot be procured by the exchange of products of industry and of native trade. Even the future Socialist\society must have its colonial policy, govern-ing the relations of the countries which have reached a high stage of

evolution with the more sackward races.

In the not impossible case of the cemperate sones becoming over-populated, so that the tropical regions should become indispensable in order

will have new problems to solve. Be-tween 1870 and 1900 twenty million peo-ple left Europe, and yet its population increased at the rate of .88 per cent. a year. The average population of the land surface of the earth is 11.6 to the square kilometer; Europe has 40.5 to the kilometer. In such a case could we abandon half the globe to the use s abandon half the globe to the use peoples still in their infancy, who eave uncultivated the enormous riches of their most fertile soil? Should we not rather act in the interest of the whole human race, that the whole

people?

The future will decide such questions. But already, in the existing society, the possession of colonies is in-evitable. Civilized man must have cotton, rubber, ivory, ten, coffee, tobacco, quinine, and other tropical products. Even now, it is necessary to prevent the primitive people from wasting the

earth may supply the needs of all its

the primitive people from wasting the collective wealth.

Liebknecht said in the Reichstag in 1899: 'A colonial policy which should people the earth and promote the advance of civilization and the progress of humanity would be justified," but he feared that the time for it had not

It is probable that colonies will have but a transient existence in the world's history. When the colored races shall have reached a higher civilization when they shall have developed agri-culture and industry, making free ex-change possible, they will deserve and obtain independence.

But that period of human solidarity. when the whole world shall constitute a great association of productive forces, is yet far distant. Meanwhile, it would be utopian to neglect the subject of colonial expansion. On the con-trary, we ought in each case to weigh the utility and the disadvantages of a colonial possession, studying the ques-tion in all its phases. The bourgeoisie exaggerates their advantages, forgetting that in most cases, the same bene-fits may be obtained without taking forth wars of conquest or the awakening of racial and national hatered.

The Social Democratic Party which has the development and conflict of classes as the basis of its political action, and which in accord with its principles, its aims, and its tendencies, rigorously con-demns all exploitation and oppression of individuals, classes, races or peoples, accepts as the princi-ples of its ccionial policy the fol-

capitalism being an inevitable step in coronant evolution, which the colonies will have to pass through, the development of industrial and the colonies will have to pass through, the development of industrial and the colonies and the colonies with the colonies with the colonies and the colonies with the colonies and the colonies are the colonies and the colonies and the colonies are the colonies and the colonies and the colonies are the colonies and the colonies are the colonies and the colonies and the colonies are the colonie dustrial capitalism there ought to be facilitated, even by the sacri-fice, if necessary, of the older forms of property, communal or But, at the same time, the Social

Democracy out ht with all its pow-er to resist the degenerating infuence of this capitalist development upon the colorfal proletariat, es-pocially as it is not yet able to protect itself, he hypothesis of Marx, that certain

countries might, at least partially, es-cape the capitalist period in their eco-nomic evolution, has not been realized. Prignitive peoples reach civilization only by climbing this Calvary. It is therefore our duty not to hamper the development of capitallen, but rather promote it, while trying to soften

its birth-pains.

Also must not forget the difference which there should be in Socialist tacties according as we deal with capital ism just arising or with capitalism already in its decline. The transfor isting in most of the colonies into industrial capitalism is inevitable; feudalism must disappear there as it has

We may distinguish in general three periods of exploitation in the

In the early times the conquerors and tropical products), cheating or plundering the natural riches (gold and tropical products), cheating or plundering the natives. This was in the period of mercantile capitalism. The colonies were directly exploited for the benefit of a government or certain (national). tain individuals.

Then came the creation of plants tions and the exploitation of the labor-power of the natives, who were comto work and produce coffee sugar, tolineco, spices, indigo, and s forth, at low cost, for the Europea

leantly, it has been attempted, by the construction of Tactories and rail roads and by intensive agriculture, to transplant industrial capitalism itself to the tropical countries. The natives' land is granted to concessionaires and European capital enters with its ma-

occurred suddenly and violently in the French Revolution and slowly and gently in Germany* during the ninecentury, which is not yet achieved in Russia, which is taking place with startling rapidity in Japan will almost certainly, in the colonies, take the form of a gradual adaptation of the methods of production, without yielent shocks. Agriculture will di-hinish in relative importance as manu-factures arise in these countries where

But in most of the colonies the fo mation of a proletariat, in the strict sense, is difficult. The natives, having few needs, dwelling in a country where it is easy to get a living, ofte with abundant free land, do no nomic evolution therefore takes other forms than in Europe and the class struggle is less vehement. The cold system has created "the mass of pov-erty, oppression, slavery, degeneration, and exploitation" of which Marx spoke, but without "the revolt of th ever increasing working class, school ed and united and organized by the capitalist process of production itself.'
The influence of the Socialist Party in
the mother-country ought then to be
used to protect the natives of the col
onies, to save them from terrible mis es, to save them from terrible m ery by social reforms or by partially transferring the exploitation hands of the state

Without checking its progress, we

*As. for instance, in the conquests Cortes, Pizarro, Albuquerque, and others America and India in the sixteenth cents "Either in actual slavery or by a syste of "forced labor" exacted from nativ tribes by threat of extermination.

omic evolution. It is not necessary to hasten the process of proletariza-tion. On the contrary, we ought to diminish the natives' burdens, combat psury, and prevent their dispossession from the land. By protecting them we shall gain their sympathy, while in proletarizing them we should only win their enmity and reduce them to servile degeneracy, incapable of energetic action. Subjected to unbridled exploisuch an organized working class as alone can emancipate itself. To prevent extreme exploitation, to proteche natives, to restrain capitalist rapa city, to form as soon as possible a class-conscious Socialist proletariat which shall one day be able to enjoy independence—this is the duty which history imposes upon us; it is a task that we can accomplish. To this end, it is necessary that the state inter-

wene.
With a view to the amelioration of the conditions of the workers, as well as to prevent the draining of all the profits away from the colonies and their consequent im-poverishment, the exploitation by the state of certain enterprises side by side with private exploitation of others, is desirable or neprocess of capitalist development, as well as improve the social con-ditions of the native worker. State intervention is necessary to

check the drainage of wealth from the colonies, which is the chief cause of the terrible famines in British India and Java. Enormous tracts of i are left idle, great trensures still tracts of land main within the earth; but the capital ists, concerned only for immediate gains, neglect to develop more than elements for a native capitalism are lacking; and absenteeism checks the future more than the present, is indispensable. But it would be unjust that the colonial governments should undertake the work of exploration, irrigation, road-building, and so forth, simply in order to make the natives pay greater profits to capitalists in the mother-country. The proceeds ought rather to be devoted to advancing the general welfare of the inhabit-

In great part, the exploitation mines and forests, of railways and ir-rigation works, and of other enterises that take the form of monop state. As Engels has said: "The state will more and more assume the con-trol of production," and the means of production will more and more be-come the property of the state or of communities. This will be for the colonies a first step toward the sociali-zation of the means of production. The dangers of "state socialism" need not be feared, because the influence of the Social Democracy in the partiaments of the mother-countries is rapidly in-creasing and will eventually be su-

Under state operation, the surplus from industries so controlled will re-main in the colonies, returning to the inhabitants, whose purchasing power will be increased, thus giving rise to new industries. The starvation scale of wages now prevailing toften under coolie contracts, a thinly disguised form of slavery) being thus done away with, the natives will develop new-needs, become conscious of their rights, and organize to defend them. Socialism will make its entry, pointing the way to freedom and educating the people for self-government. It may be people for self-government. It may be that, for a time, the colonies and their mother-country, united by a bond of sympathy and of mutual interest, will ingle state capable of suppryform a single state capable of supply ing all its needs, an economic and po-litical unity upon the basis of demo-

cratic equality and uniformity of rights for different races and peoples. It will therefore be the duty of the Social Democracy to promote the organization of the modern professional in all the colonies protectivat in all the colonies where it arises, to strengthen its resistance in its struggle with capitalism, and, by the raising of wages, to relieve the older capitalist countries from the dangers of the murderous competition of the cheap labor of these primitive peo-

To organize the proletariat wherever appears is the duty of Socialism, the best and surest means to guide the people of the colonies to a higher civili-zation. We Scotalist. zation. We Socialists, free from race prejudice, cherish an unbounded hope for the future of the so-called inferior races. What they are to-day, we once on at an accelerating pace. The time will come when the black and yellow races inhabiting the torrid zo not be considered inferior to the whites and will not need their tutelage. Competition will have given way to worldwide co-operation. "the fed the world." In this sense, the colonia policy, despite its faults and crimes Lelps in the evolution of humanity to ward a better time, when the solidar ity of interest shall embrace all man

or less distant future. For a long time yet we shall have to defend ourselves against the more backward systems of ngainst the more backward systems of production, and at present the work-ers in civilized countries need to be protected from the degrading competition of colonial labor. Cheap African and Asiatic labor or the products of such labor are thrown on the home market, displacing workmen and increasing the army of the unemployed. The textile worker of Laneashire m compete with the half-starved weavers on the banks of the Ganges, the German factory operative, with the Japan ese proletarian, the Belgian miner the poverty-stricken Mongol; and all these surpass us in the art of submit-ting to injustice and enduring hunger. There can be but one escape from this terrible situation—by increasing the resisting power of the colonial prole-tariat, raising their standard of life and their rates of pay, and organizing them for the class struggle by simul-taneously giving them instruction and protection against excessive exploita-

The proletariat of the mother-coun cios and of the colonies have, then, a common interest, and here also the andency to Socialism is a guaranty of iniversal progress.

To educate the natives for dem-

ocratic self-government ought to be the supreme aim of our colonial

policy, whose details should be verked out in a national pr

worked out in a hational program for each colonial group. Nearly every volonial power rests on violence. The absolute subjection of the natives, an artificial political organization, and the denial of all au-tonomy is the general rule. Such a narrow policy, based on egoism and tyranny, makes the European authori-ties blind to the rights of the natives and callous to their sufferings. They brutally destroy the native institutions and replace them with institutions of foreign origin. The governing officials are strangers, intending to return to

are strangers, intending to return to the mother-country, and know or care little for the natives interest. There as here, it is the proletariat that must fulfil the role of liberator. It is the Social Democracy that must, in the colonies, uphold the weak, educate the backward, and make th confided to our care a strong man able to do without our aid.

