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NEW YORK, AUGUST 26, 1905.

The Worker.

RUSSIAN JEW'S SEAF DEFENSE.

renewed.

A Whole People's Character Transformed.

Traditional Cowardice of the Jew I Becoming a Thing of the Past-The Socialist Movement Has Inspired Them and Brought Jew and Gentile Together for Common Rights.

The Jew, for many centuries past has been accused of physical coward-ice, has been said to deserve all perse cutions he endured, because he sub mitted to them without resistance. Th charge has been partly true; but this rscial trait of personal timidity has been the natural result of hopeless subjection and tyranny. In Russia, with-in the last few years and under the influence of the international Socialist movement-not of the orthodox rabble or of the rich bankers or of the Zionist enthusiasts and tricksters—the Jews have taken on a new character, have developed courage and manly spirit, and have offered sturdy resistance to the attacks instigated by the nefarious government at St. Petersburg.
From a recent address published by

the Foreign Committee of the Bunc the General Union of Jewish Work ingmen in Russia) we make some ex tracts illustrating this fact:

Twenty Years Ago and Now.

Twenty Years Ago and Now.

The attitude of the Jewish population on general, and the organized Jewish workers in particular, to the anti-Jewish itois during the last two or three years, the noticeable change in the demenor of the Christian population, the characteristic difference between the excessos in the eighties and those of the present day, deserve our ample consideration.

Anti-Jewish excesses took place in several Russian towns in the beginning of the eighties. That these had been organized by the government, the name of Pichre, the then Chief of Police, is proof enough, apart from other evidence. Yet we must admit that the participation of the government that the participation of the government.

admit that the participation of the govern ment in the former riots was not so clear and evident as to-day; furthermore, in the excesses of the eighties great masses of people, especially peasants, took part; a superficial agitation, raised by a few po-lice agents sent specially from St. Peters-burg, was sufficient to excite the igno; at and exploited masses against the Jews. The government was then able to re-present these excesses as a movement of cially in towns, has considerably increased facts has been gaining ground more and more. Take, as an instance, Kishineff; a special newspaper had to be published in order to prepare the masses; It was deemed necessary to send down a special emissary, with a whole clique of police agents, who spent a considerable time in order to organize these terrible murders, shelming majority of the muruette, and representatives of the so-called "black by y a few "business anti-semites" and the lke.

Tsarism's Infamous Activities.

Just think of the enormous quantity of pumphiets, and handbills, now appearing with the object of inciting the population against the Jews. The number of these pamphiets can be counted by millions, and their inflammatory contents are amply supported by a verbal agitation carried on by the clergy and the police. In these pamphiets the Jews are described as blood-suckers of the Russian people, as enemies of the Tsar, country, and the orthodox church; they are accused of supplying the Japanese with money, of desiring a constitution with the only object that by means of the parliament they may get everything into their own hands, so as to suck the people more. We must, nevertheless, admit that the Jews are not represented alone in these pamphiets, but side by side with them the Poles, Arms nians, Liberal members of the genstyo-students, doctors, journalists, teachers and other intellectuals. The populace is incited against all these

Other Victims as Well.

and we notice now that the massacr the Jews does not stand alone, but ter the Jews does not stand alone, but ter-nate nurders of Armenians, shocking at-tacks on schoolboys, isolated attacks on students in the university towns, have ac-tually taken place. Many doctors and teachers have been compelled to resign their positions in consequence of the threatening attitude of the peasants. The written and oral agifation of the government against the Jews developed enormously. And yet the effect of this enormous agitation was meagre indeed, and in many places, in spite of all the

and in many places, in spite of all the energy of the police, thanks to the powerful Jewish inhor organizations, it was a complete failure.

The Bund's Defense Learne

A Great Awakening.

labor movement among the Jews in a now exists for fffteen years. In 1897 the liund was formed, and year by year it has gown in importance and power, and is not one of the most important factors in the public life of Russia. The

Bund carried on its activity in the largest as well as the smallest centres of the as well as the smallest centres of t Jewish population. This movement cou not, therefore, but uplift the mental lev of the working class. There arose amounts in a strong desire for knowledge, inte est in various social questions manifested itself, an interest in the life and institu tions of Western Europe. Every step in this movement had to be won by hard fighting, and it was this school which fighting, and it was this school which educated the Jew, who erstwhile trembled before a policeman's uniform, into a citizen in the full sense of the word. And it was also this activity of the Rund which revolutionized the various sections of the Jewish bourgeoisle as they themselves largely admit. That the majority of Jewish largely admit. That the majority of Jewish Liberals largely recognise this is best shown by the support they render the Bund. And the reason is quite simple; for if they do not agree with the final aim of the Bund-Socialism—they understand quite well that its immediate object, to obtain equality of political and civil rights, is romething which will bring good to the whole Jewish population.

Kishineff, Homel and Zhitemir.

This change in the life of the Jew could not but awaken in him a sense of his human dignity. The traditional fear has wanished, and the Jewish protectarian will sooner lose life than honor. Self-defense has now become the order of the day, and in almost every lower where the face. where labor organization had not so orga where labor organization had not so organized. . . . But at Homel, where the attack came not so unexpectedly, a very active self-defense was organized by the Bund, and all reports agree that if the military had not sided with the heroes of the "bogrom", the latter would surely have suffered a complete defeat. Even so, there were almost as many killed and wounded among the Jew-halters as among the Jews. The "pogrom" was confined to a few streets, and the greater bortion of the town was saved. Especially heroic was the fight during the last few weeks by the members of the self-defense at Zhitomir. inbers of the self-defense at Zhi All agree that without this self-defense it would have come to another Kishineff. There were a few houses demnlished, but a formal battle between the organized band of hooligians and the self-defense took place. And it must not be forgotten that the principal Jew-balters from Mescow and Tula arrived armed not only with jistols but with rifies. A handful of the self-defense, held their ground for four hours against a far greater number of military-trained people, armed with rifies, and the latter were unable to penetrate further into the town. Our men fought like heroes; all from this division were killed or woinded. All agree that without this self-defense it were "Haylm, take my pistol They all fell, but they saved hundreds of families from rain. They held on until a fresh troop of defenders arrived. In the town of Brestiffoysk, where the government officials incited the reservist against the Jews, altho the reservists ha

tack and saved the greater portion of th

Sentile Workers Help Jews. The influence of the Jewish workers of heir Christian comrades is such that the rities in many towns dare not orga of police agents came to Kovno, and cor menced an agitation for a "pogrom". The answer of the Jewish and Christian working class was to organize a great demonstrat

gainst the government.

In some towns the revolutionary tees informed the authorities that if Jew the government buildings and strike dow the government officials. Thanks to the strength of the Jewish wegkers' organizations and the sufficiency of arms, the

pogrom" is impossible in many towns. The revulsion in the feelings of the C to the present position of the Jews. This revolution is due to two factors. First, the abor movement is growing daily among the Christian population, and serves to educat and entighten the Christian masses; obtionizing the point of view of the Chris Christians that the Jews were money-lend ers, exploiters, and swindlers, and he be-lieved. But now they live and labor side by side with Jews, when the feeling of solidarity is given expression, and when especially they behold before their eyes cour with the government-all this could not but change the point of view of the Christia workers towards the Jews. Thanks to the work of enlightenment, it becomes clearer and clearer to the Christian population wh he criminal government seeks to incite the Christian population against the Jews to

Government's Failures. In 1903, when the general strike brok

ut in Elisavetgrad, Ekaterinoslav, Odesse and elsewhere, the government found it im-possible to organize a "pogrom", aithe it tried its utmost, and aithe in the port of Odessa there is always a large number of vagabonds ready for plunder.

In Edsavetgrad, on noticing that the

Jews were closing their shops, the Christia builders on strike exclaimed to them: "Fea us not, for there is no difference between Jew and Christian. Solidarity is the rul of all workers." In many places Christian orators went among the poor, explaining to them the horrors of Jew-baiting, its meanin case of a "pogrom" to join the ranks of the Jewish self-defense. Even during the recent events in Odessa there came into the port several police agents, and cried out: "Death to the Jews". These were lynched on the spot, and the lynchers were received

with a cry of triumph.

In a small industrial town of the govern ment of Moglie a police official openity taught the people to attack the Jews, offer-ing to pay them at the rate of two and one-half roubles per day. Upon this the Jewish and Christian workers of the town gathered together, killed this leader, and wounded two more of the band, and the danger was suppressed. An interesting feet was also two more of the band, and the danger was suppressed. An interesting fact was also related from Homel. A demonstration hav-ing reference to the events in Ehltomir was held, in which both Jewish and Christian with the Connecks, during which a Jewish youth was killed. When he fell, a Chris tian worker, who two years ago was one of the Jew-baiters at the Homei "pogrom",

the hospital and, with tears in his eyes, d: "I envy you that you can such a death".

efense organization Christians are also to be found, intellectuals as well as work

The Present Heed.

not in the lack of nien that our diff ulty lies, on the contrary, each and all ake part in the fight, said, when necessary o find an honorable death. The main diffi lack of 4rms. It has now been determined hat only the best quality of Browning site o be smuggled or secretly bought in Russia tself. The cost is therefore always great

place, and many wenpons are thus lost. For this reason the Bund seeks to provide the greatest possible number of people with arms, so that everyone may defend his life, and the life and honor of his family when

bich it is imperable to raise whelly in tussia. For this reason it is the moral duty truggle of the self-defence against the organization of the self-defense.

TWO SIDES TO THE LAW. While courts all over the country are establishing the principle that labor unions cannot expel members for vio-lation of rules without rendering themselves and all their officers and men bers liable to damage suits and pros utions for conspiracy, the same learned judges are upholding employers associations in expelling and boycotting members who fall to obey their regulations. We have noted several such decisions. Here is another, from Kansas City this time:

The Court of Appeals has upheld the directors of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange in expelling from membership and boycetting J. J. Gladdish for alleged ungentlemanty con-duct. A temporary injunction previous-ly secured by Gladdish from the Circuit Court restraining the Exchang from boycotting him was dismissed by the Court of Appeals, which held that the Exchange is a lawful organization that it is not a trust or pool farmed n restraint of trade; and that it can lawfully boycott a member if he has

In the opinion of this incumbent of the bench, the Live Stock Exchange is a "lawful organization" and because it is a "lawful organization" it has the authority to use that "un-American" wreaking its vengeance against a member who is not in harmony with the code of ethics adopted by a parasitical combination. If a labor organization had placed a boycott upon some "union smasher" a different theory would nive been applied.

GROWTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT. The eighteenth report of United States Labor Commi States Labor Commissioner Carroll D Wright must have been somewhat dis pleasing to this capitalist government of ours, for it was allowed to get "out of print" with remarkable despatch Some of the statistics contained in the report, however, have been gathered together and present some striking official admissions. Thus it shows that while in 1800 eighty-five per cent of the people were employed all the time, the people were employed all the time, and fifteen per cent only part of the time, in 1900 the number of unemplo ed part of the time increased to 22 per cent and then went on increasing so that in 1903 it had grown to forty-five per cent, or nearly half. In another part of the report a table is given showing the causes of idleness-of the working class, of course, not the rich— and the following figures are given: Establishment closed, unable to get work and slack work, 56.96; sickness, 2.25; strike, 2.07; accident, 1.66; not given, 6.68; and-please note this last that old slander on the working that men would have plenty of work to do if they didn't spend their time round saloons. - Social Democratic Her-

TEXTILE WORKERS IN A QUANDARY

The textile workers of Fall River are in a quandary what to do since in a quantary wint to the amount of the met with an emphatic refusal from the operators to confer regarding a slight advance in wages. The employees deive on the wages they are receiving as a result of Governor Douglas' another strike be ordered. Meanwhile another strike be ordered. Meanwhile Douglas and his "flying squads" of labor leaders who boosted his campaign are not saying a word about the fact that, afthough prices of living are higher, the textile workers receive 22 per cent less wages than two years per cent issa wages than two years ago. As a wage-slave state Massachusetta has about reached the level of Pennaylvania and the Carolinas.—Cleveland Citizen.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS.

The General Federation of Trad Unions of Great Britain, which is die tinguished from (though not hostile to) the British Trade Union Congress in that it was formed as a financial orthat it was formed as a financial or-ganization with political matters in the background, is reported to have made great progress during the past year. There are ninety-two national unions in the Federation, with a membership of 600,000. The funds also amount to nearly \$600,000, a gain of nearly \$100,000 in the year. Pete Curran and l. both Socialists,

BIG STRUGGLE ... IN SWEDEN.

A Sweeping Lockout to Crush Unionism.

Manufacturers' Association Strikes & the Iron Molders' Union - International Help Recessary for Swedigh Comrades.

"To be or not to be, that is the ques-tion," for the organizations of the Iron and Metal: Workers of Sweden. Sud-denly and without warning, or with-out leaving proper time for any kind of negotiations, the Manufacturies Association of Sweden has thrown 20,000 of the organized Iron and Meta Workers there—the blow being deal last June.

From the freshest issues of the Swedish labor press and from letters reection so far, we have it plain the there is to be a life and death struggl between organized labor and organize capital in Sweden just now. The br tal; greedy and blood-besmirched hand of organized capital is on the thron of organized labor, and it is to be a fight to the finish.

In order to more clearly understand the situation let us remember: First, that there is no universal suf-frage in Swiden and that the laws therefore are all against the laboring class, and that certain phases of or-ganization we have made a crime and are punisimble by fines and up to two years ago by imprisonment, the most outrageous of these laws being the so-called Akarp law.

Second, that the organized laborers

in Sweden have been pressing the question of universal suffrage and have been planning for a general strike in order to at a proper time force the Rissiang to pass a law gecording to that demand.

THEN That the Matal and Iron Work ers' Union has been and is the back-bone of organized labor in Sweden, and that this is the very reason why the lafely well organized Mauntactur-ers' Association (with the aid of mana-facturers in other branches) has determined to break this backbone to places in örder to prevent the laboring chass from coming forward in any matter whatever. Thus it will be seen to although the present struggle is name a struggle over the right of laborers to organize, there also is an element of political interest and of the class' struggle in the larger sense at the bottom of it.

There has been of late an unusually large number of conflicts in the vari ous branches, and in all cases the emignore and do away with the organiza tions. As a consequence of these main smaller conflicts, the funds are in a bad shape all around. And it is after this preparatory work that the Manu-facturers' Association has deemed the time just fit and ripe for aiming the decisive blow at the Iron Workers' Union, and in this move the Manufac-turers' Association also have the recolting meanness to calculate an adrantage from the deplorable fact that he larger part of Northern Sweden is a fendinestricken country, where surely no one can contribute with a single facturers furthermore expect to see some poor hunger-whipped men come down to the manufacturers begging for employment is strike-breakers and

Thus it will be seen that the largest trade union in Sweden is thrown in this the largest conflict it has yet had. able to the organized workers.

