must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and held responsible for

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VOL. XV.-NO. 27.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 14, 1905.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

WORKINGMEN OF NEW YORK, LOOK FOR THE ARM AND TORCH!

In Spite of Political Tricks and Logal Jugglery, the Socialist Emblem Will Be in the Third Column | moribund Socialist Labor Party is tryof the Ballot - Comrades and Sympathizers 1st politicians could not do and pre-Roused to Greater Activity by Attack on Party is the national name of our party. "Comrade, while this is only Name-How the Case Now Stands.

politicians and others on our party the immediate effect of rousing the Socialist Party members and sympathizers to increased activity. Local New York has taken up the fight in a manner that ensures good results, and from now till Election Day everybody

Last Saturday evening a general party meeting was held in the Labor Lyceum. The spirit prevailing is shown by the fact that when a call for funds to defend the party name was made, the comrades present responded with a cash collection of \$101.54, besides \$112.50 pledged for payment within a few days. Much payment within a few days. Much more than this will be needed, partly to meet legal expenses, but especially to provide for bringing the facts before the public. The emergency is a serious one, and neither money nor workers should be lacking. It will be necessary to print and distribute hundreds of thousands of leaflets between now and Election Day, in every portion of the state where we have a ticket in the field.

How the Case Stands.

We reported last week that the Court of Appeals, the court of last resort, had, at the suit of a representative of the Democratic party, denied us the name "Social Democratic," which we had held for five successive years. This is the culmination of sive years. This is the culmination of a litigation over the name of the So-cial Democratic Party which was carried thru all the courts of the state. The original decision, in favor of the The original decision, in favor of the Social Democratic Party, was rendered by the Secretary of State, and was affirmed by Supreme Court Justice Howard at special term, and subsequently by the unanimous order of the Division in the Third De-The reversal by the Court partment. The reversal by the Court of Appeals is also unanimous. In all the litigation the Democratic party was represented by Ex-Senator David B. Hill and his law partner, Mr. Stevens; the Social Democratic side was represented by Morris Hillquit.

The decision was received on Oct. 4. The decision was received on Oct. 4, and no time was lost by the party officials in complying with the directions of the Court of Appeals. The State Committee, the City Executive Committee, and County Committee were hurriedly summoned at the head-counter of the party of the counter of the c quarters of the party on the same evening. Resolutions were adopted by each of the committees successively, hanging the name of the party to "So rialist Party," and supplemental certifi-cates of nomination under the new party name were at once prepared and filed with the Board of Elections on

Thursday, Oct. 5. Besides taking the necessary legal measures to keep our place on the bal-lot, steps were at once taken to frus-irate the capitalist attack by inform-ing the public of the facts. A leaflet was written and will be ready for dis-Ribution before this paper reaches its readers, calling attention to the scheme hat is on foot and warning Socialist roters not to be confused by any pos-lible change of the party name but to rote with a cross under the ARM AND FORCH in the THIRD COLUMN of the official ballot.

DeLeonites Take a Hand.

Daniel DeLeon, the champion dis-ruptionist and confusionist of the labor movement in America, could not let useh an opportunity alip to aid and such an opportunity slip to aid and thet Messrs. Hill and Belmont in their ttempt to sidetrack the Socialist vote. so-called Socialist Labor Party lled a protest against our purposed use "Socialist Party." "the so-called Socialist Labor," because, in fact, it is not a Socialist party (so far as its leaders ind directors are concerned), but a DeLeonite party; because it is not ruly a labor party, since its efforts are renty a labor party, since its efforts are constantly directed, not so much to lighting capitalism as to attacking and haligning the Socialist Party and the abor unions; and it is not even a party in the strictest sense of the word, since the workingmen have got so disgusted with its conduct that last year, while New York that it lost its official in New York that it is nominate by peti-

While we know that canitalist offcials and judges can play wonderful tricks of legerdemain with the law and making two and two equal to five if they deem it necessary for their own purposes, yet we believe there is rea-son to expect in this case that the DeLeonite protest will we son to expect in this case that the DeLeonite protest will not be sus-tained, that we shall be secured in the right to use in the state of New York the same name that our comrades from Maine to California use—the name of "Socialist Party." Nevertheless, we "Socialist Party." Nevertheless, we know that any absurdity and any injustice is possible under the present diministration of law and, until the last authority has spoken, we shall be are pared for any surprise. Meanwhile, all our papers, leaflets, and speeches, we have to make every effort to fix the itiantion of all Socialist sympathizers in the state of New York on the fact that, regardless of party name, the way to vote for Socialism is to make a cross in the circle under the Arm and Tarch in the third column of the ballot. It should be well understood that the column of the ballot. It should be well understood that the column of the ballot. It should be well understood that the column of the ballot. It should be well understood that the column of the ballot. It should be well understood that the column of the ballot. It should be well understood that the column of the ballot. It should be well understood that the column of the ballot. It should be well understood that the present municipal cambinations and had inspired them with the socialist sentiment and to confuse the Socialist Labor Party, by various machinations and trickeries, have succeeded at this late day of the cambination.

The assault made by the Democratic ing as a recognized political party. name in the state of New York has had | ballot in the third column, and our emchanged.

A certificate of the change of name has been filed in Albany on Oct. 8 and was accepted by the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Attorney

Saturday's Party Meeting.

The party meeting in the New York Labor Lyceum last Saturday was a lemonstration of the ability of trained and organized Socialists to rise to the occasion when special difficulties present themselves. The hall was crowd-

ed, and the prevailing spirit was one of cool-headed determination to win. W. J. Ghent presided and E. G. Egerton was elected secretary. Organ izer Solomon made a full report of the facts in the case and the measures taken by the party's committees up to date. His announcement of the adop-tion of the name "Socialist Party" was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and was unanimously endorsed by the



THIS IS OUR EMBLEM.

meeting. Morris Hillquit, as counse for the party, then reported on the legal aspects of the matter. He said that the Court of Appeals had decided that we could no longer use the word "Democratic" as part of our party name: that in its decision the cour national organization was styled the Socialist Farty, we should adopt that name in this state; that this recom-mendation was tantamount to a decision of the court that we could use the name "Socialist Party"; that the for-mer Socialist Labor Party had filed petitions of nominations for city officials, but it not having last polled the statutory number of to be recognized as a party, it could not go on the ballot as such, but would have to appear among the "independent nominations"; that the S. L. P. had ent nominations"; that the S. L. P. had taken action to prevent us from using the name "Socialist Party," but that in his opinion, as it had no official standing, its pretest would be of no avail, and that in the approaching hearing we would be able to maintain our right to the use of the name of "Socialist Party"; that even should we not be able to do so, we could go on the ballot in the third column as usual, using whatever party name might be decided whatever party name might be decided upon; that in any event the Socialist Labor nominations of this year will not bar us from adopting the name of

A communication was received from Carpenters' Union No. 875, wherein the Union advised us that it had taken notice of the adverse de cision of the Court of Appeals, that it was of the opinion that the decision had evidently been rendered so shor of embarrassing the Socialist ment, and that the Union pledged u its moral and financial support and re-quested that speakers be sent to address it on Oct. 27.

Call for Defense Fund.

To meet the emergency created by the attack upon our party name in New York, the local organization has addressed to comrades and friends of the party the following appeal, which should meet with a hearty and instant

"To the Members and Sympathizer of the Socialist Party:

"You undoubtedly are aware of the fact that the Court of Appeals has de prived us of the right to our party name "Social Democratic Party", and that the various Executive Committees of the party in joint session have unanimously adopted the name "So-cialist Party" as our new name.

"Our great movement has made wonderful progress in recent years thanks chiefly to the energy and de-votion with which you, the rank and file of the Socialist Army, have labored thanks chiefly for its success. The 9.834 votes cast fo our party in the municipal election of 1901 grew to 16,950 in that of 1908, and in the national election of 1904

party name. We have adopted the name "Socialist Party" and now the moribund Socialist Labor Party is tryvent us from using this name, which

municipal campaign, you must not lose sight of the fact that it is one of the most important fights we have to contest. The so-called Citizens' Upion, composed of reformers and labor grafters, has been shattered to pieces and disappears from the arena of our political life. In its place springs up the so-called Municipal Ownership League, subsidized by that notoriety seeker, W. R. Hearst. The same lab fakirs who lost their hopes of political graft by the disappearance of the Citizens' Union are found now on the pay roll of the Municipal Ownership League shouting for W. R. Hearst and municipal ownership, so cialism and divert it into channels where its force will be spent and its purpose foiled. This municipal battle is of vast importance because it will pave the way for greater things next election. This fight concerns you all and you have no right to shirk its responsibilities.

"The sudden change of our party name means for us a gigantic work and an enormous expenditure of money. All this cannot be done withand an out your assistance, both financially and morally. To carry on the legal fight funds are needed, and it is in the sope of securing your immediate assistance that this appeal is addressed to you. We have no millionaires to supply our campaign funds. We want The safeguard of our party's integrity is the fact that it is financially independent of all cap fluence. If you will respond promptly and heartily according to your means, we shall be able to overcome all difficulties and make such a campaign of Socialist education as this city never

There are only a few days left before the close of the present municipal campaign and you have therefore only a few days to help in this momentous campaign. Roll up your sleeves and get to work. We must have not only new literature heralding to the working class of this great city our new name, but a reserve fund to overcome and meet any contingency which the trickery of an unscrupulous enemy may force upon us. Let us get pre-pared for all emergencies, The last moment may demand an expenditure of money and energy now not deemed

Party must have sinews of war. We nust be able not only to carry on our legal fight, but als ture and speakers into every part of the city, and no corner must be left un-touched by the printed or spoken word. Money is needed now and needed badly to pay for the new lit-erature and the expenses of the legal fight. Comrades, you have done wor derful work in the past, and you must not grow weary in well-doing. Our past success must only inspire us to yet greater sacrifices and greater of forts in the future. Now is the time to act! Every man to his post! For-ward, march! On to victory!

"All contributions should be sent to Solomon, Financial Secretary, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City, who will acknowledge them in our party

In addition to the sum of \$101.54 collected at the general party meeting on Oct. 7, the following comrades pledged the amounts mentioned opposite their names: Morris Hillquit, \$25; U. Solomon, \$10; H. Mendelson, \$1; B. H. Brumberg, \$10; Berthold Korn, \$5; H. Pass, 50c.; B. Freedman, 5)c.; A. B. Scheer, \$1; D. Sirelson \$5; A. Penny, \$1.50; I. Newman, \$1; J. Belkowitz, \$1; W. J. Ghent, \$5; A. Abromson, \$1; J. J. Coyle, \$1; Thomas Potter, \$2: Tim Murphy, \$1; R. Cantor, \$3; J. Fer-tig, \$5; James F. Bell, \$2; Tilden Sempers, \$2; Gustavus Myers, 50c. per week; Rosa Brody, 50c.; M. Jones, \$2; B. Liebes, \$1; Arthur Kahn, \$3; Carl Lowenbein, 50c. per week to the end of the campaign. Robert Lang, 50c. per week to the end of the cam-paign; Issue Sackin, \$2; F. Knorr, \$2 per week to the end of the campaign; Simon Lipschitz, \$1 per week to the end of the campaign; Jenny Himowitz, \$3; Lena Rabinowitz, \$3; Pauline Neuman, \$1; Willlam Neumer, 25c. per week; J. Ha Volkmar, 50c. per week; William Meyer \$1; Fred. Stunn, 25c. per week;

REGISTER AND ENROLL

No one can vote in New York unless de has registered. Last year's regis tration does not enable you to vot this fall: you must register each year Only two days remain for registration Saturday and Monday, Oct. 14 and 16. Do not neglect it.

Socialists are requested, when they register, also to enroll with a cross in the circle under the Arm and Torch. Put yourself on record.

If the Socialist Party, with a membership of 25,000, could get a vote of 400,000, what could it not do with a membership of 100,000. And are YOU helping to bring that 100,000. Toledo Socialist.

SECOND - GRAND ANNUAL SOCIAL -OF THE

Socialist Party, Branch Jamaica

TO TAKE PLACE OF Sunday, October 15 AT MORNINGSIDE PARK

Prize Bowling and Danoing Enclosed Dancing Pavilion, TICKET IS CENTS

BROOKLYN NOTES.

On Saturday evening, Oct. 7, Local Kings County held a special meeting in reference to the changing of the party name. Organizer Fred. Schaefer gave the history of the case from the beginning to end and read the resolu-tions adopted by the State Committee. It was then resolved to endorse the action of the State Committee. The Organizer also reported that he had 100,000 circulars printed for distribu-tion, and it was resolved to endorse tion, and it was resolved to endo his action and commend him on his activity in the matter.

A lecture will be delivered at Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, on Sunday, Oct. 15, at 8 p. m. The speaker will be John Collins, and the lecture will be delivered under the surpless of the Socialists of the 16th auspices of the Socialists of the 16th A. D. and the Young People's Socialist Club. All are earnestly invited to at-tend. Party members should bring tend. Party members should bring their friends and acquaintances and

ensure the success of the meeting.

Comrades and sympathizers in

Brooklyn are reminded that it takes money to run a campaign and that our party's campaign fund in that boro is ot so large this year as it she Money is needed at once, especially on account of the extra work imposed by the change of name. Make remittances to Fred. Schaefer, Organizes Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby avenue.

The South Brooklyn Division of the Socialist Party will give a masquerade ball and entertainment on Wednesday evening, Jan. 31, The committee in charge will endeavor to make this a novelty in the way of entertainments, with short sketches, musical numbers moving pictures, and other feature between dances. Prospect Hall, which has been engaged for this affair, is one of the largest halls in Brooklyn handsomely decorated, has a stage, and large galleries for those who do not dance. Other societies in Brooklyn are requested not to arrange any ball or other affair for Jan. 31.

SOCIALIST MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open air meetings have been arranged by the Socialist Party to be held at the places named on the nights designated below. The assmbly district organization are requested to take notice of their mest ings and see to it that they have the plat form out on time and that sufficient itt-erature is distributed.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18.

8th A. D .- S. W. corner of Forsyth and Grand Sts. Chas. Franz, J. G. Dobsevage. 13th A. D.-N. E. corner of Forty-fourth St. and Eighth Ave. Alex. Rosen, John

St. and Eighth Ave. Edw. F. Cassidy, L. D. Mayes. 26th A. D.—S. W. corner of Seventy second St. and First Ave. George Finger,

28th A. D .- S. E. corner of Eighty-secon St. and First Ave. Miss J. D. and I. Phil-

80th A. D.—S. W. corner of Eights
seventh St. and First Ave. Courteas;
Lemon, J. T. B. Gearlety.
32d A. D.—S. E. corner of One Handred
Rt. and Fishth St. and Madden.

and Sixth St. and Madison Ave. So. Fieldman. SATURDAY, OCT. 14.

8th A. D.-N. E. corner of Twenty eventh St. and Eighth Ave. Miss J. D.

and John C. Chase.

17th A. D.-S. W. corner of Fifty-fourth St. and Eighth Ave. A. W. Lawson, Jon. 20th A. D.-N. E. corner of Thirty-sec

ond St. and Third Ave. J. T. B. Gearlety, Courtenay. Lemon.

224 A. D.—S. W. corner of Forty-sixth

23d A. D.-N. E. corner of One Hundred

25th A. D.-N. E. corner of Eighty-sec-nd St. and Avenue A. Bol Fieldman. and Twentyfifth St. and Seventh Ave.

Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willia Ave. I. Phillips, Dan A. White. 35th A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hu and Sixty-ninth St. and Boston Rd. Thos Lewis, L. D. Mayes.

MONDAY, OCT. 16. 5th A. D.—N. E. corner of Horatic St. and Eighth Ave. J. A. De Bell, I. Phil-

6th A. D.—N. W. corner of Houston St. and Second Ave. John Collins, Mother

9th A. D .- S. W. corner of Twenty-fifts St. and Eighth Ave. Algernon Lee, Jon.

St. and Eighth Ave. Sol. Fieldman. 15th A. D.-N. E. corner of Forty-sixth St. and Eighth Ave. M. W. Wilkins. 16th A. D .- N. W. corner of Fifth St. and Avenue D. Thomas J. Lewis, Was 18th A. D.-S. E. corner of Twenty-

learlety, Alex. Rosen.

23d A. D.—S. W. corner of Columbu Ave. and One Hundred and Twenty fifth St. J. C. Frost, Edw. F. Cassidy. 26th A. D.-N. W. corner of Seventyofth St. and Third Ave. Chas. Frans. Det A. White.
TUESDAY, OCT. 17.

nd St. and Second Ave. J. T. B

4th A. D.—N. E. corner of Jefferson St. and E. Broadway, Alb. Abrahams, Sam delstein.

10th & D.-S. W. corner of Fifth St.

and Second Ave. M. W. Wilkins.

7th A. D.—N. W. corner of Nineteenth
St. and Eighth Ave. Sol. Fieldman.

11th A. D.—N. R. corner of Thirty-fifth
Rt. and Righth Ave. Warren Atkinson,
Jon. Wanhope.

and Sixteenth St. between Seventh and Eighth Aves. Mother Jones, J. C. Frost. 24th A. D.—S. W. corner of Sixty-fourth St. and First Ave. A. W. Lawson, John

30th A. D.-N. E. corner of Eighty-fifth St. and First Ave. I. Phillips, Dan A. SOCIALIST PARTY White.

Sist A. D.-N. E. corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth St. and Fifth Ave. J. A 35th A. D.-N. E. corner of One Hun-dred and Eighty-third St. and Third Ave.

I. D. Mayes, J. T. Britt Gearlety. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18. 8th A. D .- N. W. corner of Eldridge

and Rivington Sts. Dan A. White, Jacob Panken. 9th A. D .- S. E. corner of Twenty-sixth

St. and Eighth Ave. Miss J. D. and J. C. Chase. 1)th A. D .- 8. W. corner of Fifth St. and Avenue A. Fred. Krafft, Thomas J.

12th A. D .- S. W. corner of Attorney and Grand Sts. M. W. Wilkins.

14th A. D.-N. E. corner of Tenth St. and Avenue A. J. A. De Bell, I. Phillips St. and Second Ave. John Collins, Fred. 22d A. D .- N. E. corner of Thirty-ninth

enth St. and Broadway. Edw. F. Cassidy, Mother Jones. 24th A. D .- N. E. corner of Fifty-fourth

St. and Second Ave, A. W. Lawson, Sol 34th A. D .- One Hundred and Twentyfifth St., between Lexington and Third Avenues. A. B. Demilt, Jos. Wanhope.

10th A. D .- N. E. corner of Third St

and Avenue C. Chas. Franz, Alex. Rosen. THURSDAY, OCT. 19. 3d A. D .- N. E. corner of Bleecker and Carmine Sts. Chas. Franz, Alb. Abrahams. 7th A. D .- N. E. corner of Sixteenth St.

13th A. D .- N. W. corner of Forty-third St. and Tenth Ave. Sol. Fieldman.

16th A. D.-N. E. corner of Seventh St.

and Eighth Ave. Wm. Karlin, J. G. Dob

ind Avenue C. J. T. Britt Gearlety, I. 17th A. D .- S. W. corner of Fifty-eighth

19th A. D.- S. E. corner of Sixty seventh St. and Amsterdam Ave. Fred. Paulitsch, L. D. Mayes.

21st A. D .- N. E. corner of One Hun-7th A. D.—N. E. corner of Sixteenth St. dred and Sixth St. and Amsterdam Ave. and Eighth Ave. Warren Atkinson, J. C. M. W. Wilkins.

Frost.

30th A. D.—B. E. corner of Eighty-fifth Rt. and Avenue A. J. C. Frost, John

Bist A. D .-- S. E. corner of One Hun dred and Twenty-fifth St. and Lenex Ave

14th A. D.—N. E. corner of Tenth St. and 24th A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hun-Second Ave. Fred Paulitsch, Jon. Was-deed and Forty-seventh St. and Brook Ave. Jos. Wanhope, Warren Atkinson.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20. (Speakers for this Friday and Saturday

8th A. D .- 8. W. corner of Orchard and Grand Sts. 9th A. D.-Thirtieth St. and Eighth

11th A. D .- N. E. corner of Thirty-eighth

20th A. D.—S. W. corner of Seventy-second St. and First Ave. 29th A. D .- N. E. corper of Eightleth St. and First Ave.

80th A. D.-N. E. corner of Eighty-sev

enth St. and Avenue A. 82d A. D.-N. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixth St. and Madison Ave.

Avenue C. SATURDAY, OCT. 21. 7th A. D .- N. E. corner of Bighteenth St. and Eighth Ave. nd Second Ave.

17th A. D.-S. W. corner of Fifty logrib St. and Eighth Ave. 20th A. D.—N. E. corner of and St. and Third Ave. 224 A. D.-N. E. corner of Po

234 A. D.-N. E. corner of One H nd Fifty-third St. and Eighth Ave 28th A. D .- N. E. corner of Highty econd St. and Third Ave. 80th A. D.—Eighty-sixth St., Detween Third and Second Aves., in front of W. E.

Sist A. D.-N. E. corner of One Hun achemacher

35th A. D .- S. W. corner of Wendove dred and Twenty-first St. and White

NOONDAY MEETINGS. Friday, Oct. 13.-Junction of Park Row Nassau and Spruce Sts. (Franklin Statue) Mother Jones.

Monday, Oct. 16-8, W. corner of Part Pl. and Broadway. Sol. Fleidman. Tuesday, Oct. 17.—S. W. corner of Old in and South St. John Collins way. Dan A. White.

Wednesday, Oct. 18-N. E. corner N. E. corner of Broome and Broadway

clay St. and W. Broadway. J. C. Frost. N. M. corner of Sheriff and Broome Sts. M. W. Wilkins. Friday, Oct. 20—Battery Pl., between Washington and West Sts. Jos. Wanhope N. E. corner of Tweifth St. and Broad

Saturday, Oct. 21-South End Hanove Point. Chas. S. Vanderporten. Sq. J. T. Britt Gearlety.
N. F. corner of Sheriff and Broome
John Collins. Cypress Av., cor. Smith Chas. S. Vanderporten.

GREAT MASS MEETING

OF NEW YORK, SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 15, 8 P. M.

57TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE

AT CARNEGIE HALL

To Ratify the Candidates and the Adoption of the

NEW PARTY NAME

SPEAKERS: Morris Hillquit; Morris Braun, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen; Algernon Lee, candidate for Mayor: Cortes W. Cavanaugh, candidate for Comptroller; Tos. Wanhope, Mother Jones.

Workingmen! Turn Out and Make This an Impressive Demonstration for the New Name of Your Party.

· Breoklyn.

FRIDAY, OCT. 13. 13th and 14th A. D .- Bedford Ave. and North Seventh St. J. C. Lipes. W. W. Passage, F. L. Lachemacher. SATURDAY, OCT. 14.

1st, 2d. and 10th A. D.—Sands St. Gate, Navy Yard. Noon-day meeting. J. C. Lipes.
7th A. D., Branch 1—Thirty-ninth St.

and Fort Hamilton Ave. Alex. Trope, Ed. Ith A. D., Branch 2-Fifty-third St. and Third Ave. Geo. M. Marr. Wm. Mackensie. 10th A. D.-Washington and Johnson Sts.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, J. C. Chase. 12th A. D .- Seventh Ave and Thirteenth St. C. W. Cavanaugh, Mark Pelser. 15th A. D .- Young Men's Ald Society Hall, 148 McKibben St. John C. Chase,

C. L. Furman, and others. 16th A. D.-Lafayette Ave. and Broadvay. Mark Peiser, J. H. Ward. 20th A. D.—Hancock St. and Central Ave. W. W. Passage, J. C. Lipes. 21st A. D., Branch 1-Atlantic and Pennayivania Avas. J. A. Well, Wm. Koenig. 21st A. D., Branch 2-Watkins St. at

litkins Aves. Algernon Lee, B. Wolff. MONDAY, OCT. 16. 17th A. D.-Halsey St. and Bedford Av. L. Lachemacher, William Koenig, C. W.

6th A. D .- Broadway and Ellery St. leorge L. Glefer, Mark Pelsor. 12th A. D.-Sixth Av. and Tenth St. H. Crysler, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser. 13th and 14th A. D .- Nassau Av. and

Monitor St. B. Wolff, J. C. Lipes. 15th A. D.-Broadway and Manhattan Av. Jos. A. Well, J. H. Ward. 9th A. D.—Hoyt and Third Sts. Geo. M. Marr and Wm. Mackenzie. . 8th A. D.—Hoyt and Warren Sts. A. Trope and W. W. Passage.

TUESDAY, OCT. 17. 1st, 2d and 10th A. D .- Atlantic Av. and Hicks St. F. L. Lachemacher, J. T. Hill. 21st A. D .-- Watkins St. and Mark Pelser, Geo. L. Glefer.

7th A. D.-Fifth Av. and Fifty fourth St. Jos. A. Well, Alexander Trope.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18. 11th A. D.-St. Marks Sq., Flatbush lixth Avs. J. C. Lipes, J. H. Ward. D.-Sixth and Prospect Avs William Mackenzie, F. L. Lachem THURSDAY, OCT. 19.

15th A. D .- Montrose and Manhattan Avs. J. A. Well, H. A. Crygler.
Sth A. D.—Butler and Bond Sts. J. H. Ward, Alexander Trope.

8d A. D. - Congress and Hicks Sts. Geo Glefer, Geo. M. Marr. 13th and 14th A. D.-Graham and Metro olltan Avs. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, F. L.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20. 18th A. D., Br. 2-55 Reeves Pl., Red-nen's Hall. L. B. Boudin, F. L. Lacheancher. W. W. Passage. 13th and 14th A. D.-Manhattan and No nan Avs. J. C. Lipes, Mark Peiser. SATURDAY, OCT. 21.

9th A. D.—Hamilton Av. and Henry St. Reo. L. Giefer, William Mackenzie. 8th A. Dr.-Smith and Douglass Sts. Mark

21st A. D.-Pennsylvania and Atlanti vs. F. L. Lachemacher, C. L. Furman. 16th A. D .- Fulton and McDougal Sta. C. Lipes, Henry Seiden.

dr. and Mrs. Fraser, H. A. Crygler. Tth A. D.-Third Av. and Fifty-third St. ard, Ed. Dawson 1st, 2d and 19th A. D .- Washington and Johnson Sts. Geo. M. Marr, William

Queens.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18. Third Av., cor. of Thirteenth St., Colle-SATURDAY, OCT. 14

FUND FOR A SCHOOL OF SOCIALISM.