The slow but continuous enlargement

The slow but continuous enlargement of the national economy into a world-economy is also the task of the work-ing class. We have every reason to believe that the future holds in store close union of the races and peoples of the earth. Steam and electricity have reduced distances; commerce and travel multiply the contacts between men; race prejudice is losing ground; religions can no longer separate men as of old; great economic forces, such as of old; great economic forces, such us the trusts, work for the organization of humanity; and even Imperialism will lead us toward the federation of peoples, the final aim of the Socialist colonial policy.

Upon these grounds, the Congress of Amsterdam impresses upon the Socialist Parties in all

countries their duty:

1. To combat by all means in
their power the capitalist policy of conquest; and
2. To formulate in a program

the rules to be followed in their Socialist colonial policy, upon the basis of the principles enuncated in this resolution.

IT'S FOR THEM THAT'S GOT TO COME AFTER YOU."

The Americans [in the Chicago stor.; yards) of German and Irish descent have still higher standards of living. These are the men who are being crowded out by the foreigners, or esse crowded out by the toreigness, or ease pulled down to their standards of hy-ing. Their growing desire for better llying may be seen in the story of laggle Congdon.

"It ain't for yourselves, girls; it's for them that's got to come after you." She used to say this to some of the girls who worked with her in the m canning factory—a long, dark room, full of clouds of steam, where the girls stood up at long tables and raced on the piece system, sometimes twelve hours a day. At night Maggie gathered twenty-live of them in a small tene-ment room. It was named the Manda Gonne Club, after the Irish heroine. They had songs-and dances there, and sometimes Maggie used to read things to them. She read a good deal by herself, and studied hard at night. was saving up to get a plano. She felt that the club would be a greater success if the girls were not so worn out at night, and if they could get higher wages. She was the inspiration of the new girls union. The ones be-fore had been only failures. She work-ed at night to help in organizing this union; and from overwork and from the clouds of steam she took consump-tion. But she kept on working at the cauning bench all day and organizing at eright. In the last months she lay in her bed, and there, when new re-criffs were brought to her, she would lie for hours eagerly giving them the first simple principles of unionism. So the work went on. At last the union became a powerful reality. And then Maggie Congdon died.—William Hard and Ernest Poole, in The Outlook.

EFFECT OF NATIONALIZATION

OF RAILROADS ALDEN For those that think it is possible to nationalize the railways and other trusts depending for their life upon franchises, it would be well for them to note that the total capital in such trusts amounts to thirteen billion doll-ars, whereas the total of the industrial trust amounts to seven billion dollars. This means, of course, that if we should nationalize them, the govern-ment would be called upon to pay to of money nearly twice as grea; as the total capital of the industrial trusts and so ediately dominate and consolidate all the other industrial trusts in the country into their ow hands, effecting the greates revolution that the world revolution that the world seen.-Witshire's Magazine. world has ever

THE FREE MAINTENANCE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND

The movement for non-sectarian education and for free maintenance school children in England, which wa initiated and has been vigorously ac-vocated by the Social Democratic Federation, is gaining ground rapidly. By whomsever these most necessary measures may at last be put into ef fect, the credit will belong to the So cialists who began the agitation and who have forced it upon the attention "While we rejoice that the matter is coming into prominence, we must, as true educationalists educationalists, sincerely hope that any action taken to give effect to the idea will not partake of any half and-half character. Free maintenance of every child attending the public elementary schools, coupled with the teaching of secular subjects alone, is what is required and what we intend to have. The time has now come for a far-reaching measure embodying these principles. Mere words of sympathy or acts of spontaneous charity are out of order. The anomaly of edu-cation boards attempting the silly and useless task of filling the minds of those whose bellies are empty must be end-ed. The issues affect, not only the particular slum area, but the nation at large.

-Don't forget that you have to contribute to the capitalist campaign funds whether you like it or not. They are but part of the plunder extracted from the workers. If you know this, a contribution to the Socialist campaign fund is in order.

PARTY NEWS.

Eugene V. Debs' speech at Indianapolis on Sept. 1, at the opening of the national campaign of 1904, will be an historic speech in the great political struggle between the capitalist class and the working class. It will be the greatest effort of Debs' career as well as a trumpet call of definace to the ruling class of the world. It will ring with the spirit of working class revolt and vibrate with the passion of a spiendid and righteous cause. class revoit and violate ston of a spiendid and righteous cause. Confined to no special phase or single incident of the class struggle or any one prominent personality involved in that struggle, but covering the whole that struggle, but coyering the whole question of Socialism and working class politics in the vivid manner for which Comrade Debs has become justify famous, this speech is expected to be the most inspiring and stirring utterance of an epoch-making campaign.

Anticipating its value in this and filter presents.

Anticipating its value in this and other respects, arrangements have been made by which Comrade Debs speech will be issued by the national headquarters of the Socialist Party in booklet form immediately arter its delivery. It will be ready for shipment on Sept. 2, and orders should be placed with the National Secretary at once so as to ensure prompt attention. aced with the National Secretary ace so as to ensure prompt attention he booklet will be uniform wit "What Workingmen's Yotes Con Do" and the "Speeches of Acceptance," al-ready issued by the national neadquarers, and of the same neat appearance but will consist of not tess than 32 pages, with picture of Debs on the

follows: One copy, 5 cents; 15 copies, 50 cents; 40 copies, \$1; 100 copies, \$2; 500 copies, \$7.50; 1,000 copies, \$12. All prepaid. Send orders and make remittance payable to William Mailly, National Secretary, 209 Dearborn street. tional Secretary, 209 Dearborn street, Chicago, III. There should be at least one million

copies of this booklet circulated in this country before election day. There can be if the Socialists themselves but can be if the Socialists themselves but will it. Remember that whatever pro-fit accrues from the sale of the nation-al headquarter's publications goes di-rectly into the national campaign fund, and is used for campaign purposes.

National.

ial headquarters has issu Socialist Party campaign lithograph, size 22 x 32 inches, with pictures of Debs and Hanford and a background scenes of industrial activity sym of the working class character of the anovement. This striking picture should be put up wherever possible, as a means of calling attention to our party and its candidates. It is printed in two styles, No. 1 in colors, and No. 2 in black and tint, and will be supplied by the National Secretary at the fol-lowing rates: No. I (colored): One copy, 15 cents; 2 copies, 25 cents; 5 copies, 50 cents; 12 copies, \$1; 25 copand tint): One copy, 10 cents; 3 copies 25 cents; 8 copies, 50 cents; 29 copies or more, 5 cents each. Sample of each kind (2) for 29 cents. All smail orders by mail, rolled in tune. Large orders

by express prepaid.

The interest in the tours of Com-rades Debs and Hanford is increasing daily. There is every indication that Debs' tour will be a record-breaker in every respect. The opening meeting at Indianapolis on Sept. I will arouse Indiana, as the locals of the state will all be represented. Masonic Hall will be the place of meeting, and National Committeeman Reynolds of Indiana has been selected to act as chairman. Deba' entire tour will soon be an-

Hanford's meetings are reported as very successful. At St. Louis on Aug. 21 the crowd was large and enthusiastic, although the meeting was held in a section usually not very favorable to such extherings. A large amount of such gatherings. A large amount of literature was sold. Comrade Knecht ford amazed the Socialists, and speech aroused great enthusiasm. One m:n 73 years old walked fifteen miles to attend the meeting. From Mem-phis, Tenn., the comrades report that Hanford meeting was great. There's certainly going to be so thing doing this year.
The catalogue of campaign supplies

cents, or twenty-five for I cent apiece. The forms are printed on cardinal bond paper with blank for each can-didate on one sheet, perforated, to de-

Debs and Hanford 'stickers" will be ready Sept. 1, printed on red paper. Will be sent anywhere prepaid for \$1 per 1.000, any quantity. Order from National Secretary.

The New York State Committee has ordered 5,000 black and tint lithographs and 500 colored ones, with the names upon same changed from "Soto "Social Democratic" to conform to the party name in that state The Wisconsin State Committee has placed an order under similar conditions, and the Minnesota State Committee orders a number with the

Debs visit them during the campaign should by all means order a number of copies of his Indianapolis speech, "The Socialist Party and the Working Class," Same will be ready for shipment from national headquarters on Sept. 2. Price, 5 cents each; 15 for 50 cents; 40 for \$1; 100 for \$2; 500 for cents; 40 for \$1; 100 for \$2; 500 for \$7.50; 1,000 for \$12. Order from Na-

tional Secretary.

Locals desiring a French organizer to visit their districts during the campaign should write to the National Sec-

a consecutive contraction | ed from League City, Local No. 62, for

acting as delegate in the Republican county convention.

The largest single order for campaign literature yet received at the na-tional headquarters was one from Lo-cal New Haven, Conn., amounting to \$03.70. Other locals abould note this and try to do their share accordingly.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

The following contributions have been made to the National Campaign Fund since the last report:

Haif-Day Fund—W. H. Wilkins, New Hampshire Lists, \$3.02; E. B. Heifenstein, California Lists, \$15.07; Jas. S. Smith, Hilpols Lists, \$7.78; A. H. Arelsen, Oregon Lists, \$29.70; Wm. H. Pierce, Montana Lists, \$10. C. Ellein, Wrenshall, Minn, for Minneson Ellem, Wrenshall, Minn., for Minne ta Lists, \$5; John A. C. Menton, Michigan Lists \$2.15; John C. Chase. New York Lists, \$59; F. L. Montgomery, Pennsylvania Lists, \$20,42; J. E. Nash, Minnesota Lists, \$20.82; L. E. Work-man, Idaho Lists, \$5.95; J. J. Jacobsen, Iowa Lists, \$9.77; J. H. Zenger, Local Salt Lake City, Utah, \$4.10; G. B. Cushman, Brockton, Mass., national share, account Massachusetts, \$20; W. J. F. Hanneman, New York City, \$1; total, \$352.08.