But situations like this are just the situations that demonstrate the worth and value of the spirit of universal brotherhood 'and' that international spirit of the struggle between capital spirit of the struggie between annual and labor anywhere and everywhere. Only a few years ago a similar at-tack was made on organized labor in Denmark. That fight was also a fight to a finish, but it was not the er to a mish, but it was not the employ-ers that came out victorious. The vic-tory of organized labor in Denmark, was, however, the result of outside help—international contributions—and 'the Swedish Iron Workers did, their

good parts ----When the capitalists a strong and like the Manufacturers' Association Sweden-declare-war under such cumstances as are now present is saving power than international her And the cry for brotherly assistance in such dark hours ought to go straight to the heart of every comrade appe

Shall organized labor be strangled ! Sweden? That is the question. The capitalists there grind their teeth and my year. The spectacle of tens of thousands of famine-stricken people looks like a yes. But, brothers, back of the fourly-attacked organized workingmen we wil say no. May their countries in this country speak out their no in a way that will settle the egestion for

This fight will bring suffering will test the spirit of solidarity and class-consciousness. The workingmen in Sweden can and will stand a test as come the absolute necessary backing up to this moral courage and mora

barricade in the fight. There misst come the material ammunition—money. This is, in short, an appeal to the brother trade unionists and Socialist comrades of North America for some of the necessary ammunition that is to bring victory to the right party. May this cry for help in the hear of di-tress meet with the research of the necessary ammunition that is to bring victory to the right party. May this cry for help in the hear of distress meet with the response the cause deserves.

A public meeting of Swedish bors members of the Iron Molders' Union of the Iron Molders' Union of Special State of the Iron Molders' Union of Special Speci

North America and office sympathizers, held in this city on July 16 have. North America and Oper sympathic-ers, held in this city on July 16 have, after a thoro examination of the de-ialis, decided to take up our Swedish brothers' struggle as their own and appointed us as a committee to arrange a systematic collection of funds for their assistance, and do hereby recommend their Swedish compatriots struggle for their rights to the most

liberal assistance of their American brothers.
All money to be sent to und H. Anderson, trustee of Local No. 22

street, Trustee Local 22: J. A. Johnson Treasurer, 1174 Park place, member Local 96; C. J. Miller, Secretary, 30 Knickerbocker avenue, member Local 96: A. Anderson: L. Bergman.

America, Jas. Armstrong, Cor. Rep. approved and recommended by Jos. F. Valentine, President of I. M. of N.

EXCITEMENT OVER SOCIALIST BANNER.

Commissioner Brackenridge's Reply to a Sensitive Citizen Who is Annoyed By Socialist Enterprise - The "Eagle" Also Incensed...

The Socialist banner in front of the Brooklyn Borough Hall annoys Mr. Henry B. Davenport, a well known Brooklyn lawyer, and his indignation is naturally shared by the seab Brook ". In reply to the complaint of Mr. Davenport, the Commissione of Public Works, John C. Bracken tom in the past to grant permits for the erection of political banners at this and other points, and that the Social Democratic Party was the first to apply for this location and therefore et titled to the permit which he granted

"Engle" backs up Mr. Daven port's complaint editorially and de-nounces the Socialist banner as "an exesore, a work of superprogation, olot ou the view and an impertinence. ndvising Mr. Davenport to "go over the head of Mr. Brackenridge and lodge his objection higher up."

Commissioner Brackenridge close the caustic correspondence which has been carried on between Attorney Davenport and binself with the following final reply to this sensitive citizen: Mr. Henry R. Davenport, 375 Pearl Street

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dear Sir - I have your effusion of the

ith, dictated apparently at a time whe your feelings were needlessly overwrought permit me to say that I also have a hope and that is that some time we will hav profitably occupy their whole time and ufficient judgment to appreciate the ad correct existing municipal conditions do not waste valuable time on such triviall ties. The present Commissioner of Public Works has "the good taste, public spirit and the moral courage" to stand up to such "Citizen Fixits" as yourself.

J. C. BRACKENRIDGE, Commissioner. Aug. 11, 1905.

It is not surprising that the oldparty adherents are much annoyed by the enterprise of the Social Democrats in being first to secure this most favorable spot. It is strange that the esthetic feelings of such persons are so sensitive and their sense of beauty so outraged in such a matter, whil they are able to observe unruffled the ries, littered streets, and dirty tenements with which capitalist the city hideous and its profit larger.

TRUSTS IN FREE-TRADE ENGLAND.

The Democrats tell us that "the tariff hasten the tendency to industrial conentration. But that this tendency is nherent in the capitalist system and not altogether dependent on the tariff is shown by the fact that trustification is in protectionist America, the no: quite so rapidly. In a recent issue of the London "Social Democrat", J. G. Newlove writes as follows:

The mention of the trust calls to mind The mention of the trust calls to mind such persongers as Carregle and Rocke-feller, such undertakings as The billion dollar Steel Trust and the Standard Oil trust. It is not our intention, however, to take the render to America for the purpose of studying this question, as the same process is going on within our own borders—Free Trade notwithstanding.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that

nown as the Calico Printing Associatio with a capital of nearly £10,000,000, which controls eighty-five per cent of the lidus-try. There is a combination of wall-paper try. There is a combination of wall-paper manufacturers controlling ninety-eight per cent of that branch of trade. The sewing-cotton industry is controlled by a large-concern, instead of, as formerly, by some half-dozen independent companies. Examples of more general knowledge are the imperial Tobacco Company and the British Electric Traction (Company, The magnitude of such "rings", can be better extimated if we conside how they are managed. For expansie, Mr. Gareke of the "Electrical Octopus", is Mrector of no liss than thirty-eight companies, chairman of twelve others, and managing director of nothers, the foregoing are but a kex-of the many "trustified" industries, and it the many "trustified" industries, and it dos not require much imagination to con-ceive of the extension of the system to other departments of industry and comother departments of Industry and com-merce. Our entire railway sys-tem comprises fifty-one companies. 2:5 boards of directors, and 3,000 directors. It is not beyond the range of possibility that these separate companies may in time be-come unified—we have an example in this respect in the amalgamation of the South-Eastern and Chatham companies. This dividends to shareholders, which now giand at about 60,000,000 per annum, would be

garth avenue, Toronto, One.

- According to the report of Labor Commissioner Ratchford, the average week iv carnings of women wage-workers in the tere. After of Oblo is \$4.83 and their ilv-Eig capenses \$5.23.

MANIFESTO OF THE SAILORS

Not Discouraged by Pctemkin Failure.

One of the Stirring Appeals to the Russian Proleteriat Issued by Oc-Comrades After the Surrender of the Insurgent Ship.

Last week we published the letter f the committee of revolutionists of the committee of revolutionists which commanded the insurgent battleship Knlaz Potemkin addressed to the Social Democratic organ, "Iskra" in which they explained that the lack of coal and insuperable technical dif-ficulties forced the surrender of the

The following is a translation of a leaflet issued by the Seonstopol com-mittee of the Crimean Union of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party. This leaflet was widely dis-tributed amongst the sailors and the populace at large.
"Comrades, do not be disheartened!

Not all is yet lost. The rotten Tsar's government is far from having crush ed everything in our fleet. There are still men there who with honor hold up high the glorious banner of Socia Democracy. Do not be disheartened comrades! Do not lose courage, but be daring. Keep up your bravery and with all the strength and force you are capable of continue the great fight for of the people from the yoke of Tsarsm and capital. Let us be firm as hearts feel neither mercy nor pity to our worst enemies. With the knee on throat'-let this motto become our

"Comrades, this time we could not prevent the Russian government from arresting our comrades, but we must avenge them. The Russian Tsar will once more surfeit himself with the warm blood of the people, but the cause of freedom will not die. No! Life itself is for us. It pushes us on to fight autocracy. No Tsar will ever be able to check and control the stormy ocean of the people's just wrath. And that time is not far when in a Russia liberated from Tsarisin the work ing class, the proletarint, will engage in its final battle, the battle against the capitalist order of society, and will

Commonwealth. "Comrades, this is not the first time that the government has succeeded in temporarily crushing here and there the revolutionary movement. Think of the twenty-second of January in St. Petersburg, where the autocracy washed its murderous hands in the blood of many a thousand of our brother workthe people and the government ceased? On the contrary, it has bee nore stubborn, and fierce. The Caucasus has rebelled. Poland is in revolt, the whole inner Russia is threatening

"The Russian proleteriat is already well conscious that the sooner it get rid of autocracy the sooner will it be able to attain its ultimate emancipa tion from all other yokes and oppres victorious uprising of the Russian proletarian is near: he has alreads straightened his bent back, one mor mighty sweep and only an infamou

memory will remain of autocracy,
"Do not be disheartened, comra ing lost. Let us close quickly our sep-arated ranks and shoulder to shoulder with the rising proletariat lead the battle for emancipation. On to the battle, comrades! On to the glorious bloody battle for the people'

"Down with the abhorrent Tsar! "Hurrah for the people's freedom!
"Hurrah for Socialism!
"SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SAILORS."

AMERICAN AID FOR

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION Secretary Loopoloff and Treasure Ingerman of the Russian Social Demo cratic Society of New York acknow tributions for the assistance of the

revolutionary movement in Russia: Previously reported, \$3,560.00; Socialist Party, Local Cleveland, O., per Nat. Sec. Ward Club, St. Louis, per John Zwosta \$17.90; call at Socialist pionic Book Island sympathizers, do., \$2.65; Bohemian-Slavon an Ben. Soc., Vanderbilt, Pa., Lodge J. K. f Russian Freedom, Sacramento, Cal., \$75. total to Aug. 21, \$3,674.80.

total to Aug. 21, \$1,64.83.

Contributions should be sent and drafts and orders made payable to J. Loopoloff, Secretary, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, New York.

Spain is still far behind most of the other nations of the western world in industrial development. But she is catching up. An evidence of this is the news of the fermation of an almond trest, almouds being one of the important products of that country. Where the trust appears, there trude unionism and Socialism are sure to grow. Spain cannot long lag behind.

SOCIAILST PARTY OF CARADA. Any readers of The Worker who live

in Canada are asked to affiliate with the Canadian Socialist Party. Letters may be addressed to J. G. Mo gan. Secretary, 551 Barnard street, Vancou ver, B. C., or to W. G. Gribble, 130 Ho

Market Court, with Morris Hillquit as

NEW YORK POLICE GIVE

Social Democrats Maintain Right to Hold Meetings.

Fieldman and Wilkins Arrested at Second "Forbidden" - Magistrate Postpones Case and Meanwhile Poi quarters Revokes Arbitrary Order-Socialist Discin Determination Wins the Day.

City have won their fight for the right to hold street meetings without asking the police for permission. Our party's firm and orderly insistence on the ex-croise of its rights assured its victory. and it will be a long day before Mul berry Street again tries to prohibit Soialist open-air meetings here. lice were surprised that our comrade would neither bow to Commissione McAdoo's uknse nor, on the other hand, lose their hends and conducthemselves in such a manner as to give a chance for bringing nightsticks into play. Two days' experience convinced Police Headquarters that it had made a very foolish mistake, and the obnox-

ious order was revoked. As reported last week, three of our -Sol Fieldman, William Karlin, and Algernon Lee, the last named our candidate for Mayor-were arres ed on Tuesday evening of last week for addressing a meeting at Jefferso street and East Broadway, which th police authorities had assumed to "for bid", on the ground of their pretended "apprehension of disorder" because o the bakers' strike. The next morning Magistrate Moss imposed minimum fines of \$5, which were paid under protest, with reservation of the right to appeal.

Two More Arrested.

On Wednesday evening, Fieldman and National Organizer Myron W. Wilkins undertook to address a meeting at the corner of Canal and Eldridge streets, which likewise the police had put under the ban. Henry L. Slobodin acted as chairman and atter a brief speech introduced Wil-kins. The latter had hardly begun be-fore he was put under arrest. Fieldman started to mount the platform. and he too was taken, and the police then closed in and prevented other from approaching the platform.
priloners were put in cells at the prisoners were put in cells at the sta-tion until Comrade Malbin of 380 Grand street gave ball in \$500 for

Thursday morning Wilkins Fieldman were arraigned before Magstrate Moss for "disorderly conduct". Comrade Slobodin appeared as coun sel. On the pretext that there was no at hand the magistrate postponed the trial till Friday morn ing; the real reason undoubtedly was to give time for the police to get out of the uncomfortable position in which they found themselves, it being under stood that in this case the fines would prisoners would go to jail and the case carried immediately to a higher court. In postponing the trial, the magistrate took occasion to give a 'warning" to the Social Democrati rade Slobodin informed him that we were doing so most scrupulously and that we proposed to make the police obey it as well.

Mulberry Street "Lies Down."

During the day Inspector Cort-wright, in command of the traffic squad, sent a messenger to ask Organ-izer Solomon to call on him at police headquarters and talk the matter over with which request Solomon complie The first police flunkey whom he met in the office gave an insolent reply to his inquiry for the Inspector, where upon Solomon turned away and start ed home; but an officer was sent after him to apologize and ask him to return

"What do you people want, any way?" was the sapient Inspector's first query. "I've attended some of your meetings and listened to the peakers and I can't understand what

Solomon intimated that he could not supply understandings for Mulberry Street, but that what we wanted just now, and the only thing he cared to discuss, was very simple; we wanted the police to attend to their lawful duties and stop infringing on our rights and we were going to see that they

Thereupon the Inspector became pathetic. He didn't want any trouble He was very sorry about the whole af-fair. He had no objection to our holding meetings. What was the use of having such a fuss about it, anyhow.

Order Is Revoked. "Do you mean that you won't inter-

fere with our meetings any further? asked the Organizer. "Go and hold your meetings," was the reply. "Yes, the order is revoked, Hold your meeting to-night. You won't

be bothered. Whereupon Organizer Solomon, wh likes a good fight, went away rather regreiting that our opponents "la

down" so easily.

Thursday night's meetings at Pitt and Grand streets was one of those or the police blacklist. J. C. Frost and Albert Abrahams were the speakers While Frost was discussing the recen terreation of authority by the police and threatened to stop him; but pla'n-clothes man bustled up and in that headquarters had changed its mid, and there was no further inter

Charges Dismissed. Friday morning Comrades Fleidman and Wilkins appeared in the Esset

cornsel. The representative of the police stated that the charge would not

The Social Democrats of New York | be pressed. The Magistra sigh of relief and said b charge the prisoners. Befo. however, he proceeded w moral lecture on "law and o the police-station point of vi ing and reasserting the popolice to forbid street meeti discretion. This bomily we to close the case and serve for newspaper articles; but a sisted and, after many inte-succeeded in making and recounter-statement, setting fact that the police rithout authority of law. th arrested had kept and intend within their rights, but that cratic Party intended to 1 public duty of maintain by all means within their po

PRICE 2 CENT

A Lasting Victor

So ends this episode in the of Socialist education and tion. The party and its me purposes have been more brought to the attention of public than ever before, an cials at the head of the poli ment have made fools of fl The resolute and disciplined of the organized S lalists h signal victory, and the capita clans have got a lesson the soon forget.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH T.

Candidates Nominated Democratic Party of N Saturday.

At the Borough Conve urday evening in the Workingmen's Education tion, eighty-four delegate ent. John C. Chase was E. S. Egerton secretary. were made as follows: For Borough Presider

Kanely. For Coroners—Dr. Louis Dr. S. Ingermann, Dr. Ju. and Dr. Levin.

Comrades Slobodin, Cha were elected a committee vacancies that may occur. At the county convention to one hundred and three delega ent. E. Lichtschein and E. S.

were chairman and secrets

following nominations For District Attorney-L. A. For Register-J. Edwards. For Judges of the Suprem First Judicial District-A. Fred. Paulitsch, Ernst Ramm Chase and Ed. Meyer were el

In accordance with a resolution nomina were absent and whose accould not be guaranteed.

CAPITALISM AND

CHINESE L In an interesting commi tour in Great Britain, he deal visit to a big engineering we Sheffield, which has recently an 18-horse-power Morse engin 40-linh armor plate mill to Japa same firm is at present rushing der for a similar coulor

Comrade Cowen says: These mills used no skilled labor ron and steel products that the will turn out will have considerable upon the world's markets. The facelared against American goods by Chinese is beginning to be felt over but while some of the British, Band German present of the British, Band German present the state of the British and Britis and German manufacturers are find. temporary market they are well awa the fact that the yellow man will so in a position to supply their own a Socialism is coming rapidly, don't yeu get it.