Formal announcement is made of list the co-operation of some of the the bequest of an endowment fund for the establishment of a School of Socialism in this country. The bequest was made by the late Mrs. E. D. Rand of Burlington, Ia., who died in Flor-ence, Italy, last July. The principal of the fund amounts to about \$200,000 and the income of that sum will be devoted to the purposes of the proposed school for the term of about twenty-five years.

The trustees of the fund are Mrs. George D. Herron, Mrs. Rand's daughter, and Morris Hillquit.

The announcement just issued states:

"The primary design of the school is to provide for an intellectual center for the Socialist movement in the United States. It is hoped to provide thoro instruction to men who shall be teachers and workers in the Socialist teachers and workers in the Socialist and labor movement, in giving them not only a knowledge of the economics and philosophy of the movement, but a general and full-rounded culture as well. It is expected that a building will be secured in which there will be libraries for special research and the publication of speciality reliable. publication of specially valuable and prepared papers, reading and meeting rooms, as well as systematic lecture courses on Socialism, popular sciences and the relation of the different arts and literatures to social development.

best men in and out of the Socialis movement, and bring to America from time to time some of the most en eaders and teachers in the Socialis movement in Europe. It is also pleaned that the school may be a center of in formation concerning international So-formation concerning international So-cialism and sociological data to which teachers and writers of other than cirilst opisions may turn as well.

"The institution will be fully estab-lished by the fall of next year. It headquarters and principal field of operation will be in the city of New York, but it is expected that with the aid of the Socialists in other large aid of the Socialists in other arisecities of the country, branches of the school will gradually be formed in all such cities. The school will be intimately connected with and be an in-

n the United States."

During the four years preceding her death, Mrs. Rand became closely associated with the most active workers in the national Socialist movement, and the necessity of a school to further Socialist education appealed to her It is expected that the school will en- i strongly.

Schmitt, List No. 702, \$1.10; Albert Lud-

MONDAY, OCT. 16. Boulevard and Academy St., Rockaway Beach, Chas, S. Vanderporten, TUESDAY, OCT. 17.

Fulton St., cor. of Herriman Av., Jamales. Algernon Lee, Chas. S. Vander-Hoffman's Hall, Cooper Ay., Glendale. Burgher, Burkle, Vanderporten, Lee.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18

Vernon Ave. and Eighth St., L. I. City. THURSDAY, OCT. 19. Madison St. and Shell Rd. Winfield

PRIDAY OCT 20 Sucdeker Ave. and Second St., Course. Chus. S. Vanderporten. SATURDAY, OCT. 21. odward Ave. and Bleecker

Urban's Hall, Worthington St., Winfield. L. L. Chas. S., Vanderporten and a Robe Third Ave. and Thirtseuth St., Colleg

Wyckoff Heights, Chas. S. Vanderporten

SUNDAY, OCT. 22

Point. Chas. S. Vanderporten. TUESDAY, OCT. 24. Hettinger's Hall, Broadway.

L. I. City. Algernon Lee, Chas. S. derporten, and William Burkle.

LOCAL NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

Contributions for the Socialist Party ampaign of Local New York (Manhattan and the Bronz) should be sent to U. Solo nion, Organizer, 64 East Fourth street New York. All receipts will be acknowl edged in The Worker. The following con tributions have been received since last re port: John Galler, List No. 97, \$1; Dr. Will

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wig. List No. 723, \$1.25; Thomas Crimmins, List No. 678, \$5; Mrs. M. Lichte schein, on account List No. 719, \$10.501 Louis Lichtschein, List No. 722, \$10; Wa-Bartels, List No. 742, \$3.65; R. Wysaman, List No. 900, \$3.25; C. H. Rausher, List No. 1,017, 51; S. P. Kramer, List No. 1,188, \$1; Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 183 (Wagner), List No. 1,170, \$4.35; do., de., (Falkenberg), List No. 1,171, \$5; do., Br. 132, List No. 1,172, 55c.; do., List No. 1,173, \$5.30; do., List No. 1,174, \$5.40; do., List No. 1,175, \$1.35; do., List No. 1,176, \$2.10; do., List No. 1,178, \$5.65; do., List No. 1,222, \$1; do., do., (Balzar), List No. 1,222, \$1; do., do., (Balzar), List No. 1,235, \$13.50; (Clar Makers' No. 90, List No. 1,235, \$3.85; Bakers' Union No. 55, by Dreyfuss, List No. 1,479, \$7.25; do., do., List No. 1,480, \$4.75; do., do., List No. 1,4 gner), List No. 1.170, \$4 35. 40 1,480, \$4.75; do., do., List No. 1,480, \$4.75; Workingmen's Ed. Ass'n, Broux, List No. 1,500, \$4.75; do., List No. 1,501, \$1.45; do., List No. 1,502, \$6.75; Helhard Meyer, List No. 1,645, \$5.70; Fred Lautz, List No. 1,647, \$6.50; Karl Loschner, List No. 1,647, \$6.50; Karl Loschner, List No. 1,647, \$6.50; Karl Ackerman, List No. 1,756, \$2.50; Karl Ackerman, List No. 1,756, \$2.50; Karl Ackerman, List No. 1,756, \$2.50; Karl Ackerman, List No. 1,677, \$1; Win, Moll, List No. 2,455, \$3; Fred. Win, Moll, List No. 2,455, \$3; Fred. Perfeifer, List No. 2,658, \$2; Franz Seifert, List No. 2,608, \$1.50; George Brown, List No. 2,608, \$5.85; F. Gun'lach, List No. 2,609, \$5.85; F. Gun'lach, List No. 2,605, \$5.85; F. Gun'lach, List No. 2,605, \$6.65; George Koenig, per. % Gunden, List No. 2,605; George Koenig, No. 2.805, \$5.85; F. Guntlach, Li-Ro, 104, \$4.65; George Koenig, per F. Gundalach, List No. 104, 50c.; Peterman, per F. Gundalach, List No. 104, \$1; Unattached Socialist, per John Spargo, \$25; Mrs. Wunderlich, 80c.; collection at the general party meeting, \$86.04; Meyer London, collected at party meeting, \$10; Dr. J. Halpern, collected at the party meeting, \$5; Cremation Society, Br. 1, \$5; Arbeites Kinder Kasse, Br. 23, \$9; Fred. Blanke, \$1; Club Mahikasten, \$25; Arbeiter Krane Kinder Kasse, Br. 23, 89; Fred. Bianks, 81; Club Mahlkasten. \$25; Arbetter Krane ken Kasse, Br. 1. \$25; do., Br. 182, \$20; F. Eschrich, \$1; New Member, 25c.; S. B., \$8; previously acknowledged, \$1,078.14; the tal to date. \$1.530.63.

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The Worker, like every well rege lated paper, declines to use copy writ-ten with pencil. If you hope to have manuscript considered use a pen es typewriter.

IMPOTENCE OF CONSERVATIVE UNIONISM ON POLITICAL FIELD

The fellowing is the emphatic de-baration of James P. Hooley, chair-ing of the legislative committee of learn its lesson. He says:

"You come together in this convenbe last convention of that body at

"As a petitioner for legislation, it is listened to without attention and blood whatever given to its requests, is matter in what form they are bread or by whom presented."

It is said that "open confession is good for the soul", and if that be true, the bread of the soul is to be the better now.

fr. Hooley ought to feel better, now that he has given this statement to

the public.
That the labor unions, as such, notrithstanding they number two or three millions of organized workers and have the right to speak for eight, er ten millions more who would be or-panised if they could—that these unions raich thus represent, directly or indi-ectly, the actual majority of the leters of the United States have been eters of the United States have been and are virtually without influence in the making and administering of the aws that the working people have to bey—that they have been and are, on the political field, a laughing-stock and hy-word with capitalist bosses and with boodle politicians—this every-ledy knows except the rank and file of the working class who bow down the "ability" of leaders and defer the "influence" of so-called great

The workingmen's organizations ask the city councils or the state legisla-tures or the mitional Congress to pass ome laws on behalf of the working sople—not to guarantee all that the orking people have a right to de-and, but to concede some small fraction of the rights that are now denied to the workers. Nine times out of ten a Mr. Hooley tells us in the case of the legislature at Albany), the alder-en and legislators and congressmen treat the requests with contempt. Nine times out of ten the bills petitioned for are not introduced, or are smoth-sed in committee, or are killed on the

And in the few cases where labor laws are enacted—such pitifully small concessions to the needs and the rights of the working class—in those few eases, they are not enforced and, if any attempt is made to enforce them, aine times out of ten, the courts de-ciane them unconstitutional strue them unconstitutional or so con-strue them as to make them useless to the workers. The mayors and governors and presidents and the judges, from police magistrates up to justices of the United States Supreme Court. like the aldermen and legislators and congressmen, treat the labor organiza-tions, spite of their great numbers and spite of their underiable right, with the most insulting contempt.

Labor gets nothing, or next to noth-sig, on the political field—aitho its real strength is greatest at the buiot-box, because of its numbers-while the few parasitic landlords and em-players are always given a respectful bearing and granted all sorts of favors in city hall and state and national

"You come together in this convertion annually and endorse or propos a host of legislative demands, which no thought is given by you their preparation. More than half "My several years' experience at the their preparation. More than half of the time of the convention is given up to wire-pulling for candidates, and ac-THE STATE WORKINGMEN'S

TOPERATION IS ABSOLUTELY
ANKRUPT OF INFLUENCE WITH
LEGISLATORS OF THE
TATE OF NEW YORK!

"As a petitioner for legislation to the convention is given up to wire-pulling for candidates, and accomplishing the election of a list of officers. All kinds of petry partizan political scheming is behind the energy spent in forcing or opposing this or that resolution. It is the knowledge. edge of many that numerous delegate have in the past attended these meet ings more as tools of the political par ties which employ their popular services than as representatives of the labor unions that unwittingly select them to come here. The labor bilis to be introduced in the legislature emanate from such an insincere at

An insincere atmosphere at the delegate conventions of the labor unions! And why? Because those who choose the delegates are ignorant or apathetic. Because they do not real ize what a great movement they are in. Because they do not use their own brains, but let "leaders" do their thinking for them. Because they lend their sanction to petty scheming in their organizations and then, on Elec-tion Day—when each of them has a much power as any millionaire give their votes to parties financed and of ficered and controlled by the class

that is opposed to all labor laws.

Mr. Hoeley has pointed out the sad fact. He has come very near to pointing out its cause. He has falled to point out its cure.

Yet the mere statement of the evils

ought to suggest the remedy.

If the organizations of the working class are despised to-day by the capitalists and their politicians, IT IS JUST BECAUSE THE WORKING. MEN HAVE NOT YET LEARNED TO RESPECT THEMSELVES AND RELY ON THEIR OWN POWER. S. long as you do not respect yourself you may be sure that no one else will respect you. So long as you are wil ling to put your neck under the yoke.
you may be sure that others will be
ready to yoke and drive you.

The working class, in its conserva tive organizations—the working class that produces all wealth, that keeps the world allve-the working class without whose labor the capitalists without whose labor the capitalists and their hangers on could not live, for a week—the working class that has every reason to hold up its head proudly and demand its rights and use its power, because it is the only use ful class—this working class, in its conservative organizations, instead of denfanding rights, begs for favors.

All beggars are despised. So long as the working class, which has a right to the full value of its product continues to beg capitalist politiciaus please to give it one per cent more of the product that is now legally sto from it—so long as the workers fail to think for themselves and vote for themselves—so long the empitalist agent they vote for will laugh at them and send out policemen and soldiers and send out policemen and soldiers to club or shoot them if they get un-

ruly.
When the workingmen of America learn the lesson of self-respect and self-reliance, when they quit begging and begin acting for themselves, then their capitalist masters will soon quit

Why is this so? Further on in his address Mr. grant them concessions.

HEARST, A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

After considerable delay and much | be there when Mahomet is forgotter redininary fencing, the great and saly Hearst has reinctantly, as he may a accepted the nomination for Mayor of the city. His letter of acceptance says little or nothing of manicipal ownership, but recounts in death the various phases extentions. setail the various abuses, extortions, ribery, curruption, and general capi-ilat robbery that has for years flour." hed under the city government, and wes the impression that his election will render it impossible henceforth. It is the old plea for "good govern-ment" upon which so many reformers have harped for years, and nothing

There is not much possibility of his section under present circumstances, which is one sense perhaps to be reto demonstrate his imbe worth trying for the lesson drawn from it. And as it is algether likely that New York will we to undergo such an experience in future, it might as well be tried

e are slow to learn the futility empting to deal with effects tle leaving causes untouched, and it ms that only repeated fallure can ch them. The dream of the possidaty of bonest government under a which puts a premium on ad dishonesty, can only be disd by a series of rude awaken-

concerted over the appearance of most in the political field, having age ago discounted him and his like ce. That he may prevent any large addition to our vote, or even at-tract some of the votes that would offerwise have been cast for the Soticket, is a situation that cause alarm whatever. The mountain not come to Mahomet—Mahomet come to the mountain. The

Five years from now we will have thousends of men in our ranks who will confess that they voted for Hearst and municipal ownership in the city of New York in the mayoralty to fear from Hearst, understanding both his economic import and his ut ter inability to change the current or-der of things capitalistic: The tide sets towards Socialism and no political Messiah, no "peerless leader" can either turn it back or di

vert it. Their efforts and the result have been watched and noted over a long period of years. The honesty or dishonesty of the "leader" makes little difference. Thousands of our comrades received their start towards Socialism thru the Henry George movement of years ago; thousands more thru the Populist movement, and the efforts of William Jennings Bryan Hearst has already contributed a quota and will send still more in the same direction thru his personal entrance into the political arena. The evolution of discontent is ever towards intelligence—towards the Socialist movement, which is the final rallying point for economic heresy and definite discontent. Hearst's "followers" be long to us ultimately; we are certain of their direction and approach and can bide our time until they come into thinking men whose discontent has become intelligent thru disappointing

Hearst is but an incident though not an insignificant or unexpected one on the road towards Socialism. Whatever his intentions may be, his activity can have only one result. It will prepare thousinds to see the entire truth that capitalism must perish before relief for the working class is possible. Ond with this certain knowledge the Socialist can watch his efforts with intense, and memora to take advantages. come to the mountain. The terest, and prepare to take advantage tain can bide its time. It will of the final inevitable outcome.

REFORM AND REVOLUTION.

The reformer sees in the reforms be dvocates nothing else; the Socialist in the reforms he advocates steps, ical and necessary steps, to the olution. And that revolution is the on of man's dominion over as; the end of private ownership and manufactured revolution means the beration of the social and individual to and the triumph of the fraternity that the dethronement of the brute-of the manufacture the certain and the enthronement

UNIVERSAL PROSTITUTION

The capitalist creates a demand for prostitution and supplies it. It is im-cossible for prostitution to be absent from a community in which every-thing is the object of purchase and sale; where politicians, lawyers. sale; where politicians, lawyers, judges, clergymen, and literary men are compelled to sell their talents for a fiving, whether those talents are devoted to the service of a good cause or a bad one, and where women in many cases have only the alternative of selling their bodies on the street to satisfy human lust, or selling their bodies in the factory to satisfy the no less unbody lust for profits—Sydney, People.

THE FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALISM BRIEFLY STATED.

The mission of the Socialist Party is not merely to attack corrupt politicians, nor is it merely to criticize incidental social evils. The evils that Socialism deals with arc fundamental ones. Not a few superficial reforms, but a radical change, a change in the very basis of our social system, is what the times demand and what the

Socialist Party aims at. When a man is sick, he knows it by certain symptoms of pain or discomfort. The quack will offer him some palliative medicines to relieve these symptoms for the time, but will allow the disease to go on, showing itself ever and again in new symptoms and calling for more palliatives. The scientific physician, on the other hand, will not begin by trying to remove those symptoms. He will begin by trying to discount the scientific physician. by trying to discover their cause, trying to find out what is funda-mentally wrong in the patient's system. When he has discovered this, he will prescribe a treatment to remove the cause of the dis-ease, knowing that the troublesome symptoms will disappear when their cause is removed. His method seems slower and less direct than that of the quack. But it is the only safe and sure method.

Socialists leave it to the mushroom reform parties to use the quack's method. We prefer the slower but surer way. We do not offer to deal out doses of petty reform for each of the symptoms of disorder in the body-politic-luvury and pauperism, strikes and lockouts, evictions, unemployment, political corruption, ignorance, disease, vice and crime. We know that these evils are only disease, vice and crime. We know that these evils are only symptoms, only results. We seek to make clear, the cause that produces them, so that a real cure can be effected. Many people are impatient with the slowness of our method. It is slow because it is thoro. Sooner or later, if these people are sincerely desirous of better conditions, they admit that thoroness is necessary, that Socialista are right in going straight to the root of things.

The purpose of this article is to set forth briefly the principles of Socialism, the reason for our party's existence.

The Root of the Whole Trouble.

On every side we hear complaints. Everybody is discontented. All feel that, no matter what the laws and constitutions say, real liberty and harmony are lacking. All sorts of schemes are devised in the hope of reforming things a little, but none of the schemes work.

To this mass of vague discontent the Socialist says:
No man can be really free while another man controls his job. We cannot be a truly free people, nor can we have lasting peace

and harmony, so long as a part of the people are dependent on the will of others for permission to work.

No matter what pleasant phrases about liberty and equality and unalienable rights we may hear on the Fourth of July, this hard fact remains, that back of all political questions is the economic question, the bread-and-butter question, the question of getting a living; and if some men have power to prevent others from getting a living or to dictate the conditions under which they may work, those men wield a power of oppression as great as that of feudal lords or holders of chattel slaves.

Now such a condition actually exists to-day in this and all other civilized countries. It is regarded as just and natural and eternal by all except the Socialists. We say it can and must be abolished.

Let us look at the facts.

I.abor produces all wealth. Every loaf of bread, every yard of cloth, every ton of coal, every useful thing costs human labor. Every cent of value in these things means the expenditure of so much labor-power.

But in order to carry on any industry to-day, in order to produce food or clothing or fuel or houses or any of the other things by which we live, something besides bare human labor is necessary.

No matter how well a man knows his trade, tho he has knowledge in his head and skill in his fingers and strength in his muscles, tho he is able and willing to do useful work—individually he is helpless. In the present stage of civilization a man, with only his bare hands cannot earn his living by his own labor. He needs something else to enable him to use his labor-power.

Labor must have access to the means of production—the mate-

rials, tools, machinery, and so forth, appropriate to each industry in its existing stage of development.

How Our Methods of Production Have Changed.

In the days of our great-grandfathers these means of produc tion were simple and inexpensive. The weaver worked with a hand-loom. The iron-worker needed only his little forge and anvil and a few hammers and chisels and other simple tools. the necessary equipment for carrying on a trade, then cost but little Any man with reasonable industry and care could provide himself with them and establish himself as an independent producer. Owning his means of production as well as his labor-power, he owned his product. He worked at his own will and prospered in proportion to his industry. He had no master above him and no slave below. He was economically a free individual, just because he controlled his own job by owning his means of production.

But those days of small production are gone. So-called "laborsaving" machinery has driven hand-industry to the wall. The great steel mill, with its giant machinery, has displaced the crossroads smithy. The great textile factory, with its hundreds of looms driven by one enormous engine, has rendered the hand-loom and the independent weaver as extinct as the dodo. All trades, all industries, all the conditions of society, have been revolutionized by machinery.

It is by its cheapness, by increasing the productive power of labor, that machine-industry has displaced hand-industry. A thousand working people in a modern textile factory can in a day produce ten times as much cloth as did a thousand weavers working separately with their hand-looms a century ago. No one could now make his living, working with the old hand tools in competition with machine-industry.

So, whether he would or no, as this machinery come into use, the workman had to give up his hand tools and work with the ma-chine. But in so doing, he ceased to be an independent producer, he became dependent on someone else, he became a wage-worker.

The individual workman could be independent in the old days just because the means of production were so simple that he could use them alone and because they were so cheap that he could own

The tools, the means of production, were individual in their are. The modern means of production, the machine, is social or nature. collective in its nature.

Social Production and Private Ownership.

The huge textile factory is really one great machine, working altogether. It is the product of the joint labor of thousands of workingmen. It is operated by the joint labor of hundreds of workingmen and working women and children. Out of the value of their product it is repaired and reproduced as it wears out. They work together as a unit. No one of them alone produces a yard of cloth. Their different sorts of labor, with the different sorts of machinery. are all dove-tailed together, and the product is their joint product.

But this great social tool, the factory, is privately owned, just as were the simple individual tools of earlier days. Only—and here is the important point—whereas the individual tools of the handindustry days were privately owned by the workers, this social tool of modern industry is privately owned by non-workers.

You will see now that what the Socialists oppose is not modern machinery in itself, and is not private ownership in itself. Private ownership was a good system in its time-when it meant the owner ship of the means of production by the men who used them. Mod-ern machinery is a good thing in itself, because it makes it possible for men to produce more wealth with less labor. What the Socialists oppose is the private ownership of modern machinery. oppose it because-

The private ownership of the means of production in these days of great machinery and social labor means that the workers must be wage-workers; it divides society into two classes—the class that owns without working and the class that works without owning; it makes the workers dependent on the owners for a chance to work, and so enables the owners to exploit the workers.

"Free Contract" Between Workmen and Employer.

The workingman of to-day is a wage-worker, a proletarian. Legally, he is a free man. He owns his own body, his own labor-Legally, he is a free man. He owns his own body, his own laborpower. But he does not own the things necessary to use his laborpower. He is strong and skilful; he knows his trade; he is able
and willing to do some kind of productive work; the world needs
the product of his labor. But between his willing labor-power and
the world's need, stands the capitalist, the man who owns the factory, without which labor-power can do nothing.

The workingmen must work, or starve. They cannot waif.

The capitalists can wait, because they have a reserve, the stored-us

porduct of other men's past labor, to live on, even the the factory shou'd stand idle a while.

So the workingmen must go to the capitalists and ask for permission to work, and be thankful if they get it.
And the capitalists dictate terms. They say to the workingmen: "Yes, you may work for us. If you work at all, you must work as long and as hard as we desire. Your product shall belong to us, because the material and the machinery belong to us, and we are buying your labor-power. Out of the value of your product we shall pay the market price for your labor-power. The surplus you create shall stay in our pockets. You are 'free' men. You may work or not, just as you please. But the factories belong to us, we are going to run our own business in our own way, and if you work at all, you must accept our terms.'

This is the "free contract" between employer and employed, between capitalists who can wait and workingmen who cannot wait, a contract which provides that the workers' product shall be divided into two parts—one part wages, the market price of labor-power, to go to the producer because he works; the other part, profit, to go to the non-producer because he owns.

Workers' Competition and Masters' Combination.

And that market price of labor-power, called wages, how is it determined? Is it determined like the prices of other commodities in a competitive market. And the labor market is always a competitive market, for there is always an "Army of the Unemployed", an army of men begging for work, forced by their needs to compete with their fellows and keep wages down.

The wages of labor, generally speaking, are enough and only enough to keep the workingmen and their families alive. For a time, in certain trades or certain localities, wages may be kept above this level; for a time, under special conditions, they may fall below it; but the general rule holds good.

But while competition continues among the workingmen, com-

petition among capitalists grows ever less and less.

The big capitalist has the advantage over the small one; he can dersell him and capture his trade and drive him out of business. Combination and concentration mean economy-for the capitalist Independent capitalists combine and those who stay ort of the combine get crushed. Their wealth goes into the pockets of their bigger competitors; themselves, they are driven down into the ranks of the working class.

So the middle class grows smaller and weaker.

The great capitalist class grows smaller and richer and more

The working class grows larger and poorer and more depen-

Class divisions grow ever clearer and class antagonisms ever

We Socialists do not, as is often foolishly said, "draw class lines" and "create class antagonism". Capitalism itself divides the classes. The interests of the classes are radically opposed; it is the immediate interest of the workers to increase their wages, their share of their own product; it is the capitalists' interest to increase their share of that product, their profits; those two interests cannot both be satisfied. Victory for one means defeat for the other. Socialists do not create this division of society into classes. We could not if we would, and would not if we could. We see that class division and class conflict actually exist, and we frankly recognize the fact and proclaim its lesson.

The Lesson That Socialists Proclaim.

This is the lesson:

I. Since the cause of the workers' poverty and of class division and class conflict is the private ownership and control of the means of production which the joint labor of the working class creates and operates and which are necessary to the existence of civilized society, it follows that-

The cure for these evils is to be found in the public ownership, of those means of production and their control by the whole people

for the benefit of the whole people. Since the capitalists profit by the existing system, getting an income for doing nothing but permit other people to work, and piling up wealth out of the excessive labor and poverty of the workers, it follows that—

The working class must depend upon itself and upon itself alone to change the system. No ruling class ever voluntarily gave up its power. While some individuals, from humane motives, will come from the ranks of the ruling class to help the oppressed, they are exceptions. No class, as a class, ever knowingly acts against its own class interest.

3. Since we still have in this country the right of manhood suffrage, making the poorest laborer as powerful at the ballot-box as Morgan or Rockefeller, if he knows how to use his vote; and since the working class has the advantage of numbers and of organizing

power, it follows that-The right method to use to make this necessary change is the peaceful method of democratically organized, self-reliant, uncom-promising political action—the method followed, here and in every country, where popular suffrage exists, by the Socialist Party.

Clarion.

graft:

workhouse. The man must have bee

mad." It is cheaper so to explain the trouble than to mend the cause.—The

HOW TO ABOLISH GRAFT.

The "Wall Street Journal" has this to say on the subject of abolishing

"Of course the only sure way of

multiplication and sale of public of-

fices is for a state or city to own and operate everything within their limits

utilities thus provided, but we ques-tion whether it would not be low enough to pay for the extinction of

enough to pay for the extinction of legislative graft. That is the one ar-

are we always to have crooks in

Of course, it is only one form of

graft—the filegal form of political graft—that the "Wall Street Journal" thinks of abolishing. It does not rec-ognize that the Wall Street broker or

culator the landlord the corne

tion stockholder, the capitalist of any

sort—any man who gets a living with-out working, by ewning what other people have to use in order to work and live—is as much a grafter as the

poodle alderman or the stealer of fran-

chises.