Previously acknowledged, \$1,906.76;-total, \$2,259.44.

total, \$2,259.44. Regular contributions—Local Calders Park, Utah, \$2; N. N., \$20; S. Schmöll, 2028 S. Seventh street, St. Louis, Mo., 31; Francis M. Elliott, San Diego, Cal., 31; Francis M. Elliott, San Diego, Cal., \$2; L. Meyer, Sr., Hill City, Kansas, Card 1706, \$1.50; contribution, 50c., \$2; Louis Meyer, Little Rock, Ark., \$5; J. B. Weiker, San Francisco, Cal., \$2.50; Samuel Heller, New York City, \$5; A. A. Heller, New York City, \$5; J. H. B., \$1, Louis, Mo. \$1; F. A. Counant, Lew. St. Louis, Mo., \$1; F. A. Couant, Lew iston, Me., \$1.25; Wm. Byrd, Earlville, N. Y., \$1; Thos. Stiles, Martinsville, Ind., \$1; W. E. Walker, for Socialist Lecture Bureau, \$20; Otto Horsman, 50c.; N. N., \$2; C. Feltzinger (Card-849), Newark, N. J., 85c.; C. R. and M. S., New York, \$12; J. F. Mable, Chico, Mont., 75c.; C. W. Bowers, Butler, Mo. \$5; Mrs. C. Croke, Tarrytown, N. Y., \$1; total, \$90.85; previously acknowledged, \$521.67; total, \$612.52.

Grand total, \$2,871.96.
Responses to the "Call to Action" sert out from the national headquarters have already begun to come in. It is hoped that every Socialist will answer the call promptly and enthusiwe are going to do anything we must do it now. Francis Elliott of San Diego, Cal., has this to say of the sit-uation: "Of all the times on earth when a Socialis. ought to make sacriices for the cause, this is the year. I never have known so many disgruntled Democrats nor was the time for pro-paganda among the wage earners ever so propitious. With capitalists everywhere barricaded behind gatting gun it seems to me utterly impossible that any wage earner could be brought to vote any political ticket which meets the approval of the owners of the

The list of Labor Day speakers for whom engagements can still be made through the National Secretary is as follows: B. F. Adams, Sligo, Md. J. W. Bennett, Siour City, In.; Chas. L. Breckon, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. Briel, Newport, Ky.; John W. Brown, Worcester, Mass.; Len Button, Chi-cago, Ill.; H. H. Caldwell, Dayton, O.; W. L. Dewart, Washington, D. C.; Geo. D. Evans, Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Floaten, Colorado; N. P. Geiger, Boston, Mass.; P. J. Hyland, Omaha, Neb.; Freeman Knowles, Deadwood, S. D.; L. D. Mayes, New York; Geo. Newcomb, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; E. W. Ferrin, Eittle Rock, Ark.; John M. Ray, Nashville, Tenn.; F. G. Strickland, Indianapolis, Ind.; Ernest Untermann, Chicago, IR.; Thos. E. Will, Wichita, Kans.

How York State.

cal Youkers has admitted nine new members within two weeks, and the new members are very active. One thousand pamphilets and 100 copies of The Worker will be distributed every week till election day. The members who have banks for the state office must turn in the money the first Mon-day of each month. The County, Semtorial, Congressional, and First As sembly District conventions will be held at Building Trades Hall, Satur-day, Aug. 27, 3 p. m. Delegates are urged to be on time. There will be an outdoor meeting in the evening. A big meeting for Franklin H. Went-worth is being arranged for Sept. 2.

The entalogue of campaga.

being issued by the national headquarbers is now ready, and is complete in Avery detail. Send for a copy.

The blank forms for resignation of candidates of and public officials elected by the Socialist Party can now be and from the National Secretary at the rate of five for 10 cents, ten for 15 rate of five for 10 cents, ten for 15 rate of five for 10 cents, ten for 15 county will be held on Sanday morning. Aug. 28, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 28, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 28, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 28, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 28, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 28, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 28, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 28, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 28, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 28, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 28, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 28, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 28, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 28, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 29, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 29, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 29, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 29, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 29, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 29, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 29, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 29, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 29, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 29, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 29, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 29, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 20, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 20, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 20, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 20, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 20, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 20, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 20, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 20, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 20, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 20, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 20, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 20, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 20, at 9:30 s. m., at the Later Aug. 20, at 9:30 s. m., at the later Aug. 20, at 9:30 s. m., at the later Aug. 20, at 9:30 s. m., at the later Aug. 20, at 9:30 s. m., at the later Aug. 20, at 9:30 ing, Aug. 28, at 9:30 a. m., at the La-bor Lyceum, 98-100 Sheridan avenue, Paterson.

Open-air meetings are being held in Paterson every Friday evening and in Passaic every Saturday night. On Friday, Aug. 17. Comrade Kearns, our candidate for Governor, spoke to an audience of about six hundred. The contrade's illustration of conditions in Colorado was clear and it made a good impression on the audience. After the close of the meeting the audience stood around in groups discussing the labor war in Colorado. Three hundred leafiets were distributed. Fifty copies of the Hoboken "Socialist Review" were given away gratis; five hundred copies could have been disposed of if they had been at hand. Twenty-six copies of Ben Hanford's pamphiet, "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," and "Reply to Havemeyer" were sold. James E. Billings and J. W. James of Newark spoke in Passalc last Saturday in place of Comrade Paine. The audience numbered about two hundred. Three hundred leafiets were distributed and seventy-five copies of the "Socialist Review" were given away. Seven copies of Hanford's pamphiet, "The Labor War in Colorado" were sold, as well as the smaller pamphiets. "What Workingmen's Veter Company of the Workingmen's Veter control or the colorado" were sold, as well as the smaller pamphiets. Colorado was clear and it made a Locals desiring a French organizer to visit their districts during the campaign should write to the National Secretary at once, as a tour for Louis Goaziou of Charleroi, Pa., is being arranged.

John M. Work of Iowa will speak in Kansas during September instead of in Minnesota, as previously announced. Locals in that state destring a first-class speaker can write the National Secretary.

State Secretary Latham of Texas reports that J. J. Webb has been expelisold, as well as the smaller pamphlet

arehy in Colorado?" have been pur chased from the National Secretary.

The Second Ward Branch of Paterson will hold a mass meeting in Helve tia Hall, Van Houten street, Paterson

on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 28, at 3 o'clock. Comrade Herman Greulich of Zurich, Switzerlad, will be the principal speaker.

The Third Ward Branch of Paterson

will hold street meetings every Tuesday night. The first meeting will be held Sent. 12.

On Labor Day the compades of Passaic County will hold a picale at Belmont Park, Haledon. Admission, 10 cents.

Massachusetts.

The Socialists of Quincy will hold a picule in Merrymount Park on Labor Day. Several speakers will address the audiquee, including Geo. W. Gal-vin, Mrs. Merrifield, Squire E. Putney, Levi H. Turner and Patrick Mahoney. There will also be a baseball game be-tween two girls' nines, an exhibition of performing dogs and other amuse-

nents.

Local Malden has subscribed for The Local Malden has subscribed for The Worker for six months for every member who was not already a subscriber. In order to keep them fully acquainted with the movement. The presence of every member of the local is requested at the meetings which are held the first and third Thursdays in each month at Balley's Hail.

The Essex County Socialist clubs will have a meeting in Jynn on Sinday, Aug. 28, between 11 and 12 a, m., to arouse interest in the Socialist Party work.

Bernard W. Gidney of Lynn, Mass., has solid 200 copies of Hanford's "Labor War in Colorado" and hopes to sell 1,000 copies during the campaign. Comrade Gidney is also active in se-

Comrade Gidney is also active in securing subscriptions for The Worker

Ponnsylvania.

A tieket was placed in nomination by the Socialists of Luzerne County Aug. 14 and the party members intend Aug. 14 and the party members intend to work hard to increase the vôte, which two years ago was quite heavy. Nearly every town in the county was represented at the convention, which lasted for several hours. There was great enthusianm. Joseph G. Both of Wilkes Barre was chosen chairmah, and Nym Sewärd of Luzerne was elected. elected secretary, after which a ticket was nominated. There were no con-tests and it did not take long for the The nominations were all made by ac-clamation and there was much entau-siasm when the following react was named: For Congress, Charles F. Quinn of Wilkes Barre: State Senator. William M. Evans of Hazleton; County Controller, Joseph G. Roth of Wilkes Barre; Sheriff, Albert Rominiski of Nanticoke; Recorder, Joseph Sergott of Glen Lyon; Coroner, John F. Pesotini of Durgen; County Survey-or, Fred Schale of Wilkes Barre: Rep-resentative from the First District, Charles Lavin.

Dates in Ohio for Comrade W. G. Critchlow have been arranged as fol-lows: Aug. 25, 26 and 27, Portsmouth; Aug. 29, Portsmouth (labor union); Aug. 29, Sciotoville; Aug. 30, Ironton; Aug. 31, Gailipolis; Sept. 1 and 2, Mid-dieport and Pomeroy; Sept. 3, Crooks-ville; Sept. 4, Zanesville (labor union in afternoon); Sept. 5, 81, Marys (labor-union celebration); Sept. 6, Wapakone-ta; Sept. 7, Linn. Comrade Critchlow by the candidate for Congress in the ta; Sept. 7, Linn. Comrade Critchlow is the candidate for Congress in the Third District, a district that gave over 2.300 votes two years ago, and in which the old party candidates are generally elected by a plurality of from 50 to 250 votes, being the closest district in Ohio. Comrade Critchlow carries a miniature gas plant by which he makes all the way for lighting his he makes all the gas for lighting his own meeting; using five large burners, and aftracting large crowds by this novelty. He has just finished a series novelty. He has just mashed a series of meetings in Daylou, Middletown and Hamilton, which have been the largest meetings of the year in the open air in those towns. The Congressional Committee predicts a large gain in the district this year and a system-atic campaign is being gotten well un-der way. Comrades along route of above dates are asked to turn out and

help make them successful, New Hampshire.

Comrade Spokesfield of Littleton writes that it is proposed to have a full county ticket up in that county. Joseph Foley of the Sone Cutters' is speaking effectively every Saturday evening to good crowds in front of the State House, Concord.

Comrade Wikins, the new State Sections

at once. Nashua municipal caucus was held Aug. 16 and Walter B. Weilman was nominated for Mayor. M. H. O'Neil, H. H. Acton and George Howard reported a platform calling for the aboli-tion of all contracts on municipal work, adequate public bathhouses, municipal fuel supply, municipal con-trol of gas and electric works and all utilities requiring franchises, a muni-cipal pharmacy and municipal milk supply. The meeting was a protracted one and there was an animated debate

one and there was an animated debate on the platform.

George Allard presided at a large open-air meeting at Conway, in Carroll County, addressed by Summer F. Ciaflin. There is no local yet in this county, but many old line Democrats and Republicans are becoming classicous and will you the working class ticket this year. class ticket this year.

lows.