Perhaps some of those who glibly about "competition being life of trade", will not be convir by Cowen's prediction container the last sentence. Yet the pre-tion is a plain one. If China Japan supply their own markets surplus products that Western c tries hoped to dump into the East not be purchased, and the competi system will break down under its c Over-production or undersumption, which terms mean the s thing, must naturally ensue. Ther only one way in which the crash be postponed in America, and the this nation to consume the \$2 000,000 of surplus products that capitalists hope to export. That v necessitate a considerable advance wages as well as a restriction of put by reducing the hours of toll, the captains of industry will b introduce an arrangement of the ture—they want profits and more fits, even if they don't know what do with their wealth. Taking cor tions as they are, without any thec ing, those who oppose increathe greatest foes that the Ame people are forced to contend wit Cleveland Citizen.

—The employment of girls to run vators is becoming popular in Bost Cheaper for the bosses.

Geditorial department of the be addressed to the Editor her. Communications for the "should be separately admications should be writteness of on one side of the paper of not be abbreviated: every let were the writer's name and matter should be put in as few maille, consistently with clear sumications which do not comment of the configuration of the same of the configuration of the config Cre sever sent to individual and teknowledgement is made be the number on the wrapper, the acting receipt of money. Worker goes to press on Wedness pondents sending news shanl paroremunications in time to reac-try Monday, whenever possible, and the office between a will be great the office between a circle of the Fig. at the office between a circle of the to about the business or editorial of the paper should be ad-phe Board of Directors. Socialist Publishing Association, 134 Cet, New York.

BEER ROCIALIST VOTE. hist Party (the Social Democr. w York) has massed through al election. Its growing po I by the increase of its vote riete of New York, on account c wisions of the election laws, the party is officially recognized dude of Social Democratic Party.

Baturday and Walks | Company CR varren an ORK CITY TICKET.

FOR MAYCE: At the ALGERNON LEE. FOR COMPTROLLER: C. W. GAVANAUGH. from ... FOR PRESIDENT OF THE

MORRIS BRAUN. county.

street meel Democratic Party does crowds at personal or sentimental erature affectives only STRAIGHT sub-cardscialist principles—and that three most gets. The way to yote could be personal ticket in cocial Democratic ticket in is to mark a cross in the er the Arm and Torch.

ROARD OF ALDERMEN

OTE IN NEW YORK CITY. Mayor 9,834 ent Roosevelt declares his

tive dislike for the man who whoever is weaker". If he ok out he will far our "civili Capitalism will lose its most que feature when our master srived of their divine right to and domineer and bully and fet the'r "hands"; and when they Bives are too indolent or too fee Carr inforce their demands they car

depend on the police or mili Thetheir country to do it for them nuggism demands masters and those Sums who are most effective in Whating, hectoring, and domineeryour elr work people are surest of ad bbs; but so long as workingmen capitalism they deserve to be and they will be lucky if they starved as well, not to mention Ps and children.

event of the week in local Sc circles has been the attempt of olice authorities to suppress the r agitation carried on by and we are glad to say that. early at least, it has ended favedy for us. No more interference inticipated during the campaign it is probable, the not certain, that anticipations will be found cor-

struggle we have just passed is but one of an apparently inable series of annoyances to our movement is from time to subjected. Socialists all over the patry have undergone a similar exe And no New York comrade to that the victory won here last is in any respect final, well ng that the law, the clearly on in this matter, can be readily rded by those in power when cently suits their interests to

all this we discount in ad-It is merely an incident to b in the work of agitation. The de of free speech may be danto capitalism, but it is vital and it must be preserved and

of forward by the police ities of the danger of our agitain disturbed districts leading to and other breaches of the pubce, is so transparently ridien-

lous that no attention need be paid to it. The experience of individual police officers who have been detailed to at tend these meetings, could it be freely given and did it carry any weight would shatter this absurd charge into fragments. As a matter of fact l might be contended on the other hand that a Socialist public meeting in a strike inflamed district is far more efficient as a peace preservative than a thousand police clubs wielded at the dictation of an Employers' Associa

Sneers from the capitalist press re garding "martyrdom" teave our withers unwrung. Our speakers do no court publicity of this kind, but if it is forced on them by a public arrest and the subsequent ride to the polic station, naturally enough they calcu late the effect produced on the bystanders as an asset to their agitation work. And that these calculations are correct is proved by the fact that it is this consideration which the slow-mov ing police brain arrives at later, which ultimately leads to the cessation of this species of annoyance. Not, however, before the more farsighted writers of the capitalist press inform them of the results of their mistaker activity, under cover of editorials ap parently designed to ridicule the "martyrdom" of the Socialist public speak-

But, like the Bourbons of old, th police authorities learn nothing and forget nothing. The advice of the capitalist press is usually lost on them. They have "got the habit" of arresting Socialist speakers and cannot forget the tradition, and amongst them as amongst the "reformers", it be omes epidemic at times, and expresses itself in a ridiculous series of arrests more or less spectacular, patrol wagon rides, protested fines, dis charges and dismissals, until the flurry dies out for a while, to be renewed again when the "habit" asserts itself.

We may expect a periodical recurrence of this sort of thing from time to time, the whether it helps Socialism more than if we were allowed to con duct our meetings without interfer ence, may be a debatable question, but at any rate it is not the important question for us. What is important is that the agitation be carried on wheth er with or without such interference.

These annoyances, however, will gradually cease. They only exist because of our relative weakness. A show of power at the ballot box will do more to eliminate them than a hundred petty wrangles in the courts. Let us show the ruling class this fall 50,000 votes for our candidate for Mayor, and police persecution will become a thing of the past. It will diminish in the same ratio as our vote increases. -

On the same evening that the Tam many police of the Democratio city of New York were breaking up a Social Democratic meeting and jailing the speakers, Tammany Senator Grady (of the Consolidated Gas Co.) entertained his political friends at a banquet in Denver which cost \$25 a head. Class government again-same in America as in Russia-with the "common peo ple" in jail, as usual. Senator Grady will doubtless take the stump in a femonths to tell the workingmen of Nev York how faithfully he and Tammany have looked after their welfare and advanced their interests, and thou sands of them will believe him, as vote "the good old Democratic-Repub lican ticket".

Travellers crossing the Atlantic of sionally sight a Polar bear on an ice berg drifting to the southward. Slow ly and inevitably the icoberg melts be neath the bear as it is carried into warmer water. The helpless brute is so, however, the overworked, halfstarved working people of the world who are adrift on the crumbling berg of capitalism, for, once they appreciate their peril, their safety is assured. On the life-raft of Socialism the working people will all be carried to a land of peace and plenty

"TATHTED MONEY"

We never lack for "problems" under capitalism, nor for solvers of said 'problems" either. And as the accept ance of so-called "tainted money" by religious charitable and educations institutions has seemingly risen to the dignity of one, as usual the solver is

In ordinary cases the court of last resort for the solution of aged "problems" is that old, reliable and infallible standby, "public opinion", but as this particular one is still in the first flush of youth and not yet mature enough for the final arbiter, the "Yale Quarterly Review" presents its solution, which is so definite, concise, and withal simple, that it is wonderful in deed that it has not been thought of before.

The "Review" says in effect ther isn't any such thing as tainted money and wonders that anybody can "really believe that anything like a taint can attach to such a representative of general value as a check". It might be imagined that a simple denial of this sort was sufficient solution, but the "Review" has something more to say on the matter. It then shifts to the position that even if there is such a thing as "tainted money", the taint can be easily removed by investing it in en-

terprises known to be untainted. Here is the passage:

"If it were known that the endowe institutions were really examining carefully and impartially into the busi ness ethics of the various corporations in which they invest, whether as stock-holders or bondholders, that mere fact would serve as a powerful deterrent. tions had examined and approved of the methods of a corporation have a direct pecuniary value."

There is a well known church corporation in this city that draws a considerable portion of its revenue from property known to be used for prostitution. Such money might be said to be tainted, but its re-investment removes the taint, as it is used for the extension of church work in various ways, paying ministerial salaries sending the gospel to the heathen, etc. That of course is ethically correct.

But it doesn't always work out that way. Last week four enterprising Itallanscornered a Russian in a dark street (not Wall Street, of course), and re lieved him of his cash possessions in a very businesslike manner. They then devoted part of the tainted proceeds to the shrine of St. Rocco, a gentleman whose integrity, probity, and general high standing in the Italian commun ity has never been questioned. But the police, who appeared on the scene while Rocco was being endowed, unfeelingly deprived him of the investment, and carried the donors away in the patrol wagon. The fact that the saint would undoubtedly use the money for laudable purposes must have been well known to them also, but they didn't give this portion of the transaction the slightest consideration, the they also must have known th shrine in question was widely recognized in the locality as a religious in stitution of the greatest social import. ance.

The latter example may of course be the exception that proves the rule, but there seems to be another flaw in the solution, which we think the "Review has overlooked.

If it is really true that the stock of corporations which had received the seal of ethical approval from a religfous, charitable, or educational institution which investigated and invested in them, gains also a "direct pecuniary value" from such approval, we confess that we cannot see the tainted money rolling into these institutions for the purpose of being disinfected by investment with a possible competitor of the donor, a competitor who will be made stronger by the investment. The business ability needed to secure a big wad of tainted money is hardly likely to overlook the fact that it may be used that way if donated.

Let us illustrate. John D. is perhaps engaged in rounding up some yet unassimilated industry for trustification purposes, but his efforts are hampered by the opposition of a corporation that controls a large part of said industry, and is averse to assimilation. The head of the concern is a business man with the old fashloned ideas of "honesty" we hear so much about, and quite capable of causing John some anxiety. While the wires are being manipulated on both sides, John has still leisure enough to think of boosting the standard of education, and so e dumps a million tainted dollars into the Chicago University. The faculty, let us say, recognize the taint, but are working on the "Yale Review" theory and have their investigators out looking for untainted investments. They report back that they have discovered paragon of business honesty in the worthy gentleman whose scalp John D. is seeking, and urge that the tainted endowment be invested with him. which is done accordingly, and the honest man "hecled" for his fight against John D. with John D.'s tainted dollars.

Its a pretty picture, but it looks to us impossible. We can only see it with the proviso that John D. goes mad, not "money mad" as Hanna said of him, but the other kind of madness. So on the whole we think the "prob lem" is still here for solution. But on account of its extreme youth it may well hold over for awhile until "public opinion" can get round to it.

And in the meantime our religious. charitable, and educational institution may go on taking the goods the bustness gods provide, holding their nose and jaws at the same time.

THE TRIUMPH OF LAW AND

Eminently respectable perso hobby is the preservation of what they are pleased to call "law and order will no doubt regard with mixed feelings the latest accession to their ranks, one Ullman, a notorious gambler who runs an establishment in Saratoga. miniature Wall Street, where lambs are fleeced with neatness and despatch.

Dynamite has been the dynamic force that has propelled Mr. Ullman into the ranks of ultra law-abiding citizens. The theory is that severa unknown business men whose motto, like Mr. Ullman's, is "get the money", and whose incentive is the fleecings in the possession of Ullman and his the have figured out that the confusion in eident on a series of dynamite explosions might enable them to attain their object; or as another distinguished operator observed: "Nothing to it bu a gang of crooks. Ther're out to scare the crowd and later make a raid on the strong boxes in the clubb So, is order to protect his business,

Fillman started out canvassing for sub scriptions from the hotels and gam bling houses, wherewith to establish "Law and Order League". The offi

cials are already selected, Mr. Ullman reserving for himself the position of treasurer. The league, it is stated will assist the police as far as possi This move is about all that is re quired to strip the last vestige of "re-

spectability" from the time honored phrase, "law and order"; Heretofor the avowed gambler secured "protec tion" in devious and concealed ways and from time to time the "public was "shocked" by alleged exposure of the modus operandi. But probably Mr Illiman feels that there is no long er any need for concealment. A "Law and Order League" for the protection of gambling at one stroke places that industry on the same exalted plane as Wall Street, the operations of Tom Lawson And the Amalgamated' works and the multitude of business devices by which money is shifted out of one pocket into another withou equivalent. Gambling has been raised to the level of business and demand the same protection.

And why not? A system of indus try that has as its basis the roppery of one class by another can show no good reason for straining at an Ullman or a Canfield and swallowing a Deper or a Rogers. Ullman has merely as serted his "rights" under capitalism. He is not impudent in this matter, but simply honest.

Law and Order Leagues are goo things, "Now let the exploiters and nanagers of the brothels follow his worthy example and start one also for their protection, and the crown and apex of capitalism will be reached and the braying of such egregious reform donkeys as Parkhurst shall be heard o more in the land.

Jerome says that "Carnegie librarie are no use". He should have added that Rockefeller political economy and Parry trade unionism are howling shams. But then his bearers might have remembered the uselessness of the present District Attorney of New York and many other high-salaried officials of our city and country. The figs of true philanthropy and real pub lic service will never be found growing on a capitalistic thistle.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

In common with most very large an ongested cities, New York has had be fore it for many years the question of housing the working population. Many a reformer has entered this field, and many have been the schemes experimented with on this perpetual quetion, tho no great success has been achieved. A new Richmond, however. is about to enter the field, in the im personal shape of the Tobacco Trust or rather its distributing branch known as the United Cigar Stores Co., which is to erect a ten-story rooming house for the exclusive occupation of its bachelor employees, who constitute a large majority of those on its pay

The house will be provided with nany conveniences which are not or dinarily accessible in the average boarding house, and while according to the press reports, it will not be oper ated for profit, the company representative declares that "a man cannot do his best work unless his home su roundings are agreeable", which show that the venture is not dictated by philanthropic motives.

Of course it is not unusual for com any to provide housing for its employees and this fact alone calls for no particular comment. But it may perhaps interest to some extent, at east, those individual cigar manufacturers and small distributors who have many years, and who have buoyed themselves up with the delusive hopthat in some way or other it could be 'smashed". The new venture is one of the surest signs that the trust owners themselves regard their combins tion as absolutely permanent, and that the experimental stage has long ago been passed.

And it proves further the truth that the industrial form of society must modify and transform our social life in harmony with itself, and it is to be avpected that the entrance of the trust nto the sphere of distribution will bring more pronounced changes in thi respect than its occupancy of the sphere of production.

If the trusts are to own the nation it is emipently proper that they should also own the bouses in which the nation lives.

NOTE COMMENT AND ANSWER

Circumstances compel us to interrupt or a week the series of articles "Patriotism and Internationalism" translated from "La Vie Socialiste" Herve's article and probably some others will be given later.

Whenever a local or branch of the party opens headquarters with a read party opens headquarters with a read-ing-room—a very laudable enterprise, if other and more fundamental work is not neglected for it—one, of the first things that the committee in charge does is to write to the various party papers asking that the new headquar-ters be mut on the "free lies" firstters be put on the "free list". This is an abuse which ought to cease as soon as attention is called to it. The comrades all know that the party press is working under great difficulties, that the deficit is an almost constant and universal feature of their business.
They ought to realize that if a party

THE VICTORY OF THE PARTIZAN.

rest enough to become seriously docu

mentary. But document or no docu

meanty. But document or no docu-ment, I tell you we must be partizans openly, avowedly, flercely. I do not feel called upon to justify my revolt against capitalism anywhere by a bun-dle of documents. I felt my wrongs

before I could read a document When

are the facts of my captivity? Why, sirs, I am not a wooden man. They have been scourged and salted into me since childhood. The rheum is in my

The time of parley is passed away

Worker. But it would be just as rea

written. Therefore take the hot end

of this matter in your fist. Grasp your thistle firmly and let the cool end and the explanations of impartiality follow

the dessert that follows the universa

banquet of man which follows the vic

In these days just preceding the end

of capitalism when the very worst is coming for you and your masters alike

and coming so quickly that the hurry

ing sense of the catastrophe units us for that impartial sort of thinking

which never yet lay in the bud of any revolution—and happily so, for it is the sort of thinking we are least in need

of; in these days let us stop mincing

about impartiality.