Yet so it is. And anyone who will think of it and will apply that simple test: "Does this man, by his own labor, produce an equivalent of what, by legal or illegal methods, he gets out of society?"—anyone who will apply that the test will recognize that the

ply that test will recognize that the

most "eminently respectable" of our citizens, the most "solid" business men, are just as truly grafters as the corrupt politicians and those who cor-

hold of only one half of the true rem-edy for graft. Public ownership is one half, but the other half is work-

ing-class politics—control of city, state, and nation by the only class that is not tainted with graft the class that earns its living (plus that of the rest

of the world by its productive labor, the only class that really has a right on the face of the earth to-day. The one half without the other is

sadly incomplete.

hing 'graft' other than the mere

WAS THIS MADNESS?

When people starve in England corener's juries decide that they died from 'natural causes'. When, unable to wrest subsistence out of adverse conditions, they are driven to social conditions, they are univer to suicide, our "crowner's quest law" de-clares that they were mad. As con-venient evasions of ugly truth these verdicts are very soothing to British gentility; but sometimes they are worse than mere lies; there are some circumstances where they become base

A case in point is that of the Brad-ford hawker, Joseph Wade, who, havthat would otherwise need a franchise. The price would be a heavy one for taxpayers and for those who use the ing voluntarily shuffled off this morta , was pronounced insane once of the following letter: ounced insane on the evi

en:-I wish to state the reason for thus ending my life by means of a dose of laudanum. I am in my fifty-eighth year and have lived in Bradford off and on sine 1886. I had my arm amputated at the Bradford infirmary in March, 1971, since which time I have had a hard struggle to

mutual consent) since November, 1895, and in 1906 I had a severe attack of influenza which left me a physical wreck, having be-come very deaf and otherwise in a very unit condition to earn my living, being very depressed at times till life has pesi-tively become a burden to me.

So, not seeing any prospects of impre ment, either in beath or circumstances, i decided some time since to die, and sad it all, rather than burden the public with my tenance, and have years of trouble an

I wish to express my gratitude to all wi I wish to express my gratitude to all who have shown kindues to me. There are some who might have made things a little easier for me, but have held aloof, because, I suppose, I could not agree with their theological views. I believe in doing unto others that which I should wish be done to me, and so I will leave them to be judged by

heir own conscience.

I desire to be busied without any ony, as I am an atheist, with respects to all.

"The jury considered the letter was evidence of temporary insanity, and returned a verdict accordingly". I wonder how many of them were capaof so calmly philosophics affliction, so sane an expo sophical a vier atal attitu worthy an exit from impossible cir-

cumstances!

But it is an easy formula. "His arm amputated? His wife left him? Inducting? Degreesion? Boycotted for his opinious? And yet he chose he go to sleep rather than to the

What would the Socialists do if I five, but it is a pointer on what the placed in power?" Do you remember Sam Gompers declaring that the the Socialists have three million votes in

HOW TO WIN YOUR STRIKES.

Germany, they have done nothing for the working class? Well, here is a little item for you to read, Mr. Trade Union Man. There is a strike of the electricians at present raging in Berlin, and as usual it is being bitterly fought by both sides, the capitalists being especially venomous. Out of about a hundred aldermen in the city tifteen are Socialists, there being a property qualification that debars most working en from voting for the city council. What would these fifteen do if they had power? Which side would they take? Here is the answer. The fifteen real representatives of the workingmen appropriate 500,000 marks (\$125,000) to the use of the strikers. Fifteen of if you fill the offices will course cannot carry this against eighty. It is up to you to choose.

would do had they the necessary num-bers. Here in the city of New York, and in every other city in the country for that matter, the votes of the workers elect every one of the aldermen, but no one ever heard of any of these gentry ever proposing to relieve strik-ers out of the city funds. Now, Mr. Union Man, which would you rather have? Would you prefer to have your skull smashed with a police club, rather than city funds to help you win against the bosses? If so, you have only to keep on voting as you have been doing in the past, but don't repeat the silly nonsense that Socialists-in control of a city government would do nothing for you. You get what you vote for every time. If you prefer police clubs you get them. If you want belp in case of a strike you can get it if you fill the offices with Socialists

rupts, defiles, and damns life, breeds

THE TRUTH ABOUT

you in the real, genuine science and philosophy,—and if you understand it, you will live without making any mis-

Foma watched the wrinkles twitching about on the old man's brow, and they seemed to him to resemble the lines of Slavonic print.

"First of all. Fome, inasmuch as you are living on this earth, you are b to reflect upon everything which goes on around you. Why? In order that you yourself may not suffer from your lack of common sense, and that you may not injure other people by your stupidity. Now, every mortal affair has two faces, Foma. One, which is visible to everyone—that's the false ne, and the other concealed, which is the real one. You must understand now to discover this last in order to comprehend the true meaning of an affair. Here, for example, are the night lodginghouses, the workhouses, almshouses, and all the other institutions of that sort. Consider-what are

"What is there to consider?" said Foma wearily. "Everyone knows what they are for,-for the poor, the help-

"Eh. my boy! Sometimes everyone knows that such and such a man is a rascal and a swindler, and neverthe ess they all call him Ivan or Plotr, and ddress him as 'my dear sir,' as though he were an honest man."

"What are you driving at?"
"It all has a bearing on the matter. So here now, you say that these houses for beggars, for paupers, are, of course, in fulfilment of Christ's commands. All right! But what is a beggar? A beggar is a man who is forced, by fate, to remind us of Christ; he is Christ's brother, he is the bell of the Lord, and rings in life for the purpose of awakening our conscience, or stir

ring up the satiety of man's flesh.... He stands under the window and sings: 'For Christ's sake!' and by that chant he reminds us of Christ, of His holy command to help our neighbor. But men have so ordered their lives that it is utterly impossible for them to not in accordance with Christ's teaching, and Jesus Christ has become entirely superfluous for us. Not once but, in all probability, a thousand times, we have given Him over to be crucified, but still we cannot banish Him from our lives, so long as His poor brethren sing His name in the streets, and remind us of Him... And so now we have hit on the idea of butting up the beggars in such special so that they may not roam about the streets and stir up our con-

"That's cle-ever," whispered Forms in amazement, staring with all his eyes at his godfather.

"Aha!" exclaimed Mayakin, and his little eyes glittered with triumph.
-"How was it that my father did not

gness the truth?" asked Foina un-easily.
"Wait! Listen a little longer; it gets worse further on. So we have hit on the idea of shutting them up in divers houses, and, in order that it may not

cost much to maintain them there, we have set them to work, the aged and the crippled.... And new it is unnecessary to bestow alms, and by rethe crippled... And now it is unnecessary to bestow alms, and by removing the various sorts of refuse
from our streets, we no longer behold
their cruel anguish and poverty, and
therefore we are able to think that
all the people on earth are well fed,
shod, clothed.... Se that's what those
various houses are for,—they are for
concealing the truth, for banishing
Christ from our lives!"—Maxim Gorki, Christ from our lives!"-Maxim Gorki,

SPORT AND LIFE. Commenting on the commercializa-tion of sport the "Daily Telegraph"

robes itself with the virtue of snow white purity, and with no uncertain tones denounces the system it fosters in the economic life of a people being permitted to penetrate into the domain of the sport-life of that people. It very truthfully says, "When once the canker of commercialism invades any manly sport, that sport is doomed to A stronger indictment of comnercialism could not be preferred by the most uncompromising Socialist from Marx downwards, being an ununlified admission that the commer dalism it nurses so tenderly and proects so vigorously every six days out of seven is too corrupt to be applied to any manly activities, and if so applied must surely doom such manly activi-ties to rottenness and final extinction. That which applies to sport in this onnection may also be applied to every other phase of life—economic, in-dustrial, political, social, and domestic. And in all of these phases of human life the "canker of commercialism" invades, in fact, it completely environs life itself and no phase is freed from it. It traffics in the material needs of the people, thereby producing physical hunger, mental deficiencies, and race hunger, mental deliciencies, and race degeneracy. Profit being its whole life, it tramples beyond recognition all virtue, all honesty, all truth, all justice; for profit it will permit prostitution, exploitation, pillaging and wholesale human life is so much murdering; human life is so much worthless dross when measured with Profit—the God of commercialism. "The canker of commercialism" fitty expresses it. Commercialism cor-

ALMSHOUSES. criminality and encourages deception, untruth, and dishonesty. It has a God, "I'll teach you, Foma. I'll instruct whose sacred name is Profit (stolen property), and at whose shrine there worships capitalist, priest and parson, pope and king, and layman. This god is a jealous god, an avaricious god, a flesh-and-blood-devouring god; to its glory millions of lives of men, women, and children are sacrificed. The result of the working of the canker of com-mercialism in society is to be found in the slum, the street, in the marketplace, in the shop, factory, mine, and on the wharf; in the unemployed, in the poverty, in the undeserved misery, in the crawlsomeness, in the unmanil-ness. in the "doing" and "undoing," the cheating and lying, the buying and selling, in the fear and hopelessness in the jail and insane asylum; in short, in the whole life of the people can be observed this canker insidiously eating into the very heart of society, and if allowed to continue its invasive course must do for the latter what is pre dicted to befall sport if the "canker of commercialism" is allowed to pervade its domain. It is good for the church and religion, good for economic, do-mestic, and social life, but it isn't good for sport. In this instance the "Daily" Telegraph" sets uside the old adage, "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," and in so doing admits that the principle it stands for—capi-talism—is a vile, poisonous, man-de-stroying weed, a veritable canker calculated to broad rottenness Socialism ill eradicate the "canker of commo cialism" from every phase of human life, and produce a healthy environment in which full play will be given to the development of physique and the enlargement of faculty, and manly character a feature most pronounced. While capitalism remains an economic force its uninciple here regarded. force, its principle, here regarded as a "canker," must invade every avenue; and everything that it comes in con-

contact with everything, it taints-CLEAR THE WAY.

tact with, and, being the heart of our economic life, it cannot fail to come in

even manly sport.-Sydney People.

Men of thought! be up and stirring, night

and day: Saw the seed-withdraw the curtain-clear the way!

of action, aid and cheer them, as y may!

There's a fount about to stream,

There's a light about to beam, There's a warmth about to glow,

There's a flower about to blow; There's a midnight blackness changing into

gray: Men of thought and men of action, Cless

the way!

Once the welcome light has broken, who shall say

What the unimagined glories of the day

What the evil that shall perish in its ray?

Aid the dawning, tongue and pen;

Aid it, hopes of honest men;

Aid it, paper—aid it, type— Aid it, for the hour is ripe, And our earnest must not slacken into play; Men of thought and men of action, Clear

Let a cloud's about to vanish from the days And a brazen wrong to crumble into clay.

Lo! the right's about to conquer; clear the

With the Right shall many more Enter smiling at the door; With the giant Wrong shall fall

Many others, great and small, That for ages long have held us for their

the way!

-Charles Mackay THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

As the capitalist class live out of the product of the working class, the inproduct of the working class, the la-terest of the working class is diametri-cally opposed to the interest of the capitalist class. The capitalist class— owning as they do, most of the land and the tools of production—employ the working class, buy their labor power, and return to them in the form wages, only part of the wealth they have produced. The rest of the wealth produced by the working class the capitalist class keep; it constitutes their profit—i. e., rent, interest, and

dividends. Thus the working class produce their own wages as well as the profits of the capitalist class. In other words, the working class work a part only of each day to produce their wages, and the rest of the day to produce surplus (profits) for the owning capitalist The interest of the capitalist class is

to get all the surplus (profits) possible out of the labor of the working class. The interest of the working class is to get the full product of their labor. Hence there is a struggle between these two classes. This struggle is called the "class struggle". It is a struggle between the owning capitalist class—which must continue to exploit the working class in order to live— and the non-owning working class, who in order to live must work for must force this struggle into the po-litical field and use their political power (the ballot) to abolish capitalist

the owners of the land and the tools of production. To win economic free-dom the non-owning working class class ownership, and thus revolution ize in the interest of the working class the entire structure of industrial so clety.—Manifesto of the Australian Socialist League.

A QUESTION OF LIFE AND DEATH.

New York City has made his report for the first half of 1905. It supplies matter for thought, if the reader is willing to think. Here is an extract from the summary given out to the

Press: "Nearly 60,000 specimens of milk have been examined, and more than 19,000 quarts of adulterated milk de-10,000 quarts of adulterated milk de-stroyed, a large increase over any pre-vious year. In the first six months of 1005 53,000 milk inspections were made, which is about 24,000 more than ever before in the same period. Near-ly \$10,000 in fines has been collected for the violation of Section 53 of the Sanitary Code, which relates to the tion of milk. This amount represents four times more in fines than was ever before collected. "Special attention has been paid to

the sources of the milk supply, and inspections have been made over all the large railroads which transport milk. The creameries situated along these roads have been thoroly examined. and owners and operators have been informed of the changes required by this department to permit the sale of their milk in the city of New York.

More than 4,000,000 pounds of fruit, 7,500,000 pounds of food, and 1,000,000 pounds of meat and 4sh have been condemned and destroyed, 8,000,000 pounds more than was over before con emned in the same period."
'Doubtless the idea to be conveyed is

that this report reflects great glory upon the authorities for their unusual activity in punishing the crime of adulterating the people's food. So far as Dr. Darlington personally is con-cerned, we are willing to give him full credit for his zeal. He is probably doing the best he can under a capitalist administration. But there is another side to be considered.

The important thing that this portion of Commissioner Darlington's re-port shows is the frightful growth of the evil that his department is trying e evil that his department is trying combat. Adulteration and sophistito combat. Adulteration and solution of foods and drinks and medication of foods and drinks and medi-cines, the substitution of cheap and worthless materials for more expensive and useful ones, and the "doctoring" of meat and butter and milk and other foods that are actually unfit for use, so as to conceal the fact that they are spoiled and to paim them off upon de-fersalizes nurchasers, forced by their fenseless purchasers, forced by their poverty to look for the cheapest goods in the market—three things, along with the "jerry" building and the manufac-ture of shoddy clothing, are undoubtedly on the increase.

edly on the increase.

About a year ago we had a great sensation over the adulteration of whiskey and other alcoholic drinks, the use of wood alcohol and other poisons to cheapen the product at the expense the drinkers' stomachs. Again of the grinkers stomachs. Again we had an exposure of substitution in drugs, showing that a physician never could be sure, when he wrote a prescription, that his patient would not get something else in place of what he ordered, something cheaper and conse-quently more profitable for the drug-gist, which would apparently produce the same immediate result on the patient's system, but which would even-tually injure instead of improving his health and might even endanger his life. A few years ago we were all shocked by the "embalmed meat" scan-dals in the War Department, and ample evidence has recently been pre-sented that the same evil still exists and that no one-except the few rich who can pay fancy prices and employ specialists to purvey for their tables can be sure when be buys a piece beef or mutton that it is not from the earcass of an animal slaughtered just in time to save it from dying of disease. Lincoln Steffens has shown us how closely the matter of adulterated how closely the matter of adulterated baking-powder is connected with municipal corruption and with the prostitu-tion of the press. More lately yet a tion of the press. More lately yet a great weekly magazine has undertaken a campaign against the patent-medi-cine graft and its many complications; and its advertising columns have fered therefor, to say nothing of libel suits which have been brought against it. All these things go together to show that adulteration, sophistication. substitution, and kindred evils, are not a mere accident, nor the result of the a mere accident, nor the result of the wickedness of a few individuals, but that they are an integral part of the capitalist system that rules the world

Now it is all very well, when crime is prevalent, to make every effort to the criminals. That is what the Health Commissioner is trying to do, and we find no fault with him. But we hold that it is much better to prevent crime than to punish it, much better to re-move the motives and the opportunity erime than to allow those motives and opportunities to continue and then and opportunities to continue and then ome or imprison men who take advan-tage of them. No matter how active the Health Commissioner may be, so leng as the motive and the opportunity sessione, this crime against the health and the very lives of the masses will grew faster than he can punish or re-strain it. We Socialists wish to pre-vent the crime, and so to avoid the cessity of punishing it.

Let us look at another side of the same subject. Take this second ex-tract from the published summary of Dr. Darlington's report:

"On Mar. 29 a new procedure was atroduced in the system of medical school inspection. Previous work had shown such extensive prevalence of contagious diseases of the eye and akin and defects of vision that it was determined to make a general physical examination of the pupils in several large schools, to ascertain what and how numerous were the morbid conditiens among school children, which were likely to affect their future general health and usefulness. This examination was directed especially to the determination of defects of vision, hearing, and of the locomotive appar-atus, etc., and the presence of disease of the heart, lungs, or nervouse system. This examination was made in the case of each child in addition to the amination for contagious disease of e eye and skin and the general con-

"In the two months while this inspection was in progress 17.25 chil-dren were examined. Of this number more than 45 per cent. were found to be in such condition as to require medical attention. To confirm the re-mains of this work a second inspection

Health Commissioner Darlington of Kew York City has made his report or the first half of 1995. It supplies on the first half of 1995. It supplies age than the first inspections. These inspections were largely in the primary department

There is a cold fact for you to think of: Out of every hundred children in the public schools, at least 48 are in need of medical attention. This only of the children actually in the sch mind you. Include the children who are on the street selling newspapers of blacking boots or in the department stores and the factories, and doubtles you would find sixty or seventy out of the hundred in need of the doctor's

What does this mean? A Health Commissioner may congratulate him self upon having ascertained the ter rible fact and upon having taken such to reduce by one or two per cent the damning figures . But they are damning figures; and the figures will grow, in spite of Health Commissioners, while the cause remains.

What does it mean when more than half of all the children-for the greater part of the children of the working class-are in such had health that the Let us tell you what it means.

It means the labor of the women of tories, who ought to be free to care for themselves and fit themselves motherhood and to keep the care for the children, but who are forced by poverty to go into the sho and factory in competition with their husbands, to neglect their homes, to neglect their children, to neglect their own health and so to pass on cong-enital weakness to the babies they bring forth-while they make profit for the capitalists.

means the labor of the children of the working class, who ought to be at home or in the schoolroom or on the playground, but whom poverty forces out into competition father and mother, making bigger pro fits for the capitalists, but wearing out their own little bodies and minds in the often vain struggle to keep the

It means the killing overwork of the fathers of the working class wear ing them out before their time, so that hey bequeath anemia and nervous debility to their offspring, and the low supply proper food to their children

It means the tenement-the crowded. ventilated tenements—the tenements so prolific of consumption and other disease for the tenements

In brief, capitalism does these things: First, it dooms the wage-things: First, it dooms the wage-things class to such conditions, in the home and in the workshop, that the members of that class are, at least In brief, capitalism does these two a large proportion of them, doomed from the cradle to ill health; Second, facturers and merchants who control the people's supply of food and of medicines to adulterate and falsify their goods and make a bigger profit at the expense of the working people's

Profit is at the root of the whole trouble. For the workingmen and their wives and children it is a question of life or death, nothing less. And pro fit, the capitalists' profit, is at the root—the landlord's profit, the employer's profit, the merchant's profit, the profit of the non-producing owner in sor

form or other.

Profit is graft. Profit is something for nothing. Profit is income without production cialism proposes to put an

end to profit. Socialism proposes that no one shall have an income unless he does some

useful work. Do away with profit, and we will have no more miserable tenements, breeding-places of disease. Do away with profit, and we

have no more overwork. Do away with profit, and we will have no more child labor.

Do away with profit, and we will have no more chance nor motive for adulteration, for the poisoning of the people's foods and medicines

Do away with the parasatic, nonproducing capitalists' profit, and we will have no more need for public officers to prosecute the miscreants who to-day enrich themselves out of the need and sickness and death of useful workers. That is Socialism's answer to this

life-and-death question.

DON'T BLAME THE WRONG MAN.

When you are on strike and the police break up your meetings and club you for trying to ask other men not to take your jobs, don't blame the policemen. They are simply obeying orders.
Who gave them their orders? The
Mayor. Shall you blame the Mayor,
then? No, he likewise is obeying
orders. Who gave him his orders?
The capitalists. And who authorized
him to take orders from the central him to take orders from the capitalists? You did, if you voted a capitalist ticket, if you voted for the candidates of any party that is pledged to maintain the "sacred rights" of capitalist profit-making property. If you voted or Socialism, you may blame the canitalists and your unthinking fellow workingmen who sutvoted you. But if you voted the Republican or the Democratic ticket, you cannot logically blame anyone but yourself when you get the club and the boss gets the

WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the use of the producers; that the mak-ing of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers an end; that we shall all be workers together; and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men. If this is what you believe in, you must either cast your vote for the Socialist Party or consciously vote. Party or consciously vote your own

The blue label of the C. M. L. U. on a eight box means that the cights are not made by child-labor nor in a sweatshop.

WHAT SOCIALISTS IN OFFICE CAN DO! THE CORPORATION LAWYER,

In no state in this country has the Socialist Party secured a stronger footing than in Wisconsin. We have members of the city governments in Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Racine, and other cities, and also five representatives in the Legislature. We are in the minority yet in the state and in each of the cities named, but the fol-lowing report from Wisconsin will what Socialist representatives, can do, even before a large enough

proportion of the working class has awakened to give them a majority: The Social Democratic Mayor of Manitowoc, Wis., Henry Stolze, has proven to be a stubborn obstacle in the way of capitalistic schemes in that city. The people want a municipal electric lighting plant. Comrade Stolze has the support of only one Socialist Alderman, and besides was elected by a largely "sympathetic" and not strictly Socialist vote, which makes his fight very difficult. The Council is trying to defeat the municipal lighting plant. Comrade Stolze is pushing the matter so faithful that the capital ist henchmen have become desp He was recently assaulted anonymous letters have been sent to him threatening his life. All of which makes the Socialists more friends and finally makes more Socialists.

All Republicans and Democrats look alike to the Socialists in Milwaukee A week or so ago both groups were united in a most brotherly way trying to find some prefext to expel from the Council Frederick Heath, editor of the "Social Democratic Herald" and Alderman from the Tenth Ward. The camp was a statement made by Heath that the actions of certain Aldermen indicated that they must be under the influence of the railway corporations. Needless to say, the attempt to expel Comrade Heath failed, resulting only in increasing the popular confidence in the Socialist aldermen.

Now comes the report of the grand jury bringing indictment on twenty true counts against Cornelius Corcoran for illegal selling of merchandise to

once offered resolutions to have these indictments investigated and if found guilty to expel President Corcorate from the Council. Needless to say that this resolution created consterns tion in the ranks of the capitalists, Republicans and Democrats alike, find Republicans and Democrats the various daily papers of all shades flew together to the defense of their brother grafter. The resolutions, of course, were defeated; voting for it -nine Social Democratic Aldermen; voting against-all the Republicans and all the Democrats but one.

Another example of what the Social Democratic officials can do, even while a minority, is shown in the struggle over the Milwaukee electric lighting plant. The people of Milwaukee have voted repeatedly and by overwhelming majorities for a municipal lighting plant. But the Republican and Demoeratic Aldermen refuse to take the necessary steps. And this proves (the Socialists never lose the opportunity of pointing out) that we must have still more Social Democrats in office, for the nine Social Democratic Aldermen have stood firm upon every vote in the City Council. The Republicand and Democrats defeat the will of the people in spite of the Socialists, bet cause it requires a three-fourths vote of the Council to pass the neces bonds. Meanwhile, however, the So-cial Democrats in the Legislature at Madison came to the rescue. Which again showse the value and necessity having Socialist state as well as officials. Milwaukee owns its water plant. Rates are so ridiculously low that people laugh when they go to pay their bills and yet in spite of that fact thousands of dollars have accumulated in the city treasury from this source. The Socialist legislators at Madison secured the passage of a bill allowing the city of Milwaukee to appropriate this surplus towards the construction of a lighting plant, thus enabling the city to build without the The vote to make this transfer requires only a majority. action has been taken, corporate interests are circumvented, and it now looks as the Milwaukee is finally to have a municipal lighting plant in the city. The Social Democrats at spite of the capitalistic politicians.

REASONS FOR BEING A SOCIALIST.

that the earth belongs to all, and therefore should be held and used for the benefit of all. Private monopoly of the common wealth which the earth contains, is robbery of the many for the very doubtful advantage of the few.

I am a Socialist because I believe that nothing should be sold for less than its cost in reasonable labor, and that nothing should be sold for more To give less than anything costs in healthful labor is to rob the producer; to require more is to rob the consumer. No man has any right to grow rich

at the expense of any other man.

I am a Socialist because I believe
that he who owns tools of labor owns labor: and therefore all the people must own all the tools of labor in or der that all the people may be free. In industry democracy and liberty are one and inseparable; there cannot be industrial government by the one or by the few if there is to be freedom all, but here also there must be government of the people by the peo ple unless government for the people is to perish from the earth

I am a Socialist because I believe that an orderly system of industry, owned by all and administered for the welfare of all, is better than the anarchy of unorganized individual effort deminated by the favorites of fortune, the shrewd, or the unscrupulous in th interests of individual wealth and power, or than industry organized and controlled by the few, whether for their own selfish gratifications, or as a means of autocratic paternal patron age. It is better that all should order things for all than that some should profit by the general disorder, or that the few who are able, either in themselves or in their circumstances, should

organize things to suit themselves. I am a Socialist because I believe that only thru the common ownership mon management of the common busi-ness can the highest individual efficiency be secured, and the largest ends of individual and social life be realized. Unorganized industry is waste ful of goods. Industry organized for private profit is wasteful of men. When every man works for himself there is waste in production. When the many work for the few there is waste in distribution. When all work for all there will be wealth and leisure for all. The organization of the commissary department of an army in the interests of the whole army multiplies the efficiency of every man not only in relation to that department, but in relations to those other ends for which relations to those other ends for which an army chiefly exists. A poorly organized commissary department means an army that can neither eat nor fight. The social organization of industry means for the average man both a better living and a better life.