B. McCaffrey of Omaha will be the Labor Day speaker at Lehigh.

The Munroe County convention will be held Aug. 20, and the Boone County

A local with eight members has been chartered at Hilton, organized by F. J. West of Avery. Eugene V. Debs, our candidate for

President, will deliver an address at Oelwein, Aug. 22.

Oelwein, Aug. 22.

G. R. Jones of Des Moines was nominated for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District. All but the Eleventh District have nominated.

Our candidate for Vice-President, Ben Hanford of New York, in addition to his Iowa dates previously announced, will speak in Ottumwa Aug.

he will work in Keokuk County under

congressional lickets are now in the hands of the local secretaries. Each petitioner, in order to make the papers valid, must add his residence address. Forward all papers to the lows secre-

tary as soon as possible.

J. C. McFadden, the secretary of Local Des Moines, has made arrangements for a tent at state fair grounds during fair week. He will distribute and sell Socialist literature and sub-

John E. Shank of Sloux City, is pre paring to make a tour of the Eleventh. District. chiefly for organizing pur-poses. Sioux City has taken in fifteen, new members in the last month. The Des Moines Auditorium, with a

seating capacity of 3,000, has been engaged for the Debs lecture in Des Moines, Oct. 10. An invitation is extended to the Socialists in this part of the state to attend, and an effort will

rates.

"He who hestintes is lost," and locals and Socialists generally that delay in making applications for speakers, cannot be accommodated. Make application to J. J. Jacobsen, State Secretary, Dec. Model. tary, Des Moines, In.

TROUBLE IN SAN ERANCISCO. Editor of The Worker:—The primary elec-tions (Ang. 9), have been held and the So-cialist Farty has passed through one of the most critical periods of its existence. Two years ago the party in this city fell into national diagrace by virtually shif-hering with the Usina Labor Farty, a party; that stands for the present system and is entirely controlled by a gain of the most corrupt off party politicans to be found in the country.

carrierly controlled by a gang of the most corrent all party politicans to be found in the country.

The men who at that time voted to abstain from putting a Socialist ticket little field, in the interesting the Union Labor Party, are no longer influential in the party councils in this city.

Being more concerned about getting jobs in the city half under the Sciantiz-liver regime thaw in ass ating the propagands of the revolutionary principles of the Social at Party if was hoped they would join the Sciantiz layer and openly and honestly confine their peculiar activity to where it properly belonged. When the movement here began to clorify and unship its fashen principles of the movement here began to clorify and unship its fashen retired under charges and found a local of their own in San Matset, just outside the city. An amendment to the state consistential description of the same stripe from following their example. But because this law was not retired the membership in the town or city in which they res do, prevented others of the same stripe from following their example. But because this law was not retireactive those who not out in time to example. That because this law was not retroactive those who not out in time to example. That because this law was not retroactive those who not out in time to example. That he may suffer thouse Mills and the additional fact that Coursed Mills and the first three in this anomalous and disgresserial struction.

But providing a moscale manner and an air of injured innecence they have been air.

out meter in this anomalous and districted in situation.

Bis position, a seasoth manner and as all of injured linuscence they have been able to make up-considerable sympathy for threaselves and hand feelings against those who refused lo, tolerate the fusion policy. But all that belongs to the past. The attitude of like party, towards them has at last been indicated even to many of their warmest friends. At last they have torn the mask from their own faces and come forscand in their true colors. During July the party, is required by law, issued a call for a convention, and called as mannimeting on members to monitate delegates to go on the primary ticket for the same.

This mans meeting was enmounced at nec.

bers to muniant edegates to go on the primary ticket for the same.

This mass meeting was emmounced at pripagasida meetings and, in addition, every
member received notice through the maisthree days ahead, except, of course, those
who had echanged their addresses without
notifying the organizer. That mass meet
ing held in Turk Street Temple, July 13,
they have been supported to the primary else
tion. The organizer was the primary else
tion. The local convention, was placed byforce the electorate. Voting strikers were
printed and malled to members and such sympathizers as had given us their address
es. Thirty-six limits Befare the election a
nomin fell in our camp. A contrade burried,
breathlessly into the headquarters, with
a voting steleer cancil like our own, head
et "Socialist belegates," except that left
delegates and on it, three in number, for
the Thirty-sixth Assembly District, were
them were even party members. Tremesdoms excitement prevailed. Who had nominated this ticket? New Made they managed
to take the party so completely by surprime! Nobody knew.

The party realized that it was face to
face with tensors of the Stackers badd.

which is take the nart so completely by surying his imports, by this or the party realight that it was face to fice with treason of the blackest kind. I this is series for was found to be in c reutation in the privace of the in the in the first the fact of the first the first the fact of the first the first the fact of the first the fir

dileh the party.

That our fears were well grounded may be gethered from the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Wilson both voted two vears ago to should from gethere from the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Wilson both voted two vears ago to should from gether from the fact of ditch the party.

and one has a second the hard office plans and and repudiate them.

One thing is clear to use that if it work not for the semi-organization which has gathered recessal the work of Courneles Mills and Wilson in this city, this intering property of the semi-organization which has gathered recessal the work of Courneles Mills and Wilson in this city, this intering property of the semi-organization which has gathered recessal the work of the semi-organization of the population of the property of the property of the population of the property of the population of the loss and the mild reputation of Bookness and the property of the local San Mateo and is usually identified with the fusion policy of its refugrees. The next discovery was made the day before election and consisted in uncarriing the following circular which had the securities of the local san Mateo and is usually identified with the fusion policy of its refugrees. The next discovery was made the day before election and consisted in uncarriing the following circular which has a possible to the copy which it is the property of the copy of the copy which is the property of the copy of the copy in the following circular which have done cuells to a body of Jesuits.

"California for Socialism." Debs and Hanford! "San Francisco Socialist Chh.
"San Francisco, Aug. 5, 1904." "Dear Sir and Commade: "The presentest apportunity for the Socialist Party that has every presented itself, is more than the copy of the

ing, challenge the attention of the roters inroughout the city and the state. Whencoded are attickers to be atnect on the bailot which will be furnished you at the voting tooch by the election officers. The men whose names appear on these stickers, as emidiates for delegate scales. The men whose names appear on these stickers, as emidiates for chegate scales. Farty, are all Socialists of many years knonrable standing in the party; many have been candidates on local and state tickets, or held important positions within the party. They stand for straight, uncompromising Socialism, for behs and Hanford and the Chicago platform. They are pleiged to nominate a complete ticket of steadfast and sterling Socialists without comprendently believing and to the narrow and intolerant personal jealousies which have retarded the movement in the past and sim to lay the foundation for a united, harmonious, vigorous and enthusiastic campaign for Socialism.

The importance of a large yete at this

ous and enthusiastic campaign for Social-ism.

The importance of a large yote at this primary cannot be overestimated. It is im-perative that every Socialist, and, every sympathizer should yote the encised their is order that a line show of streagth be made to encourage the weak-hearted for the rest of the campaign, and inspire those whose seal is flagging.

"to to the polis Tuesday, Ang. 9, and yote and have all your friends vote. Go early, as the contests in the old parties will crowd the booths in the afternoon. But, early of late, be sure-do vote.

"Yours fraternally." Secretary.

"YOHN. M. REYNOLDS,

"EMIL LIESS,
"Chairman.
"N. B.—Put this -ietter and stickers in your pocket and take them to the polls, for you will not find any Socialist tickets there."

The regular flooded the city too near the time of election to be regaled to through the units, and the only reply socialist either, which appeared in the "Bullettin" on the eve of the election.

Party pumbers turned out layally on eve of the election.

Party unbeen turned out layalty on election day and manned many of the polls and autocoded in stopping many who were no their way to vote the bogus ticket under the impression conveyed by the above conjust fout they were voting for the Socialist Party.

and sure way to vote the bopus triket under the impression conveyed by the above cacutar frust fitely were voting for the Socialist Party.

In these cases the knavery was frustrated and disaster avoided. In some of the outer districts, however, where the chief trait ors resided and were battenisty additionally and the districts of the eighteen were needed to control the situation and the party holds eleven. Unfortunately, however, Comrado Oliver Brevett is defeated by Commade Sciler, who claims that he was not consulted about going on the begut ticked, and therefore not responsible. Comrade Sciler, who claims that he was not consulted about going on the begut ticked, and therefore not responsible. Comrade Sciler, who claims that he was not consulted about going on the begut ticked, and therefore not responsible. Comrade Sciler, who claims that he was not consulted about going on the begut ticked, and therefore not responsible. Comrade Sciler, who claims that he was not consulted the party of the second four years on the Another Election Commissioners.

Another Election Commissioners, which is the Western movement, who did yeoman service in extricating the party from the shough of fusions into which, those people plumed it two verse ago. It is a substituted to the intensity of the general disquatter of the party was able to go on the official half to the intensity of the general disquatter of the deceded, and it is the trony of fait that the party was able to go on the official halfot only because with the measury permetting the party was able to go on the official halfot only because which was deceded and it is the irony of fait that the party was able to go on the official halfot only because which was deceded as substement of the heavy first was substituted by the party, but a find a first was discovered which was decided for the first of the committed by the party, but and of Election Commissioner against the member selected by the party of the discount himself challman in the above cruther. He is the comple

Party will be handed over logged hand and foot to the Schmitz-liner Republican-Lubus party.

Whether the Schmitz-liner Republican-Lubus party.

Whether the Schmitz-liner gang would be wishing to present Alestrey, Least with the schmitz-liner gang would be wished to present a state of the transition of the very propose by hitter experience to find out. Commisses of the United States, Lecal Ean Francisco still stands by the revolutionery principles and traditions of Recipies and traditions of Recipies and traditions of Recipies and the sympathy and support of every true Socialist in America or elementary of the party let us give the following facts: We sell on the streets at our outdoor, supering, from the top of the streets of the return of the return of the return of the return of the streets at our outdoor, supering, from the top of the streets at our outdoor, supering, from the two hall meetings a week. Thursday in Tark Street Temple and Sunday is Carmer's Hall. Our programs and collections for the menth of July in Carmen's Hall was as followed Speaker. Organized, Leville of the theory of the street week, at our meetings 100 the ST. T. J. Caseley, Schott Gios. Goobel, We well every week, at our meetings 200.