When the sleepers in a hotel were

in the corridors, one of them peeped out and cried "Smoke" and another cried "Fire"! Then the regular mind

ed ones began to consult the chart of

and they groped themselves down by

the proper stairs to the gulf of fire be

ow and perished, but the undoct

mentary men went the wrong way out

words the study of Socialism is intend

ed to be discouraged. Study it by al

whether you have time or not, the mas

ter's heel is upon your neck and your mere meditations of impartiality will never take it off. The man on his back

has but one way to look, and that he

whose hands his life is. Forget you

moral distinctions; this is the day of

tizans. Be sure the capitalist is al

ways wrong who makes buttle on all mankind; be sure the laborer is al-ways right who fights for himself, and

But the partizan's is not the mind of

a crisis only; it is in the very nature of things the permanent mind of ulti-

mate time.
When the great truth was discovered

that all social progress heretofore

made by mankind was made thru the struggle of classes, that was not the endorsement of class struggle, neither

did it ever amount to an assertion that one or the other of the classes might at

any time be right or wrong. Ther

was never such a dilemma of uncer-tainty involved in the recognition of

the class war. Always and everywhere

after the classes had been specialized into the final classes of capital and

labor, one of them only was right and

the other always wrong. What drived then is this of yours about preserving

an impartial state of mind in the dis

cussions between capital and labor.
As you are capable of impartiality in

this strife, so you are unconvinced

The partizan alone is satisfied. The im

partial mind is yet insecure and uncon

Read, by the way, brother soldier

Read all you can, but not to be impar-tial. Read to become a stronger parti

zan. Don't let the bullet that may

pierce your brain find that brain stil

engaged in weak academic querying

for the possible justification that might be found in the heart of the man

behind the murderous gun.

There is no justifiable bi-ethical pro-

There is no justinable bi-ethical pro-cess. If there be two sides to any so-cial question it is because of the weak-ness of the minds observing it. It is not the dual-minded man, but the sin-gle-minded man which affords the type

of the mind ultimately to triumph

nent, vigorous, persistent, never doubt

ing, who puts all contradictions and

differences under the right foot of his resolute faith, is the man of victory.

DISCORDANT AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

The German and Czech Socialists of

Bohemia held a conference at Prag a few weeks ago to discuss the struggle

for universal and equal suffrage. The

German and Czech middle classes are

fighting each other and try to use lg-norant labor to fight out their nation-

alistic quarrels, while the sharks of

both nationalities are fishing to ad-vantage in the troubled waters, and

the government gets power from this division. The Socialist Party of Aus-

tro-Hungary, with as many branche

as there are languages spoken in the

disunited kingdom and with its many-tongued press, stands as a united body above differences of race or creed, and

is the only progressive power, the only power of which the government is real-

WHERE THE PRIESTS RULE.

What Clerical rule comes to is well

shown in Austria, where a peasant who was working on his land and con-tinued smoking his pipe when a pro-

cession passed, the he removed his hat

was denounced by the priest for blas-phemous conduct and fined by the po-lice. The case often occurs, again, that cyclists are fined for passing one of these frequent religious processions without taking off their hats. No-

where in fact, has the Catholic church

such power as in Austria. The lay

church to obtain a divorce. It is just as well that the church should abuse her power. The more intolerable she makes the situation the sconer and the

nore thoro must be the day of recko

nced by the priest for blas

The partizan in the Socialist

ONE NARMONIOUS FORCE IN

Let us follow him.

saving energy; this is the day for

thus for the world.

through the window, and escaped

building for the proper way out

not to be thought that by the

awakened by a strange roaring noi

lory of partizan militant So

if never a line of explanation had be

By Peter E. Burrowes.

Strip your mind of all preconceived ideas and approach this important sub-ject with impartiality," says the man who never had more than one opinion in his life and that belie his grand

There is an everlasting smile due to e, only I have not time to smile it. me, only I have not time to smile it, on this subject of the impartial man, especially in matters of labor and poli-tics; neither do I care to indulge in it lest it should extend to more preferi-tious performances on the fields of story, criticism and social science.

A silken pillow we must have for the empty head of public security to rest upon, and this dear old delusion—that in a society consisting of a devouring and a devoured class it is an every day political occurrence to fill our fudicia benches and professional chairs with benches and professional chairs with men of unbinsed mind—is that pillow. Let me forget, ye gods of peace, the lawyers' fee, the judges' friends, the editors' advertisers, the professors' Rockefellers; let me forget all the re-ports of public trials I have read; the perts of public trials I have read; the miles of cultured newspaper men-dacity thru which, as a peruser of editorials, I have waded; let me forget the pocketbooks sitting on the front of the churches and the men who therefore wear our prison stripes; and then I will, like a good little boy, lay ne down to sleep, singing:

"There are four corners to my bed, There are four angels 'round my head, Saint Just, Saint Wise, Saint Sure, How safe the bed that I lay on."

But can I forget? No. And that is why I have no silken pillow delu-sions in this age of class conflicts about the impartial man.

I confess to you, dear reader, that I I confess to you, dear reader, that I could never see equally the two sides of any question which bore a known relation to my real life. I know this is supposed to be naughty. I know that the free thought people away onish me and affect themselves to 1 the other side", but I canno read it in the same way. I read it with my nose turned up." I wink at my you see this thick heavy oyster-shelled lie?" I say to my partizan self, and my partizan self answers: "Any fool but the partizan on the other side can Is it because of my physical affile

tion of having but one eye?" No. The man of one eye is the typical man of the age, for the age of capitalism has divided us into the hunted and the hunters. We can only see things from the front, and they only can see then from the back of the guns.

I will go further than this. eclare to you that we should only see things from the front of the gun Ave. I sorrowfulls declare to god Mile too many of the working class with things from both ends of the gun cherefore they are intellectually and industrially shot down and bagged The neademic Socialist is a nice fel

low. I remember one of him coming in among us of an evening and beam ing upon us in silvery words for more than an hour the mellow dopey light of universal impartiality. He showed ns that under no conceivable circum ances was it ever justifiable to brk a human life. And from that he se weetly advanced the all-sidedness of verything that had the very Tsar his elf came in then we would have offer ed bim a drink until we heard his side of the question. But the Tsar didn' coine. The Tsar nor the capitalis come. The Tsar nor the capitalism never leaves his own side, of the gui dle of impartiality and both er ness; it is only we who are not fully partizans; it is only we who are not wholly at war with the other side. Yet ours is a struggle for bread, Hierty and How dare we then put on the venk academic frills and tuckers in

the midst of such a conflict? An eminent Socialist whose preface was reading the other day gives som hints as to the mode of getting at the facts of our present industrial system.

And I could not help murmuring to
myself as I read: "If I must do all this. to get at the facts of my wrongs, how long must I wait for the fire?" So far as the rank and file is concerned we have a non-documentary consciousness and conviction. It will not be a revolu-tion born of documents, but of wrongs

and deeds.

I do not censure that comrade for directing you to right ways of study are convinced, you are at

paper must carry some scores or hun-Socialist reading-rooms, the burden is so much the greater. What each local or branch thus gets free is vary little; but in the aggregate it is a serious enough matter for the papers to be worth mentioning. When the request worth mentioning. When the reque is made, it is hard for the paper refuse it; to do so would seem small and stingy; but the request olight not to be made.

As those who have followed our course will expect, we agree with State Secretary Thomas of Wisconsin in the larger part of the argument she makes this week in reply to Charles R. Martin's letter of two weeks ago. Let us add, however, that we wish she would convince the editor of the "So-cial Democratic Herald" of the desir-ability of conducting discussions "from the standpoint of principle alone" and of the unwillingness of the Wiscopsin land other) comrades to have their pa-pers filled with offensive personalities. of the Crestline propositions are car-ried, we shall regret it; but we shall onsider the chief blame falls on the of the "Herald", who have broken all records in the way of vill-fication and injurious insinuation and onve thus outraged the patience of the

PLAN UNIONISTS' SARITABIUM.

There is a movement growing in favor of establishing a national sanitarium for the beneat of trade unforists. It is proposed that it be under the control of the A. R. of L. and that all union workers who are sick be admitted. No estimates of the cost and have been given out by its project

Correspondents should be brief. latter of 200 words is much more likely be printed than one of 1200.

ly afraid.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

By Jos. Wanhope.

The best way to limit the hours of labor is to limit the vote given to the candidates on capitalist tickets.

The city authorities may as well t derstand that if speaking for Social ism on the street corner is "disorder ly conduct" we intend to be particu larly naughty this fall.

Despatches from Moscow state that if the sailors of the Potemkin are hanged the authorities will hear something else drop beside the bodies their victims. So may it be. . . .

The time of paricy is passed away. No further evidence is needed. The enemy has crossed our borders; war is in our workshops, our markets and our hornes. It has been explained again and again in the columns of The If the "common people" want chear gas they have only to wait until the old-party spellbinders get into action talking for the capitalist candidates

> Ratiroad employees decreased by 16,000 and "gross earnings" increase by \$74,000,000 this year. This doesn' mean that the "earnings" went to the diminished employees, but to the hard working holders of railroad stocks and

> It cannot be denied that the children of the working class have a chance to become like Rockefeller, at least so far as walking barefoot is concern

Just at present the "yellow peril' loesn't consist in an invasion of America by Chinese laborers, but in an exclusion from China of American goods. It is the capitalist view that prevails in this instance as in all others.

We are glad to notice that the work ingmen are following the wise counse of Mr. Hearst in not investing their money in Russian bonds. They will need it for the Coal Trust this winte

If the local politicians want a first class sample of "pernicious activity" let them keep their eyes fixed on the Socialist street meetings during

A defender of capitalism recently ad mitted that Socialism might perhaps come, but only by "the slow and pain-ful process of evolution". He meant. of course, slow for the capitalists and painful for the workingmen. Come to think of it, if the people of

the United States don't want the cou

try, is there really any good reason why John D. Rockefeller should not

One of the most startling sensations of the last week is that no United States Senator has been indicted during that space of time.

Nobody has yet explained how the government is going to control the rail-roads without owning them. Control and ownership are inseparable, and must always remain so.

If you subscribe to the principles of socialism, a like attitude to the city campaign fund is in order.

Russell Sage, who has just passed his eighty-uinth year, declares that he intends to reach the contury mark. Possibly the old vulture wants to stay here until the capitalist system produced him is ready to pass in its checks also.

Hearst is wrong when he says that the Gas Trust cannot "show cause why its charges should not be reduced to 75 cents per thousand feet." Give the trust until after election and it can point to the hundreds of thousands of votes cast for capitalist capdidates for the Mayoralty and rightly assert that is cause sufficient.

Over ten thousand people were kill-ed on the railroads last year, and eighty-four thousand wounded, but it isn't a reduction of these rates that the little capitalists are howling for.

* * *
This may be the dull season for ad itles are coming to the aid of Socia ism with a series of arrests, patro wagon rides, and court proceedings, which give our street propaganda the added publicity that is needed in these dull days.

American workmen produce for their capitalist masters than any other wage slaves on earth, and un-fortunately this holds true also in the matter of votes.

Rockefeller's quarterly dividend from Standard Oil has increased \$400,000 according to press reports. There may be some truth in the saying that "every knock is a boost" after all.

If the product of the East Side bak eries becomes a carrier for tuberculo-sis germs, it is nothing more than might be expected. Capitalism easily transform "the staff of life into an instrument of death.

Press dispatches say that wealthy classes in the disturbed dis-tricts of Russisa are fleeing the country, but strangely enough they don't seem to be taking their capital with them as every capitalist, we are told, would do in such a case.

If you don't feel like subscribing for "Fads and Fancies" perhaps this pa-per and the Socialist city campaign fund might have some claim on your attention in that respect.

When out hustling for subscribe it is a good plan to "let no guilty man escape", but it is better to let no innocent man escape either—that is, no man who is innocent of what Social ism means.

A Boston university professor has declared that "the American negro should not be educated to a positio that he cannot occupy". Maybe the Boston savant fears competition in the

When Socialists get into power we won't deny the right to use the streets to Republicans and Democrats if they think they can talk the people back

into capitalism again. We don't re-

If Henry H. Rogers has really achieved all that Mr. Lawson ascribes to him it will be evident to all that Mr. Rogers' proper place is in the United States Senate

A Socialist vote of 50,000 in New York City this fall would settle the question of free speech for all time. And we can get it, too, if every party member does his duty. Are you going to de any political

thinking for yourself during this cam-paign, or do you propose to still let the capitalist politicians do it for you? At any rate the gentlemen who own

the trusts seem to believe in the collective ownership of the lawyers and politicians.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The New Plan of Following Up For Renewals Proves Very Successful-Still More Volunteers Wanted. No effort that has been made in be

half of The Worker's subscription list for a long time back has resulted so ncouragingly as the present one. Up to date we have secured the services of forty-one volunteers, the first list of expirations has been referred to them for attention and "follow up" and already the returns are con department is not as yet thoroly organized as the work involved re-quires considerable time, and as the circulation manager is a volunteer himself and has his living to make. evenings and holidays are all the time he has to devote to the work. Distinct and satisfactory progress has, however, been made and each mail brings fresh encouragement and evilence of the fact that we have at last hit upon the right plan of getting at this proposition of securing and holding subscribers. All are agreed as to the necessity

and importance of getting The Work-er on a self-sustaining business basis; the reason it hasn't been done before is largely because all the plans we have tried have resulted so unfavorably as to discourage everybody and kill enthusiasm. It cannot be denied, however, that our present simple plan is a success. It works—it is effective—it has already produced results—it, therefore, ought to be the signal we have all been waiting to tump in with great energy and taking every possi-ble advantage of the opportunity now presented, push The Worker's circulation for all we are worth.

The plan is, briefly stated, to have

in each town and city thruout the country and in each assembly district n New York and Brooklyn a volunteer representative to whom we can refer the names of the subscribers subscriptions for our paper are expirng each week, who will agree to visit these comrades and attend to securing their renewals. We are getting from 100 to 150 new subscriptions per week which ought, and certainly would rapidly increase the total number of subscribers were it not for the discouraging fact that we are also losing nearly as many of our old subscrib-ers who fall to renew at the expiration of their subscriptions. Those who have so far been visited by our volunteer representatives have in a large perrentage of cases willingly and cheer fully renewed, proving that all we need to do is to attend regularly to the matter of bringing the expirations personally to the attention of the con

Stop the leak, comrades! We can certainly do It! Get in line and help out with this much needed work. If you haven't already volunteered and can spare one evening a week, sent us your name and indicate what town or city you will take care of. The circulation manager can use a lot more volunteers. The work is not difficult. If it were, it would be no reason for not undertaking it, FOR SOCIALISTS IN GENERAL ARE NOT AFRAID OF HARD WORK WHEN IT IS FOR THE GOOD OF THE GREAT CAUSE LET US HEAR FROM YOU GREAT Address the Circulation Manager of The Worker, 181 William street, New

rades to hold nearly all our old sub-

York City. The following table shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the

last two weeks:

Single subscriptions11,545 11,409 Outside bundles or at retail 1.281 1,864

subscribers and in the total circula tion, it should be no reason for cackly distribution of which is bound

couragement. The loss is principally in outside bundles and samples, the to vary considerably. It still remains true that we secured a larger number of renewals than usual, which is the mmediate work we have in hand, by continuing our present effort along the lines indicated, the general good esult must, after a time, appear Keep busy.