I am a Socialist because I believe that industry, organized and unorgan ized, the aim of which is private profit must inevitably result in the adultera tion of foods and goods, in continual contentions with labor, and in the corruption of government. There must needs be profit in all of these so long as private enterprise is allowed to con-trol the necessaries of life, and men, as individuals or as corporations, com-pete with each other for such remun-erative traffic. Common ownership pete with each other for such remunerative traffic. Common ownership will make it to the common interest to have all products pure and honest, to provide comfortable conditions for all manner of labor, and to safeguard the integrity of government which is chiefly imperilled now by the existence of powerful aggregations of private capital seeking illegitimate returns thru corrupt legislation or else by lax administration of the laws.

I am a Socialist because I believe that the inevitable alternative is public or private monopoly, and I prefer the people's trust to a trust owned and controlled by any one or any few of the people, It is no longer a question of public ownership versus a money eligarchy. The unmistakable, the bresistible critt of

I am a Socialist because I believe things is toward combination, and the question is now whether a very fev shall own the combination of indus tries, and command their increasingly powerful profits, or whether all the people shall combine in the interests of all.

> I am a Socialist now becaus is the accepted time, to-day is the day of entration" Then to side with truth is noble when

> we share her wretched crust, **
> Ere her cause brings fame and profit, Then it is the brave man ch while the coward stands aside Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified,

And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied."

Seriously, earnestly, reverently, for better or for worse so far as my per-sonal fortunes are concerned, for love of truth and righteonsness, by reason of fellowship with and my faith in the common people, because I believe in democracy as against despotism, in oras against selfishness, in peace as against – war, in internationalism as against all manner of provincialism, in manhood as against money, and because I hope for the good time coming rejoice to sign myself, with all my neart, a Socialist.—Robert Whitaker, addressing the Ruskin Club of Oak land, Cal.

THE ONE GREAT ISSUE.

The "Daily Leader" of Marion Ind., gives nearly a page in its issue of Oct. 3 to a statement by John W. Kelley, Socialist candidate for Mayor, glus by saying that the one issue, in this and in all campaigns, so long as capitalism continues, is: "Shall we capitalism continues, is: "Shall whave: 1. A Co-operative Common a nation of sovereign each one of whom has material thing that his wealth. needs require, each one of whom is co-operating with those about for the elevation of all, each one of whom must find in his environment those inwhich will lift him higher fluences which will lift him higher, or, 2. An industrial plutocracy, a nation comprising a few individuals who are fabulously rich, and the remainder in-dustrial and political seris, fighting with each other for the right of access to the means of life, as did the prison ers in the Black Hole of Calcutta trampling each other down deeper and deeper, and perishing at last of hunger and cold, while surrounded by warehouses filled to overflowing with the product of their labor? Shall we have co-operation, equality of oppor-tunity, and natural advancement or capitalism, monopoly of opportunity, and national decline? Socialism or social destruction is the question at issue in this campaign."

- A SONG OF STAVES O, slave of the Needle and Thread! O, slave of the Sewing Machine! Your crust of bread ye earn with dread . Lest hunger lurk between.

o, slave of the Factory and Loom! Te weave your doom, ye dig your tomb, For toll signe is thine. O. siare of the Snade and the Hoe!

O, slave of the Harrow and Plough! The seed ye sow, the grain ye grow O, slave of the steam-breathing Steed! O, slave of the Tender and Train! The demon speed ye needs must fred,

The hungry ye remain. O, slave of the Bellows and Fire O, slave of the Furnace and Fine! Four limbs perspire, your muscles tire, Ye forge your chains anew.

O, slaves, is't not more than time That your servile chains ye broke? Cour brother calls from every climes Arise, and add your stroke! —Thea. C. Auld.

be gran Jagen.

A CAPITALIST PRODUCT. TT ECONOMIC TO

sential part.

There

was a time when the profes

slon of law was as clean as that of medicine, perhaps—certainly for more

congenial to honest men than it is to

day; there was a time when the ideal

-if not always the practise-of the

legal profession was to apply the law

that the reverse is now the case, must

stupid merely to weep and tear our hair over it and to imagine that the

change is due to the personal de-pravity of lawyers? Would it not be

more reasonable to seek the cause in the changed character of industry and

There was a time in this country when business itself was relatively honest, when the great majority of the

people owned the things they worked with, when there were but few chances for men to get rich without

working, when the motive of the di

rectors of industry was the produc-tion of wealth, not the exploitation of the producers. That time has gone by. The development of machinery, with continued private ownership, has changed all that To-day business

itself is essentially dishonest; business is parasitism; business is graft. The class that dominates the world to-day

is not interested primarily in produc

tion, but in getting hold of what others produce. That being so, the

propertied and influential class of to

day being a class of social parasites it has inevitably followed that the

ual exceptions) must serve the anti

social interest of that class and that

the great object of the legal profes

sion becomes, not to enforce the law but to aid the propertied class in evad

breath in denouncing the corporation

lawyer. We speak of him only as at

example of what capitalism produces We can look hopefully at the facts that the "Wall Street Journal" finds

so depressing, because we see the

helping to bring that change

other forms of corruption by remov

ing their cause, by so reorganizing s

clety that again the dominant motive shall be to produce and not to exploit

shall be to produce and not to exploit so that honesty shall be practicable

for all, not penalized as it is unde

which will do away with this and

We Socialists do not waste our

ing or distorting the law.

of industry was the produc

we not luok for the cause?

seek and find it.

to promote justice. If we find

In the last few years there has been | the system of which they are an es-

leveloped in this country a class of lawyers whose efforts have largely been devoted to keeping corporations and captains of industry within the letter of the statute book, while enabling them to break the spirit with impunity. The "corporation lawyer" is a product of the last generation, and he is a product that the generation cannot view with unmixed pride. In former times, as we have more than once pointed out, when the captains of industry of those days wanted to do something, they would send for their lawyer and say to him: "We de sire to do so and so. Is it legal?" O late years the process has been some what different. The lawyer has usual ly been sent for at a much later stage in the proceedings and he has been in formed: "We have done so and so. Make it legal." Nowadays in the legal profession the largest emolucome to those whose duties

have largely been concentrated upon corporation law and who can only be called jurists by courtesy. It is a great pity. The profession of the law should be a noble one, as Its objects ought to be to secure jus tice to every man. Like the profession of medicine, the fee should be but the secondary incentive to work; the great incentive should be the work itself. the case to-day?—Wall Street Journal.

The foregoing extract from a leading business men's paper well describes a fact, an undeniable fact, a fact that is typical of our existing

social system. But that is as far as We quite agree with our Wall Street contemporary that "it is a great pity". But that does not help the case. It it idle to bewall the corruption of the bar, and almost as idle to denounce it. The important question is: What are we going to do about 11? And in order to answer that we must first

What is the reason for this state

of affairs? The "Wall Street Journal" can answer neither of these questions. Of course not; no ope can answer them, so long as he holds to the idea that apitalism itself is right. If you stand for capitalism, you must stand for its resultant evils, of which the corruption of the bar is one; you can explain these evil results only by understanding the true nature of capitalism; you will be able to do away with them only when you are ready to overthrow

THE PAPER WORLD.

THE MAN FIRST. By Rev. J. Dyke.

In early days-and the system is not dead even at this day, the limited— the rule of industry was that of slavery. Wars were carried on in an captive, to reduce them to slavery. conquered numbered too many nen for the assurance of safety to the victors, they were killed and the women and children saved alive for spoliation. These became slaves. The young boys were trained to become oldiers. This is still a method in vogue under the rule of the Turk. Young boys of Christian parentage are from their parents removed from their parents and trained to become soldiers of the Sultrained to become soluters of the sur-tan. As early as the Greek philoso-pher Plato this rule was followed. Plato said: There are three kinds of implements for labor, inanimate tools like a spade and plow; animate, without the power of speech, like a horse or ox; animate with power of speech, like slave. These are tools and must do all labor. A man is only he who does

no work, has leisure; and he only is a citizen of the state and can attend to civil affairs. The ancient system of industry only ooked after the work, regardless of the man. Indeed, it held that a laborer was not a man, but a tool; all that gave him value was his labor; all the care he received of his muster with extracting from him the max

mum of toll. Jesus entered the current of human life when, in the Roman Empire, these notions prevalled and were in practice throughout its vast extent. It is, there fore, of great interest to know his and it in the purable of the house laborers for his vineyard in the morning for a penny a day. That was the usual wage of the day. At nine o'clock he hired others, at noon he hired still others, and at five in the afternoon h hired still others who had stood idle all the day. That night he paid them. In settlement, he gave to each and all

In settlement, he gave to each and all alike a full day's pay as wages. This was disapproved of by the men who had inbored all the day.

The lesson is clearly imparted. The rule by which wages are to be gauged is not the amount or the nature of the work, but should always be the man and his legitimate needs. Those men that stood idle all the day without fault of their own had with their fault of their own had, with their families, identical needs with the ones hired early in the morning. And hence, Jesus says, these must have pay as ample to provide for their legitimate wants. The man and his wants are, wants. The man and his wants are, therefore, to be regarded as the measure of the wage rather than the amount of toil he performs. This is the teaching of Jesus. But, of course, it is in ill accord with a system that saves only the doilar and heartlessly sacrifices the man, his wife, his child. I preached on this parable at one time and an employer whose men were on strike "got mad" and caused me much suffering as he was influential in the church.

THE PRINTERS' EIGHT-HOUR FIGHT. The printers are fighting for an eight-hour day. If they win—as we hope and believe they will—it will mean so many more men employed and so much less competition for jobs; it will mean a net gain for the working class, not of this trade alone, but of all trades. The moral is: See that you do all in your power that only strict union effices, entitled to the use of the union label, get a chance to do saw writing label, get a chance to do saw writing label, you are not retreated.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

To take a familiar illustration of th entire sociableness of structure which has already been established even in our at present otherwise unsociable life: It is instructive to think for a little time over our paper relations with one another. On the streets, in the ashes, flying

thru the air, stuck on the walls, stored in our boxes, carried in our hats, stuffed into our pockets, spread out in the cars before our faces, in every coit is-everywhere paper, paper, paper; and people busily turning it over, or selling it, or buying it, or throwing it away, or binding it up, or signing it, or burning it secretly or hiding it away; swearing, laughing, singing, crying, dying, over bits of paper. are we all living out our lives in the new paper world

And what is this new paper world but the leaves, the blossoms, and some-times the fruit of that great, new and truest of all worlds, the certified life of man in society—henceforth the natural and eternal life of man.

We are not holding conferences with men's faces much of the time. The paper world has become at once conductor and non-conductor between man and man. But whether it is used to bless or to curse, to repel to im-bosom, to inform or to deceive, to indebt or to liberate, the use of it is the measure of our well achieved artificial life. It may not be able to hold the libtrties of a nation guaranteed on its age-browned surface. It may be a miserable substitute in America to have a paper constitution offered us for liberty. But it is the vinculum of the ar-tificial life and affords us a visible sign of the completeness and necessity of

PRACTICAL AND IMPRACTICAL

Socialism is practical-capitalism i The supporters of capital ism maintain unsanitary, unslightly hovels for the poor, and refuse to re-pair or inaugurate sanitary measures, until some pestilence or epidemic con pels them to act to save their own lives. The supporters of Socialism would raze to the ground the vermin infested, disease-breeding tenements and replace them with sanitary dwell ings, equipped with bathrooms an other modern conveniences, but this is too practical for the capitalist anarchists to comprehend. It offers a new life to the poor, and would instill a independent spirit into those wh have always been docile victims, and that is one reason why the votaries of capitalism oppose Socialism.—W. W.

THOSE UNPATRIOTIC SOCIALISTS.

While the Austrian and Hungarian statesmen" and patriots are quarrel ling over the question whether com-mands in the Hungarian army shall be given in the Hungarian or the German language, and other matters of equal import, and are threatening to come to blows over it, the wicked So-cialists of both countries are most unpatriotically making an agitation fo universal suffrage and advising their fellow workingmen not to serve in the army, at least so long as they are ex-cluded from the polls.

WHY BOT?

Lumber Yard Lem—"I hain't seen Weary Willie around lately." Seven League Saunders—"Not he's disguised himself as a college professor an' ity in' as one o' dem. He's goin' to write ating tobs you are interested a magazine article on deir lives

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Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question. ASSOCIATION OF INCIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

THE RED FLAG.

By J. C. Frost.

The flag that stands for labor on every land and sea Where wage-slaves band together and

struggle to be free. The flag that's bound to conquer, that never shall be furled Till labor wins its rightful place as master of the world.

The workers rally 'round it, there on the firing line And fight to win their freedom in facface. tory, mill and mine,
And theirs shall be the victory, and

when that flag is furled. The worker shall be king of all, the master of the world. lawyers (with some honorable individ-

And shall you shirk your duty and lin-

ger in the rear
Content to play the coward's part, the
part of shame and fear,
A craven thing—a thing of scorn when
our glorious fing is furled,
And labor takes its rightful place as master of the world?

Oh, what shall be your answer? Let it be a glorious No! Let it be to join the heroes that battle with the foe.

Then your name shall be in honor then our glorious flag is furled And labor takes its rightful place, as master of the world.

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE. Editing a journal is a nice thing. If

we Wish jokes people say we are rathe-brained. It we publish original matter they say we don't give them enough selections. If we give them selections they say we are too lazy to write. If we don't go to church we are heathen; if we do we are hypocrites. If we remain in the office we ought to go out and hustle for news items. If we go out, then we are not attending to our business. If we wear old clothes they laugh at us. If we wear good clothes they say we have a pull. Now what are we to do? Just as likely as not some one will say we stole from an exchange, and so we did. But it is a good thing, so pass it along.-The Motorman and Conductor.

THE TREMD OF THE TIMES.

Mark Hanna predicted that the next great issue this country will have to meet will be Socialism. H. Rider Haggard, the English novelist, during his cially impressed with the growing ten-dency towards matters Socialistic. leading trend on thought lines in America. The fact is, a man who to recognize that the economic muddle now perplexing the nation must be dealt with fairly, and Socialism alone proposes to do this.

THE CHRIST WHO WAS CRUCIFIED.

We have focused our gase upon the historic personality of Christ, and see not the indwelling intrinsic Christ who is God with and in Humanity.—From "Christ or Crear." I met him to-day in the cold and sleet,

The Christ who was crucified, ... No print of nails on his ill-shod feet, No spent of naise on his lit-ahod feet,
No spent wound in his side,
No crown of thorns on his grimy brow,
Yet hungry, homeless and sad-cyed,
He walked among his fellow men,
He who was crucified.

Proud temples lifted their turrets: They worshipped the Christ in heaven, - And the Christ in men denied. And slow through swinging ports
Passed Wealth and Beauty's bl
As a tremulous wave of music
Rolled out like a silvery tide,

In the temples wine, and vessels of gold, And music, and incense rare; And Fashion and Wealth in the channels

dim

Bending low in holy prayer.
But out in the darkness, trembling weak,
With hunger long denied.
Btood the Christ in Humanity pleading,
Christ who was crucified.

—Mary Klizabeth Lease.

GOOD VACATION SEASON RECORD.

The Brooklyn "Eagle" calls atten-tion to the fact that 800 robberies have been committed in New York City since July 1. That's not a bad showing, considering the fact that many of the best robbers have been spending the heated term away from New York.-Washington Post.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

"What do you think of the trust roblem?" "It is becoming more difficult than ever," answered Senator Sorghum, with a tinge of sadness in his tone. "The trusts are growing so arrogant that there is no telling they will put off the pay roll next."-Washington Star.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS. Teacher-"A coal dealer has ten tons

of coal which he sells at five dollars or coal which he sells at five dollars a ton. How much does he get for it?" Scholar—"About sixty-five dollars." Teacher—"That's wrong." Scholar— "Yes'm; but all coal dealers do it."—

A MATURAL QUESTION.

"During the campaign," said the po-litical boss, "you must never fall to hold up American industries." "For-how much?" asked the innocent can-didate.—Chicago Daily News.

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ter to an armful of its contemporaries.

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GEORGE D. HERRON:
There is no paper I would so much file to have Socialists read as "The Conserton." We read our own Hierature, we should read something else-somethis that will bid us remember that Socialist is a means and not an ead. The end economic liberty is the liberty of the restant prisoned human spirit. Traubs and his "Conservator" will, better than any thing else in America, bring this libert of the human spirit to our remembrance.

of the human spirit to de remembrance.

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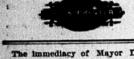
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inter affect, New York.

Restored as second-class matter at the More York, N. T., Post Office on April 6.

THE ROCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic bear of New York) has passed through its like general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vota; 1909 direstidential) 96.981

OUR TOTE IN NEW YORK CITY.



The immediacy of Mayor Dunne's diate municipal ownership pelicy has long since faded away in the murk of Democratic politics. Havcought the voters with that phrase for balt, the capitalist politicians in control of the Democratic party in Chicago now feel that they have no fur ther use for it and have decided, at a conference held two weeks ago, to "forget it" in the fall campaign. Will the voters also forget? That is the enestion.

"Murphy's collar repudiated by Mc Clellan," runs the headline in an even for paper the day after Little Mac's commution. Murphy spends a week making a slate; he formally annces the result; then the convention Spects and obediently ratifies Murphy's sinte, headed by McClellan; then, after a is all over, McClellan "repudintes Murphy's collar"-and a lot of people will be gulls enough to believe it.

A New York daily last week, report ing the progress of the Hearst boom, said that Hearst's committee of five "is now getting in touch with-every political party or group, whether it be So-"talist, Labor, Populist, Temperance, or Silver Democrat." We can tell you that there is one serious error in that Catement. Neither Hearst's boomers nor any other of the slate-makers have been "getting in touch" with the So cinlists. We fellows who vote under Te Arm and Torch are peculiar in this, manpied by offers of fusion or endorse (sent. We have rejected them so flatly in the past, whenever made, that the politicians give us a wide berth now. We recognize only two practicable relations on the political field-either frank opposition or full comradeship. There is no middle ground

THE WORKER

This special number of The Worke will go to some thousands of person who have never seen the paper before Let us, then, introduce ourselves.

The Worker is one of some forty or fifty weekly papers in the United States devoted to the task of explaining the principles of Socialism and Tarter in the education and organiration of the working class for politi-cal action on the lines of the Socialist Party. Most of what we have to say about The Worker applies also to the other Socialist papers, whose condition is in some respects very different from that of other papers.

The Worker is owned by a co-oper ative publishing association, all of whose members are also members of the Socialist Party. Under the provisions of its charter each member of the association has only one vote, no matter whether he holds one or more shares of stock-it is the man, not his money, that votes. None of the inof the business can be divided as ofte: if any surplus is made, it must be applied to improving and extend- and examine the nature of the me ing the work or to some form of Socialist activity. In a word, the publishing association is considered merewas an agency for the organized So- anything in the matter. There is cialist movement, for the special pur- | nothing to be done at new

the "Volkszeltung" in the party's interest.

As a matter of fact, the disposition of profits from the business is not a very live issue. An article on the profits to be derived from publishing a Socialist paper would be as short as that famous chapter on snakes in Ireland-"There are none". It is an unfortunate fact that nearly if not quite all the Socialist papers in the United States have a balance on the wrong side of the ledger every year. The subscription price has to be put very low in order to bring the paper within the reach of the poorest working people. But little can be expected from advertising, for capitalists are not in clined to advertise much in Socialist papers and in many cases a Socialist paper could not consistently accept certain advertisements, even as a plain business proposition. Again, so great is the amount of prejudice and of apathy among the people, that it is hard thing for a Socialist paper to get a large enough circulation to maintain Itself.

Yet we have succeeded thus far, al ways with a deficit, but always finding earnest Socialists willing to help in covering the deficit. And as Socialism gradually gains ground, the struggle to maintain our press become somewhat easier.

A little over a year ago The Worker adopted the plan of keeping its readers informed of its financial condition by publishing a circulation statemen each week and a business report quar terly, and this will be continued. We wish our readers to know just the con dition the paper is in, and we are con fident that those of them who are serionaly interested in Socialism will realize their own responsibility and do what they can to aid, not only in maintaining its existence, but in extending its field of usefulness and ventually making possible some much desired improvements in the paper Itself.

If it is worth while to publish paper for the purpose of teaching So cialism, it is surely worth every effort to increase its circulation, to make it reach many people instead of a few. This is what we depend upon the rank and file of our comrades and sympa thisers, upon the friendly readers of The Worker, to do. We ask each them to consider himself a regular volunteer circulation agent, to get others to subscribe for the paper whenever he can. From what a few are doing in this way, we realize how much might be done if all were active.

When The Worker attains a steady circulation of 25,000 a week-it now has only about 17,000-it will be selfsupporting. As soon as that mark is reached it is our purpose to undertake improvements, mechanical and editorial, which only lack of money prevents now. We wish to reduce the page-size and have eight pages instead of four, thus giving more matter and more convenient form. We wish to introduce the use of cartoons—a very useful feature if well done. We wish also to improve the editorial character of the paper, taking up various sublects of timely interest and thoroly in restigating them and bringing out the facts in an effective manner. But all or any of these plans calls for a larger income than the paper now has. We can only point to the many improvements that have been made in the past and say: Comrades, if you wish for a better paper, the sure way to get it is to double the circulation. Nearly every one of you can get at least a few of his neighbors or shopmates to subscribe, if he will really try for it. How long shall it be before we have the 25,000? How much will you do?

AFTER "EXPOSURE", WHAT?

Reputations blasted, great names in retrievably wrecked, powerful financial and industrial magnates, whose "business integrity" and "commercial probity" had been hitherto unques tioned, are now discovered to be no better than common thieves. They proclaim each other liars in their sworn statements on witness stands, and under the keen cross examination of an expert lawyer a stinking mes of perjury, bribery, robbery, and swindle is uncovered to the gaze of all men. Institutions that have enjoyed the confidence of the masses for decades are suddenly exposed and found. Hise the whited sepulchres of Serinture to be filled with vottenness and dead men's bones. Day after day gulfs of villainy and chicanery are ounded, one depth of rascaldom gives place to another still deeper and per haps unfathomable by any legal plummet that can be devised. Europe is shocked, surprised, grieved and "painfully impressed" by the revelations and the "general public" are standing in an attitude of expectancy, like Micawber; "waiting for something to turn up", waiting for some genera result, some decisive action to follow. this marvellous exhibition of modern

business methods. They may wait. Nothing is going form here. It is merely exposure to exposure's sake. Beyond the educational character of the exhibition which may lead them to ponder, study ern industrial structure, there will b no other immediate result. Nor will the general public be called on to do

pose of publishing The Worker and few weeks or less perhaps, the curtain will be rung down and the farce will be over.

The actors may come before the curtain perhaps, and promise to do better, before being dismissed. Promises are easily made, but there is no intention of keeping them, and if there was it would make no difference Morgan, McCall, Perkins, Comwell, Depew, and the entire caste, will again resume their vocation. The office boy will give his note of hand for mill ions ,the "yellow dog fund" and the "non-ledger assets" and all the other stage properties will still be utilized in the future, perhaps under other names, but for similar purposes.

The policyholder has seen the show, and may go home and nurse his wrath to keep it warm. He has peeped under the curtain and may content himself with what he has seen. Next time the farce is played the curtain will stay down. What he has been looking at is

nerely modern capitalist finance in its most developed form. Nothing more r less. It is only those who still hold he economic superstition of "honesty" in business who are shocked by the exhibition. The actors are the same as all the others in the game of fraud, only a little more finished and more highly developed. Every petty exloiter, who buys labor in the market, and makes profitable deals with his fellows, possesses all the potentialities displayed by these gentry, and the only things he lacks to develop them s opportunity. Under the present sysem fraud sticks between buying and selling as mortar sticks between stones. Our capitalists, big and little, are just about as "honest" as they can be, and no more.

Nor need the policyholder lay the fattering unction to his soul that there is any Nemesis on the trail of his lespoilers, just for the purpose of avenging him. The blasted reputations and wrecked characters mean nothing. While capitalism exists men of the Morgan and McCall type have no reason to fear any adverse result to themselves from what the public may think of their characters. They have power, and power covers more sins than charity. And they will have power while the system of robbery which we call capitalism endures.

The man whom the magazine writers have been "exposing" for the last two years, and who has been charged with almost every crime in the com mercial calendar, from dynamiting a competitor's refinery to corrupting a legislature, the man who is to be marked in "red letters" by Lawson as the chiefest of all criminals, could yet find in his home town hundreds of lesser "prominents" not only to exculnate him of evil doing, but to hall him as the best and greatest man in the world. Where is the power to-day to call such a man to account? It is nonexistent, even if his so-called "crimes" were proved up to the hilt. There are no "consequences" in this world for its powerful thieves, its Rockefellers, Morgans and McCalls, while those who de sire to punish them, themselves cling to and support the system by which these great offenders became powerful. Nor can public opinion, itself -the slavish and sycophantic creature of capitalism, dare to hope that any redress is possible from them, because it pretends to regard their reputations as blasted.