22.50.
We self every seeds at our meetings 50: copies of The Werher, Seattle "SectalRet," copies of The Werher, Seattle "SectalRet," the self-sectal sectal series of the sectal sectal series arranged for Deba' meeting in Wesdward Preducion, Seutcenth and Xalencia, which neats 8,600.
For the half-size, pay national campa' m fund we have already accounted for \$15.54, with more to follow. We have always over \$300 worth of Eterature passing through our hands. Three haufred copies of Hauford's "Labor War in Colorado" were at 1 out at two street meetings, and, the the our hands. There fills fred, copies of trainford's "Labor War in Colorado" were at 1 out at two struct meetings, and the them and copies now on the way will be clonered out in a week. In the months we have sold at the Grant receive meeting alone and the fill of the color of the

ionism and Socialian."
Out of the profits of our literature soles alone we maintain permanently three street speakers, with 40 nothing else. We pay in dure to the state office kill per month. We have speat nearly \$300 fighting in the courte for the rhight to speak ow the streets and secured an injuration against the Chief of Police restraining time from interfering order, arrest-meetings except, we keep conference of the property of the content of the

in our fight singless Mayor Schmitz, the neutral head of the Union Labor Party for the circulon continuous manufacture of the circulon continuationship, which is ours according to the coly cluster, we have aiready paid \$164.00 and contracted to pay \$150 more in the Supreme Court appeal.

All that the fission opportunists shave done was to cry incompetence. Does this look IRe 17? done was to cry incompetence. Does this look like it?

The following question was handed Stitt Wilson at his necting in the Academy of Sciences Sunday morning, Aug. 14: "Are you aware that the first of nances and-advances gathered at the meetings at which you spoke has been used during the has week at the primary elections in an attempt to overthrow the Socialist Party?" Answer by Mr. Wilson. "I am not aware of such a thing." Further question by Organizer Lewis Ersan rear of the healt: "Are you aware that one of the men (Mr. Walker) now engaged in taking up the collection at this meeting mi on the opposition tick of?" Answer by Mr. Wilson: "Well, an opposition there it is not necessarily an attempt to overthrow the Socialist movement."

ment."
The second suswer seems to us to show that if Mr. Wilson had been asked in the first place if the list had been asked for the opposition tested be would have replied in the affirmative, which would have been in accordance with the evidence.

the affirmative, which would have been in necordance with the evidence.

Fusion with the Union Labor Party in a valves Insion with the Dem craite Party, as the two latter have worked together from the beginning, uniting on the same non-nace in about half the districts.

It is generally claimed and generally admitted that in the 1902 convention the speech of Emil Less turned the balance in favor of fusion.

This is in no sense a party split. The majority of those on the bogus lichet are not members at the party at all, while not members at the party at all, while world the speech of the party at all, while not members at the party at all, while not members at the party at all, while hot of the feet without being so much as consulted. As this is a branch of the local, Aug. 12, and at the meeting of the local, Aug. 15, it was supplemented and adopted with only seven dissenting voices, and these were members or sympathisers, or both, of the Tacity Local, account the party of the pagest.

ERNEST UZEL.

chairman City Central Committee.

Chairman City Central Committee.

MARY FAIRIROTHER.
Secretary of City Central Cammittee.
WILLIAM R. COSTLEY.
Chairman of Local Business Meeting.
Secretary of Local Business Meeting protein.)

ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 17.

Jest you forget, let us remind you that Eugeno V. Debs, Presidential candidate of the Socialist Party, Speaks in Carnelle Hall, Fifty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, on Sept. 6.

—Rockefeller has not yet contributed to the Socialist Party campaign fund, but he is doing his part to bring

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CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 00-Office and Emfollowing Districts meet every Sat-urday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—331 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German) —85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III.— Clubbouse, 206 E. 85th St., 7.30 p.m.; Dist. IV.—342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V.—3309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—1937 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—1937 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; The Board of Supervision meets every Thesday at Faulhaber's Hall, I551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

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

MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Mudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, 579 Central arouse, Jessy Ct.y. N. J.

7th, 6th and 25th Assembly District meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Store at No. 225 West 27th speect.

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

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NEW YORK Kangaroos are walcoms We line drawn on smaller entmake

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT. Attorney-at-Law, 860 Grandway, Balophone 2578 Frankfile

L.D. MAYES, LAWYER 245 Breadway, New York City, Berough of Man hattan, Practice in all Courts." Consultation free WANTED .- An Al watchmaker and

H. B. SALISBURY. COUNSELLOR-AT LAW
309 Broadway, Room 933. 50 Union Sq.

LAWSON.

(Continued from page 1.)

sirous of taking advantage of the corsirous of taking advantage of the cor-poration laws of the state of New Jer-sey, we (the said office boys and clerks), do so take advantage of the said laws and form ourselves into the Amaigamated Copper Company, which will have a capital of \$75,000,000, and Amaigamated Copper Company, which will have a capital of \$75,000,000, and which will be allowed by said laws 30 own copper mines and other things, to mine copper and other things, to manmine copper and other things, to man-ufacture, buy, sell, and trade in copper and other things, and to do numerous and variegated other things; and that whereas we (the said office boys and clerks) have now become the Amai-gamated Copper Company for \$75,000,-000 cash, which \$75,000,000 cash we herewith certify to have been paid in the form of a check for \$75,000,000, herewith delivered to the treasurer. the form of a check for stokeness, herewith delivered to the treasurer, one of our number, by the clerk who drew it; and the treasurer, herewith certifying that he has received the \$75.000,000, herewith delivers unto said clerk the \$75.000,000 capital stock of the Amalgamated Copper and we (the said office boys and clerks herewith certify that there is within the treasury of the Amalgamated Cop-per Company \$75,000,000, and we (the boys and clerks) vote that it, the said \$75,000,000, shall be used in the purchase of certain stocks and properties, and said certain stocks and perties shall be the same stocks and properties previously purchased by Mr. Rogers and William Rockefeller, Mr. Rogers and william house and now owned by them, and we (said office boys and clerks) herewith certify office boys and cieras) netering that we have paid from the treasury \$75,000,000, that said \$75,000,000 is in the form of a check, and said check is the one previously received, or its equivalent, by our treasurer, from one call the call of our number, to wit, the clerk re-ferred to earlier in these papers, and said \$75,000,000 has been paid to Hen-Rockefeller's use: Henry H. Rogers, now having \$75,000,000, where former ly he had stocks and properties which d cost him \$39,000,000, and being desirous of investing it, purchased from the clerk the \$75,000,000 of Amalgamstock which he, the clerk, had ated stock which he, the clerk, had previously purchased from the treas-ury of the Amalgamated Company. Mr. Rogers promptly paying for said purchase with the \$75,000,000 check or its equivalent, which had already its equivalent, which had already done such yeoman service.

The organization of the Amalgamated Copper Company of New Jersey new being complete, and the company being in possession of all the property which had formerly belonged to Mr. Rogers and William Rockefeller, and which had cost them \$39,000,000, and the clerk having again come into pos-session of his \$75,000,000 check, and Mr. Rogers and William Rockefeller Mr. Rogers and William Rockerner being the sole owners of the \$75,000,-000 of Amalgamated stock, the second part of this transaction was completed. The third began by the office boys and clerks' resigning from their positions directors and officers of the Amalgamated Copper Company of New Jer-sey in favor of the more responsible and better known 'Standard Oll' votaries. Mr. Rogers and William Rocke-feller then had the National City Bank of New York offer for sale to the publie the \$75,000,000 of stock in such a ay that, although-it was then the prival property of Mr. Rogers and William Rockefeller, the public were led to believe it was the property of the Amalgamated Copper Company, Simultaneously, the National City Bank of New York offered to loan the public its deposits at the rate of ninety cents of the dollar, on any amount of the Amal gamated stock it, the public, purchased; whereupon the public, taking advantage of this offer, purchased from the National City Bank of New York the \$75,000,000 of stock for \$75,000,000, thereby embling it to certify upon its books that the \$39,000,000 it had loaned to Messrs, Rogers and Rockefeller had been repaid, and enabling Mr. Rogers and Rockefeller, after paying said debts to the National City Bank of New York, to become the absolute owners of \$36,000,000 of money, none of which they had owned before, and which they had 'made' as absolutely as though they had coined it by permit

"The fourth part began when months afterward the public, who had borrow-ed their money from the National City Bank of New York and other banks buy Amalgamated stock at 100 cents on the dollar, were compelled to sell the Amalgamated stock which they had purchased at \$100 per share for the best price they could get, which was \$35 per share; and if we suppose for a moment that the Standard Oil. for a moment that the Standard Oil, after repurchasing it at \$33 per share, at a later date repeated the operation of selling it for \$100 per share, it will be seen that 'Standard Oil,' the 'Private Thing,' would thereby 'make' an additional \$50,000,000, as absolutely as

"As a matter of fact, the people lost even more money than thirty-six' millions of dollars on this point of the Amalgamated transaction, because 'Standard Oil' did not sell all the 750. 660) at that time. They retained two-thirds of them, which at a later date. they fed out to the public at \$115 per share, and at a still later date they took them away again at \$33 per

were made in the brief space of this creature's (Amalgamated Copper's) life, I deal with reality and not ro-mance, but let my readers for a moment give their imaginations play and picture to themselves one scene in this stupendous drama. A great room in the greatest banking house in Amer-ica, if not in the world—silent, solemn —an stmosphere of impregnable recti-tude—the solid furniture, the heavy carpets, the chill high walls, the massive desks. the impressive chairs, the great majestic table portentously sug-gestive of power. Presto! the dim calm is broken; the air vibrates as when an ancient church is invaded by a swarm of vampire-bats. Into the great room enter a group of men and a flock of youths, who settle in the impressive chairs round the majestic table. You wonder what is the metive of the aswonder what is the hierty of the as-semblage. These grave lawyers, We represe whose names are weighty in the na-tion's councils, and the these gray-haired, dignified innacies might well be gathered to arbitrate a dispute in-lian back

boys and clerks, with their restless, cuss 'em-and I had to turn him loose. surprised eyes and and uneasy ges-tures? The flourishing of papers, the murmuring of voices and a confusion of 'seventy-five millions,' 'we buy,' 'we sell,' 'we are,' 'we will,'—words, noth-ing but words; then silence as one reads from a stiff parchment certain resolutions which the suave gentleman Then these youths, whose sonis are aftre with the hope of a director's \$5 gold fee, timidly sign the record; trem-bling the while lest a biot call down on them a scolding; a head clerk, whose fondest dream is a raise of salary as the result of coming under the Master's Eye in a seventy-five million dollar deal, affixes a seal, and there is an exchanging of thin slips of paper— checks—dollars—magically 'made doll-ars.' Exit office boys and lawyers.