IN THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT. The Senate committee to consider the

bill for the separation of church and state which has been passed by the Chamber has decided to report it fav orably without amendment which gives hope that it will be passed with out much further delay. It will be taken up in October. Refore the Chamber rose, it passed

the second reading of the ing old-age pensions. It is proposed to grant these pensions at various ages, beginning at fifty-five for min ers, and the money is to be provide by contributions from the workmen the employers, and the state. When the Chamber meets again in Octob r the Socialist members will make a de termined effort to pass the bill, so the of the year. The the bill is by no means all that could be desired, yet it will be a great relvance to get a mea-

When you have read this paper, don'

Mational.

The monthly reports for July from the state secretaries, made up from the report cards sent to them by the locals, are being received at headquarters. Daniel Hogan, State Secretary of Arkansas, says in his July report to the locals: "The National Committee has adopted a new and splendid sys tem of reports from local and state secretaries. I enclose to each local two cards; file one away; it will be th busis or starting point for your nex or starting point for your next

Recent additions to the Literature Department are: "The Rights and Wrongs of Labor", 16 cents per copy. \$6 per hundred, postpaid; "Elementary Principles of Socialism" (Italian), just out. \$2 per thousand. The interest out, \$2 per thousand. The interest aroused by Comrade Feigenbaum's successful tour has resulted in in-creased orders for his pamphlet, "Workingmen Next", printed in the Jewish language, 5 cents per copy, 50 for \$2.

The Bohemian Central Committee of Chicas hakes the request that a tour be arranged for Comrade Pergier, Bohemian organizer and lecturer. Applications for dates are now solicited by the National Secretary. The early fil-ing of the same will be appreciated.

The National Committee is now vot ing on Motion No. 30, by National Committeeman Maschke of Oklahoma: Resolved. That the National Commit denus the action of the Na ing the 'special circular on Wisconsin

The National Committee is now vot-ing on Motion No. 29 by National mitteeman Work of Iowa: "That the State and Municipal Program which was referred by the National Convention of May, 1904, to the Na tional Committee for revision and adoption, be open for motions to amend, insert, strike out, add to, etc. until Jan. 1, 1906; that each of such motions be published in the bulletin and then held for ten days nents; that all comments re ceeding one hundred words in length all such motions have been dispose of the program be considered adopte as altered, without voting upon it as a whole; and that, when all of such motions as may be pending on the firs day of January, 1906, are disposed of the program as altered be submitted seriatim to a referendum vote of the party membership."

The following were nominated by the National Committee for the Editorial Selective Committee of two to act as preliminary judges upon litera ture submitted for prize competitions Comrades Berlyn, Behrens, Bandlow Heath, Hayes, Hanford, Hillquit, Kerr, Lee, Lemon, Mailly, McDevitt, Richardson, A. M. Simons, May Wood Simons, Slobodin, Spargo, Strickland Titus, Trautmann, Untermann, Work Declined: Bandlow, Behrens, Hill Quit, Kerr, Lee, Lemon, Many, A. M. Simons, Slobodin, Spargo, Strickland Trautmann, Untermann, and Work; others not heard from. The following ted and stand as the candidates Wm. McDevitt of Oakland, Cal.; Her on F. Titus of Toledo, O.

ganizers for the coming week are: Geo. H. Goebel: Aug. 27, Nebraska City Neb.; Aug. 28, Sloux City, Ia.; Aug. 29, Elli Point, So. Dak.: Aug. 30, Vermillion: Aug.

Guy F. Miller: Aug. 27, Alblon, Mich.; Aug. 28. Jacks Aug. 20. Ann Arbor; Aug. 30. Detroit; Aug. 31. Port Huron; Sept. 1. Dryden; Sept. 2, Pontiac.

Ben Yanford has been dangerously all, having been stricken with a sever attack of gastritis. He is now recovering and will be able to leave the mital in a few days, but will have to cancel his speaking engagements for the near future. His dates on tour to St. Louis will be filled by John W. Slayton of Newcastle, Pa., as follows Sept. 2. Wilmerding, Pa.; Sept. 3, Pitts burg; Sept. 4, Cleveland, O.; Sept. 5, Alexandria, Ind.; Sept. 6, Indianapolis; Sept. 8, Kewanee, Ill.; Sept. 9, Peoria; Sept. 10, St. Louis, Mo. The dates arnged for Comrade Hanford from Louis back to New York will have

to be cancelled. Massachusatts.

The Norfolk County Conférence held a næcting Sunday, Aug. 13. The delegates made very encouraging reports and are making preparations for the campaign. The comrades made op-timistic reports from Randolph, Braintree, and Weymouth. There were nine delegates present and it is intended to have a club in every town in the county. The next meeting will be at Quincy.

There is increasing activity all over

the state.

James F. Carey will make a tour of
the state during the campaign.

"We organized a club here yester-

Oranged a cum here gester-day; all good Socialists," says William Dixo.. of Westboro.—Next!

On account of the complexity of the election laws the office of the Secretary is flooded with inquiries.

The National Committee has assignment of four weeks for Comments.

The National Committee has assigned a tour of four weeks for Comrade Guy E. Miller in Massachusetts. Clubs desiring his services should address J. Mahlon Barnes. National Secretary, or

Manion Marines, National Secretary, or the State Secretary for dates. The Haverhili Club suggests that the list of clubs when prepared should state when and where each club meets, so that visiting comrades can find meeting place when visiting

towns.

The Haverhill Club meets at Socialist Hall, 76 Merrimae street, every
Wednesday at 8 p. m. Headquarters

pen evenings and Sundays. mrade Buckland, organizer of Comrade Sucking, organizer of Holyoke, writes: "This club is now doing the best in its history and I hope all encouragement will be accorded us. Have organized a new Polish Club,

which is getting along O. K " The following are the nominees for State Secretary: George G. Cutting of Boston, Ernest C. Irish of Waltham, Samuel C. Roberts of Springfield. Charles W. White of Somerville and

George Roewer, Jr., of Boston have declined. The vote closes Sept. 25. The Clubs Conference will be held at Paine Memorial Hall, Appleton street. Beston, on Sunday, Aug. 27. The political state convention will be held

at the same place on the following

ay. The Somerville comrades are holding neetings at Majouin Square on Tue day evenings. Comrade McDonald is acting as chairman.

The Cambridge comrades are held ing their meetings on the corner of Cambridge; also very enthusiastic meetings are held on the corner of Webster avenue and Cambridge street
Pittsfield Club proposes the follow
ing referendum: "That the headquar

ters of the State Committee of the Scialist Party be located at Springfield Isaac Cowen and wife were visito at headquarters on last Saturday night. Comrade Cowen had just ar rived from England and is anxio get into the campaign in Ohio, wher

governor. The attendance at the Commons meeting in Boston last Sunday was very large and the attendance seems to be increasing in size and inter-Comrades Vaughn of Providence, Rower of Boston, O'Neill of Charlestown formerly candidate for Governor, an

McDonald of Cambridge spoke Lectures were given the last tw Sundays in the Old Grove at Lak Picasant to large and attentive audiences by Prof. L. F. Faller of Spring-field, under the auspices of Local Millers Falls.

G. G. Hall of Dorchester spoke with good results to an audience of ple on Worcester Common last Sunday The S. L. P. here is becoming quite friendly with us. More of the com rades should turn out on Worce Common Sundays to help take sub-and sell literature. John Cameron of Lawrence will speak on Sunday

Meetings in Essex County have bee arranged as follows:

Thursday, Aug. 24-Post Office. John C. Chase. Bloomfield. E. J. Lewis.

Friday, Aug. 25—Orange, Chas, Ufert, Saturday, Aug. 26—Neck. W. B. Killing

Third Ward, J. Panker Springfield and S. Tenth St. L. D

Monday, Aug. 28-Belmont and Court. Warren and Hudson, Wm. Karlin

Tuesday, Aug. 29-Court House, Char Thursday, Aug. 31—Post Office. Courtenay

Comrades and readers of The Worl er in Essex County, do your part of the work. Attend the meetings, help distribute literature and when speakers make a point applaud; it en grages the speaker and adds to the

Passaic County convention was held at Paterson on Aug. 11, in the Second Ward Labor Lyceum. Comrade Ru dolph Ullman was chairman, and Com rade Wilber De Mott secretary. After reports from the various uch as permanent organization, pla form and resolutions, were received and the platform adopted, the convertion made nominations as follows Surrogate, Ralph T. Gregory; Assen walter Banfield Wilber D and Casimir De Kenkeleur; Freehold ers, Erwin Weyse, Peter De Yonker Albert Verhulst and Rudolph J'llman ers, Henry Zuberer and Joseph Rutka. After the adjournment of th county convention, Organizer Rudolph Ullman called the convention for th city of Paterson to order. He was elected chairman and Charles De You ker secretary. Nominations for Mayor

were Sigamond Neaustadt and Win-iam Glanz. The latter was chosen. Open-air meetings will be held at the corner of Main and Ward streets the corner of Main and Ward streets. every Friday evenings until the cle of the campaign, if speakers can b

ured and the weather will permit. mittee on Aug. 13, John B. Leeds of Burlington was in the chair. Com son and Glanz of Passaic were seate as delegates from their resi elected member-at-large. Reports of counties were as follows. Bergen will not in good standing; 50 good-standing rs and 13 in arrears and 9 ne Burlington held first open-air meeting in Peniberton, which was a success ports the filing of county ficket and that Socialism is the talk of the day. Camden held successful Wanhope meeting; Keervin of Philadelphia spoke at Oaklyn and a branch of 15 members was organized: 58 goo

members was organized; 58 good standing members, 40 in arrears and 7 new. Essex, holding forty street meetings monthly; 216 good standing members, 119 in arrears and 6 new; expelled two members for conduct un-becoming Socialists and using sweat-shop methods in their business. Hudson, holding 48 street meetings month ly, arranging to print national, state and county constitutions in one bool cover to serve as membership card, will hold big labor festival Sept. 3 at Union Hill, Schutzen Park, with yaudeville, moving pictures, etc.; 302 good standing members, 129 in arrears and 13 new. Mercer, making good prog-reus; wants Debs as speaker; good standing members 80, in arrears 36 and 3 new. Union, held semi-annual meeting elected county offers and meeting, elected county officers and nominated a full county ticket for the coming election; 121 good standing members, 20 in arrears and 4 new. members, 20 in arrears and 4 new. Passaic, no report owing to the resignation of their secretary. Secretary Killingbeck reported that the police and press of Orange were combined in an attempt, under the plea of disorderly meetings, to stop our meetings derly meetings, to stop our meetings in that city and read copies of letters which he had sent to the press and to Rev. Victor Romanelli regarding the matter. Financial Secretary reported income of \$19.70 from dues stamps. Treasurer, balance, \$119.74; from Financial Secretary, \$19.70; total, \$139.44. Disbursements, \$\$5.52; balance, \$55.62; It was decided that organized counties which are too weak to pay the expenses of national organizers when offered by the National Office, may engage them and the State Committee

Constitution, was construed to be synonymous with expulsion and locals n future will act accordingly.

- Concertuante

The item in The Worker and Mills' meeting as costing \$45 was in correct. The cost is to be \$10 and ex

Lancaster County, Tarentum, All gheny County.

Local Reading is holding street meet ings every night in different parts o

the city.

A meeting in memory of the Lattimer massacre will be held, probably Sept. 9. Definite date and speaker will

PHILADELPHIA.

inced later.

The Campaign Committee of Local Philadelphia has arranged the follow-ing meetings: Sanday, Aug. 27—North Plaza, City Hell, C. P. Hall, Sem Clerk. Monday, Aug. 28-Main and Cotton femayunk. J. J. McKelvey, Th. Birtwis

Green and Oriana Sts. H. Tetteln

Twenty-eighth and Wharton, N. R. Cas

Columbia, W. M. Conway, Is. Levitsky Third and Gaskill, M. Fox, M. Ke

Thursday, Aug. 31-Germantown and helten. Ph. Hemmeter, Sam Clark. Fourth and Washington. E. H. Bugbee,

W. M. Conway. Friday, Sept. 1-Front and Dauphio. Ph. Hemmeter, Simon Knebel. Frankford and Clearfield. J. J. McKelver. W. H. Keevan

Third and Christiau. M. Kooper, M. Fox, S. Schwartz, Saturday, Sent 2-Lehigh and Kensing

John Whitehead, Sam Clark. Lehigh and Germantown, Ph. Hemmeter, Is. Levitsky.

Th. Birtwistle. Forty-second and Lancaster, Sam Sadler

Passyunk and Moore, John Mathew, Dan lel Kissam Young.
Read and South. N. R. Cassile, John Fagan.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The next regular meeting of the Allegheny County Committee will be held at headquarters, 1701 Centre ave nue, Pittsburg, Sunday, Aug. 27, 2:30

Local Tarentum, our latest addition During the preceding week Comrade

(Continued on page 4.)

CRESTLINE REFERENDUM.

To the Editor of The Worker:-Agai the Wisconsin comrades are unwillingly forced to take up the personal side of th present controversy. Again we call atter tion to the fact that we do this only le reply to the personalities of our oppone who seem unwilling or unable to disthis matter on its merits, from the stand point of principle alone. I therefore ast leave to reply to the article of Charles E Martin on "The Crestline Referendum" in The Worker for Aug. 12. Upon reading at the number of misstatements which car be crowded into one column. I will tout these as briefly as possible.

First, the remarks attributed to Victor L. Berger at the National Quorum meeting are absolute figments of the imagination Comrade Berger never said anything of the have no doubt that all comrades personal sequalated with Comrade Berger will ac

Chas. R. Martin's imputation on the he also absolutely unfounded. It is not tru that the state officials of Wisconsin "re Wisconsin paid for each mouth the sam fixed sum. As our branches pay dues quaterly to the state treasury. It is of course ary that the amount paid to the m pened that when the branches have no paid up, we have taken the dues-paying sembership for the preceding quarter as the Wisconsin headquarters here instructed our locals to give no collections to the m the National Secretary pointed out a miswhere the National Organizer would speak, instructing them to give him all collections. So much for the calumnies in the article

over Martin's signature. But enough of these perso misstatements. The Wisconsin comrade wish to discuss the subject on broads grounds. A whole state is threatened with expulsion from the Socialist Party. The question binges on the point, would such expulsion be wise and just? Is it for the best interests of the party to amputate ; sound and active limb of its own body?

If the demand made upon Wisconsi or leave the party, the proposition would be an entirely different matter. But the Crestline referendum presents the remarkable anomaly of threatening a state with expansion unless it compiles with regula-tions which the constitution does not even name. The state of Wisconsin is to be expelied-for it is a quibble to say that we shall be only "debarred"-if we do not se cept a charter and "comply with the same conditions as all other states".