Under such circumstances they are the fittest to survive and they will and should survive. Exposure matters nothing to them, so long as the challenge is not directed at the entire sys tem of capitalism. On the contrary, when concluded, it is but the signal to go shend again. One of our comic ournals recognizes this fact under the disguise of a joke which represents "one great financier" as asking the safe to conduct the finances of the company in this way?" To which the other replies, "Why not? Haven't we just been exposed?" All that can be achieved by "publicity" has been achieved. Nothing has been changed or will be changed by such a method. Publicity is merely the searchlight thrown on the pirate ship of capital ism. It cannot destroy it without the cannon of Socialism, and while its vic tims have not sufficient brains or perception to use the only available weapon, the Captain Kidds and Buccanneer Morgans may sweep the commercial sees in safety and comfort, re gardless of what fools think about their wrecked characters and blusted

reputations. "Our object will not be to punis anybody for wrongdoing in the past," save Senator Armstrong of the New York legislative committee for the in vestigation of the life insurance scan dats. Sure thing. We knew that be fore. The object of this investigation is just like that of the famous Lexow exposures—to make a great pretense of gradually to sidetrack the public ex citement to some safer line. No. Senator Armstrong and his colleagues de sunished. And District Attorney Je rome, the champion four-flusher of American politics, is in hearty accord with them. He says the insurance men are very wicked, but "now is not the time to prosecute them." After election, he will walt a few months and then discover that there is no sufficient evidence at hand to make it worth

while to prosecute—just as he has done in so many other cases of capitalis

DARWINISM AND MARXISM. From more than one point of view he presidential address delivered at the recent meeting of the British Association by George Howard Darwin, th econd son of the author of "The Origin of Species." has attracted much ttention. The close parallelism between the various sciences which he nsists upon-even to the point of carrying the theory of natural selection from biology into physics on the one hand, as well as into politics on the other-deserves hearty welcome in view of the extreme specializing tendency which has reigned in the scientific world for a number of years. Certainly neither the conclusions nor the methods of one science can be carried over bodily into the realm of another. or does Professor Darwin attempt anything of the sort; but there is room for large generalizations, for a correla tion of the results which have been achieved in the several special sciences since the time of the elder Darwin, and the notable address in question in dicates that such a larger synthesis is now being considered. One brief passage in his address

of especial interest to us Marxians, because it supports us at what many of the Darwinians have considered the most vulnerable point in our concep tion of the evolution of social systems The dominant modern school of his torians insist much on the unity of istory. We Marxians likewise hold to that doctrine, but "with a differ mee." The difference is in our insist. ence at the same time upon the idea that revolution has a normal and important place in the process of social volution—an idea essential to Marx heory, but quite unacceptable to the cademic authorities in this field of study. The doctrine of the unity of history, for them, means that social progress is (or ought to be-for they cannot get rid of the "ought to be") a continuous advance, an aggregate of low and small changes, and that revolution is something abnormal a violation of historical law-a pathological symptom, so to speak; they set off volution against revolution, and be ome its partizans even when declaring themselves mere students. For us we deny the opposition, we regard revolution as a part of the evolutionary process, one of its alternating phases; frankly partizans, we yet think urselves justified in claiming that our position in this matter is more scientifi

han theirs. As, in the words of Freeman, "Hisery is past politics and politics is resent history," this question of heory is too closely involved with living questions of policy for the discussien to be confined to the academic field: whether we will or no, we are compelled to meet every challenger of our revolutionary theory and its application. In this debate, hitherto, they have had the advantage of being ab'e to quote against us, not only from names honored in the field of historical study, but also from great exponents of the Darwinian theory in biology and we have been under the necessity, not only of denying the dogmatic authority of a Freeman, but also of venturing to make our own interpreta ion of a Darwin when his conclusions were brought over and applied to secial evolution. Darwin himself laid great stress upon the continuity of biologic evolution; he allowed for no great and sudden changes, but believed that all the manifold differences of species were to be accounted for by the cumulative effect of an immensely long series of infinitesimally small variations, under the continuous selective influence of the struggle for

Darwin had to do this, both as a re vulsion from the crude theories which be had to combat and also to make his hypothesis consistent with facts then known. His followers have erected it into a dogma, and made it the cornerstone of their faith whenever the theory was to be applied to social evelution. We have had to challenge the dorma when so presented-holding it as truth, indeed, but as not the whole of truth. Standing on our own ground as students of one particular form of evolution—the evolution of human society-we have maintained that here at least, while the accumulation of small changes is of vast importance while it accounts for many of the phenomena of human history, it ut terly fails to account for many others or for the fact of social evolution as whole Sometimes we have good farther and suggested that Darwinism may need revision as well as Marxism, that Darwin as well as Mark might ounsel such revision could be now remuch room for the idea of revolution

formation. The discoveries and speculations of inlogists in very recent years have ustified us in this attitude. Derwip ism is taking a big step in our direc tion, for it is rapidly ceasing to insist on that once essential denial of catadrephic or revolutionary change. It is hear Charles Darwin's son, himself a there Darwinian but not a degmatic one, taking so impressive occasion to

have been correct in looking for con tinuous transformation of species," de claring his opinion that "judging by analogy, we should rather expect and slight continuous changes occur ring during a long period of time, followed by a somewhat sudden trans formation into a new species, or by rapid extinction," and giving this con ception a general application in these words: "The fundamental idea in the theory of natural selection is the per dstence of those types of life which are adapted to their surrounding con ditions, and the elimination by extermination of ill-adapted types... Altho a different phraseology is used when we speak of the physical world, yet the idea is essentially the same ... The physicist, like the biologist an the historian, watches the effect of slowly varying external conditions; he sees the character of persistence, of stability, gradually decaying until it vanishes, when there ensues what is

called in politics a revolution." Did we not know how "all roads lead to Rome" in the world of thought, the very form of expression which Professor Darwin here uses might cause us to suppose that he had got from Marxian social study the clue that led him to this new outlook in biology. Such is probably not the case. Hugo DeVries and his co-workers are nore likely to have furnished the clue. But that does not make the announce ment of such a harmonization of Darwin with Marx any less pleasing to us.

NOTE COMMENT AND ANSWER The Socialist Party does not ask for personal or sentimental votes. It de-sires only STRAIGHT votes for So-cinilet principles—and that is the kind it gets. The way to vote a straight cialist ticket to New York is to nark a cross in the circle under Arm and Torch.

Since the make-up of our sevent page was completed we observe that the credit for the article "The Open Shop a Mera Mockery" has been omitted. The article should have been credited to Frederick McAlroy in the 'Machinists' Journal"—a periodical, we may add, that is far and away best of all the craft journals in

Harry White has an article in th "Independent" under the title Need of Leadership in Unions". well understand this. Formerly an officer of the Garment Workers' Union, he is now one of its bititerest enc nies and is high in the favor of the capitalists who wish to destroy labor organization. To picture workingmen as an ignorant and irresponsible mob, who are sure to go wrong unless they have "safe and eaders". Is quite in his line. Fo us, we say what the unions need is not more leadership nor eyen better leadership, but less of leaders and folowers, more self-reliance in the rank and file.

On the question of a national cor cention of the Socialist Party next rear the "Social Democratic Herald" has this—"only this and nothing more to say: "And now some of the rest less snirits in the national party who are always looking for chances to do anything but real propaganda, are hese fellows never realize that ours is a poor man's party and that its funds should be expended on regular propaganda work instead of conven-tions and other needless and fancy hings!" 'Tis a cheerful way to dispos of the question, but is it conclusive From a paper which is so fond, o other occasions, of citing German precedents, we find it rather funny Are our conventions "needless at fancy things" or are they opportuni-ties for soher consideration of party questions and for the formation of onds of union among the comrades of

parts of the country frequently send as clippings from their local papers movement. We are always giad to receive these. Even when we do not make direct and immediate use of ve to inform the of this paper and help them to do their work well. Therefore we hope com-rades will continue to keep us "posted". But let us once more remine clipping, to be sure to give the nam place and the name and date of the paper. It often happens, thru matter, that an otherwise valuable elipping is uscless to us.

graph which we printed a short time ago in which we advised Socialists to wear the party button. He says: "If I wore a Socialist button I would lose my job. Can/The Worker guaranted me another? I have a family to support and 'green old age' coming on 'ment." Certainly we recognize the dare not let his employer knew that the is a Socialist, and we would not advise anyone to risk his job unuece sarily. That is one of the infamic of capitalism, but while it lasts we drawe to endure it and must use discretion to avoid being victimized by counsel such revision could be now re-styrnunical bosses. We quite agree turn to the field, that perhaps even in that one sho d use discretion, that it the field of biology there may be as swould be foolish to wear the button much room for the idea of revolution sor to talk Socialism in the shop where much room for the idea of revolution sort to this Socialism is the slop where as there admittedly is in that of social scheme is reason to believe that it would sendanger one's chance to earn a liv-science for the idea of gradual transing. Granting that, we may add that ing. Granting that, we may add that in many cases, as we believe, workingmen are unnecessarily afraid. If rashness is unwise, so is too much timidity. Each must judge for himself, according to circumstances in his own case; but it is not to be forgotten that even cardialists are human enough even capitalists are human enough that they generally respect courage and that too much submission on the workingmen's part only invites

If the Socialist Party, with a member of 25,000, could get a wate of 100,000. venid it not do with a membership of the social and are YOU helning to bring 100,000 - Toledo Secialist.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

3 By Jos. Wanhope,

The name is Socialist Party-the emblem, the Arm and Torch.

If you are a street speaker, do no forget to mention the above, and if you are a hearer do not fail to reber it.

Capitalist law may force us to change our party name, but it can make no alteration in our principles. Workingmen cannot buy legisla

tures with their money, but they car capture them with their votes.

See that this issue of the paper I placed in the hands of every man you can reach during the next week. He will be certain to find something that will interest him. There is hardly a line in the capi-

talist press these days that does not point to the fact that capitalism as a system is fast becoming morally and economically impossible. "Socialist Party" instead of "Social Democratic" is now the name of the

political organization of which this paper is a representative. Make a note It would seem that the authracite

mine owners have about concluded that they don't need a strike this com price of coal. That peerless leader, William Ran

dolph Hearst, is seemingly quite will

ing to stand for municipal ownership and get licked. Come to think of it, plain Socialis Party without any frills is about as

good as the other name, and has the advantage of being less confusing also A prominent banker, addressing ar andience last week, told them that Sc cialism was inevitable. He didn't pu

it in just those words, of course, bu stated that the only way to stop So cialism was to make capitalists honest Never was there a better time than the present to push Socialist literature The unspeakable rottenness of the

present system leaves every opponer

of Socialism helpless in argument.

Workingmen who cannot discern the advantage of controlling the legisla-tures, should carefully peruse the ony of some of the life insurance grafters and get wise to its benefits.

The City Campaign Fund can put t good use all the money it receives for pushing the campaign. Whatever you can afford for the economic emancipation of yourself and your class should

It will be worth while waiting on earth until Socialism comes, if only to bserve the general shelving of mo of the things that pose as statesmen at

In the hands of those "complete

anglers," the capitalist politicians, municipal ownership can be made to

serve as excellent bait for suckers. If intend biting, they will "throw th looks into you" all right. No one political party can represent all of the people, but either of the two old ones can come pretty near plunder-

ing all of them, if given the oppor-The preponderance of Japanese la the Hawalian Islands is be

planters, who are planning to offset by importing Russian peasants. What the capitalist doesn't know about the divide and conquer policy isn't worth pentioning. Work on the "cleaning up of the Tenderloin district" has been tempo-rarily suspended, owing to political

and financial exigencies immediately preceding election. Tammany needs If you would like to see The Worker

as large every week as it is this issue, just get out and hustle up, say, five scribers, and there will be no diffi-

Knowing that the ordinary Demo cratic workingman voter has no gray matter to spare in thinking out polit McCarren, have saved him the trouble selecting a candidate for mayor all by themselves.

Have you figured out how much good it would do you, even if every one of the life insurance grafters was sent to behold! it was all good.

Relatives of the victims of the re cident" on the elevated rail to know that the "blame" has been placed on the signalman and the scal

Sam Gompers recently acted as President of the Civic Federation in place of Belmont, who was recovering from a surgical operation at the time. gical operation on his bruins. Here and there thru the provin

cial cities, ministers are throwing open their churches for debates on So-cialism pro and con, and it has proven most successful of all schemes to get the workingmen into the edifices. If the practice becomes general we shall the practice becomes general we shall urge workingman to attend church ou such occasions.

A Chicago philanthropist, Dr. Pear-sons, declares that "tainted money has become the rallying cry of the Social-ist," which shows that Doc, has been neglecting to attend our open air meet ings. Besides, we are not scallying. We don't have to until we are driver onck, and tune

When Socialism comes into power, here will be no rumpus about getting

capitalists to "produce their books," no investigations, recriminations, long investigations, recriminations, long drawn out court proceedings or threats of jall sentences. They will simply be told that the law says that all th means of production in their possessi is the collective property of the nation,

Mr. John Moody in an "Arena" "Conservation article on the Monopoly", says that "the 'scientific Socialist holds that capital and monopoly are one, but he should now better". We won't retort that Mr. Moody "should know better" than to write such silly stuff as this, but wil simply say that he doesn't.

and that will be quite sufficient.

Eighty-nine per cent of the business failures last week were of firms hav-ing a capital less than \$5,000, and nine per cent had between \$5,000 and \$20,-000. The little business man still seems to be on the toboggan all right.

If you live in the state of New York mark your bailot under the emblem of the Arm and Torch in the third column and thus avoid all risk of throwing away, your vote.

"GOOD STUFF" IN THE PATENT MEDICINES.

Professor G. G. Nasmith, Montreal,

Canada, writes: "Tenics and bitters are perhaps the most popular of the liquid preparations, and usually contains large quantities of alcohol, to which a good deal of their popularity is doubtless due.... The following constituents have been identified in the reparations: alcohol, by volume, 'l'eruna,' 24.90 per cent; 'Tonic Bitters, 15.58' per cent: 'Ayre's Sursaparilla 25.30; 'Warner's Safe Cure,' 11.40; Lydia Pinkham's Celery Compound,' 23 30 21 per cent. There is nothing wonder ful in the composition of any of these preparations, in fact, they are only remarkable for the universal presence of nicohol and cheapness of by the caretaker of a building in his spare time. All the apparatus essen-tial is a barrel of whisky, water for diluting etc. I am onlie convinced that if a colored water market and advertised, it would sell, and testimonials by the thousand could be obtained."-National Bottlers' Gu

DIVIDING AND SHARING Margaret MacMillan says that the pary error about Socialism being a dividing po" is due to had arithme

tical teaching. The child is not taught to distinguish between dividing and presence here at this unusual hour.
"Yes, exactly—and I should greatly obliged—" sharing. She tells a pretty story of a tinction well understood by a class of very little children. Taking a rose, she told the children to divide it amongst them. When they had broken the lower and distributed its petals, she onger existed. Its beauty of form and its lovely color were destroyed, and although each of them held a portion of what had been a beautiful rose, the process of division had left them really ere, and you might easily catch cold."
"You are right. If you will excust. other hand, she showed the children that the whole class possessed some hing of the remaining roses standing there in the vase on the table. The delights of form, of color, or odor, were undiminished by the sharing. enses were free to drink in the enjoynent freely given, while the comme stock of roses remained intact. The lesson that common enjoyment ma shared without dividing-up and

THE NEW COSMOGONY

And Private Enterprise said: Let re be Profit, and there was Profit And Private Enterprise saw that Profit was good and Private Enterprise divided Profit from loss, and Profit it called Capital and loss it called Risk.

And Private Enterprise saw that it was good, and Private Enterprise created two great lights, the one to rule man's body, the other to rule nan's mind and soul

the second Religion. And Private Enterprise saw that It was good, and Private Enterprise created creeping things each of its kind, priests, parsons, lawyers, states-men, landlords, agents, and last of all it created money and credit, male and

emale created it them.

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

And Private Enterprise looked, and,

And Private Enterprise rested not from its work but continueth to ac-cumulate capital and human society to necumulate poverty, crime, disease, war, and hatred. World without end Amen.-Sydney People.

HARMONY IMPOSSIBLE. The "Review of Reviews," dealing

says "the interests of both partie might to be conserved," and it depl "the tendency to consider one interest at the expense of another." This is the surt of fluff talked by people who ape the wisdom of moderation. How can conflicting interests be both con-served? When a cake is to be divided between two parties, how can one receive more unless the other receives less? It will not do. Let us put aside these amiable inanities and recognize the rude truth. Labor can gain only at the expense of Capital; Capital onl at the expense of Labor.—Brisban

I attribute this great growth of semi assnity to the horrible conditions un der which so many people are born and live. A class is being produced that is devoid of moral fibre and of is tellectual force. These people lead aimless and hopeless lives. And what, I ask, can you expect from the progray of such as these?—T. Holmes, Police-

CAPITALISM BREEDS INSANITY.

THE BURGLAR.

By Octave Mirbeau.

I was sound asleep last night when some unusual noise woke me up. It was as if a chair was upset in the next room. The clock struck 4, and

my cat began to mew pitifully.

I jumped out of bed and went into the next room. The light was turned on full, and to my surprise I saw be fore me a gentleman in evening dress, with an order on the lapel of his coat, busily engaged in packing valuables

into a large Gladstone bag.

The bag was not mine, but the valuables were. The I certainly did not know the gentleman, his face was somewhat familiar, and I felt sure somewhat familiar, and I feit sure that I must have seen him in one of my clubs, or possibly in a fashionable restaurant.

If I would say that I was not surprised to see a gentleman in evening dress whom I had not invited to my house at 4 in the morning I would ex aggerate. But, the surprised, I had no eling of terror or anger, as many others might have had under similar circumstances.

When I entered the gentleman looked up from his work and said with the most pleasant smile:
"I hope you will pardon me, sir, that

I have disturbed your sleep, but really it is quite unintentional. Your furniture is rather frail, and I hardly touched it with my jimmy when it fell apart with quite a little unnecessary

I noticed now that the whole room was in disorder. The drawers of a cabinet had all been broken open, and a little Empire desk in which I kept my money and valuable papers had been broken entirely to pieces.

While I looked at all this my guest continued in his most affable manner:

"Oh, this modern furniture! It is

simply disgusting how poorly it is made. It seems as if it were suffering from the same neurasthenia which is the curse of humanity in the twen

"I do not know whom I have the honor to address," I stammered, fully conscious of my ridiculous appearance as the draught from the open door caught the tails of my night shirt.

"Perhaps my name might embarrass you at present. I did not expect to meet you here, and had hoped to preserve the strictest incognito, so if don't mind-"As you please, sir! But it see.on

to me that some explanation—"
"Oh, you are thinking of the disorderly appearance of the room and my

Your cariosity is outte natural and I do not think of keeping you in sus-pense, but if you intend to sit down for a quiet chat I might suggest that d dressing gown would not be out of place. Your lack of clothing makes me feel rather bad. It is quite chilly

me for a moment-

"Why, most assuredly!"

If went back to my bedroom and put on a bathrobe, and when I retur ed I found my guest trying to remed,

"Oh, please do not mind those things," I said; "my valet will attend to that to-morrow."

I offered him a cigar, which he ac-

cepted with thanks, and we both sat

"And now I am ready to listen," said.

"Well. I am a thief-an habitual thief-or, to call a spade a spade, I am a burglar, as you have probably

streving the common stock was thus made plain to the little ones, and the big ones can have lessons, too.-Labor already guessed." "All right! As I say, I am a busglar. I have chosen this occupation-having come to the conclusion after careful thought that at the preser

time, and under present circumstance it is the most honorable and gentle manly occupation. Stealing-I say stealing as I would say law, medicine painting, playwriting—was formerly looked upon with a certain contempt because those who made it their profession were mostly uneducated perression were mostly uncaucated per-sons and vagabonds. It is my siz-in life to make stealing a respectable, profession. When we are perfectly honest every profession is stealing. It shall endeavor to be brief. I first engaged in commercial business, but the low tricks and the dishonesty I had to practise continually hurt my tive nature, which has always what is open and aboveboard. I gave

and promoter. It was simply disgusting to deal in stocks of fictitious value based on mines which did not exist: to endeavor to rob other people's pock-ets to fill my own was more than I could bear. Then I took up journalcould bear. Then I took up joint he a successful journalist without being a blackmailer, so I attempted to get intepolitics. No better! And so I at last I saw that stealing in some manner or form was the underlying principle of all business, and decided that as long as I had to be thief I would at least not be a hypocritical thief, and so be-

egme a burglar.

"I stole every day. In the dark of the night I broke into the houses of the rich and took only what I must have to live in the style suited to the needs of a man of my refinement and social position. It costs me a few hours' work after I leave my club or hours' work after I leave my club or some society function, and with the exception of those short hours I live

is everybody else.
"I belong to a few exclusive clubs. I move in the highest society. I have just been decorated with this order, and when I have made a good profit in my business I am the most gener-ous man living. I do simply and in the most straightforward ma forms. My conscience is clear, and I feel that I, without any attempt of hypocrisy, follow the path which nature has mapped out for me.

e day was breaking. Already the The day was breaking. Already the first rays of the sun were fenetrating the shades. I asked my unknown visitor to stay for breakfast, but he declined, saying that he could never think of hurting my sense of propriety by sitting down to the breakfast table evening dress

-The Worker, like every well rege lated paper, declines to use copy writ-ten with pencil. If you hope to have manuscript considered use a pen or a

Thru you is the way to the life. The chance when the whole chance is just way of love. The way of liberty. The way of service. The life of all as expressing and concluding the life of one. The taking down of bars between men. The suspension of the economic free list. The dethronement of the idler and the rule of work. The demolttion of the tenement and the palace tion of the tenement and the palace.
This is the way. The way of univerasl opportunity. No warnings anywhere. The roads all wide open to all.
All the lords departed. Lords of profit, lords of interest, lords of rent, all gone. No successful life built upon any defeated life. No man among all men preferred. Not even the good men preferred. Not even the saints preferred. Life pouring out the full cup of life without question to the worst and the best. This is the way. Not the way of property. The way the way of the one man saved and the many men lost. The way of all saved. Not the way of the church. Not the way of the state. Not church. Not the way of the state. Not the way of the proprietors. Not the way of the bosses. The way of the people. The way of the crowd. Not the way of the exception. The way of the rule. Not the way of the als of Rockefeller. The way of the extinction of Rockefeller. Do you think that the great buildings and the contents of the buildings of the cities contents of the buildings or the crite-may come to much and that the souls of the men and women who work in them and inhabit them may come to nothing? Do you contend that life is for the few and that death is for the many? Do you assume that the way is economic hell may be the way of to economic hell may be the way life but that the way to economic heaven is not the way of life? Are power in man to save man? Do you tremble when Rockefeller quotes the Bible and are you skeptle quete the soul? Is Rockefeller the way and the life or is the soul the way and the life? Is if the way and the life? Is if the way and the life for you to work for too small pay and is it the way and the death for you to work for enough pay? we will open all doors to the soul undo all the tied faculty of the human spirit may get ready for the supreme tasks that are set for to merrow. ? tasks of the soul. That is the way add the life. Anything that is in the way of the soul must be re-moved. Removed without sorrow. Re-moved without pity. The distressed of the average man must be why it should stop with a half life.

ahead. Are there obstacles in the way? Good-bye obstacles. The dogmatic church? Good-bye church. The invasive state? Good bye state. Ar you are afraid to raise a hand for your own emancipation? Are you in your own way? Throw yourself out of the way. The worst obstacle of the revolution is in the hearts of thos The worst obstacle of for whom the revolution is chief fought. The way and the life mus be thru your own soul. Thru the stern loyalty of your own confession of faith. Not thru the violent over throw of established dynasties. Thr the persistent assertion of your own charter of rights. I am not afraid of kings. I am afraid of you. We will easily get rid of kings of states and kings of inance when your own na-ture has get rid of its kings of fear. The way and the life. It is the way thru you. It is the life lived in you life. The trouble is not with your en mies who are against you. The trouble is with your soul which is su posed to be for you. The troub with nothing that is outside you. Th trouble is with semething that is with in your own breast bones. The way to salvation is straight thru you. you say goes. Goes to heaven. Goes to hell. The way is thru you. The dark way if you are blind. The light way if you can see. The past-master of finance become insignificant when ence you begin to count up results for yourself. How easy can the caste keep the class off the field after the class makes up its mind comp? The way and the life is n first of all in a written gospel. Not in the platform of a party. Not in bene scence. Not in the charity which so elety substitutes for justice. It is first of all in you. It will be last of al in you. The first word, the first de deed to the lest word and the last dethe life. Do you dare undertake the lenge? Do you dare undertake the journey? The journey of fire? The journey of the cross? The burden is heavy. Will you carry it? No o relieve you of the task. It is left to you alone to fulfill that task alone. Are you equal to it? Your enemies are no equal to ff. Why should you leave th work equally well there will no long be any enemies. The world to-day full of reasons for enemies. The worl in that day will be full of reasons for ends. Thru you is the way to the

ROCKEFELLER "GETS RELIGION".

remarkable in the fact that John D. Rockefeller and his doings should ocsupy considerable space in the public press; as the largest owner of the United States he is certainly an object of public interest. But just why this sews should now mainly take the form of his views on religious subjects s a matter not altogether clear.

Almost every day for the last month he public has been regaled with short excerpts from the Rockefellerian the elogy, none of which is in any respect different from the ordinary pulpit pro duct, unless perhaps that it is usually Cocompanied with "tears" and "pro-Sound emotion", which is no doubt supposed to enhance the effect some what. One day we hear of the good eren telling his Rible class of the exheading sinfulness of sin in the human court, and the next that money getting not all there is of life and urging his hearers to lay in a stock of ab etract virtues, few of which the good man himself is popularly credited with essing, but which he assures them far better paying investments than wells, railroads or coal mines. Again we hear the modern Midas cisiming that the Lord is his shepherd and that he shall not want, and tellquility he enjoys as the reward of a ban conscience, much in the manufer a Salvation Army lass bearing "tesmony". A recent sample of this hely

sapture runs as follows: "I have been so blessed this summer that I feel like a sponge-I have taken in so much. But be like a pump, give out as much as you take in.
Take blessings in, draw them up and
then push them slong to some one clae.
This state of things will make heaven
right here on earth for all of us."
Along with this sort of thing come
testimonials from Mr. Rockefeller's

There may be nothing particularly | erately disseminating these godly sayings, but why should the moral and religious tap be specially turned on now? A few months ago Rockefeller talked money, dividends and profit and nothing else. Beyond a few dissertations on the virtue of thrift and saving, and the occasional exhibition of a diary that he claimed to have kept away back in the fifties, and in which the expenditure of every nicke back in the fifties, and in was duly set down, with especial en hasis on the dim contribu church collection every Sunday, there was nothing whatever that would indicate this sudden "outpouring of the spirit" on Mr. Rockefeller's part.