\$36,000,000 for an

Honest Day's Work, "The door closes—silence again. Then the air vibrates with the sound of a 'William, I feel as though I bad done an honest day's labor! Thirty-six million dollars 'made' and no hitch, no delay." Then follows the partner's mild answer: 'Yes, Harry, but don't forget James' and the others' shares will shrink it up quite a bit.' "Thirty-six million dollars for one

honest day's labor! Thirty-six million dollars-and Alaska cost us but fourteen millions and Spain relinquished to us her claims on the Philippines for only twenty millions. Thirty-six million dollars!—more than a hundred times as much as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and 'Abe' Lincoin together secured for the patriotic labors of their lifetimes. And this vast sum was taken from the people to enrich men whose coffers were already, as the results of similar operations, so full of dollars that neither they no dren could count them-as the people count their savings, a dollar at a tim he has eaten so many that he can eat no more.

'A thousand times have I tried to figure out in my mind what worlds of inisery such a sum of millions might, allay if issued by a government and intelligently distributed among a peo-ple—and do my readers know that never in the world's recorded history has any nation felt itself rich enough to devote thirty-six millions to the cause of charity—even in the midst of the most awful calamities of fire, flood, war, or pestilence? On the other hand, I have had to know about the horrors. the misfortunes, the earthly hell, which were the awful consequences of the taking of this vast amount. I have had to know about the convicts, the suicides, the broken hearts, the starva-tion and wretchedness, the rulned bod-ies and lost souls which strewed the fields of the 'system's' harvest.

'Can it be that a just God suffers our sons and daughters to cke out a bare existence as the best reward of earnes with \$36,000,000 for one day's labor?

'Pondering all these things, I have ceased to wonder at the deep murmur of discontent that are rising, rising to my ears from all parts of the conti-

WELLMAN.

(Continued from page 1.)

their mine had been shut down. They wanted me to make a statement that I would permit them to start up soon as a uniou mine. I said: "You can't start any mine with anarchists. assassins, men the military can't trust to be at large. Furthermore, I am not sure such fellows as you are fit to go into a mine as superintendents and bosses. If you want to start your mine make application in the regular way and after I-have investigated it thor-oughly I'll tell you what the terms

"Great time we had when we brought President Moyer from Telluride to produce him before the Su-preme Court, continued General Bell. 'Here at the hotel in Denver that man Haywood butted in, and I gave the sign to my boys. They smashed him up. They didn't kill him, but he'll

""You can work martial law in Telluride," said Captain Lee, "but it doesn't go in Denver. Where is Hay

"lie's upstairs," I said. "There' when you reach the top. You'll have no trouble in finding the right room. But it is only fair to tell you that every man that starts up those stairs will be shot. Now, it's up to you."

"'I didn't see any policemen going up the stairway. They never budged. If I'd raised my finger my men would have killed the whole bunch. I had expected trouble, and had prepared for it; could have had three hundred men there in ten minutes. It looked pretty warm for a minute; street outside was jammed with people, mostly unionists; there was great excitement.

"'If anything had cut loose do you know what I'd done? First, I'd have got rid of those policemen. Then I'd have shot out the whole plate glass front of that hotel. That would have leaned out the mob in the street. By that time we should have wanted our breakfast.

"'And after breakfast?' I asked, curious to know the sequel of tragedy that didn't happen.

" Well, after breakfast we'd hav started for the State House to deliver Moyer to the Supreme Court. I'd have taken all day to it. We'd have stopped every block or two to rest, and if any-body had wanted trouble with us they would have had no difficulty in getting

"'We'd have shot everybody that got in our way, policemen or anybody else. You see, we knew our rights. We represented the state of Colorado, and were acting under a writ from the

Supreme Court.

"'As for Haywood, I wanted to take
him back to Telluride as a military
prisoner, but the lawyers butted in-

But while he was under the surgeon's care upstairs I told the guard: "If he makes a move, raises an arm, bate his eye or attacks you, snoot him quick, and be sure he's dead." * "There were two reasons for the deportations. First, the military reason, to restore beace and security to the

to restore peace and security to the community, and, second, the humane

community, and, second, the humane reason, to protect the men themselves from a frenzied community. Why, some of the best men in Cripple Creek were auxious to start up wholesale lynching, but I told 'em I'd shoot the first man found with a rope in his hand. And I'd have done it, too.

"So we arrested hundreds of the worst men left in camp, gave them a fair hearing, picked the sheep out from the goats, loaded the latter into a special train, put absard guards, canned beef, hard tack, and bucksts for drinking water; ran 'em down to within two miles of the Kansas line, minaded 'em, marched 'em to the line, gave ed 'em, marched 'em to the line, gave each man a can of beef, a dozen hard tack and half a can or beans. They disappeared over the prairie.

"And that was the end of the West-ern Federation and the reign of terror in Cripple Creek. I don't know what you sentimental Eastern fellows think about it and I don't care If I had it to do over again I'd do it just the saint way, only I'd do it a d-d sight

"Such is the story of the most inter esting and most effective knight of the cause of law and order our country has seen in many years."

DEBS' REPLY.

(Continued from page 1.)

vent newcomers from taking the strikers' places, by persuation, often to be followed, if ineffectual, by intimidations and violence. The Pullman Company claims this was the real object of these guards.

These strikers at Pullman are entitled to be believed to the contrary in this matter, because of their conduct and ferbenranco after May 11. It is in evidence and uncontradicted that no violence or destruction of property by strikers or sympathiers took place at Pullman, and that until July 3 (when the federal troops came upon the scene) no extraordinary protection was had scene) no extraordinary protection was had nticipated disorder. (Page 38.)

He says the strike was provoked by a reduction of wages. This is not true The fact is that, although wages had been repeatedly reduced, the em ployees did not strike. They appoin a committee to meet the officials and ask why, IF THEIR WAGES HAD TO BE REDUCED, THE HIGH RENTS THEY WERE OBLIGED TO PAY THE PULLMAN COMPANY WERE NOT CORRESPONDINGLY LOWERED. Failing to secure redress they called on Mr. Pullman himself. He promised to investigate. They're and thereupon all the employees laid down their tools and walked out of the strike, and the report of the strike commission proves it.

In the closing paragraph of his arti cle Mr. Cleveland compliments his ad-ministration upon having cleared the way "which shall hereafter guide our nation safely and surely in the exer-cise of its functions which represents the people's trust."

How did President Cleveland begin operations in the Chicago strike? Among the first things he did, as he himself tells us, was to appoint Edwin Walker as special counsel for the government. At the time Presiden Cleveland designated Walker, upon recommendation of the railroads as special counsel for the government for which alleged service he was paid a fee which amounted to a fortune, the said WALKER WAS ALREADY THE REGULAR COUNSEL OF THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD. What is the significance of such an appointment un-der such circumstances? Does it not indicate clearly that the railroads controlled the government, that Presiden Cleveland did the bidding of the Gen eral Managers' Association, by ap pointing as special counsel of the government their own attorney to pros-cute the striking employees, and us the power of government to crush them into submission?

Here is the situation: There is conflict between the General Man-agers' Association, representing the railroads, and the American Railway ply because their employees had quit their service and left the premises in

It is thus made clear that Presiden Cleveland and his cabinet placed the government at the service of the rail roads. Edwin Walker, the railroads own attorney, made the agent of the own attorney, made the agent of the government and put in supreme con-mand of the railroads and government forces! Upon Walker's representation Cleveland acted, upon Walker's de-nand the federal soldiers marched nand the federal somers into Chicago, upon Walker's command the great government of the United States obeyed with all the subservien cy of a trained lackey.

Beaten at every point, their s all frustrated, outgeneraled in tactic and strategy, the corporations played their trump card by an appeal to the federal judiciary and the federal administration. To this appeal the re-sponse came quick as lightning from a storm cloud.

Peace and order were fatal to the railroad corporations, violence was a pecessary to them as was peace to the employees. They realized that victory could only be snatched from labor by an appeal to violence in the name of

day they were appointed the trouble began, the files of every Chicago paper prove. The report of the strike com-mission does the same. Second-Fires (but no Pullman pal-

ice cars were lighted) and riots (bu o strikers were implicated.

Third—The capitalist owned newspo

pers and Associated Press flashed the news over all the wires that the people were at the mercy of a mob and that

the city.

Fourth—The people (especially the at a distance who knew nothing of the paper) at a distance who knew nothing exTHE DEBS MEETING.

So far 2,000 large posters and about

so far 2,000 large posters and about 30,000 throwaway cards have been distributed to advertise the meeting. There are still about 20,000 throwaway cards left in the Organizer's office. These should all be distributed very carefully within the next two weeks and companies or sympthylary design.

and comrades or sympathizers desiring to help in this work are requested to call at the Organizer's office any time between 9 a. m. and 10 p. m. where

they can get a sufficient supply of

in various parts of the city to have put

up in various parts of the city, 100

large bill posters and efforts will be made to place some advertisements in the capitalist papers.

A very large crowd is expected at this meeting and arrangements have

been made for an overflow meeting. To

ushers will be stationed inside the hall. All those comrades desiring to act as ushers or make themselves useful in

any way at the meeting are urged to forward their names and addresses at once to Organiser U. Solomon, 04 E. Fourth street.

The General Committee has decided

stand with literature for sale at the

meeting, the profits that may be realized from the sale of literature to go direct to the campaign fund of the local, and not allow anyone else to sell

literature. This is a very good idea, and if carried out properly the local

can realize quite a large amount of money from the sale of books, buttons,

etc. Arrangements have been made to have a complete assortment of cheap Socialist books, leaflets, papers, and magazines, and if is now up to the

comrades to volunteer and act on the literature stand committee. About fifteen comrades are needed for this

committee, and it is to be hoped that all comrades experienced in this line of work will volunteer to act on this

committee and forward their name

and addresses to Organizer U. Solo

All comrades desiring to advertise the Debs meeting at the Labor Day

parade are requested to communicate with the Organizer. Ten thousand ad-

ditional throwaway cards have been

printed for advertisement at the Labor Day Parade and one or two trucks with

large signs will also be used to adver-tise the meeting. Comrades who will

be at the parade should make it their business to distribute as many of the

Mother Jones will speak on the Colo

rado strike at the William Morris Educational Society, Pitkin avenue

and Christopher street, on Friday evening, Aug. 26, 8 p. m., and John C. Chase will address the meeting on the coming campaign. Admission free.