The national constitution nowhere men a state to the out a charter. Into fact may surprise some of your consumings, but we would request them to carefully road thru the national constitution and see that this fe the actual truth. Not it is proposed to expel a large and enceptic state organ-ization for not accepting a state charter, in aptre of the illence of the constitution! Even the S. L. P. In its painty dops never sitted such a seceping and high

And this is not sit. The Crestline refer-cadem closes with a sufficiently rague pro-vision. We are to be thrown out of the which are too weak to pay the expenses of national organizers when offered by the National Office, may engage them and the State Committee
will pay any balance which they may
not be able to raise after doing their
utmost to make the meeting a success
funncially and otherwise. The word
"suspension" in Art. XV(Sec. 5, 572875

Our N. E. C. is composed of hum and it is unsafe to give undefined or un limited powers to any man or body of men If we make the beginning of intrusting our N. E. C. with paguely defined powers of light or restraint from the nat

tution, we may soon find that we have excepted it into a gery despatic body. Nor is the spirit which makes for despot-ism wanting in certain quarters. Witness, throat, then he is "thru with the Socialis add to these wide experiences a few years in the S. L. P., so that he might also un-derstand whither leads the palley of fanatical prosecution and unjust and unconstitu

further shown in Chas. R. Martin's boly bot ur national platform. He evidently doc ably from the opinions expressed by ther to. I affirm that already in 1872 Engels, it But when Victor L. Berge n this an excellent opportunity to carr another fugget to the pile on which it is

Such are the frivolous pretenses upot pulsion, how careful we are to proceed con party constitution, he claims, and we sup

except upon constitutional grounds!

Comrades, let us turn back to the surselyes constructed and ratified. We fire without relat and without his baving vio inted the constitution. We are now travelling still further on this perilous road when it is proposed to expel an entire state for lish a despotic rule in the party. No one can tell whose turn for decapitation may our preject. We are taking the first stem towards boss rule. We have

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary, Milmauker, Wis., Aug., 19,

.... WITHE CONSTITUTION To the Editor of The Worker: - Local Des

2. Shall the words, "of the National pership of the party", in Sec. 1, Art. VI

4. Shall the words, The National Com-tary shall be elected by the National Com-mittee," in Soc. 4, and all of Sec. 5, Art., VII of the National Constitution be.

The Segmaing of Sec. 1, in less thereof:

"The National Secretary shall be elected
by referendum rote. The call for nominations shall be insured as the fitteenth day
of Novembur of each year. Each local shall
be entitled to nominate one candidate.
Twenty days shall be allowed for nomina-Twenty days shall be allowed for nominations, ten for neceptances and declinations and forty-due for the referendum. The candidate receiving the highest rote shall be elected. Vacancies shall be filled in a similar manner. The National Secre ary may be recalled by referendum yote in the manner provided for referendums in Art. NI hereof, except that in such cases the luitiative shall not be held open for thirty days, but shall be sent out immediately. In Minil the following be added to Sec. 1, Art. XIV of the National Constitution: "But all amondments made by a national convention shall be authalited scripting to a referendum vote of the party member; ship."

amendments is to make it unnecessary for the National Committee to meet next year. There's at present no necessity whatever for such a meeting, but unless this or some ed, it will be compelled to meet. By pass-ing this amendment we can put three or four theusand dollars into propaganda which would otherwise go into railroad fare, hotel bills and per diems. Meantime, this amondment street the constitue. this ancedment gives the committee full power to meet if there should be any good reason for its iding so. It merely relieves the committee from the necessity of meet-

to release the flavorative Committee from the necessity of holding sections that are needless. Sometimes it is successing for it to meet even oftener than once in three months. But there are other lines when it is altogether unmecessary for it it is altogether unnecessary for it to meet an efficie measure in fires month. By passing this amendment we can put a for heading this amendment we can just a for heading which small ethorster go into unifound fore, herei-bills und per dirum.

The fourth amendment also helps to complete the democratic character of the amendment by making the National Secretary

ectable by referendum vote. I think

The fifth amendment is absolutely necessary to a democratic mercenset. Without it, a national convention could pass all manner of amendments without automating them to the membership. A national convention could even repeal the article on amendments altogether and thus make it impossible for the membership to amend the constitution at all.

I am aware that some of the comrades are destrous of passing amendments changing the structure and powers of the National Committee. But such amendments, if passed at all, can wait. These cannot It takes twenty locals to initiate. "Anylocal can second all or any portion of the notes amendments. There is no time to lose. I hope that you, Yedder, will'cut The fifth amendment is absolutely neces

the local to inform the Ka to that effect. JOE

A STATEMENT BY

LOCAL ST. LOUIS. To the Editor of The Worker:-That the following statement should be made, and tate day, naturally gives rise to the que this statement five years ago at the ciplency of these false statements? - Ou Democratic pothouse politicians, at the in and by the S. L. P., it would have bee ridiculous to have given attention to th

On the night preceding the day of the Missouri legislative election of 1912 the district of Comrade Hoehn, then candidate for the legislature, was flooded with over e hundred thousand illustrated circu lepicting Hoehn as a deputy sheriff, stan ing, gun in hend- over the prostrate form of a strike victim. Investigation, by mean. of the printers' union label, proved the the circular had been produced by the samature for the Democratic party., Our pres gave answer to this foul work, and the cor tinuous growth of our party in Mf. Louis is proof that the "deputy sheriff story". ha been exploded to the discredit of the loca

rest on these results, but it seems that even in our party, and high up in the part; unells, there are some who not only wer taken in by accepting these frothings of the emi diffusion to stuff which to ever St. Louis Socialist, and to every man at al familiar with Commile Mochu's character and lovalty to the labor movement, is the st grotesque falschood the long discret d S. L. P. ever attempted to spread.

A National Committeeman from Ohio be me the first maniher of the Socialist Party and attempted to stamp it with the degree sponsibility. In this connection loca their editors, or an absurd sense of "impathillty", or "democracy" (save the mark) ulletin, were made the vehicles for mult plying this infomone stander against Con of St. Louis, who are responsible with him

Not until this matter was ruised to a ent by the committeeman in question die Local St. Louis feet called upon to addres truth of which we challenge any honorabl nent, and we want it distinctly under

The service of G.A. Hochn in the "post "law and order" during the general strike the Socialist Party, editor of "Labor" an the "Arbeiter Zeitung", and a Nations Committeeman from Missouri, betrayed th of the libelers went, to the extreme of

2. That said plan was first submitted to members of the strikers' committee, who tearful of the consequences of the radical proposition by Comrade Hochn, could no

their union.

2. Hocks, fulling to secure an organise carrying out of his plan, did as an indi-vidual what he had sought to have 2,000 or more strikers to do along with him.

4. Now, what was the plan? Simply to

foubted friends and adopt such tactics called "treason and conspiracy" against the 5. Hochn would ret in fall before he

would do voluntary or involuntary service as a sheriff's deputy against the proletariat. 6. Hochn was subported on Thursday May 31, 1900. see entered the "service" of June 4, the next day. On Sunday, June 2, he was discharged after a somewhat ex-citing time in the barracks. The killing of the strikers occurred on Sunday, June 10 an entire week after the discharge of in command. This fact of Rockies dis charge a week previous to the shooting of Washington avenue stamps the weston dis-regard of the truth by the calemaintors. 7. To the credit of Comrade Hoghn, let

It he known that the ugitation curried on by him and a few union men during the short time of two flays so democratical the short time of two days to democrated the short accepted by Hocke's company were disasted after willowers disasted. Had the strike committee been bold enough to adopt Hocke's plan the history of the strike night not now include a measurer of de-ferance workfrom

might not now racense a manager of ne-fernoless workman.

3. Coursele Books has been in active member of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis continuously since 1832, and is a delegate at this time. His Whiteen years of work for the cause of labor in this representative body of St. Louis working-men carned for him many friends, but his

estionable sincetty made him many bit ter enemies. Yet not once did any on among Hochn's enemies have the temerit o prefer charges based on the deputy sher-

in concluding this statement we wish to uphasize that Local St. Louis has taken up this matter because those who use this fool slander are really trying to strike at the Socialist Party. We therefore recommend the widest possible circulation of this

The foregoing statement was submitted by the committee elected at the preceding City Executive Board session, W. M. Brandt, Otto Vierting, and L. E. Hilds rend, to the regular monthly meet Local St. Louis, Socialist Party, held at Delabor Hall, Aug. 6, 1905. After a shor ircussion, the report was unaidn dopted and the statement ordered sen the National Secretary for publication is

oy the Socialist Party local of St. Louis OTTO KAEMMERER. City Secretary, Local St. Louis, Socialis

Ang. 8.

THE NEW MEMBER

To the Editor of The Worker .- Unobtru dve matters are sometimes of great impor ance. Comrade Egerton's article on We agitate and agitate, but fall to reap where we sow and cultivate. We need badly, more active workers. The Worker s continually advertising the party's need of active workers to push and to hold its come from the new members. A strong and efficient organization must be built sembers are very unobtrusive elements but they are essential.

The article contains practical suggestions. I wish to add another. We have some members that are sometimes classe ers owe a duty to the new member. T a large degree the Intellectual, due to edu history. He appreciates the scope of its foctrines. He perceives where the movnovement in the evolution of history. has learned to thrill with the spirit tellectual is the particular element in the sarty with which the new member duty of the intellectual to cultivate com adeship. His fullure to do so casts a su is latellectual grasp.

In particular, I suggest that the dutel-ectuals form small reading classes or clubs for study and discussion. It requires time to lay hold of new ideas and a new ave existing civilization, have persisten mough to achieve clear ideas, unless guid and student. The intellectual can furnish this regulative element.

reputation as lecturing and street speakng. but it will yield great fruit in organ ealthy growth in organization we need no be unduly agitated over the Wiscopsin of mpossibilists, or any of the technical ques tions that spring up in the course of any party bistory. A living, progressive organ-lation is the best sort of an instrument to settle questions with. Let us have a por

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WELL AND IN By Wm. R. Fox.

word about the industrial graft taken by capitalists from wage-

Yet this industrial graft (surplus value, profit) wrung by capitalists from wage-workers, is the source of every graft there is, and capitalists are

the main grafters.
What is graft? Wealth. Who creates wealth? Labor!

Of the wealth it creates Labor gets Of the wealth it creates Labor gets merely chough to keep itself in motion as a machine gets oil and a mule gets grab. Capitalists confiscate the rest, the surplus values; and from these values capitalists feed all parasites, in-

dues capitains.

ading politicians.

Watch the process. Workers prowealth-capitainsts taking it
parasites acfrom the workers—and parasites ac-cepting it from the capitalists. That's the birth and development of

graft.

Capitalism takes graft from the useful masses to get its life, and it pays graft to useless classes to guard its life.

Capitalism is so unjust, ethically weak—and capitalists are so few, physically weak—that capitalism would perish if it did not purchase protec-tion from many sources—from writers, professors and preachers as the molders of public opinion, and from politi-cal officeholders as the custodians of

Capitalism corrupts all these-must do it in order to live-with the wealth

taken from the workers.

So we have graft. Evidently to get rid of it the workers must find a way to keep the wealth they create.

Yet reformers tell you that you can stop graft by downing political graft-ers. You have tried that many years. But you never fazed graft, and you never can get rid of it until you rid yourselves of an industrial system that is founded on graft. And bossism! Isn't it ridiculous that

you, poor boss-ridden toilers, are ask-ed to work overtime helping the capitalists to put down bossism among capitalistic henchmen? That would afford you no relief from the bossism

that skins you.

Plants and tools whereby the milland mines and railroads-are the prop erty of bosses, industrial bosses. You can't get a crust without asking a boss for permission to work and ac-cepting the wages and conditions he deigns to grant. That's the bossism that takes your

crats for a chance to earn a living, and

rougt accommodate themselves to the pay, hours and rules dictated by these industrial autocrats. The millions of boss-ridden workers create values amounting to billions and billions of dollars in wealth every year. The largest part of this is kept by the bosses.

y the bosses. It is the surplus value produced by the workers

It is a great graft.

The workers are forced to leave it with the bosses, else the bosses, hav-ing possession of the industries, won't ing possession of the in let the workers work.

No job for you unless you grind out a profit for an industrial master. You must pass your neck under his yoke. You must yield him a tribute, a gain, a graft, for the privilege of existing This graft constitutes the reason h allows you to work. It is the bribe you give him for employment—the ran-som you pay him for life.

Yes! in plain words the masses are

compelled to buy masters with profits. Every hour you work you are sub-sidizing a job. You are paying graft in surplus value to an employer. You've got to do it. He owns your job. No surplus value for him, no job. or you

But don't blame individuals, Blame the private ownership of production. It is the industrial system that hurts. Now comes machinery. Workers are mployed. These compete with oth ers for the jobs. Workers race with one another to prove who can produce most and live on least. They who leave most surplus value, industrial graft, to the bosses are the ones who hold the jobs. The rest can tramp, spair and die. And as machinery is specialized and

erfected, greater and greater grows amount of industrial graft, surplus value, that the millions and for the privilege of serving.

Tramps increase. Prisons fill. Capitalists recruit armies, build navies, in talks recruit armies, build navies, in the country of the privilege of the country of the count

callets recruit armies, build navies, in-cife wars, to open up foreign markets in which they may dump the excess they cannot waste or spend of that enounces surplus, the tribute, paid to them by the workers for jobs.

This surplus value, this colossal reve-nue, extorted by bosses and paid by the workers for work—billions of doli-

the workers for work-billions of dollars in value every year—the industrial graft fleeced from industrious masses by industrial masters—this is the fountain-head of all corruption funds

fountain-head of all corruption funds.
Good wealth produced by the workars becomes tainted in the hands of
capitalists. Some of it goes into politics to keep parties equipped and fake
reforms in the field and to secure
mominations and elections. Industrial graft, surplus value, becomes politica graft, party contributions.

Capitalists want laws and court de one and they covet the many pub lic contracts and franchises controlled by politicians. Industrial graft, sur-plus value, finds its way into numer-ous lobby funds and becomes bribe

Yes. The graft left with a boss to keep. a job goes to a legislator who makes a law to break the worker's head; or a judge who drops him in a bull-pen for belonging to a union. And public servants become the shame of city, state and nation. Capitalists

ad reformers, ask us to become indig-nant and turn out the rascale!

What rascale? The fellows who are absorbing your wealth? Then don't be misled. It is the capitalists who confiscate your wealth. Politicians get confiscate your wealth. Politicians get some of it from the capitalists; and \$136.18: previously ac when one gang gets too gay for your total to date, \$485.48.

We are told of the evils of graft—
political graft taken by officeholders which will be more subservient and cheaper—not for you, but for capital which will be more subservient and cheaper—not for you, but for capital-ists. If politicians served for less you wouldn't get a cent more in wages.

> politics. The party boss is the mo successful business man in his party His aim is exactly the same as that of private business men. He wants wealth-graft-the same as they do get it from wage-workers.

> In the same way reformers would specially inflame us against Rocke feller and the trusts, But Rockefeller is only the most successful pusiness mat se who are squealing sgainst him are simply business men whom he has defeated. If they had won they would crush you as much or more than he. The trust is merely business writ

Business is graft. Business govern-

nent is graft government. What we need is working-class go

Socialism—that's the thing. commonwealth must collectively own and manage the machinery of production and distribution. In that way they will own their jobs. They wil no surplus value to capitalists for of capitalists, and no capitalists, ne graft for politicians, and no politicians

That's the only way to get rid of bossism and graft.

When we clean house again America let us go about it in the right way and make a lasting job. Let us cease to support this fraudfounded capitalistic system. Let u stop supplying means to capitalists to corrupt all society.