It seems that Mr. Rockefeller is trying to square himself as well as may be in view of future eventualities. A of future eventualities. well established reputation for sar tity and holy living might perhaps off-set to some extent the tide of "exposrection of Standard Oil, and in which the pious John expects to be involved has been threatening and prophesying and more than hinting that Rocke feller will shortly be uncovered as the chief criminal in the malodorous bunch that Lawyer Hughes is disse

ing with such nemarkable success present. This is perhaps the me plausible explanation of the sudder streak of plety the oil magnate has re

It may be that there are a consider-

able number of people with whom these professions will go far to cover a multitude of sins, but it is very doubtful if the church as a whole will be a gainer in the end from the pub lished meditations of this unctuous St. John of modern finance. Exploits the church as a last resort, just as the criminal of the middle ages found sanctuary within the walls of the sacred edifice. And in this case it is quite probable that the prudent Rockefeller has, like the Hebrew of old, "laid hold of the horns of the altar" knowing that the "warment he lives age has a second to the control of the charter of the knowing that the "avengers of blood" are, metaphorically speaking, on his trail, the whether the refuge will avail frestimonials from Mr. Rockefeller's friends and relatives and from various clergymen, all of them insisting on his plety and Christian virtues. And the public for the last month-has been treated daily to similar laudations of the sanctity and all round holiness of Jehn D.

Evidently the press agent is delibtrace. Trail, the whether the refuge will avail thim or not remains to be seen. However it is a question for the priests of the temple to decide whether the public for the last month-has been building may not suffer more by affording shelter to the criminal, than by closing the doors upon him and leaving him to the justice of those he has plundered and ruined.

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SOME GOOD ADVICE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Some weeks ago a young man who or seemingly had ideas regarding the No distribution of coal, and who had cal distribution of coal, and who had probably witnessed the periodical mis-ery of great masses of the people due to difficulty in procuring fuel in winter owing to high prices, attempted to in-terview President Roosevelt on the subject, was promptly arrested as a "crank" by the vigilant guardians of the Strenuous One, and ultimately sent to an insane asylum. Last week a young woman attempted to make a personal appeal urging the President to interfere on behalf of the Russian Jews. She was also pounced upon by the same officials who, as the pro port says, "believed her to be a crank", and is now waiting to be "examined as to her sanity". It seems the girl never got anywhere near the President, but was arrested when distributing circulars in the paighborhood of a church where she expected him

If all the people who believe that Trust to time, or that he has only to say the word to the Russian government to stay its hand from the slaugh-ter of the Jews, are really insane, surely a new definition of insanity is badly needed.

However, so long as their belief is erpressed in the President's omnine tence, only to the extent of voting for the party of which he is the figurehead, no inquiry into their sanity will

entloyed, it is very doubtful if this is the best way of dealing with them. Political superstitions should be humored. These people are harm-less and could safely be brought into the august presence and diamissed with a few general promises which would set them off in good humor and

A few centuries ago there was a gen-eral belief that the touch of the king's

"king's evil" as it was then called No monarch with the slightest politi-cal scumen in those days would think of refusing the laying on of hands in such cases. That such a belief should remain undisturbed was regarded as one of the most valuable assets of monarchy, and special days were set apart for the performance of the core-mony. It was not considered a waste of time in any sense, but on the con-trary was regarded as good politics, the the foolish credulity of the applicants was well known to the king and

his advisers.

The White House might well profit by this procedure, and specify certain days at stated periods for the recep-tion of these "cranks". It is certainly not good policy to lock up as insane, the people on whose childish supersti-tion the very existence of capitalism depends. Besides, it discourages the others, undermines the belief in the power of "leaders" and may not unlikely start the "follower" on new paths of inquiry which lead to the recognition of hostile interests and class struggles in modern society and

to Socialism. A Morgan at the tion of bankers manipulating a loan of millions to the Tsar, can always gain access to the President without running the risk of arrest as lunatics. An inventor with a dynamite gun-or some wholesale destruction of human life can always find a hearing at the White House or Oyster Bay. And the "cranks" whose name is legion, notice these things, gradually lose their beturn to sanity, and ultimately drift to-wards the Speinite

There is room for real reform here in the treatment of these so-called "cranks". It is just such people conserved even at some personal in

A MAN YOU CAN'T TELL ANYTHING.

I know a man who reckons you ain't no daisy, I 'low you, but see what can't tell him anything about Social-

Nor can you. He won't give you the

"Ah, sh, Touch," says he to me the

other day. "I see old Denham has been giving you Socialists a turn about wanting to divide up wives and wages every Saturday night."

I demurred. "Socialists," says I.

"Qh, you can't tell me," says he. 'I'm too old a bird to be caught with alt on my tail. You may fool the rest bile, but you can't pull be like that. I've read books on Soialism-whole books!-and I tell you the idea is to do away with the he and all live in one big barracks, and

eat at one table, and sleep in one bed."

I began to expostulate. "Socialists," says I, "never "Get out with you!" says he. "I've heard all that before. Give us some-thing new! What did they do over in Cosme? Didn't they have stewed mon-

key for breakfast, dinner, and tea? And didn't they make everybody's fowls belong to everybody else, and get 'em so mixed up you couldn't tell ming rooster was crowing And didn't the women tear one anoth your beans and monkey business for me."

I tried to get in a word. "Socialists," says I ,"never-

"That'll do, now," says he. "I know what you're going to say. I see thru the whole blooming bag o' tricks. But you can't have me that way, old felshould I share my wealth with you? Tell me that. My hard earnings, my savings in the bank, the fruits of my thrift—why should I divide 'em up with some drunken loafer, eh? That's

I attempted to point out that he hadn't got any wealth, nor any sav-ings, and was out of a job into the bargain, and that any man who divid-ed up with him would probably get the worst of the deal. "Besides," says "Socialists never-"

"What are you giving us?" says he. British lion won't stand none of their nonsense, that's why. He's got a tooth in his head yet. But look how they carry on over there in Russia, and n over there in Russia, and
Then he borrowed sixpence from me
atinental places. The old Tsar
and we parted.—Brisbane Worker.

aggravation they give him. How would you like to have to give your to your dog before you eat it if, for fear it's polse would you like to be scared o' your life to lick a blooming postage stamp case it might bite worse'n a snake? How would you like to have to look ander your bed every night to make sure there wasn't an infernal machine there, timed to go off just when yet are snug between the blankets, blow you to blooming bits? Every man don't he, and not be scattered all over the place, and have his corpse gather ed up with a broom and shovel. He cuts up rough, the Tsar do, but ean you blame him?" I made a wild attempt to explain

Socialists," says I, "never-"
"Of course," says he. "I ain't finding any fault with you for sticking up for your friends, the I'm surprised at a man like you taking up with such a crowd. Look at that bloke Warton, him as was hanged—there's a spec men of a Socialist for you! Don't tell ne he wasn't. Didn't he want to take pot him for objecting? What's that but Socialism, I'd like to know? You cannot kid me! And didn't he confess he was an atheist? And ain't Social ists and atheists just one and th the old Pope's been giving you slops about that, Good for him! Not that I takes any stock in Popes, I don't. I'm a natural born subject of the king. am. God bless him. You'll find n blooming Popes about me—not much They're as bad—as the Socialists in my opinion. It takes old Dill Macky to fix them up, by gum it does. Rome's right there, you know. are a bad lot in religion, you can't deny it. You want to give Commandments, and run the who blooming caboose on your own; you know you do."

I commenced a warm disclaimer

Socialists," says I, "never-" "Why don't you own up?" says he ciples, whatever they are. I ain't a particular cove myself—not very. But you Socialists are too blooming strong for me altogether. I can forgive you that Socialists don't believe in bomb-shells. They keep pretty quiet in this hard earnings with some blo eadger what won't work, I'm dead of you. See?"

POLITICIANS AND THEIR MASTERS.

"Are you going to betray the people after they put you into office?" dear sir," answered Senator Sorghum, "you misapprehend. The people did not put me into office. And shall I go oack on the men who did?"-Washing ton Star.

The above is one of a series of lokes built around the suppositions character who under the name of Senator Sorg-hum typides the corruption and gennum typines the corruption and gen-eral rascality that supposedly pervades modern politics. The humorous ele-ment in it is contained in the fact that the politician tells the truth.

How often have we heard the candidate declare that "a public office is a public trust," that the most belnous crime an officeholder can commit is the "betraya?" of those who placed him there—the people—the source from which it is pretended all power flows?

If it were not generally recognized hat the politician is a liar and confidence man as regards his ante-election promises and declarations, there would be no occasion for creating such a character as Senator Sorghum, a char-acter which embodies every feature of acter which embodies every resture or the average politician except one-hypocrisy. Sorghum, though a rascal-is a candid, fruth-teiling rascal, and it is this surprising feature that makes

him humorous.

The above item cleverly expresses the actual conditions and circumstances under which a majority of officeholders are elected to-day. The "people" are not betrayed, and cannot be betrayed by such men. They are simply beaucoed out of their votes. These yets were necessary to elect, but there was no factor that there was no factor.

behind them regarding the subs ourse to be pursued by the candidate
But the "men who did" place the andidate in office are never trayed' and the candidate never "poes back on them," because he dare not. For they know why they placed him in office, dictate what he shall do when he gets there, and see that he does it,

In every case the "men who did" are the capitalist class of the country, the class which controls the machinery of government in city, state and nation. The class which controls the votes of the "voting cattle," the unthinking, custom-ridden mob that can always be sed as the crafty few direct.

A team of horses may drag a ma-chine gun to the battle front, but the general in command would never think of himself as under any obligation to them for doing so, nor would be admit that there was any betrayal of trust if several of them got shot in the process. If there was any credit to be given it would not be even given to the artillery men who drove them, but to the artillery officers in command of

It is no different in modern pe It is no different in modern position.

There is no sense of obligation to the stupid voters, any more than to the artillery horses, though both are equally necessary.

Here in New York we may see in

Here in New York we may see in the coming election an almost exact analogy to this. A man called McCleilan has been nominated for Mayer. It was not the people whe will vote for him who did it, but a man called Murphy, who is in charge of the voting cattle. Murphy's superior officer is one McCarren, who in turn own affection to the Standard Oil Company,

which is another name for the big business interests of the city. If these were not behind McCiellan's candihis election would be utterly im possible. The "people" would never get a chance to place him in office with

their votes. As it is, his election is practically certain.

Now when McClellan is elected, to will he really owe his office? To the "people," or the big business interests, the Rockefellers, Morgans, Belmonts, and the great corporations allied with them? There will be no doubt in his mind on the subject. His

actions will show. Like Senator Sorghum he 'go back on the men who did," though unlike him he will pretend that it was the "people" who put him in office, and that all his actions are dictated by their interests.

Hundreds of men who shovel coal in

the gas works, and hundreds who operate trains on the elevated roads, will vote for McClellan, but if after they vote they go on strike, they will find every power they have placed in the hands of McClellan used agains them in the name of law and order. not save them from the judicial in function, the police club, or the invathan the artillery horse could escape whipping if he became refractory after dragging the guns into action

McClellan last week put forth declaration stating that he was not the tool of Murphy, McCarren, or the corporations. There would have been n cessity for this had the impression not existed widely. The fact that it was considered necessary to make at all, is the best evidence that it is not true. The treachery of capitalist candi

dates to the "people" is mostly non-sense. There is no "betrayal of trust' and can be none under present condi e candidate is under obliga tions only to the intelligence elected him, and may ignore safely the stupidity which merely voted for him. He never "goes back" on those who have power over him, these who know manipulate the voting cartle so that they do their mechanical part in put-fing him there.

When the "people" get definite ideas of what they want their representa-tives to do, when they discover their common interests, and become as infulligent as the capitalist class now are in that respect, then, and not till then will they have their policies faithfully pareled out and their wishes respected as their masters and the ruling class regard them as their servants, it is served. The character of the politician matters little. Even a would-be Senator Sorghum can be made to serve interests of the "people" if the latter show him clearly that they know what they want and sternly insist on his performing it, and let him know lainly the peril that awaits him if he dares disregard their commands

If a Senator Sorghum treats the peo are contemptible, because they assum that they have power when the intel ligence necessary to make it a reality is lacking. There is no need for whining or denunciation. Every people have the government they des their representatives are not one whit better or worse than they themselve

SOCIALISTS FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH IN ST. LOUIS. Last week a big Socialist mass meeting in St. Louis was broken up by the police at the dictation of Mayor Wells About 100 policemen charged upon the brutally assaulted men. women and children, scores being in fured more or less, altho none serious ly. The pictures of Jefferson, Lincoln Wendell Phillips, and other champions of free speech were smashed with clubs and the American flag was trampled in the dirt. The St. Louis omrades are not to be intimidated Within two days they the town placarded with notices for another great meeting, calling on the rebuke the brutality and lawlessnes of the tools of capitalism in the City sult of this demonstration, but it is sure thing that the Socialist movemen which Bismarck and Plehve and Pea-body failed to crush will not be downed by Rolla Wells.

LAWSON MADE ONE MISTAKE

Mr. Thomas W. Lawson did a fin piece of work in beginning the attack that led to the exposure of the grafting and political corruption of the life in-surance combine, but when he declared that the "system" was opposed to Roosevelt's re-election be was mis taken, as the New York investigation proves. The New York Life Insurance Company alone contributed nearly \$50,000 to the Republican campaign fund, and quite likely the Equitable and Mutual companies furnished similar amounts. The people are just now being given some highly interesting proofs of the corruption of plutocrats and politicians.

THE GOD INDUSTRY.

It would be difficult to imagine any thing more incongruous than an estab lishment for the manufacture of idols for the simple heathen in the metropo-lis of Christian America, separated by a stream only from Brooklyn, the city of churches, and in sight of its hun-dreds of spires raised in honor of the Christian God whose commandment, "Thou shalt not worship false gods," is part of the creed of all Christians.

Among the many odd things ex ported from the United States, which are not detailed by the Department of Commerce and Labor in its statistical tables, are false gods and idols of tables, are that every description. The average for-eign ahipment varies from a couple of hundred to one thousand every thirty days. The expense of production very small for which the labor skilled in every sense of the word. The artists are foreigness who do not de-mend high wages.—Peck's Buyers'

Index.

It may appear incongruous to some people, says the Sydney "People," but not to us. The God of Christian Capitalism is Gold, and he does his god the greatest hence by making all other gods and men runder tribute to his god.

PARTY NEWS.

******** Mational.

National Secretary Barnes' financial report for September shows receipts of \$1,727.77 (of which \$1,527.50 was for dues), expenditures of \$1,751.34, and a balance of \$31.98, as against \$55.55 at the beginning of the month. Dues were received as follows: From organized states—Arizona, \$10; Arkan-sas, \$10; California, \$80; Colorado, \$10; Connecticut, \$32; Florida, \$5; Idaho \$20; Illinois, \$101; Indiana, \$30; Iowa \$25; Kansas, \$18; Kentucky, \$10; Louisiana, \$6.50; Maine, \$10; Massa-chusetts, \$90; Michigan, \$20; Minne-sota, \$25; Missouri, \$20; New Jersey,

\$100; New York, \$150; Ohio, \$105; Ok lahoma, \$35; Oregon, \$20; Pennsylvania, \$75; Rhode Island, \$7; South Dakota, \$5.80; Texas, \$6.10; Utah, \$30; Washington, \$44.15; West Virginia, \$4; Wisconsin, \$375.75; Wyoming, \$5; from locals in unorganized states Washington, D. C., \$5; Georgia, \$ D. C., \$5; Georgia, \$1; Maryland, \$14.70; Mississippi, \$8.7 Nevada, \$2; Tennessee, \$3.80; Virginia, \$7. The amount received for dues is the largest in his history of the party. The dues for the last three months in the chief items of expense were: Wages, \$605.08; printing, \$275; "Bulle-fin", \$178.25; postage, express, freight, telegraph, and telephone, \$171.57; or-

The National Secretary's weekly bulletin sums up the present campaign situation and the work of the National office as follows: California, with important municipal

ampaigns, has National Organizer e and Slayton and a corps of oeal speakers employed. Illinois has an important judicial

lection in Cook County, and a lively campaign is in progress. In Kentucky, with capitalist parties

in favor of a return to the viva voce system of voting, J. L. Fitts will speak

at ten or twelve points.

Massachusetts has James F. Carey,
candidate for Governor, and Patrick F. Mahoney, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, making a thore canvas of the state. Guy R. Miller will be aslened there Oct. 21 to Nov. 6. State Secretary Cutting reports the following speakers on call: Olof Bokeland Dr. H. A. Gibbs, Chas, K. Hardy, Rob ert Lawrance, Walter P. Thorne, Wm. M. Packard, Wm. T. Richards, Frank-In H. Wentworth, T. A. Scott, Squire E. Putney, George E. Littlefield, L. F. Fuller, J. A. Wilkinson, John B. Came on Mrs. S. H. Merrifield, Rev. John Effls, Louis Marcus, George Roewer, Jr., Albert Marvill, John J. Gallagher, George G. Hall, C. F. Claus, Theodore W. Curtis, Geo. G. Cutting, Saul Beaumont, W. J. Coyne, and Heinrich

Maryland, with a primary law the issue which, if passed, will dis-franchise many of the working class, will have Comrades Miller and Unter-

In New York there are important municipal elections and the highest court has deprived the party of its name, so that increased activity is necessary. / National Organizers Brower Collins, and Wilkins are at the dis

posal of the New York comrades.

New Jersey, with county elections is putting up a campaign with more system and regard to details than ever before, and for enthusiasm will almost compare with that of last year.

Ohio now has six state organizers in the field, with routes made up till Election Day. This is two more than were at any time afield last year. Guy E. Miller, National Organizer, will end month's tour of that state on Oct. 10. and John M. Work, National Organ-izer, began a month's tour of Ohio Oct. 6. The Ohio vote for Debs was 30,200 last fall, and the old party poli-ticians are figuring on 50,000 Socialist rotes as a hossibility this time.

Pennsylvania, where preparations are being made for an industrial war in the coal regions which will entirely overshadow "the late unpleasantness," is putting up a thoro and systematic state campaign. Every part of the state is being visited by state organizers. Philadelphia and Pittsburg being well supplied with local speakers. Na-tional Organizer Brower will close the campaign with them.

Rhode Island comrades have nomina ticket and expect to appear on the ballot. They have had several speakers from other states and arrangements doe made for an active can

Virginia has a full state ticket in the field, and Comrade Untermann will speak at a number of points in that state.

Arrangements are being made in the National Office to get as complete re-turns as possible immediately upon the announcement of the results in the several states. State Secretaries will wire any important information and the locals will be provided with postal cards on which the vote of 1902 and 1904 should be noted at once and the vote for this year immediately upon the result being known, and then mailed to this office. Additional cards for minor districts will be sent on ap The 100,000 copies of Rufus W

Week's address are now ready for shipment to State Committees in lots shipment to State Committees in lots of 10,000 at 50 cents per thousand and cost of shipment; to locals at \$1.50 per thousand, transportation free. The State Committee of Ohio placed the first order for 10,000.

Ohio has completed the liquidation of its debt to the National Office.

The National Executive Committee The National Executive Committee has considered the application of the State Committee of California for the appointment of J. B. Osborne as National Organizer, with dates to be assigned in San Francisco and Sacramento. The National Office has therefore assumed the responsibility for his employment for one month, Oct. 7 to Nov. 6.

National Committee Motion No. 31

National Committee Motion No. 31, to send S. M. Reynolds of the N. E. C. or John M. Work into Minnesota to

or John M. Work into Minnesota to investigate and report on the troubles there, has been defeated by a vote of 36 to 8, with 12 not voting.

The National Secretary asks the National Committee whether Charles G. Towner or Victor L. Berger is to be recognized as a member of the N. E. C. National Organizers will speak as follows next week:

follows next week:
James H. Brower.—Oct. 11, Fostoria
O.; Oct. 12, Kenton; Oct. 18, Harbor;

Oct. 14, 15, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; New York State for two weeks. George H. Goebel.—Oct. 15 to 21,

Black Hills, S. D. Guy E. Miller.—Oct. 15, Baltimore Md.; Oct. 16, Philadelphia, Pa.; Oct

17 to 20. Newark, N. J.; Oct. 21, Springfield, Mass.
J. B. Osborne.—Under the direction

of the N. E. C., assigned dates in San Francisco and Sacramento, Cal. John W. Slayton.—Under the direction of the N. E. O., dates being as

signed by State Committee of Califor M. W. Wilkins.-Assigned for two

weeks in New York under the direct tion of the State Secretary, beginning John Collins, candidate for Mayor o

Chicago last spring, when capitalist municipal ownership was the issue, and similar conditions now obtaining in New York City, at the urgent solici tations of the State and City Commit tees, has been assigned to Greater New York until the close of the campaign. Ernest Untermann.-Oct. 10, Ocala, Fla.: Oct. 11, Hawthorne; Oct. 12,

Jacksonville, Oct. 13, Waycross, Ga. Oct. 14, Savannah; Oct. 15, Enroute Oct. 16. Columbus, S. C.; Oct. 17, Gree ville; Oct. 18, Charlotte, N. C.; Oct. 19, Concord; Oct. 20, Spencer.

John M. Work. Oct. 15, Coshoctor

O.: Oct. 16, Newark; Oct. 17. Crooks-ville: Oct. 19, 20, Huntington, W. Va. Local St. Paul, Minn., after invest gation, declares itself in agreement with Local Minneapolis. Under the primary laws of South

Dakota, a political party may choose the color of the paper on which its ballots are to be printed. The Socialist Party is now taking a referendum on the following question: Shall Red be the color of our ballots under the State Primary Law? S. M. Reynolds, 3091/2 Ohio stree

Terre Haute, has temperarily accepted he position of State Secretary of In diana.

The resolutions submitted by Local Omaha have been endorsed by Locals Anaconda, Mont., and Newport News,

The "Official Bulletin" for Septem ber will be shipped to state secretaries and locals in unorganized states o made with Indiana, Oklahoma, and West Virginia to send the required National Office. The N E C has considered a state.

ment drawn by the sub-committee, Comrades Reynolds and Slobodin, referring to the respective functions of the National Executive Committee and the National Committee, and decided to further consider it at the meeting The Des Moines amendments to the

national party constitution have reand, along with the Toledo amendsubmitted to general vote. The text of the propisitions has al-ready been given in The Worker and will be repeated next week.

Maine.

National Organizer Wilkins has spent a month working for the party in Maine, with good results. formed five new locals—at Li ville, Bangor, Hallowell, Augusta, and Lisbon Falls. At Oxford, Waterville, and Livermore Falls it is expected that locals will soon be formed, largely as result of Wilkins' efforts. Socialist is commanding attention in Maine and the past record of a growth-slow, per haps, but stendy-in the Socialist is going to be kept up.

Massachusetts.

Comrade Verback of Malden writer that on Oct. 1 James F. Carey spoke to the largest Socialist meeting held in that city. From present ind cations, he says, it is fair to expect that our vote there this fail will be a record-breaker. At the meeting of the Executive

kow, announced that sufficient funds had been received to wipe out the state debt. The Doctor was congratulated for the successful financiering in the settlement of the debt. This will be received with great satisfaction by the membership. Secretaries having funds n hand will please forward the same to the State Secretary to be used in the state campaign. George G. Cutting has been elected

State Secretary. Comrade Cutting is a member of Typographical Union No. 13 of Boston; has served on numerous committees, among which are the Legislative Committee, Executive Comdelegate to the Central Labor Union and was the candidate of the radical party for secretary of that organization, polling a flattering vote. Com rade Cutting has opposed the policy of "Ttopianism" in the trade movement, as well as in the Socialist Party. He has an experience of eighteen years working class organizations.

The vote for State Secretary was Cutting, 348; Irish, 12; Roberts, 196. Comrades Brophy and Gallagher o Hyde Park spoke on Boston Common ast Sunday before a large and interested audience.

The Campaign Committee has or-dered 50,000 of the pamphicts issued by the National Committee containing the address by Rufus W. Weeks, who is an Actuary for the New York Life Insurance Company. These are to be distributed at Comrades Carey's and Mahoney's meetings and to clubs. Comrade John Collins will tour th

State. He has been assigned at Spring field, Oct. 21; Northampton, Oct. 22 24; Chicopee, Oct. 25; Ware, Oct. 20; Worcester, Oct. 29; Clinton, Oct. 20; Brockton, Oct. 31; Quincy, Nov. 1.

Comrade Carey's dates for the coming week are: Sunday, May Flower Park, betw. Rockland and Plymouth; Monday, Cambridge; Tuesday, Taunton, Wednesday, New Bedford: Thurs day, Ware (probably); Friday, Leomin-ster; Saturday, Fitchburg; Sunday, Groton (afternoon); Pepperhill (even-

ing).
Comrade Mahoney speaks at Spring-field, Oct. 13; Holyoke, Oct. 16; Dalton, Oct. 17: Gilbertville, Oct. 17.

The new Plymouth County Socialist Federation will hold a public meeting

at Mayflower-Grove, Sunday, Oct. 15, at 2:30. Our candidate for Governor, James F. Carey, and Franklin H. Wentworth, candidate for Representative in MacCartney's old district, will be the speakers.

(Continued on page 8.)

ANOTHER CAIR IN BRITISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Our British comrades have made another gain in a municipal election. The Social Democratic Federation ran John lamlyn for the Board of Guardians in Plymouth and elected him by a marity of 203 over his Liberal oppo A series of such small victories give reason to hope for good results in the general election which is approaching.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

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

LAPOR SECRETARIAT.—Office, 320 Broadway, Room 701; office hours on week days, from 2 n. m. to 6 p. in. Delegates' meeting every hat Saturday of the month at 64 E. Fourth street, at 8 p. m. Beard of Directors' meeting every first Monday of the month, at 320 Broadway, Room 701. Address all correspondence to the Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 96—Other and Employment
Burenu, 64 E. 4th St. The following
Districts meet every Saturday: Dist.
(Rohemian)—351 E. 41st St., 8 p. m; Dist.
(Rohemian)—352 E. 4th St., 8 p. m; Dist.
(Herman)—36 E. 4th St., 8 p. m; Dist.
(Herman)—36 E. 4th St., 8 p. m; Dist.
(Herman)—36 E. 4th St., 739 p. m; Dist.
(Herman)—36 P. 4th St., 8 p. m; Dist.
(Herman)—36 P. M. 1 Dist.
(Herman)—36 P. M. 1 Dist.
(Herman)—37 P. M. 1 Dist.
(Herman)—38 P. M. 1 Dist

ARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION), meets Brst Tuesday of the laouth, 10 a. m., at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th Street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East Sith street. SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S

SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-Branches In New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Fillsnbeth, Syraeuse, Cleveland, Chleago, St. Joule Control Committee meets every second thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the Crobhouse, 206 E. Seth street. New York Circhines.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARP TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, I CAL UNION NG. 476, meets every Tu day at 8 p. m. in Bohemian Nationel In 22145. 73d street. H. M. Stoffers. 221 101st street. Recording Secretafy; Tauter, 674 Sth avenue, Financial Sec

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets every second and fourth Monday in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-233 Rest Thirty-eighth street.