KINGS COUNTY CONVENTIONS

Congressional District conventions

Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughb

avenue.

Fourth Congressional District, at 675

Glenmore avenue, hall.

Fifth Congressional District, at 1424
Fifty-ninth street, residence of Cavan-

Senatorial District conventions to

nominate candidates for State Sena tors, will be held in all the senatoria districts in Kings County on Wednes

day, Aug. 31, 8 p. m., at the following

places: Third Senatorial District, at 208 Col

umbia street, ball.
Fourth Senatorial District, at 30
Sumner avenue, hall.
Fifth Senatorial District, at 556 Baltic street, residence of Kenell.
Sixth Senatorial District, at 107 Van-

derbilt avenue, residence of Bychower Seventh Senatorial District, at 31

Seventh Senatorial District, at 1220
Huron street, residence of Clayton,
Eighth Senatorial District, at 1220
Park place, residence of Droste,
Ninth Senatorial District, at the Labor Lyceum, 940-005 Willoughby ave-

aue.

Assembly District conventions, to nominate candidates for member of Assembly, will be held in all the Assembly Districts of Kings County on Friday, Sept. 2, at 8 p. m., at the following places:

Ist Assembly District, at 121 Company of the Friendless street office of Dr. Furnishment and the property of the prop

Schermerhorn street, office of Dr. Fur man.

2d Assembly District, at 228 Duffield

street, residence of Williams. 3d Assembly District, at 208 Colum-

bia street, hall.
4th Assembly District, at 64 Mortor street, residence of Pattberg.
5th Assembly District, at 214 Hooper

street, residence of Dr. Hager. 6th Assembly District, at 30 Sumne

avenue, hall.
7th Assembly District, at 1524 Fifty

ninth street, residence of Cavanaugh.
Sih Assembly District, at 556 Baltic street, residence of Kenell.
9th Assembly District, at 121 Imlay

street, hall. 10th Assembly District, at 107 Van

derbilt avenue, residence of Bychower 11th Assembly District, at 803 Union street, residence of Frasar,

131 Imlay street, hall.

MOTHER JONES TO SPEAK

se throwaway cards.

ith anarchy! Down with the A. R. I. Death to the strikers!"

The first trouble instigated by the All preparations for the Carnegie Hall Debs meeting are almost completed. Tickets have all been distrib pieree. Tresets have all been distrib-uted and the comrades are urged to push their sale, as there is only a short time left, but with persistent efforts a considerable amount of tickets can be sold between now and Sept. 6. All box tickets have been sold by this time. There is only left along 200 of federal court injunctions and they came like a succession of lightning

Next, the general offices of the American Railway Union were sacked and put under guard and communica time. There is only left about 200 of the platform tickets at 50 cents (re-served seats), and about 1,000 of the 10 cent tickets. The comrides should, bear in mind that the hall seats about tion destroyed. (Later Judge Gross-cup rebuked the federal satraps who committed this outsigeous crime but he did not pretend to bring them to 3,500 or 4,000 people, and it is the duty of each and every comrade to get as many of his friends to this meeting as

denied trial by jury, pronounced guilty by the same judge who had issued the injunction, and sent to jail from three

united in the frenzied cry: "Down

Injunction, and sent to jail from three to six months.

The Supreme Court of the United States, consisting, whelly of trained and successful corporation lawyers, affirmed the proceeding, and President Cleveland says that they have "written the concluding words of this history."

ory."

Did the Supreme Court of the United States write the "concluding words" in the history of chattel slavery when it handed down Chief Justice Taney's decision that black men had no rights that the white man was bound to respect?

These "concluding words" will but hasten the overthrow of wage slavery as the 'concluding words' of the same Supreme Court in 1857 hastened the overthrow of chattel slavery.

PARTY NEWS. (Continued from page 3.)

The General Committee of Local New York, S. D. P., will meet on Sat-urday, Aug. 27, at S p. m. sharp, at the clubrooms of tha W. E. A., 206 E.

The first meeting of the Demonstra-tion Conference, composed of repre-sentatives from various progressive la-bor organizations in the city of New York and branches of the S. D. P., will take place op Wednesday, Aug. 31, at S.p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. The delegates from the various assembly districts and labor organizations are vixed to do their ut. organizations are urged to do their utost to attend this first meeting the conference, which is called for the purpose of devising ways and means for arranging a large demonstration in behalf of the S. D. P. some time in Oc-tober or November. The nature of the demonstration will be decided by the conference. It is therefore the duty of all party members who have been elected delegates to this conference to attend the meeting and come promptly

at 8 p. m. Owing to certain irregularities in the primaries and convention in the 4th A. D., the City Executive Committee declared said primaries and assembly district convention illegal and instruct-ed the organizer to issue a new call for a primary and assembly district convention in the 4th A. D. The time and place for holding the new primary of the 4th A. D. has been fixed for Tuesday, Aug. 30, at the clubroon the Socialist Literary Society, 233 E. Broadway. The 4th A. D. convention, for the purpose of nominating a can-didate for the assembly, will be held at the same place on Friday, Sept. 2.
A picnic will be held at Liberty
Park, L. T., for the benefit of the

"Zukunft," the Jewish Socialist monthly. BROOKLYN.

The Social Democrats of Brooklyn have flung to the breeze a magnificent campaign banner at the corner of Ful-ton street and De Kalb avenue, which is in the center of the shopping dis trict. It is 40 x 30 feet, and has at trict. It is 40 x 30 feet, and has an eight-foot picture of Debs and Hanford, while between the two portraits is the emblem of the party. The banner is erected on poles seventy feet high, which was made necessary to clear the trolley line. It is the source of much comment from the passing

throng.
The 16th A. D. of Kings County will meet on Sunday, Aug. 28, 2:30 p. m., at the home of P. J. Flanagan, 38

Somers street.

Members of Local Kings County will take notice that Fred Schaefer has been elected as campaign secretary, with office at the Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby avenue, where he may be seen every afternoon and evening. All matters pertaining to the campaign will be attended to from this office, to which all requests for speakers, literature, etc., should be directed.

CITY CAMPAIGN FUND.

from Socialist agitation is greater dur-ing the present national enmpaign than ever before. The open and com-plete surrender of the Republican and Democratic parties to capitalism; the crushing of union labor by employers' associations, the lawiess military out-rages in Colorado; the butchers' strike and building trades lockout, all combring these facts to the at

tention of the workers and to arous them to action, is the work of the Sc them to action, is the work of the so-cial Democratic Party. Its. compact, growing organization of workers, speakers and writers fits it to do this work. But MONEY is needed to pay the cost of literature and the expenses of the speakers. We are fighting the battle of the working class, and hence, bur campaign funds must come from a multitude of small contributions. Will multitude of small contributions. Will you not be one to help make up the fund? Take a subscription list and possibly make, then ask your friends and fellow workers to give as much as each can afford. Remember that money is needed badly and needed at

every Socialist and every sympathiz every socialist and every ampaths-er with our cause should contribute all he can and should contribute it at once. Send all contributions and make all money orders and sheets payable to U. Solomon, Financial Secretary, 64 E. Fourth street, New York. The following were the first to re

spond to the appeal

J. Berliner List No. 35, \$3.85; Mares Ellowitz, collected in Peifer's ciga-shop, List No. 184, \$7.15; B. Goepfert List No. 162, 25c.; Rae Volkmar, List No. 513, \$1; Nathan Levenkorn, List No. 541, \$1; Karl Herzele, List No. 587, \$2; Dr. J. Halper, List, No. 670, \$10;

PATRONIED GUR ADVERTIGE 18.

PREMIUM OFFER. .

Every reader can get these premiums. Just try it. You certalnly have some friends or neighbors who are not readers of The Worker. TRY TO GET THEM TO SUBSCRIBE. For every two NEW yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each or four new sixmonth subscriptions at 25 cents each, accompanied by cash, we will send free of charge, any of the following

22. A photographic album of Greater New York. Over one hundred beau New York. Over one hundred beau tiful views of the great metropolis. 1. Pocket knife, Best steel; two or

three blades.

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

2. Genuine briar wood pipe.

21. Pair best, steel scissors, nickel and gold plated. gold plated.

Lady or gentleman's pocketbook

16. Beautiful picture, "The Nest."
11. Beautiful picture, "The Forest." THE WORKER. 184 William Str., New York.

12th Assembly District, at 303a Sixteenth street, residence of Brash. 13th Assembly District, at 202 Calyer

street. 14th Assembly District, at 310 Huron street, residence of Clayton. 15th Assembly District, at 187 Mont

ose avenue, hall. 16th Assembly District, at 715 Lex ington avenue, residence of Hopkins. 18th Assembly District, at 12 E. Sev enth street, residence of Peters.

19th Assembly District, at the Labot
Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby avenue.

20th Assembly District, at 257 Hamparty must have a strong committee composed of reliable comrades that will attend to the duties assigned them. This committee work will not prevent any of the comrades from hearing Comrade Debe, as most of the whom will be desired to take the ball.

burg avenue, hall. 21st Assembly District, at 657 Glen

more avenue, hall. By order of the County Committee of the Social Democratic Party of

PRIMARY AND CONVENTION NOTICE. A primary of the 4th A. D., Social cratic Party, New York County for the purpose of electing delegates t the 4th A. D. convention, will tak place on Tuesday, Aug. 80, 7:30 p. m. at the clubrooms of the Socialist Liter ary Society, 283 E. Broadway.

A convention of the 4th A. D., Social

Democratic Party of New York Coun ty, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Assembly, will be held on Friday, Sept. 2, 8 p. m., at the clubrooms of the Socialist Literary Society, 233 E. Broadway.

By order of the New York County Committee, Social Democratic Party. U. SOLOMON, Organizer.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY

Open-air meetings have been arranged by Local New York to be held at the places named on the nights designated below. The assembly district organisations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distributed. FRIDAY, AUG. 26.

FRIDAY, AUG. 28.

6th A. D.-N. W. corner of Fourth street and Second avenue. Speakers, L. D. Mayes, Jacob Pankin and Josephers, L. D. Mayes, Jacob Pankin and Josepher of Teath street and Second avenue. Speakers, Meyer London, I. Phillips and J. Fox.

28th A. D.-N. E. corner of Eighty-third street and Third avenue. Speakers, J. C. Prost, I. Sackin affil. H. Havidou.

30th A. D.-S. E. corner of Eighty-eighth etreet and First avenue. Speakers, Thos. J. Lewis, A. Abrahams and L. A. Harris.