We must understand that in submit ting to industrial bossism and putting industrial graft in the coffers of cap talism we are providing the means by which we are oppressed. Our surplus value is transformed into laws that bind us. injunctions that crush clubs that beat, bayonets that plerce, bullets that kill; and heaped high upo the market it is the throws us out of work and starves us and our dependents.

Like a poisonous web the hideo snare of capitalism is over press, forum, pulpit, school, politics, all our institutions. It taints the springs of science and the sources of morals and stupefies the conscience of the church

From armies and navies, that ter grafter in a ward precinct-all are fed by capitalists from the surplus fleece from the workers.

We are paying a stupendous price i labor, liberty and honor for the privi lege of tolling for masters in a coun y that may become our own but ye longs wholly to capitalists.

In the coming days of Socialism-i the Co-operative Commonwealth— which the working class will establish— the lands, the mines, the shops, the railroads, all the machinery and means necessary to production and distributhe whole people.

All will be workers. Values create will be the property of those who create them. No surplus value for bosses.

There will be no bosses.

The workers will produce for and not for the gain and graft of capitalists. There will be no capita ers unknown, for capitalism will have passed away.

There will be industrial freedor There will be peace, plenty, leisure, culture and true comradeship for all. Four hundred thousand workers in other countries, have cast their votes for Socialism. These are but the van who in the interest of themselves, the families and their fellowmen are ris class struggle for the emancipation the human race. They will not be turned aside by petty reform cries 'trust" and "grafter". They know that every privately owned shop is a trust of other men's jobs and his owner a grafter of other men's surplus value. In capitalism, in the private ownership of machinery of production and dis-tribution, they have recognized the great cause of all sorrow and crime,

LOCAL NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND

Contributions for the Social Democrat New York. All receipts will be acknow The following contributious have been r

The following contributions have been re-ceived this week: Louis Simon, List No. 78, 635;: Franz Loldi, List No. 83, 82,45; J. E. Braverman, List No. 332, 87; E. Schmitt, List No. 888, \$3,25; Isaac Ren-nett, List No. 476, \$5,75; Isaac Bennett, List No. 1136, \$2,05; Martin Kohler, List No. 926, \$1; Louis Schapiro, List No. 909, \$3; Frank L. Eschrich, List No. 1137, \$6,30, Myr. Ross, Brody, on second. 53. Frank L. Eschrich, List No. 1137, 89.70; Mrs. Resa Brody, on account, List No. 800, \$1.40; Sam. Eiges, on account, List No. 114, \$1; L. Katz, on account, List No. 1014, \$3; Cl. Katz, on account, List No. 1014, \$3; Cl. Garmakers' Union No. 90, Regeasburg's Shop, List 1323 to 1324, \$8,65; Plunket Shop, List No. 1825, \$6.20; Rakers Union No. 1, Victor Young, Shop List No. 1850, \$1.25; Edward Renner, List No. 1678, \$9.55; William Bingham, Newport, R. I., \$1; Brewery Workers' No. 1, \$25; Emerin Campbell, 50c; Finnish Socialist Ass'n 'Omatra'', \$10; Harry Krawitz, List No. 129, \$2.65; M. Lichtenfield, List No. 129, 22, \$2.65; M. Lichtenfield, List No. 126 \$1.15; Gustave Humbeutl, List No. Hertzle, List No. 731, \$1; Morris Steltze List No. 831, \$2.45; Bakers' Union No. List No. 1,871, \$1; Bakers' Union No. List No. 1,378, \$2.80; Samuel Bermstell List No. 1.914 \$2; Veritas, List No. 1.92 \$1.50; Chas. Gneib, List No. 2,113, \$5.75; Jacob Orkoski, List No. 2,515, \$1; Mrs. M. J. Reynolds, List No. 2.571, \$1; Edwar Riester, List No. 2,075, \$1; G. Rothblatt List No. 26,05, \$1; F. A. Shepard, List No. 2,680, \$1; M. Weigman, cash donation, 50c.; Thomas Flynn, cash donation, \$1; total, \$136.15; previously acknowledged, \$200.90;

THE MIDDLE CLASS IN THE SMALL CITIES. A treet meetings at Pittsburg: William and Allegheny. A branch has been organized in the Bast End, Pittsburg. The meeting which was arranged for Ben Hanford, who is sick, will be held to be a single property of the property of the

It not infrequently happens that some reformer who in a general and more or less hazy manner accepts Socialist riews, becomes discouraged or perhaps views, becom disgusted with the apparent apathy of the working class to take an active part in the general emancipation from capitalism, and begins to trumpet forth the praises of the middle class as fighters and parade them as the real champions of what he considers So-

A relatively small Socialist vote in a city where a vigorous agitation has been carried on during the campaign usually gives this individual an opporfunity to expatiate on the prower the middle class when they awake to the danger that threatens. The apathy, which it cannot be dealed character zes many outdoor and business me dumbness of organized labor, its seeming inability to grasp the cause of a long series of defeats, afford him also additional material for the same pur-

This awakening of the middle class is already here. So far as that help less aggregation of would-be exploit ers can be aroused, they may be said o be awake. For the past year a most ofernal racket has been sounding in their sleepy ears from the popular nagazines that form the chief litera ture of the average bourgeois ho has awakened them, sure enough, but what has been the result? In the words of William Morris, "What is the foeman, but the dream-strong, waken-

Tom Lawson has been emitting his blood curdling war whoops for lo. these many months in the columns of "Everybody's Magazine". The destruction of "the system" was a forego ple" were made acquainted with "the rime of Amalgamated". And it must enough to awaken a class that was presumably asleep. The Tarbells, Steffer Russells, and the lesser magazine "ex-posers" have all been adding their mote to the clamer and the result has een that the sleeper has been ened only to demonstrate that he is paralyzed also

It is perhaps in the smaller cities where this can be best observed. The middle class business men and store keepers fear and hate the trust know edge in nowise stimulates them to con erted action of any kind against it, nor even to propose or discuss such action. In the competitive fight with each other, and their struggles the local unions they find the im ate and only outlet for their fighting

They are inveterate foes of trade unionism and supporters of the black-list. Socialists and militant trade unionists they consider undesirable and conspire in their "Business Men's Exboycott these undestrables to the point ing them to "get out of town". Their feeble bourge eemingly rise to the point of compre bending that this procedure merely shifts the agitators from place to place, and gives them new fields in which to propagate their ideas. small business man is a hopeless indi-vidualist. He draws a mental ring ence around the little burg in is property interests are situated and waxes intensely patriotic about the locality. His civic devotion apparently knows no bounds. His political candidates for city offices adopt such mottoes as "Let Squedunk Flourish" o Time", and in general he takes care to let it be known that every act of his is undertaken with the sole object of benefiting the community" thru the extension of "business".

Between all provincial cities of from ten to a hundred thousand inhabitants stant competitive struggle go capitalists to locate industries "in our local fournals over this matter, and each city vies with the others in call-ing attention to the desirable locations for manufacture within its limits. Ofo attract capital. Baseball teams Fourth of July orators, who read the Declaration of Independence "in an impressive voice", strolling showmen posing as "carnival companies", free exhibitions of fireworks, labor and political conventions, picnics and excursions from neighboring eities are subsidized or otherwise pressed into service with the object of attracting people to the city who have money to spend. Let the local labor union proto take its picnic out of the city on Labor Day and a reproachful how roes up instantly from the local bust two provincial cities were at dagger drawn with each other over the hang people who were in turn expected to liven up trade by their presence. The fortunate locality that eventually secured the gruesome spectacle was abused for days afterwards for its hoggishness and greed by the press of the unsuccessful city.

More local population to exploit,

property and trade at the stores-these are the things which the typical middle class man of the smaller cities has set before him to accomplish. Everything else is secondary to this. The lo pers without exception give the im-pression that if only the population were doubled the city would become a paradise. Like the middle class prop-

But let the trust decide to establish a plant "in their midst" and behold the consequences. Does the property-hold-er of the middle class and his mouthpiece, the local journal, attempt to re pel the intruder? Not much. They don't even preserve a sulky silence.
Their immediate interest prevails. In
imagination they see a thousand wage
slaves drawn from other localities wage slaves who will rent prop and become customers. And d

they get, metaphorically speaking, or their bellies, and grovel like spaniels before the new-comer. There is no question about "tainted money", no dread of the crushing out of competi-tion. That is too far distant to enter into the calculation. Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof. This is on our midst". for above all things we holders'and taxpayers are. "me The same consideration is shown for mented one of these little wretches by ing and the rubbing of hands on the and the rubbing of names on the part of the victim, who was only sus-tained by the expectation that his tor-turer might possibly purchase articles to the amount of a dollar or so if prop-

Amongst this type. Lawson is widely read. Their tibles are generally well supplied with all this class of magazines which now and their profit in ex posing some damnable phase of the provincial will readily admit that something must be done"; just what, might do but he puts forward a timid pled What If "might possibly be "too radical". On the whole, the he is willing to agree with you-with an eye to and plan with his associates to stor tors and other dangerous characters who are to be starved out of the town by denying them employment.

There are of course exceptions. But the class predominantly is of this type, fawning and servile towards the strong; secretly vindictive and treachcomplaisant towards possible custo mers. Our provincial cities are filled with them. They constitute what might be termed the reek and file of the middle class, and are essentially "the people" whom Lawson expects to rise in righteous wrath and extermin ate "the system"e -

While the Boston stock-jobber may perhaps be excused on the score of ignorance in supposing that this class could ever be spurred into anything remotely resembling a fight against capitalism, it is impossible to conceive how a Socialist, who at least is supposed to be acquainted with their char acteristics, could make a similar mis

Such men as Post and Parry are not of this type, for they fight more or less in the open. But the ordinary middle class man lacks their courage and candor. At best he is a follower who will join secretly against trade unionism and Socialism when he is satisfied that a wlaning fight can be made locally injure his business, the success of which is his sole being, end, and obbeliefs are guided. When confronted with the trust he lies down at once The his economic ignerance is monu mental, he at least knows enough to

No belp may be expected from this class as a class. The competition which still rages amongst them forbids open-and united-action on their part even in their own class interests. Their connections with Citizen's Alliances and Business Men's Associations they They may agree with the Law sons and Tarbells and Russells. wardly with anything else that seem popular for the moment, even Social

the smaller cities has given the writer an opportunity to finder what may be expected from them by Socialists, and the result can be summed up in one

INFANT INDUSTRY.

..... By Wayne Arey.

Judge Capital sat on his judgm seat, wearing a hideous grin, While Ignorance, Clerk of the Court of "Next on the docket," cried Ignorance.

"Is the terrible criminal Too-Your to-Work, a non-producing child. 'Ahem!" said the Judge to the shiver

ing wight, "You are charged with the crime of birth od false pretense in obtaining food and cumbering up the earth.

"Have you aught to say why this Hon-ored Court, in the exercise of its Shall not kick you from the face of the earth into eternal night?"

The puny thing, to a whining voice The puny thing, in a whining voice sought to appease the judge With a promise to do some work som day, but he only answered "Fudge "I lose money for every hour and min

ute that you shirk, You're four years out of your swad-dling clothes, it's time you were put to work.

And now the sentence of this Great Court forthwith shall be carried

I know what I'm about; You shall have nothing to do but work—plenty of it I will give, And more you will get from time to

For this is the age of hustling, things have got to pay; And the Human Bace must 'hur

itself and idle no time away.

"I have organised my business to copper the whole world's scada,

PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.)

in Turner Hall, Forbes street, Pitts John W. Slayton, who was there andi-date for Governor in this state in 1902, as the principal speaker.

A special Labor Day edition of the

"Union Sentinely will be desued for Pittsburg. The publishers of the "Sen tinei" have agreed to give the County Committee one-half of the receipts from advertising and 2,000 copies of rade who can get an ad should drop a postal to Organizer Schwartz at once for rates. Every local in the county ought to have an ad in this edition The price is only 50 cents for a space size 2x2. In next "week's" bulleting prices will be given for additional lots of one thousand of this edition.

wagon is asked to please communicate with County Organizer Schwartz.

Connecticut.

The State Complitiee met at Hart ford on Aug. 6. The Treasurer's port showed: Receipts, \$75.30 which \$27.40 was for dues; expe showed: Receipts, \$75.30 (o) tures, \$66.51; balance, \$17.27, a) eminst \$8.48 on July 1, Measure ported that Walter Thomas Mills wishes to make a few dates in Connec fleut in October; locals may addre his secretary, W. C. Beuton, 9820 How ard Court, Chicago. It was voted that the State Committee appeal to mem \$60.75 which was turned over to the present committee by the old one and which the present State Commit-tee has been unable to pay on account locals be urgently requested to send al once as funds are needed to pay ex nenses of Compade White who finish Address State Secretary Cornelius T Woods, 55 Morris street: Hartford.

vitation to speak at the thirty-ninth anniversary grove peace meeting of the Universal Peace Union to be held at Mystic, Aug. 23, 24 and 25, and wil take as his subject The Party Peace. Sickness in his family prevent his present, but if he is able to fill the engagement he will make open-air addresses evenings in Wester ly, R. I., Wednesday; Stoningtor Thursday: Mystic Friday: and Nev London, Saturday, if possible, under the auspices of Local Mystic. lows.

The local at Creston has been re-or

Many applications for return dates for Comrade Kirkpatrick are coming in. His assignment of dates for the next three weeks is as follows. New ton, Aug. 28; Oskaloosa, Aug. 29 and 30; Fremont, Aug. 31; Websfer City, Sept. 1; Ft. Dodge, Sept. 2; Lehigh Sept. 3 and 4: Madrid. Sept. 5 to 9 Calhoun County, Sept. 10 to 14. He will deliver the Tabor Day address under the auspices of the miners' un ion at Lehleh

Local Sioux City reports an increa in membership of twenty for the first half of August.

Twenty locals reported on the spe elal report eards gotten out by the National Office, slowing 338 member in good standing and 297 in arrears reports for the first month are al that was expected, but unless pr the delinquents that contingent will soon have enough votes to run the

party.
Miss Nina Wood-cleses her low

tour at Iowa City, Aug. 29.
D. Burgess of Washington will probably do propaganda work in lowe during the month of October Atsans tary for speakers are always in or

Wisconsin.

Comrade Felgenbaum addressed ar exceedingly large and attentive ence in the Jewish language at Gemeinde Hall, Aug. 10. The Jewish omrades of Milwaukee are doing ex cellent propaganda work and ma many new converts to Socialism?

he Social Democratic aldermen in Milwaukee Common Council re cently introduced a measure providing for the disinfection of street cars daily. It is needless to say that the politicians under the control of the corporations promptly defeated the The work-shop organization is a suc-

cessful feature of the Milwauker work.
The gang friends of Mayor Rose

eavs the Milwankee "Sentinel" ar machine, together with the popularity of the Mayor among the voters generally, it is claimed, may keep the city from going Social Democrafic, but if the attempt is made to elect some one else, the Socialists will win." It is thus conceded that in case Rose is a nominee, the Socialists may win, while if he does not run, they will win.