Arbeiter - Kranken- and Sterbe - Kissa ther die Ver. Staaten von Amerika WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fast

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The address of the Financial Secr tary of the National Executive Con nittee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

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THE FIRST SPEECH OF LORD BYRON. THE EVOLUTION OF

Voice of the Great Poet Raised in Defense of the Proletariat.

frins first speech of Byron in the House of Lords was delivered on Feb. 27, 1912, apon the second reading of the Frame-Work Bill, which was introduced in order to terrorize the Luddites. The introduction of machinery then going on, following a disastrous period of war, had brought thousands of the working class to starvation. The men rendered desperate by the bunger of themselves, their wives and children, the workmen out of 'employsands of the working class to starvation. The men rendered desperate by the hunger of themselves, their wives and children, marched about smashing the frames. The pullshment on conviction for frame smashing was transportation. This, however, was not sufficient for the blood-sucking capitalist fat that time making their thousands per cent—see "Social England," edited by H. D. Traill, articles "Commerce" and "Industry", and a bill was introduced making frame-work smashing punishable by death.]

To enter into any detail of the riots

To enter into any detail of the riots would be superfluous. The House is already aware that every outrage short of actual bloodshed has been perpetrated, and that the proprietors of the frames obnoxious to the rioters, and all persons supposed to be connected with them, have been liable to insult and violence. During the short time I recently passed in Nottinghamshire, hours elapsed without some fresh act of violence; and on the day i left the county I was informed that forty frames had been broken the preceeding evening; as usual, without re-

Such was then the state of that county, and such I have reason to be-lieve it to be at this moment. But here it to be at this moment. But whilst these outrages must be admitted to exist to an alarming extent, it cannot be denied that they have arisen from circumstances of the most un-paralled distress. The preseverance of these miserable men in their proceedings tends to prove that nothing but absolute want could have driven h large and once honest and industrious body of people into the commission of excesses, so hazardous to themselves their families, and the community. A time to which I allude, the town and county were burdened with large detachments of military; the police were in motion, the magistrates as-sembled, yet all the movements, civil and military, had led to-nothing. Not a single instance had occurred of the apprehension of any real delinquent actually taken in the act, against whom there existed legal evidence sufficient for conviction. But the po-lice, however uscless, were by no means idle. Several notorious delin-quents had been detected, men linble to conviction on the clearest evidence of the capital crime of poverty, mer who had been nefariously guilty of been nefariously guilty of children unable to maintain. Considerable injury has been done to the proprietors of the Improved scames. These machines were to them lawfully begetting several ch as they superseded the ne ity of employing a number of work men, who were left in consequence to

By the adoption of one species of frame in particular, one man per-formed the work of many, and the erfluous laborers were thrown out of employment. Yet it is to be ob-served that the work thus executed, was inferior in quality, not marketable thome, and merely hurried on with a view to exportation.

It was called in the cant of the trade by the name of "spired work." The rejected workmen, in the blindness of their ignorance, instead of rejoicing at these improvements in arts so bene-ficial to mankind, conceived themselves

threw the workmen out of employ-ment, and rendered the laborer un-

All this has been transacting within 130 miles of London, and yet we, "good easy men, have deemed full sure our greatness was a ripening." and have in the midst of domestic calamit But all the cities you have taken, all the armies which have retreated before your leaders, are but paltry subjects of self-congratulation, if your land diand your executioners must be let loc against your fellow citizens. You call these men a mob, desperate, danger and ignorant; and seem to think the only way to quiet the bella multerum capitum [many-headed beast] is to lop off a few of its superfluous heads.

Are we aware of our obligations a mob? It is the mob that labor in your fields and serve in your business, that man your navy and re cruit your army, that have enable con to defy all the world, and can also defy you when neglect and calamity have driven them to despair. I have traversed the seat of war in the Penin sula. I have been in some of the most oppressed provinces of Turkey, but ever under the most despotic of in fidel governments did I behold such squalid wretchedness as I have seen since my return in the very heart of a Christian country.

And what are your remedies? After months of inaction, and months of ac-tion worse than inactivity, at length comes forth the grand specific, the never-failing nostrum of all state phy-sicians, from the days of Draco to the present time. After feeling the pulse and shaking the head over the patient, prescribing the usual course of warn water and bleeding, the warm water of your mawkish police, and the sions must terminate in death, the sure all political Sangrados. Are these the remedies for a starving and desperate populace? Will the famished wretch who has braved your bayonets be appalled by your gibbets?

The framers of such a bill must b content to inherit the honors of that Athenian conqueror, whose edicts were said to be written, not in ink, but in blood. But suppose it passed, suppose meagre with famine, sullen with de spair, careless of a life which your lordships are perhaps about to value at something less than the price of a stocking frame, suppose this man sur-rounded by the children for whom he is unable to procure bread at the hazard of his existence, about to be torn forever from a family which he lately supported in peaceful industry. longer so support, suppose this man-and there are ten thousand such from whom you may select victims—dr into court to be tried for this ne offense, by this new law, still there ar two things wanting to convict him, and these are, in my opinion, twelve butchers for a jury, and a Jeffreys for

SOCIALISM IS TO BE.

"cialism is the most positive, agis more: it is the next hope of kind and perhaps the sole inheritance of the disinherited. Whether it shall turn out to me an ignis fatuus, a false light, like so many a beacon that has shone along the toilsome path of hu-manity, I know not, but sure am I that men will give it a trial. Socialism is

There are thousands of Socialists who have never turned a page of Kari Marx, never attended a Socialist meeting and who seem to stand outside the Socialistic propaganda. This fact de-clares the potency of Socialism as an idea—it is in the air and men involun-tarily imbibe it.

Socialism is the ultimate conclusion may be staved off a long time, may temporized with, bribed with connot be effectually halted, and in the end it is bound to prevail. We shall not see that day, but our children's children shall surely see it and cele-

The power of Socialism lies, first of ali, in its purpose to redress the ine-qualities of the social state, which are yer becoming worse, even in a counar own. This program carries an ir esistible appeal, not merely to the but also to many more fortunate who have the ills of society at heart. It is daily clothing itself with practicality and convincing by its perfect alignnt and unswerving advance. The ment and unswerving advance. The old bugaboo conception of Socialism has been displaced in the popular mind. It is no longer viewed as an insurrection of Dieness and beggary against industry and wealth; a revolution of the sans culottes against all er; an anarchistic rising of the use of Want against the House of

bolds with any great body of people. Socialism has made its greatest gains in Germany and France, among the t thrifty and industrious people in world. Many of its leaders and many more of its followers are mer substance, social position and faith. It is essentially an intellec-al movement: the Socialistic leaders, wealth. It is essentially an intellec-tual novement: the Socialistic leaders, advocates and doctrinaires include some of the ablest men in Europe, and even the humblest Socialists, factory workers and the like, are men who workers and the like, are light who have learned to think. The advance of the Socialistic idea, in spite of hostile governments, time-hardened prejudices, class bigotries, religious intolerance and all the unnamable forces of ance and all the unnamed cupidity and brutal ignorance, slarmed cupidity and theastened power,—is I think to be

viewed as the most significant triump of mind in modern civilization. cause so derived, so trained and de veloped, evercoming such obstacles will not take one backward step. So

cialism is inevitably coming o Over fifty years ago the poet Heine who was one of the keenest social ob servers of his day, noted the begin nings of this movement and announced its possibilities. But Heine, with all his prophetic vision, did not venture to forecast such a future for Socialist as a quite uninspired watcher of events may draw without misgiving to-day. To talk of the coming con-quest of Socialism is now to advance monplace. The only question i When?

Another thing which powerfully promotes the cause of Socialism, is the fact that it is not identified or involved with any religion or religious let anve in so far as the grand idea of the brotherhood of man may be deemed religious. Every religion in the worl is more or less committed to some ex isting political system and, therefore in a sense, responsible for the evils which Socialism is pledged to cure and the iniquities it seeks to overthrow Socialism alone is free. This is its grandest title.

Uncounted generations of men have accepted a hard portion in this world, have swallowed injustice and worn out their lives in bitter, hopeless toil at the bidding of religion, solaced by the dream of a future Paradise to reward their cares. This was very convenient for those who drove them like laden asses, and religion got much credit as well as some profit for keeping the peace. The same thing is going on to-day in many parts of the world, but yet it does not work so smoothly as dn these times called the ages of faith—the toiling, ever-burdened men are more and more bent upon getting a bit of heaven for themselves on this earth. Socialism makes war upon no re-Uncounted generations of men hav-

Socialism makes war upon no re ligion, but it does not preach a God of favorites—mark that!—and it announces in absolute honesty—the brotherhood of man! Every creed in the world, by which I mean every organized church, dissolves before this touch store.

I repeat: Socialism is to be!—Michael Monahan, in The Papyrus.

A FAIR INFERENCE.

"There goes a member of the Unit States Senate." "Out on bail?"-Life.

—The Worker, like every well regu-lated paper, declines to use copy writ-ten with pencil. If you hope to have manuscript considered use a pen or

--- The bine 'abel or the a cigar box means that the cigars of made by child labor nor in a sweat

LEISURE FOR THE MANY.

A. M. Simons, in The Graftsman.

has been in direction as well as in rapidity of movement. From the time when homogeneity first took on heterogeneity, thru all those endless seons of years of world-building and species-creating when "selection" and "struggle for survival" were moulding organic matter into ever more complex and more perfectly adjusted forms, until at last the genus h stood erect on this earth, and then on thru those other almost countless centuries during which man was trans-forming the bough torn from the tree or the stone dug from the earth into the first crude things that could be called tools, on thru still other weary ines of centuries in which language and the beginnings of social relation and the beginnings of social relations were being painfully worked out, and chipped stone was being polished, to give way to bronze and iron—during all these stretches of time, beside which that related by the historian is as but a wink of the eye, the one great pressing problem, social and individu-al, for each and every organism, whether plant or animal, amorba, fungus, microbe, mammal, or man, was how to transform the material environment into forms that would satisfy At last it was given to man alone, of

all animate creation, to create a trifle more of goods than would sustain life. This was a new epoch in cosmic evo-lution. It marked for the first time the possibility of regular, syste isure, rest, or to speak nore accurately, of activity not conditioned upon the immediate further-ance of physical existence. Yet the amount of leisure which was possible to each individual, the margir of physical necessities, was so slight that it was impossible for each one to utilize it individually. Had it been so utilized, or had its use been so attempted, it would simply have meant relaxation of effort in the struggle. followed by decadence; and failure of the group in the struggle for survival. If this new element of leisure was to penefit the race it must be collected from the many and vested in the few who by thus gathering a few moments from each could accumulate a lifetime free from the necessity of producing. This was done, and during the last few thousand years there have been a few persons in each social group who by gathering to themselves, thru force or cunning, the leisure of all their fellows, were relieved from the necessity of struggling with their physical en-vironment to procure food and shelter. Some few among these favored ones used their leisure to build up things planes. But always this advance was bought at the expense of these whose toll was never lessened by racial progross. If a Plato, a Phidias, or an Aris totle lived fuller, longer and better lives, and contributed mightly to racial advance, it was only because a multitude of slaves were condemne to shorter, more confined and limite existence. When Cicero and Virgil ouilt for eternity they did it with ours and minutes clipped from the lives of the multitudes of their fellow seings who still lived on the old level

of the beasts of the field.

The Middle Ages saw a glimmer of what future generations may see the full radiance. Large masses of the people caught glimpses of the possibili-ty of beauty and pleasure in their lives. But the margin of production over existence was still so narrow that this general diffusion of leisure sacrifice in other lines. What was gained extensively was lost intensive-ly. If all shared, even so little, in pleasurable life, all shared also in a depth of ignorance and physical crude-Greece and Rome were strangers. Artizans, who wrought so beautifully as to challenge the admiration of the world to the end of time, lived in miserable buts, unfloored, windowless, and simost unwarmed against the fierce ure for fuller life and knowledge to Baltic blasts. It was a time of the secure and enjoy that life.

It is hard to realize how great a diffusion of the racial leisure already change, both in quantity and quality, gained, not of the acquirement of new has taken place in human evolution during the last century. This change was not yet sufficiently master of natural data. was not yet sumciently master or na-ture to compel her at once to gratify the physical wants of all, give each one his portion of the margin of leis-ure, and still maintain the onward movement of the race. Production was still a painful process, slow in accom-plishment and scanty in results.

But while racial progress was slow during the Middle Ages, it was only because the race was resting for the final effort that should give complete victory over nature. The next step was the longest and most momentous of all. It was to end the long march with the attainment of its goal. Long before the nineteenth century had passed away a new race of slaves had been captured from nature herself, with sinews of steel and breath of steam and nerves of electricity, that know neither hunger nor cold nor veariness. The machine brought the possibility of leisure and freedom to all. Not to a few isolated individuals at the expense of the mass;not a por-tion of freedom to all at one point, in exchange for greater suffering at others, or at the expense of general retroers, or at the expense of general retro-gression, but the possibility of the full development of all the powers of all the race with the most rapid progress The machine can now carry on th old struggle for existence while human beings may grow and develop into all that evolution has fitted them to be-

But the lesson that millions of years of struggle had taught the race, of the urgent necessity of producing great quantities of products for the satisfaction of the physical wants, was not easily unlearned. The great primal in a moment, even the moments on the cosmic clock are as centuries in our eckoning. The impulse that had been drilled into the race in infancy, childhood and youth became a fixed habit in maturity. So it was, that the ma-chine which should have been the willing slave of all became the possession Profit became the dominating many. driving force and profit cares only for quantity. Profit and the wage system once more collected the leisure of th many and gave it to the few. But in so doing it cut these few off from the great life processes of society, and thus deprived them of the capability of creating things, either good or bad, intellectual wants, or to contribute to futher progress of society. At the same time the great mass of the people, who carried on these vital pro cesses, were deprived of the leisure in which to learn the appreciation of beauty, and, more important still, they became simply cogs in the great ma-chines, with no possibility of impress ing their ideas upon their product.

Society is now about to take another long step onward and upward. We are just beginning to rise to a con-sciousness of the heritage we possess, and the possibilities of enjoyment beand the possibilities of enjoyment be-fore us. We are beginning to learn fore us. We are beginning to learn that so complete is the conquest of man over his environment that the exists. The question of quantity hav ing been solved there remains only that of quality. Along with this, and close ly related to it is the problem of the distribution and utilization of the energies set free by the machin

During the ages of the past the few have owned the many, appropriated their leisure, and used it for individual gratification or racial progress. When the many shall own the machine, wher the mechanical sieve shall furnish leis ure to all, then all can share in per fecting the quality of production, is discovering new and higher wants and means to gratify them, in contributing

thus to the progress of the mass.

This is the dream, made up, as are the race is dreaming of to-day. It is more than a dream. It is a vision of and rest and find pleasure in his work and when all shall labor and have leit

I wish 'twas night once more

big looms growl and roar

a crying as I work.

And the hot air chokes us little folks—

But the singing birds are singing; butter

HOW TO ORGANIZE LOCALS.

Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Bodalist Party (known in New York and Wisconsin as the Social Democratic Party), and sever their relations with all other political par-

ier of business.
Reading of the minutes.
Admission of new members.
Communications and bilis.
Report of Organizer.
Reports of committees.
Unfinished business.
New bestness.

misation, shall be paid to the National retary.

here state organizations exist, this paytit of ten ceats should be made to the
expectacy with a formal application
to ten can be missed by ring dues on them can be raised by
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ing dues on them can be raised by
on, as the local may see fit.

A full report of the meeting in which
anization was decided on, the names of
tens participating, together with the ten
ig for each member, should be sent with
the can can be a seen of
the committee of the committee of
the committee charter will be granted.
Each local branch should hold a meetat least ence a week, for the transacof business or the discussion of politiand economic questions.

Jes. The officers to be elected are:

(a) A Chairman at each meeting.

(b) Recording Secretary.

(c) Financial Secretary.

(d) Organiser.

(e) Literature Agent.

a Order of business.

-John L. Heaton.

Like bears, and make me start and

know it's bad to shirk.

if I were there They might flit, or hum, or twitt

wouldn't stir all day,

I'd be keeping still and sleeping.

I'm just tired, too tired to play.

My eyelids close but when I done

HAVE YOU PAID THE BOY?

bought; He has had the price of his weary days When he crushed the dreams that would

ways, and the endless drone of the whirring

Held the subtle surge of the blurred re-

frain Of the mumbling bees in the grass that Steals

Thru the meadow fence and along the

and his eyes that strained as he did his

Felt the weight of dreams, till mirages

and the dust grimed walls were a sullen

Of the far fair hills where the flowers and the cluttered floor was a thing to fade
To a sweep of land with its velvet sod
And a laughing brook where a boy can

wade

By the banks where drowsy blossom You have paid the boy. Have you paid for all?

You have paid him fair for the work he

gave.
But the pictures hid by the gloomy wall,
And the coaxing hands that the tree-tops wave, the country road where the wreath-ing dust

ing dust

Marks the flying feet of a happy lad—
You have paid the boy, and your course Can you pay for the fun that he never had?

For his ways to-day are the ways of man And his face is set with the lines of age The the years of his are a little span— Was he paid for this when he got his

-W. D. H. in the Ch

[The following is taken from an article by J. Warner Mills in the July "Arena." It well illustrates the Socialist theory that the moral ideas sincerely held by various clauses of men are formed, uncor

Born and reared in a Northern nome

did believe, and the belief still hung on even into later years—that a North ern man, was inherently better than Southern man, and moved alone by his superior moral convictions would have spurned under all circumstances and at all times to become the stood there were economic reasons climate, gain and easy access to slave explaining the introduction of slave labor into the South; but I never un derstood that these economic reason vere stronger than the fine moral fibe of the average men and women of the North. I would say no word in depre no better in the world. The point l make is, that, in common with many others, I put upon this moral fiber value too high, when a full apprecia ion of the economics of the matter is aken into account. Hitherto, in all the history of our country, there is no fact very in contrast with our political pro fessions in the Declaration of In thical professions, both in the North and in the South. Such an apparent anomaly is worthy of a con that passes far beyond the limits of this paper. But I must not wholly pass it by, for it affords a striking ar alogy to another form of slavery, to ch reference will presently made, which, in my judgment, is so insidious and far-reaching that it seri ously threatens our entire civilization In all the dismal pages of chatte slavery, read in my youth, there were but few that impressed me more than the sad story of a distinguished divine, in whom the sublime sentiments of humanity were turned by this institu tion into the satanic sentiments of eco

nomic robbery and greed. George Whitefield was celebrated as the most eloquent preacher of his day. He was the able coadjutor of the Weslevs. It was through the influence o advice of Charles Wesley that White field crossed the sea. As a revivalist he had no equal, and his eloquence swept over the country and left a mark in the annals of the great Methodis Church of America that endures ever to this day. In his zeal for humanity he founded, about 1738, near Savannah in the colony of Georgia, a home planned by Charles Wesley, for the care of orphan children. He was "touched with a fellow-feeling for the poor negroes." At this time slavery was not permitted in Georgia but it was not prohibited in the adjoining Carolinas. Whitefield's early work in America teemed with vehement denum ciation of slavery. Listen to these burning words:

God is the same to-day as he was yes terday, and will continue the same forever He does not reject the prayers of the poo destitute, nor disregard the cry of meanest negroes. Their blood which respective provinces, will ascend up to Reaven against you. I wish I could say it would speak better things than the blood of Abel. Now comes the economic phase. I

ney to run his orphanage and it kept him constantly at work enough money to keep it on its Rockefeller to go to. Still there was a Rockefeller to go to. Still there was a Rockefeller-short-cut—a perfectly egal way to get money with if one's conscience were sufficiently seared to pursue it. At first White field hesitated, like the recent Board of Foreign Missions with Mr. Rocke feller's check for \$100,000. Like these modern mission-venders, too, he knew the source was tainted. But the "mod-erns" dallied and fumbled with the check with a moral sense much less than his. Not one of then Rockefeller's slaves did not take un arms against him; and not one stopp to declare such a rebellion would b that even though they might have prayed that Rockefeller vail. But this is precisely what was done by the Rev. Mr. Whitefield. History tells us he said: "I wonder the negroes have not more frequently And though I heartly pray God they may never be permitted to get the up-per hand, yet should such a thing be permitted by Providence, all good men must acknowledge the judgment woul be just." Seeing thus so clearly, as with the "moderns", the econ-Seeing thus so clearly, yet, temptation to get something for noth ing, was more than he could resist. On this point the historian says: And the honey bees in sunny gardens burs;

He discovered what clear gain it was not the poor of their wages; how safe to rob the poor of their wages; how safe and expedient a thing to do if the law would sanction it; how much easier to support those poor orphans—the constant theme of his eloquence—if there was noth-ing to pay for the labor on which they

Here we have the economic metamor Here we have the economic metamor-phosis of morals performed before our eyes. And while we are looking at something in the past, let us not forget that it also brilliantly illumines the siteation in the present. The economic pressure and conditions that changed he moral fiber of the Rev. George Whitefield as to chatter-slavery, are operating in vastly greater intensity brough the wage-slavery of to-day, in changing the moral fiber of the "mod-erits"—of our preachers and teachers, and of other professionals and citizens. and of other professionals and citizens. A slumbering conscience and a servile homage are the sinkers that draw into moral ruin every partaker of the offer-scaling of unearned wages.

Mr. Whitefield with his new ethics cast in the mould of a hideous industrial to the mould of the hideous industrial to the hideous industrial to

trial institution—was now ready like the "moderns", net only to receive false doctrine but also to propagate it. He plended with the trustees of He plended with the trustees of Georgia to permit slaves to be intro-duced for the benefit of his orphanage, and he exerted a most powerful influ-ence in finally establishing slavery as one of its cherished institutions. And this he did, too, in a fashion that is

Byen Whitefield and Habersham (his mis-desary on-worker) Sorgetful of their former market streets pleaded with the

CLASS INTEREST AND MORAL IDEAS.

trustees in favor of slavery, under the old pretense of propagating in that way the Christian religion; 'many of the poor slaves in America.' wrote Habersham, 'have al ready been made freemen of the heavenly Jurusalem.' The Salzburgers (German im migrants) for a long time had scruples, bu were reassured by advice from Germany:
'If you take slaves in faith and with
intent of conducting them to Christ the action will not be a sin, but may prove

sentiment and its most disinterested vo

taries, were made tools of, by avarice, for

the enslavement of mankind.

For years the standing toast a Savannah was: "The one thing need ful"-meaning slaves. The leading citi zens of the early settlement of colony were traduced, threatened and persecuted, until the trustees, also harassed in similar manner, weakened, and by the potent influence of Whitefield, the preacher, and other insistent divines, united with the jester's toast and with persistent persecu tion, slavery in Georgia became institution. What a spectacle! n fixed a moral tragedy to be enacted with Full grown men and preachers tearing like vuitures the flesh from the living body the disembodied soul will become a freeman in the heavenly Jerusalem be yond. Of course it is easy and true to say, that Whitefield was morally weak; yes, even as weak as his moral descendant of to-day; yet, we know he was morally strong in many particu-lars. It is more to the point to enquire both of him and of the "modern" hov could be be in some respects so great. and yet at the touch of a mysteric wand instantly crumble into moral ruin? A wand with a power so magic, it is worth our while to find, and understand and study. Its name is "Eco nomic Pressure and Conditions", and if our study be deep we will find ! not only makes morals for the Rev Mr. Whitefield, but for every conforming individual, and we will also find that it moulds our govern aws. When it touched and shattered Mr. Whitefield, we ought to see in his collapse a new picture of the mora courage of John Brown. When it touched the mob of "gentlemen" in Boston, we ought to see in their deperate frenzy the moral grandeur of William Lloyd Garrison. When It touched and generally silenced pulpit tiress and platform throughout the we ought to see in this univer sal cringing that the grand men an women who refused to cringe were the rare souls entitled to unloose latchets of Garrison and Brown!

Who can doubt, that, if for a hu dred years prior to 1860, places had been changed, and the men of the been changed, and the men of the North had actually become the men of the South, and the men of the South had actually become the men of the North—that the latter would then have developed the sentiment of abolition slave-holding apologist and oligarch Only by distortion of history and by of the North arrogate to itself any moral supremacy over the great mass of the South. When on a point so im portant we are wholly distillusioned, we may then be able to see that the mass of men either in the North or the South, or in the East or the West, differ not at all in responding to their economic environment. We can also better appreciate the fact that the mighty wand of Economic Pressure and Conditions is again demanding that we shall cringe before the new slavery it has introduced; and that we shall make a sacrifice to it of manho treasure—surpassing even the frightful sacrifice of old-beyond all compars.

FEARS AND HOPES

lay not the struggle naught availath. The enemy faints not, por faileth, And as things have been they remain

If hones were dunes, fears may be Hars. four comrades chase e'en now the files, And, but for you, possess the field,

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking, Far back, through creeks and inlets making, Comes silent, flooding in, the main,

And not by eastern windows only,

When daylight comes, comes in the light: In front, the san climbs slow, how slowly! But westward, look, the land is bright. -A. H. Clough

THE SHUNTER.

The engine-hars are splashed and starr'd-They've killed a shunter in the yard.

"He never seen how he was struck,
And he died sudden," someone said
The driver coughed—"That flamin' t
Come on the slant and struck him
The fireman choked and growled
luck!"
As he was carried to the shed,

The engine whistles short and low.

(His blood is on her "catcher-bars.")
We had to let his young wife know
His soul had passed beyond the stars,
Where he will hear no engines blow,
Nor listen for the coming cars.

She stared and stared—until he came, On four men's shoulders, up the hill. She sobbed and laughed and called

name.

And shivered when he lay so still—
She had no cruel words of blame—
She bore no one of us ill-will.

They've washed the rails and sprinkle sand.
(Oh! hear the mall go roaring onl)
and he was just a railway heighhidden star that never shoneand no one seem to understand-

and no one seem to understand...