3ATURDAY, AUG. 37. SATURDAY, AUG. 27.

31st A. D.—S. E. cornèr of One Hundred and Twenty-fitth street and Seventh ave-nie. Speakers, Jos. Wanhope, Courtenay Lemon and Wu. Karlin. 34th A. L.—S. W. corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Speakers, J. C. Prost, Ed. J. Lewis and I. Sackin.

MONDAY, AUG. 20. 5th A. D.-8. E. corner of Jane street and lighth avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost and

Sth A. D.—S. E. corner of Jane street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost and Edw. Casell-S. W. corner of Twentieth street and Fighth avenue. Speakers, Jos. Wanhope and Harry W. Laidler. 13th A. D.—N. E. corner of Forty-first street and Tenth avenue. Speakers, A. Abrahams, Edw. Searing and H. Havidon. 14th A. D.—S. E. corner of Eleventh street and Avenue B. Speakers, Thos. J. Lewis, Jacob Pankin and Edw. Meyer. 16th A. D.—N. W. corner of Seventh street and Avenue D. Speakers, Fred. Kraft and S. Edelstein. 19th A. D.—S. E. corner of Eighty-third street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers, Li. Ir. Mages and Ed. J. Lewis. 20th A. D.—N. W. corner of Twenty-fourth street and First avenue. Speakers, Courtenay Lemon and Chas. Dobbs. to nominate candidates for Representa-fives in Congress will be held in all the Congressional Districts in Kings County on Friday, Aug. 26, 8 p. m., at the following places: Second Congressional District, at 187 Montrose avenue, hall. Third Congressional District, at the

TUESDAY, AUG. 30. 10th A. D.-N. E. corner of Forty-seventh street and Tenth avenue. Speakers, Char. Dobbs and Edw. Cassidy.
11th A. D.-S. E. corner of Thirty-Afth street and Tenth avenue. Speakers, J. C. Froet and L. A. Harris.
11th A. D. C. Charles and Fifth avenue. Speakers, J. C. Chase.
11th A. C. Chase.

augh.

Sixth Congressional District, at 803
Union street, residence of Fraser. Speakers, Harry W. Laidler and J. C. Chase.

35th A. D.-S. E. corner of One Hundred
and Sixty-first street and Caldwell avenue. s. I. Phillips and Chas. Dol WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3L.

9th A. D.-S. W. corner of Twenty-ser-nth street and Tenth avenue. Speakers, hos. J. Lewis, Edw. Searing and O. W. Thos. J. Jewis, Edw. Searing and O. W. Toennies.

10th A. D. Square, Houston and Norfolk streets. Speakers, Jacob Pankiu, S. Yagman and H. Juenger, latter in German.

13th A. D.—N. W. corner of Thirty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, Jos. Wanhope and Chas. Dobs.

Zist A. D.—One Hundred and First street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost and Ath. Abrahams.

26th A. D.—N. E. corner of Seventy-fourth street and First avenue. Speakers, L. D. Myes and S. Edelstein.

22d A. D.—S. E. corner of Forty-muth street and Third avenue. Speakers, Ed. J. Lewis and Wm. Rarlin.

THURSDAY. SEPT. 1. THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.

THURSDAY, SEPT. I.

Tth A. D.-N. E. corner of Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost and Chas. Dobbs.

18th A. D. Speakers, J. C. Speakers, J. C. Speakers, J. C. Speakers, J. C. Speakers, H. Having J. C. Speakers, H. Having J. C. Speakers, H. Having J. Speakers, H. Having J. Speakers, H. Speakers, H. Speakers, H. Speakers, J. C. Speakers, J. C. Speakers, J. C. Speakers, Courtenay Lemon and Edw. Cassidy. FRIDAY, SEPT. 2

BRIDAL, SEPIL 2

6th A. D.-N. W. corner of Fourth street and Second avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost, J. Mayes and J. Fox. 14th A. D.-N. E. corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. Speakers, Fred. Kraft, has. Bobbs and Edw. Meyer. 28th A. D.-N. E. corner of Eighty-second street and P. P. Lewis and L. Lewis and L. Laffer, W. Ladder, Ed. J. Lewis and L. Laffer, W. Ladder, Ed. J. Lewis and L. Harry W. Laidler, Ed. J. Lewis and L. Sacklin. Both A. D.—S. W. corner of Eighty-eighth street and First avenue. Speakers, I. Phil-lips and Thes. J. Lewis. SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.

11th A. D.—S. K. corner of Thirty-eighth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost, A. Alarahms and I. Sackin. 17th A. D.—Circle, Eitty-minth street and lighth avenue. Speakers, I. Sackin and Harry W. Laide P. corner of One Hundred and Ternity-sith street and Seventh ave-nue. Speakers, I. Phillips and Jos. Wan-hone. ope.

S4th A. D.-S. E. corner of One Hundred
and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue,
prakers. Was. Karlin, Courtenay Lemon
and Chas. Dobbs.

Sol Fieldman's Mootings Priday, Aug. 28, 17th A. D.-Circle, Pifty dath street and Lighth avenue. Saturday, Aug. 27, 13th A. D.-N. W. cor BECOMD GRAND LABOR FESTIVAL ANNUAL

Local Hudson Co. Socialist Party and Kindred Organizations. -- TO BE HELD ON -

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

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

. GRAND EXCURSION . . . TO BEAUTIFUL GREENWOOD LAKE

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

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

Train leaves Erie Ferry, foot of Chambers street and 23d street, North River, at 8:30 A. M. Returning leaves Greenwood Lake at 7 o'clock P. M. Tickets for sale at the following places, viz.: New York "Volkszeitung," 184 William street: New York Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York Westigment, Children 1997, 19 York; Workingmen's Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street; Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn

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STATE PLATFORM

Social Democratic Party of New York.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York in convention assembled, reafirms its steadfast its steadfast

working class has been reduced to a state of unprecedented misery.

The workingmen, the great army of the wealth producers, are dependent upon the non-pieducing capitalist class for their daily existence; their much vanted liberty is, at most, the liberty of the slave, to choose and change his master, and their mer right to vote according to the dictates of their employers.

Hetween the two classes there can be no common interest or harmony. The masters and slaves of present society live in a constant state of open or suppressed struggle, and nowhere in this country has the struggle assumed such glgantic proportions as in this, our own Empire sinte. In no other state is the misery of the working populations and intense in few orders and company of the working populations as intense, in the same that of open or suppress of the working populations and indical, so openly and definantly arrayed for the capitalists and against the workers.

As immediate measures for the present working populations on intense; in few other states are the powers of government, executive, legislative and judicial, so openly and definantly arrayed for the capitalists and against the workers.

The calculation of the capitalist class for the preservation of its mastery over the workers and for the perpetuation of warge slavery.

The calculation of the capitalist class for the preservation of its mastery over the workers and for the perpetuation of warge slavery.

The calculation of the capitalist class for the horder of have the horder of the continuous contraction of the capitalist class for the mechanic parties are but two different tools of the capitalist class for the mechanic of have, the horder decisions of our highest courts on the few and inadequate laws that have been passed, and the use of the militan police and courts to break strikes, have always chartened to break strikes, have always chartened to break strikes, have always chartened to be a strike of the interests of our class.

per of Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. | SPECIAL FOR Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, AUG. 26.

Central avenue and Himrod street. Spea ers, Schaefer and Pelser.
Atlantic avenue and Nevins street,
Speakers, Dobsevage, Well and Pauser.
Hanburg avenue and Himrod street,
Speakers, Globus and Dawson. SATURDAY, AUG. 27.

Broadway and Lafayette. Speakers, E. Sewson and G. Lewis.
Fifth avenue and Union street. Speakers, Passage, Weil and Mackenste.
Moere and Graham avenues. Speakers, achitchen and Panzer.
President and Columbus streets. Sprakers, Druste, Mackenzie and Globus. MONDAY, AUG. 20.

Leenard and Moore streets: Speakers, J. Johns and C. W. Sachtleben. Eagle street and Manhattan avenue, peakers, A. Droste and Mark Peiser. TUESDAY, AUG. 20.

Broadway and Willoughby WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31. Third avenue and Union street. ers. W. Atkinson and Aug. Droste. Bedford and Myrtle avenues. S Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and Lewis.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1. McDougal and Fulton streets. W. Mackenzie and C. W. Sachtl FRIDAY, SEPT. 2. . Redney and Grand streets. Speakers, J.

SATURDAY, SEPT. S. Columbia and President streets. Speakers, Globus, Schaefer and Peiser.
Pifth avenue and Union street. Speakers,
Panzer, Droste and Well. TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.

Knickerbocker avenue and Jeff treet. Speakers, Marr, Young and TUESDAY, SEPT. 13. Hamberg avenue and Noti street. Speakers, Well and Pelset.

-Donations for the relief of

Colorado miners should be sent to Wm. D. Hagwood, Sectetary-freasurer, Western Federation of Miners, Room 3, Piencer Ridge, Denver, Cela.

THE CAMPAIGN. From now till Election Day you can get The Worker for sate or distribution at meetings, in bundles of 100 or more, at the rate of 50 CENTS A HUN-DRED.

Several districts that have tried it find it easy to sell from 20 to 60 copies of The Worker at every public meet-

state The Worker should be distrib-uted, because it bears the official name nd emblem of the Social Democratic Party and publishes every week the names of our state candidates and news of the movement in the state.

AMONG THE LITHOGRAPHERS.

The Lithographers' national conven-tion elected officers as follows: Gen-eral President, John W. Hamilton, St. Louis: First Vice-President, James P. Pritchard, New York; Second Vice-President, A. J. Lawrence, Akron, O.; Third Vice-President, Charles Traung, San Francisco; Fourth Vice-President, B. J. Tighe, Chicago; Pifth Vice-Presi-dent, P. J. Patterson, Toronto; General Secretary-Treasurer; James J. McCafferty. Philadelphia-all of whom contitute the General Executive Board.

The new ratio for apprentices is, in large shops, one for first five mechan-ics, two for ten, three for fifteen, and so on. In shops where there are less so on. In shops where there are less than tive mechanics, one apprentice for every two mechanics. The hours have been reduced from fifty-three per week to forty-eight without a reduction in to forty-eight without a reduction in wages. A unanimous vote of thanks was given to the American Federation of Musicians for their support in push-ing the Lithographers' label.

race is present a supplementation of the property of the position of the posit