Florida:---State Secretary Davis addresses the

embership as follows: "If we are able to do the work ! the most economical way, the next trip of our state organizer cannot be-cut down to seventeen days—it will have to be nearer seventy, so that the money spent for transportation, which is the heaviest part of the expense account, will go as far as possible. To carry out the plans as intended we MUST HAVE more funds. Not from locals that are already giving as much or more than their members can really or more than their members can reall afford to give; but from those wh have promised and failed to fulfil o have promised and failed to turn those who have never promised at all. If your local is one of them, WHY?
"Next to raising more funds the next
best thing is to_keep down expenses.
You might think that a matter that rested entirely with this office and with the organizer, but it is not. On

they failed to reply to the circulars sent them. However, the organizer was sent there practically unherafied. As a result meetings were held, a large list of names in each place turn ed in to this office, and in two of the places locals will be organized shortly as a result of the visit. Next time the organizer goes over that ground there will be no hotel bills to pay and no time wasted looking for sympathizers or chalking notices of the meeting of the sidewalks, etc. That will nil be done in advance and would have been done this time if we had known to whom to write. Whenever you send into this office the name of a comrade or sympathizer who will arrange a save the expense attach one visit from the organizer. At your next meeting ask all the memb names they may know and send the list into this office. THIS MEANS YOU. When we once get names in every town of any size in the state, and the names are there it we could only get them, we can cut down expenses considerably. Then, too, new locals will be continually coming in and each one will add a lit the organizing fund so that the burde will grow continually lighter for all of us. Indeed, Comrade-Allen looks for ward to the time when his work will be practically self-supporting—that is, from collections and literature sales, Here and There.

Comrades, Goldthwait and Tyler of Norway and Perry of Portland, Maine, have been holding successful street meetings in Norway and neigh-boring towns. Hundreds of copies of The Worker and other pieces of literature were distributed and engerly received by the audiences. The meet-ing held in Oxford was the first Socialist meeting ever held in town. The reception of the speakers was most cordial and a highly appreciative interest in the remarks of the speakers was shown. The local is planning street meetings in other neighboring towns in the immediate future.

At the Socialist primaries recently held in San Francisco, a 40 per cent increase in the vote was polled. A referendum initiated by Local Bal-imore has been sent to the locals of

Maryland to strike the following from the state platform: "And nowhere in this country has the struggle assumed such gigantic proportions as in this state. In few other states has there been the same open and defiant array ing of the powers of government, ex ecutive, legislative and judicial for the in the state of Maryland."

New York State.

The following letter has been sen to locals by State Secretary Chase: Comrades of the Social Democratic Party; -As you know, I have recently made two months tour of the state. On this our I visited most of the places where we tready have locals and many others when we have never been able to get a working

very important places and re-organized two risited we had better meetings in every way than I have ever had in the past in th same places. I found the people much more willing to listen to a presentation of Social ism than ever before. Conditions have so shaped themselves within the past year that people in every walk of life feel that ncrease in the strength of our movement in the state if we take advantage of the op I visited thirty-five cities and towns and seld meetings in most of them. In sor were held and the only thing that could be done was to hunt up some one in syn

In other places visited the locals are small and unable to carry on much agitation work. In others where the locals are large and strong enough to carry on an active campaign of education and organization, ther are not deing all that ther can lo. Many Socialists seem to think that if month's dues (some don't even pay one month) that is all that is required of them and many locals are, for this reason, locals n rame only.

promise of help in the future.

est states in the Union to get organized or keep organized. The geographical condi-tions of the state are such that methods idented in other states will not work adthe state is very large.

There are a goodly number of cities and towns in the state where we have no locals and no individual Socialists to work thru and in order to secure locals in thes places it will be absolutely necessary for nto them and keep him there until he secures a local. Among these places we ma mention Binghamton, 40,000 population; El-nira, 35,000: Dunkirk, 12,000; Cohoes; 3,000; Lockport, 16,000: Niagara Falls, 19,000: Oc densherg, 12,000; Oswego, 22,000; Pough keepsie, 24,000; Watervliet, 14,00), Besides these cities we have many towns from tw Next year we will have a state election and we should do all in our power before

that time to build up our organization at county and a convention that will do credi to our movement. Your State Committee finds itself hampered in its work of extend ing the organization into unorganized ter ritory because of lack of support by the locals already organized. Your committee cannot send organizers into unorganize territory and keep them there the required time with the income it now has from due. Some other means must be provided and every local must help. There are two ways that I will suggest at this time, the first of which is that every member who is behind in hisgdues shall pay up and that the locals unke an extra effort to see all delino members and impress upon them the necessity of paying their dues. If this is done then the second recommendation can be acted upon, which is this: That each local purchase one or more of the perpetua campaign coupon books which have been issued by the National Committee. These of \$1.50. The locals purchase them of the ate Committee for \$1. This gives the with the organizer, but it is not. On locals 50 cents for their own as and the the last trip, for example, we knew no one to arrange meetings at Ft. Ogden, Wauchula or Ft. Mead. The "Appeal" has subscribers there, but

their associates in the shop and elsewhere. If each local will dispose of a few of their books the State Committee will have a income that will enable it to send out or-ganizers. It must be remembered that the State Complitee has to cover a deficit fo charged locals for speakers is not sufficient to cover all expenses. Your committee is willing to continue to do this, but in order to do so, it must have some help from the locals. The above suggestions regarding oks does not, of course, prevent the locals from adonting such other methods or means of raising funds as they may con-sider better. The thing we wish to empha sixe is that we must do something and de It quick. Let us hear from you right away with an order for coupon books, or with a contribution to the state campaign fund. "Every little bit belps"

A regular meeting of the General Committee will be held on Saturday Aug. 26, at 8 p. m. sharp at the club-rooms of the W. E. A., 206 E. Eightysixth street. Important business be transacted at this meeting and the delegates from the various assembly districts are urged to be there in time At the last meeting of the Volkszei-tung Conference a draft of a second circular letter to all progressive labor and Socialist organizations, requesting their aid in circulating the "Volkszei

tung" and The Worker and submitting plan whereby the necessary fund for a change of quarters, when least on the premises now occupied expire may be raised, was presented. Letter adopted with instructions to communieafe with the Board of Directors of Committees were elected to officiate at the annual picnic on Sept. 17 at Sul-zer's Westchester Park. The small at tendance made it impossible to get all the help required. All comrades are requested to demand a more regular attendance of the delegates of their respective organizations to this body, so that the work of strengthening our party press may be carried on effectually. Tickets for this picule cost 10 union meeting halls. Comrades wishing to help in disposing of tickets may procure a supply by addressing George Müller, 339 E. Eighty-fifth street, New York City, A very interesting program has been prepared. Algernon Lee, candidate for Mayor and Alexander Jonas will speak, the latter in German, Next meeting of the Conference Monday, Sept. 11, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. A Tanmany lady who made an un-

successful attempt to break up one of our open-air meetings in the 15th A. D. last week defiantly declared that she had been engaged for that purpose by the Democratic organization The Literature Agent of the Second

Agitation Committee reports the sale of literature as follows: Monday, Aug. 14, 30 copies of The Worker, 88 City Campaigu Booklets, 1 yearly sub card for The Worker and a few ets; Thursday, Aug. 17, 39 City Campaign Booklets; Friday, Aug. City Campaign Booklets, 50 Debs "Unionism and Socialism", 112 copies of The Worker and 5 half-yearly cards for The Worker; total for The Verein für Volksbildung at the general meeting voted a dona tion of \$10 towards the Moving Fund of the New York "Volkszeitung" and The Worker. This organization at the time only had \$20 in the treasury, but realized the necessity of proper and timely action to help this particular fund. The premises at 184 William street must be vacated by May 1, 1906 and the time is very near at hand. No alone is the moving to be considered, but the fact that a new press, with all the modern improvements of ma chinery must be installed in the new building should be enough to make every progressive organization get in with a good sized donation money will be forthcoming the Vereir für Volksbildung will make anothe donation. This organization has set as example which we hope will be follow ed by all who are desirous of placin our labor and Socialist press of this

The 6th and 10th A. D. at its last meeting decided to send a copy of the last issue before Election Day of The A. D. In this district there are abou 7,000 or 8,000 voters, which will require the ordering of that number of papers.

The meeting of the 16th A. D. on Aug. 11 was one of the most interest ing held for some time. The Crestline resolution was thoroly discussed; the bakers' strike was discussed and the were instructed to ask for the arrange ment of a mass meeting in sympathy with the striking bakers. Ways and means to raise funds for the campaign were discussed and it was decided to arrange a concert. At the next meet ing of the 16th A. D., on Friday, Aug 25, at 255 E. Fourth street, busine of great importance will come up and every member is urged to be present Any reader of The Worker who is a resident of the 16th A. D. and wish to become a member of the party is also cordially invited. BROOKLYN.

The 9th A. D. will hold a meetin on Sunday, Aug. 27, at which the sub-ject for discussion will be: How can Socialism be introduced? Comrades from other districts are invited to at-The 16th A. D. and Br. 1, 18th A. D.

will meet Sunday, Aug. 27, 2:30 p. m at 1898 Fulton street. QUEENS.

At the adjourned meeting of Local Queens on Aug. -8 it was decided that the Executive Committee hold a meet-ing in conjunction with Branch Long Island City and that the officers of the old local there be notified by registered letter. The meeting will be held or Sunday, Sept. 3, at 2 p, m., in Hel tinger's Hall, Broadway, L. I. City.

The county, borough and 1st Assembly District and 69th Aldermanic Dis

cratic Party will be held on Sept. 8 at p. m. sharp at 65 Myrtle avenue.

The 68th Aldermanic District con rention will be held on Saturday, Sept

trict conventions of the Social Demo

0, 8 p. m., at Heltinger's Hall, Broad way, L. I. City. The 24 Assembly District and 70th Aldermanic District conventions will be held on Monday, Sept. 11. 8 p. m.

in Unfricht's Hall, Fulton street

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK CITY. Open-air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the nights designated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and sec to it that they have the pintform out on time and that sufficient illerature is distributed.

FIGDAY, AUG. 25. 14th A. D.—S. E. corner of Teath St. and Second Av. I. Phillips, James F. Carey. 26th A. D.—S. E. corner of Seventy-third St. and First Av. John Mullib, Fred.

28th A. D. S. E. corner of Eightieth St. and First Av. Jacob Pankin, Jos. Wan-

No. and Price of Eighty-sev-anth A. D. S. E. corner of Eighty-sev-centh St. and First Av. Thomas J. Lewis, J. C. Frost. Sind A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hun-dred and Sixth St. and Madison Av. Mark

Pelser, John Collins.

34th A. D. (Manhattau.)—One Hundred aid Twenty-fifth St., between Lexington and Third Aves. Sol Fieldman. SATURDAY, AUG. 26.

9th A. D. S. W. corner of Twenty-ixth St. and Eighth Av. All. Abrahams, John Spargo, 18th A. D. N. W. corner of Fourteenth

18th A. D.—N. W. corner of Fourteenth 8th A. D.—N. W. corner of Ond Hundred and Twenty-fifth 8t. and Seventh Av. O. Cromweil, James F. Carry. 34th A. D. (Broux.)—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Porty-eighth 8t. and Willis Av. John Collins, Meyer London, 35th A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixty-highth 8t. 35th A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth St. and Roston Road (Mc-Kinley Square). Jos. Wanhope, I. Phillips, Aumex A. D. (Williamsbridge). Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth St. and White Plains Road. J. C. Frost, Thomas J.

MONDAY, AUG. 28.

5th A. D.& .- S. E. corner of Thirteenth St. and Seventh Av. Alb. Abrahams, J. C.

and Second Av. Sol. Fieldman.

13th A. D.—N. W. corner of Forty-first
St. and Tenth Av. John Mullen, John Col-

16th A. D .- S. E. corner of Third St. and venue C. John C. Chase, James F. Carev. 23d A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth St. and Eighth Av. Edw.

J. Leuis, L. D. Mayes. 25th A. D. S. W. corner of Twenty seventh St. and Broadway. Mark Peiser, Jos. Wanhope.

TUESDAY, AUG. 20

4th A. D. -N. E. corner of Pike St. and E. Brondway. Samuel Edelstein, I. Phil-15th A. D. S. W. corner of Forty slyth St. and Tenth Av. Edw. F. Cassidy, John

20th A. D. S. W. corner of Twenty 6fth t. and Third Av. Fred. Paulitsch, Thomas J. Lewis. 31st A. D .- N. E. corner of One Hundred

and Fifteenth St. and Fifth Av. Jacob Pankin, James F. Carey, 34th A. D. (Mauhattam - N. F. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second St. and Lexington Av. Sol. Fleidman. 35th A. D.—N. E. corner of One Handred and Fifty-sixth St. and Courtland Av.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30. 8th A. D .-- N. W. corner of Eldridge and Capal Sts. J. Pox. O. Cromwell.

9th A. D.—N. W. corner of Thirtieth St.
and Eighth Av. Warren Atkinson, James

Alex, Rosen, J. C. Frost.

F. Carey, 21st A. D. -S. W. cerner of One Hundred and Seventh St. and Amsterdam Av. Edw

J. Lewis, L. D. Mayes: . . 22d A. D.-N. E. corner of Fifty-second St. and Third Av. Edw. F. Cassidy, J. C. St. and Third Av. I. Phillips, John Collins 33d A. D.-N. E. corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth St. and Third Av. Sol. Field-

THUESDAY, AUG. 31. 7th A. D.-N. E. corper of Fifteenth St and Eighth Av. Sol. Fieldman. 10th A. D. -N. W. corner of Fifth St.

Carer. 11th A. D. -N. W. corner of Thirty eighth 12th A. D .-- N. W. corner of Pitt and

irand Sts. Alex. Rosen, Thomas J. Lewis. 17th A. D.-S. W. corner of Fifty-firs: St. and Eighth Av. Jos. C. Frost, Jos. Wanhope.

Blet A. D.-8. E. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. Alb. Abrahams, Peter E. Barrowes, L. L.

Mayes.

14th A. D.-N. E. corner of Tenth 8t. nd Second Av. Courtenay Lemon, John Collins.

26th A. D.-N. E. corner of Seventy-accnd St. and First Av. Fred. Paulitsch. Mark Pelser. Sth A. D.—N. E. corner of Se

St. and First Av. Thomas J. Lewis, L. Phillips. 30th A. D.-N. E. corner of Eighty fourth

St. and Second Av. Jacob Pankin, J. C. 32d A. D.-N. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixth St. and Madison Av. John C.

Chase, Jos. Waphope.

25th A. D.—S. E. corner of Twenty-fourth
St. and Madison Av. Sol. Fieldman.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2. 5th A. D. S. W. corner of Twenty fifth St. and Eighth Av. Fred. Krafft, I. Phil-

lips.
15th A. D. S. E. corner of Forty-first St. and Eighth Av. John Spargo, Meyer London. 18th A. D. -N. E. corner of Fourteenth St. and Irving Pl. Sol. Fieldman.

19th A. D. S. W. corner of Sixty-seventh St. and Amsterdam Av. Fred. Paulitsch. Stat A. D ... N. E. corner of One Hundred

and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. John C. Chase, John Collins. 34th A. D. (Bronx)-N. E. corner of One

Hundred and Forty-eighth St. and Willis Av. Edward F. Cassidy, Jos. Wanhope. 35th A. D.-N. E. corner of Bathgate and Wendover Avs. Alb. Abrahams, J. C.

Brooklyn.

BATURDAY, AUG. 26.

10th A. D. Broadway and Greene Av.
Geo. M. Marr. J. Chant Lipes.
21st A. D., Br. 1-Atlantic and Pennsylvania Avs. Wm. Mackenzie, B. Wolff, Wm.

1st, 2nd and 10th A. D. Atlantic Av. and Nevins St. J. H. Ward, F. L. Luche-

7th A. D., Rr. 2 Corner of Twenty second 8t, and Third Av. J. A. Weil, M

Did you ever know of an indictment that would hold a member of the ruling class? No, it is always "defective" But the state's attorney seems to know how to draw a proper indictment, when a inoring man is concerned. Change Socialist