Her heart is broken! He is gone! The engine-hars are cold and hard-They've killed a shunter in the year will Lawson, in Sydney Builets

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SEE THE OTHER SIDE.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

By John C. Kennedy.

of social evolution. It rests principally the materialistic conception of history; second, the class struggle; and, third, the tendency in modern industry to

wards organization and concentration.

The substance of the materialistic conception of history may be briefly stated as follows:

In any given epoch the social, political, and moral superstructure of society is de-termined by its economic basis. Owing to constant inventions and improvements in constant inventions and improvements in the productive process the economic basis of society is continually changing. This constant change in the economic basis necessitates in turn further changes in the occisi, political, and moral superstructure of society. It should be noted, however, that the superstructure of one industrial epoch sometimes survives and reaches over into another industrial epoch, thus acting as a clog upon social progress, and necessitating for its overthrow a complete revolution.

By this interpretation of history we

By this interpretation of history we an intelligently explain the evolution of society thru the various stages of savagery, barbarism, and civilization. By this interpretation alone can we account for the successive appearance of slavery, serfdom, and the wage sys-tem. If we accept the materialistic esption of history it is easy to un-stand the different political organizations and social relations that have prevailed during the hunting, pastoral, prieultural and manufacturing stages of society. It is likewise easy to un Serstand and explain the great changes in moral ideas and ideals during the course of social evolution. Bu if we reject this theory, which was first propounded by Marx and Engels, we must remain in the dark as to the underlying causes of social change and progress. The materialistic conception of history, then, is the first fundamental principle of Socialism.

Next let us-consider the class struggle. Its essence is this:

Ever since the institution of private prop Ever since the institution of private property there has been a property-holding class and a propertiless class. In the strugge for existence the property holders have had certain economic interests which were opposed to the interests of the propertiless class and vice versa. Hence we find in every epoch a class struggle based upon economic interests. This struggle has been more or less keen accordingly as the economic mie interests of the classes have been more

or less intelligent. Slave has rehelled against master, serf turned against feudal lord, and the wage worker fights the capitalist. In such case the individuals belonging to one class have common economic interests which are oncosed to those of the other class, hence the class struggle.

But we know not only that there have been and continue to be class struggles. We know also which classes have been and which will be the victors in these struggles. In every epoch the dominant class has always been the one which owned and controlled the essential means of production and distribution. In the age of slavery it was the master who owned of slavery it was the master who ow daism it was the feudal lord who owned the sand. In the age of capitalism it is the capitalist and landlord who owns the land, mines, mills, factories, and railroads,

which are the essential means of produc-tion and distribution.

We know also that there has always been a tendency for the class which is most useful to society to dislodge the ruling class and get control of the means of pro-duction and distribution.

Today the class struggle is sharper and more clearly defined than ever before, and the participants are lutelligent and awake to their material interests. The rul-ing, or capitalist class, is no longer socially ary, as its functions are now med by hired wage-workers. on the life the mired employee that is to-day performing the socially useful labor. Hence, as the working class is now the only useful class, and as it is by far the meet numerous class, we hold that it will inevitably get control of the means of pro-

Socialism is a philosophy or theory duction and distribution and become the social evolution. It rests principally ruling class of society. But in becoming the roling class the workers will abolish class rule and class struggles forever, since there is no other class beneath the

This is the doctrine of the class struccie and it can easily be proved Finally Socialism points out the con

stant tendency in modern capitalistic industry toward organization and centralization. The "trust problem which is now perplexing the capitalist economists was foreseen and foretold by Socialist writers fifty years ago. As is generally known, the railroads, steel, oil, coal, iron, sugar, meat, leather—in fact all the great industries are rapidly passing into the hands of a few stores and the "chain" stores, such a those of the United Cigar Stores Com pany, the Regal, Douglas, and Wal-dorf shoe companies, on the one hand, and the mail order houses, such as Montgomery Ward & Co., Sears, Roc buck & Co., on the other, are rapidly driving the small independent dealer to the wall. Moreover, several large manufacturing concerns, such as the Larkin Seap Co., are eliminating the middleman altogether, and are dealing directly with the consumers.

If you would verify the Socialists ion that industry is being or ranized and concentrated into hands of a few ewners, you need but look about you in the world of busi-

These, then, are the three funds mentals of Socialism; the materialistic conception of history; the class strug-gle, and modern industrial concentra-

What is the relation of these fund

mental doctrines to each other? We have seen, according to the material istic conception of history, that whe there is a change in the eco of society we may expect a corresponding change in the political and social superstructure. We have seen, furthermore, that the concentration and organization of modern industry has made a wonderful change in the economic basis of society. Small, indi-vidual, competitive production has been supplanted by large, co-operative monopolistic production. What change in our political and social relations cor responds to this sweeping revolution in industry? The answer must be plain to the most superficial obse If the method of production has anged from individual to co-opera tive, the form of ownership means of production must likewise change from individual to co-operative. In other words, the materialistic co

ception of history, when applied to

Co-operative Commonwealth in the

dern industrial conditions

near Tuture, or forego the advantages of centuries of industrial progress. But how is this great social change to be accomplished? Let us now turn to the doctrine of the class struggle It was shown above that the working class is the only socially necessary ous class, and that it is becoming mor and more intelligent and awake to its interests. With such a class arrayed in bitter conflict against the small rul ing class of capitalists, we have not far to look to find who will inaugurate the Socialist Republic. Written large in the book of social progress we can read: "To the working class belongs the duty and the privilege of establish

ing the Co-operative Commonwealth. This in a nutshell is the positive Se ers; it does not build upon desire hope; it is but the expression of the laws of social evolution.

WHY WORKING GIRLS SHOULD JOIN TRADE UNIONS,

From an article by Gertrude Barnum on the Woman's Trade Union League we take the following passages, which are worth reading by workingmen as

well as by working girls: Some girls will say that they don't believe in unions because they are "so violent". These girls don't think of the horrible violence in non-union shops and factories, going on all the time, all over this great land.

There are no headlines in the paper "Another Dogen Wome "Boys Murdered in Glass Factories, "Armenians Poisoned in Cambridge Rubber Piants"—oh, no! All the papers say about violence is devoted to times of strike, when some poor, ignorant man thrashes a "scab" who has taken away the bread and butter from his family.

Unions are organized to prevent vio lence, not to encourage it. Especially they prevent the violence of a killing strain of work long bonrs starvation

girls who will say: "We have it pretty what happens to other girls in their trade, just so they themselves are "doing pretty fair". It is easy to make any girl ashamed to say such a mean as that

If things are "pretty fair" it is be-cause the unions in this country have kept up a never-ending fight to make things "pretty fair". There is never any telling what minute the management of a shop will change hands. If there is no union among the girls

they will have to take just what is given to them. Girls may be earning \$18 a week one year, and two or three years later the whole trade may go to pieces—like some parts of the necktie trade, where women are working for \$1.04 for 126

hours work to-day. A glrl is never sure what will strike her trade, and she is a fool if she waits till it strikes before she forms her Moreover, some new machine will be invented, and thousands of girls will be put out of work at once

No, saving would not make the peo-

Saving would bring on a disastrous

e a good idea for them to do so.

ing by spending all of it.

The average wage is about four he

ready do, and did manage thereby

tem. In other words, the workingme

as a whole get enough to live on and

pought for what it costs to produce it,

namely, what it costs for the laborers to barely live and to raise children to

It will continue to govern wages as

Then, there is another feature about

Saving, under the present system,

If all the people saved, it would be a bad thing for all of them.

I will tell you.

There are about thirty million persons in the United States who are en-

gaged in gainful occupations. Suppose each one of those thirty million per-

sons should begin to save a dollar a That would draw thirty million

dollars a week out of circulation. A howl of despair would go up from the people who are running the retall stores where that thirty million doll-

ars a week is now being spent. There would be thirty million dellars a week less of purchases at the retail

stores. Many of the retail stores would therefore go to the wall, and the

others would have to discharge thou-sands of clerks and delivery men, and quit buying something less than thirty

million dollars a week of goods from

would be compelled to discharge thou

vided other people do not save.

od thing for an individual, pro

This is the iron law of wages.

take their places.

this matter of saving.

be cut down just that much

and will have to go into some other If the girls do not keep up wages in

of business" if girls asked for decent

Don't you believe it! That is what the bosses always say—and sometimes they believe it themselves, but you will see that if they must they will find some other way to make their business pay than just always the easy way of

utting wages.

In Illinois, when we were trying to get our Child Labor Bill passed, the all have to go out of business if we won. We got the law and a glass manufacturers are still business at the same old stand" and

they used to do. There used to be a time when women vere hitched to coni carts like beasts and driven on hands and knees thru the mines.

There used to be a time when a day's work was eighteen hours, a time when wages were only paid once in three of menths, and not paid in money from company stores, etc.

Don't you see how much you owe the trade-union movement? Are you going to take everything and give come after us? The little children now being born in misery cry to every woman for a fair chance in life. When you organize unions eucourage

every girl to take an active part. Put: nittee and hold her responsible for her share of work.

Every girl must be a leader, must ow to run a meeting, to speak well on the floor, to put motions clear

all the work and the rest do nothing but criticize—and they think they could do much better than the "lead-ers". Give them a chance; make them

could not buy the usual amount of

farm products would cause the price

FALLACY OF THE THRIFT THEORY.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD "BOYCOTT."

In his "Talks About Ireland", James Redpath describes his visit to Ireland in 1880. Mr. Redpath says that there was a fierce spirit brooding among Irishmen and that if some bloodless but pitiless policy was not advocated there would soon be killing of landlords and land agents all over the west of Ireland. Being called upon for a speech at the village of Deenane, in Connemara, he addressed the tenants. whom American charity had kept alive since the preceding autumn, as follows:

Well, now, let me talk very plainly abou we tender topics. I henor every man who sheds his blood for his country or who Is willing to do it. But there is no need

Call up the terrible power of social excommunication, if any man is evicted from his holding, let no man take it. If any man is mean enough to take it, don't shoot him, but treat him with scorn and slience Let no man or woman talk to him or to his wife or children. If his children anyour children away. If the man goes to trade with him again. If the man or his tended, save by the priest, and let him be buried unnitied. The sconer such men difor him. Let his potatoes remain undug his grass meent, his crop wither in the seid. This dreadful power, more potent than armice—the power of social excommunicait, you, for justice! No man can stand up evicted. In such a war the only hope of incress is to wage it without a blow-bu

You must not as one man. Bayonet shrivel up like dry grass in presence of a people that will neither fight them nor subnit to tyranny.

This was the thing. Now let us see how the name arose. We quote again: Captain Boycott, had won for bimself the nutstion of being the worst land agent in he County of Mayo. In addition to ing exorbitant rents, he compelled the ten ants of the landlords for whom he was

received more than a dollar and seventy tenantry to a sense of their power, which the struggles of his they could wield without violating any against British landlordism

agent to work for him on his own farm at his own rates, so that they never actually

Borcott was made when he sent last sur mer for the tenantry of the estates for which be was agent to cut the oats on his own farm. The whole neighborho lined to work for him. The willful old fel had always dictated to them. So he and his nenhews and his pieces and three serv delds and began to reap and bind. He he

Mrs. Roycott went from cable to capin that night to coax the people to come and work for her husband at their own very oderate terms.

They came. When rent day came Boycott sent for the tenants. His day of vengeance had dawned—as he thought—but it proved his

hired a process server and got eighteen con-

to buy bread the shopkeeper told her that that "baste of a husband of hers any longer", and they really couldn't sell her

Boycott was isolated. He had to take care of his own cattle. His farm was of

are preparing to attack tindividual even to speak self or for the common By controlling all the

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of

400 acres.

Boycott wrote to the "Times", and the English landlords organised a relief expedition: fifty men were hired and seven regiments of soldiers were sent to protect them. It cost the British government \$5,000 to dig \$500 worth of potatoes.

The term "Boycott" was invented three days afterward by Father John O'Malley, who used it in the Castlebar

n Dublin took up the word and it became famous at once.

This was not, of course, the first case in history in which the method now known as the beycott—the most terrible and yet the least cruel of weapon -was used. The great instance in its early history is when the American colonists, in the years preceding 1776, "boycotted" imported goods on which the British government imposed taxes without their consent. If anyone save he boycott is "Unamerican", we can tell him that John and Samuel Adams and John Hancock and Patrick Henry were among the first boycotters. And if the objector happens to be an Irishman-Irishmen in this country are the tell him that the word was born in the struggles of his countrymen

THE "OPEN SHOP" A MERE MOCKERY.

The expression "open shop" so fre- || knowing that his chances of getting quently heard and so often seen in print in connection with labor matters, has an equitable and alluring sound, It eems to be the ideal condition for the non-unionists could meet on a commo and that level But when conditions are analyzed it will be found that the "open shop" is a hollow mockery—a hotbed of prejudice, strife and discon speak from experience. longer de I carry a union card, but rectively I recall events that made

life a grievous burden.

The impartial observer of labor conditions should first understand with regard to the "open shop" that the such establishments are invariably opposed to labor unions. This is the cor tral pivot upon which the "open shop

The union man, if employed at all derstand-must understand-that his position depends entirely upon his ex-treme ability and skill. While the faults of the non-unlouists are pallisted or excused, while he may be these stigmas are overlooked in the "open shop", for the reason that the employer believes that the non-union-ist is a man to be trusted.

By "trusted" I mean that because of inefficiency or other defects the man without the union button will "stick to his job" and will bow to any kind of

work in other places are remote.

But the union man in the "open

shop" has another story to tell. He must be expert and circumspect to the careful not to dilate upon the benefits of unionism or to denounce any of the exasperating conditions to which he is subjected. Such expressions would at once cause his disp Nor is this all. He is humiliated and

ed in other ways. In case of promotions he is overlooked: it is the non-unionist that is advanced. If spe-cial work is to be done, for which the unionist is eminently fitted, it is the non-unionist to whom it is assigned. If a "fat job" is to be parceled out the on-union man again is the foreman's favorite. In the "open shop" there is no rule to compel fairness and justice as between man and man.

The non-unionist gets the honors and is invariably "turned down", and has to pocket the indignity and the insult or seek employment elsewhere. Should be murmur against or resent degrading terms upon which he is permitted to gain a livelihood—well, his "time" is taken and the factory or office door is

set ajar for him.

These, unfortunately are the conditions prevalent in the "open shop" and may be summed up in a few words: non-union man is welco emergency and is laid off or discharg outrageous-treatment, ed at the first opportunity.

The weak is strong to-day; And sleekest broadcloth coun Than homespun frock of gray.

While there's a grief to seek redress,

A wrong to sweep awsy,
Up! clouted knee and ragged coat!
A man's a man to day!

—John G. Whittier,

SPANISH GENERAL STRIKE FAILS.

The recent twenty-four hours' gen

eral strike thruout Spain as a protest against the dearness of provisions, was, Heuter's Madrid correspondent says, almost a total failure. Nearly everywhere work went on as usual. In ome districts there were slight out breaks of disorder. Excitement was highest at Bilbao and Mataro (close to Barcelonal, in which towns groups of strikers visited the factories to pre-vent work from being carried on. The Civil Guard made a few arrests, and

Givil Guard made a two arrests, and stones were thrown at the troopers.

Four hundred agricultural laborers tramped to Seville in search of work. Being unsuccessful they raised the bakers' shops, but they were eventually dispersed by the police. Several

The deservedly favorable reception of this book has resulted in the issuance of a paper bound edition at such a price as to en able the comrades to sell it at public meet ings. Its circulation should be pushed, for undoubtedly it is one of the half-dozen most valuable books of our popular literature. As an exposition in plain language of the materialistic conception of history it it with least twenty or thirty copies at its open-air meetings this summer is an organization that does not know a good thing when it

30 cents; 10 or more to one address, 20 cents a copy. Cloth, \$1.25 a copy. Ex-

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MEW YORK.

Take the hindmost.

The closest approach to successful co-operation in the United States has been in the miners' united States has been in the miners' united States has been in the United State

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

as that all those this

Socialist organization and are strong-

expected that they should make more

progress in co-operation than less class-conscious unions.

"Why." It may be asked, "do the Belgian workingmen go into politics if they can realize Socialism thru co-operation?"

Because they cannot have complete

co-operation without political action. They have realized some of the benefits of Socialism thru their co-opera-

tive bakery, but there are still a thou-

sand ways in which they are exploit-ed. The flour used in their bakery,

terial used in their buildings, the books

heir gymnasiums, the cotton used in

their factory—all of these have passed thru the hands of private capitalists and been subjected to the toll of profit.

The government of Belgium, like the government of Colorado, which looted the co-operative stores of the miners, and the government of the United

States, is a capitalist government and does all that it can to protect the para-

sites. The Beigian Socialists have turned to voluntary co-operation be-cause they have not been able to gain control of the government and estab-

lish complete co-operation. It is safe to say that they would have wasted

no time in such partial remedies if they had been able, as is the Ameri-can producer, by their votes to abolish

all exploitation and make all industry

There is every evidence that a beb

ter day is dawning for the proletar-ians of the United States. The class-line is becoming more distinct and more difficult to cross every day.

ing the fatuous dream of a con "cor-

able sent on the backs of their heaves

and the time is not far distant when they will understand that they are

so bound to their class test they must rise or sink with it.—Quien Sabe, in

"POVERTY"

o-operative.

in their libraries, the apparatus

rganization and are strong-nscious, therefore it is to be

e clearly grawn, of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private marshin of the means of employment, or marshin of the means of employment, and wherever and

SOCIALISM AND

CO-OPERATION.

When we read of success of co-operation in Belgium we naturally ask:
"Why, if such enterprises succeed
there, do they fail in America?" The answer is not far to seek. In

the words of "Everybody's Magazine "These organized workingmen are So-cialists, one and all." There you have it. Co-operation fails in America be cause the workingmen are not Socialbetter business men than Democrats and Republicans; it is not because they vote a certain political ticket, that Socialists are able to succeed others fall cause they realize in its fullness what the trade unionist realizes only in part—that the real interest of the workingman is bound up in the inter-est of his class; that reilef and bene-fits can come to him only when they come to all others of his class; that his real self-interest is to make his fight for his class. To realize this is to be a Socialist. They realize it in Belgium. Therefore they cannot be tempted to abandon their co-operative enterprises by little individual advan-

In America where the class line has been dim, workingmen are slow to understand that the only sure way to better and strengthen themselves to better and strengthen the position of the class to which they belong. On the contrary the secret idea of the average worker is that he is a little abler or a little luckier than his fellows, and that, while they will continue to be wage earners, HE will be come an employer and a capitalist. His ambition is to escape from his class and ride on the backs of his former associates. This hope is stimulated whenever a workingman bemen forget that he is the one excep-tion and that for each worker who becomes a capitalist there are three or four thousand workers who merely exist and finally die as worker Where such a feeling as this prevails it is not strange that co-operative enterprises are failures. Buyers car be tempted away with a little dis-count or a worthless "prize"; the ablest employees will leave in order to get a dollar or two more wages. All are losers in the end, but such is

mail, 30 cents. of original investigation of social condit

in New York, Boston, Chicago, and London. It is a storehouse of trustworthy information, invaluable to the Socialist sta-

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MARCH OF THE MILLIONS.

Pown in the dark of the alleys, out in the light of the paves, Over and over the housetops, sing me a song of the slaves; ling me a song of the tollers; sing me a song of their wives; shout the refrain till it wakens, wakens the drones in their hives. Make me a music of laughter, out of the wrongs of the earth, looking the travail of Justice, jesting at Henor and Love, Make me a terrible music; walt it abroad and above. Make it the music of methers whose infants ere starying and thin, links it the music of meidens who live on the offal of sin, Make it the music of maidens who live on the offal of sin, And sing it, and how it, and roar it, up to the musicons of God. And sing it, and howl it, and roar it, up to the manistons of God.

This song, it is written already, I fashion its notes for myself, by blending the means of the masses with languerous music of pelf; and over and over the housetops, and up in the terrified sky, i'll shout the mas song of my making. I'll shout its refrain till I die. I'll shout it, and roar it, and yell it, I'll how its refrain in your ears; i'll scream the weird plean of Sorrow in spite of your profests or fears. And down in the dark of the alleys, and out in the glare of the street, its echops will blend in the distance with ominous marching of feet. And ever and over the houstops, and up in the vapours o'erhead, Will float the sad march of the millions, the musicless march of the dead.

Down in the mansions of Money, down in the homes of the West, Down where the houses are grandest, that's where it echoes the best.

Dance, dance, dance in the ballroom, where Beauty and Indolence glide;
Tramp, tramp, tramp, ye producers, in cold and in hunger, outside.
Sing, sing sing in the boudoir, 'fidd luxury fabulous priced;
Curse, curse, curse in the hovel, and call on the vengeance of Christ,
Kat, eat, and in abundance, and loll on the canopied sent;
Starre, starve, starve in your garrets, and beg for a morsel to eat,
Laugh, laugh in the palace, till your indolent sides shall ache,
Weep, weep, here in the brothel, weep'till your sinful hearts break.
But drink, drink, drink in the hovel, and drink in the gay salon—
Apart in the feast and the familie—together in death march on!

Down in the dark of the alleys, out in the glare of the paves— This is the march of the Masters, this is the march of the Siaves. Over and over the housetops, and up in the heaven o'erhead— This is the March of the Millions—this is the March of the Dead!

THE CRUSHING OUT OF

terian, sentimentalist, looking out of an apetairs window I believe at a street—perhaps Fleet atreet itself—full of people, is reported by an admiring friend to have west for joy at seeing so much life. These Arcadian tears, this facile emotion worthy Arcadian tears, this facile emotion worthy of the Golden Age, come to us from the past, with solemn approval, after the close of the Napoleonic wars and before the series of sangulmary surprises held in reserve by the intereenth century for our hopeful grandfathers. We may well envy them their optimism, of which this ancedore of an amiable wit and sentimentalist presents an extreme instance, but still a true leatance and worthy of regard in the sponmacous testimony to that trust in the life of the earth, friumphant at lest in the Mellety of her children. Moreover, the wephology of individuals, even in the most nizame instances, reflects the general of-

fect of the fears and hopes of the tim after eighty years, the cmotion would be of a storner sort. One could not imagine anybody shedding tears of joy at the sight of much life in a street, unless perhaps he were an enfauriantic officer of a general staff or a popular politician, with his career yet to make. And hassly even that. In the case of the first, tears would be unprofessional, and a stern repression of all signs of joy at so much food for powder more in accord with the rules of prudence; the joy of the second would be checked before it found issue in weeping, by anxious doubts as to the soundness of the clectors' yiews upon the question of the bour and the fear of, missing the consensus of their votes.—Joseph Coursd, in North American Rayley.

were condemned. A resolution was also adopted denousing taxation for war purpose, on the ground that such action merely tends to prevent econo-mic progress and international peace and good will.

sands of clerks, bookkeepers, etc., and quit buying something less than thirty million dollars a week of goods from the manufacturers. Some of the manufacturers would therefore go to the wall and the others would have to discharge thousands of men be-cause they could not sell their preducts. The saving itself and the clos-ing down of industries would reduce the demand for coal, and thousands of miners would be discharged. The saving itself and the throwing of men out of employment and thus cutting BRITISH UNIONS STAND FOR PEACE. At this year's British Trade Union Congress 1,300,000 workers were rep-resented. As at previous congresses, Chamberlain's proposed tariff schemes were condemned. A resolution was

The Social Democratic Party of New York is a part of the Socialist Party of the United States. The difference is said

f farm products to go down. farmers would have to take lower Some people are sincerely of the prices for their products. Their own opinion that the woeful condition of the people at the present time is due purchasing power would thereby be reduced, so that they could not purchas to improvidence. They think the masses of the people could save money as much as usual from the tores. Still more retail stores would if they would. And they think it would therefore go to the wall and drag still more jobbers and manufacturers down with them. All of these people would be unable to meet their loans at the The masses of the people do not get money enough to provide a decent livbanks. The banks would collapse like dred and thirty-seven dollars a year. would be drawn into the general runt. And we would be plunged into an acute industrial crisis, with millions But, if the workingmen did skimp of men out of employment and millions of women and children crying for themselves still more than they albread. So you see that while saving is good thing for an individual so long

save some money, their wages would Their saving money would be proof that they could live on less than they as other people do not save, it would be a great disaster for all the people are living on now. Therefore their in the long run, always seek the level

But, you say, while it is true that In per week it would of course be neces sary for the people to refrain from buying that much from the retail stories, it does not necessarily follow that they must board the money. They night invest it in business enterprises,

How could they? They could not profitably invest it. in wholesale or retail business enter prises when the demand for goods had beeen cut down thirty million dollars It will continue to govern wages as long as capitalism exists. Consequently, if the workingmen-were to save money on a large scale their wages would be cut down that per week and stores and jobbers were

consequently going to the wall.

They could not profitably invest it in productive, manufacturing enter prises, because that would increase th supply when the demand had been re-duced and would make the disaster

worse than ever. The fact is that there is no virtue

Saving is not a virtue; it is merely a cial worry under the present system.

A system which compels people to attempt to save for old age is vicious. attempt to save for old age is vicious. The people ought not to have to save, or attempt to save, for old age. They ought to be perfectly free to spend their incomes for their physical, men-tal, moral and spiritual development, without having to worry as to whether or not they are going to starve to death in their old age.

Socialism will provide conditions under which every person will have suf-ficient income to enable him to develop himself, physically, mentally, morally, and spiritually. Moreover, m consideration of his services during the printe of his life, Socialism will give him an old age pension. In other

words, his compensation will go right on after he gets too old to work. He will, therefore, he safe in using his money to avail himself of the higher things of life. Instead of pinch ing and skimping he can use his money to broaden his mind and make himself an intelligent and useful city

It will not be necessary for him to save for old age. It will only be necessary for him to are enough for the immediate future.

And his income will be sufficiently large so that it will be an easy matter for him to do that without pinching.

What Isn't."

Did you ever attend the closing of the sension of a state legislature, gentle reader? Nel Well, you ought to. Then you will be in a position to compare a state legislature with conventions of wage-workers and know how immeasurably superior are the latter in feeting a serieus concern for constituents, "dignity of conduct," and in every other way in which a body of representatives entrusted with responsibilities can be compared.—National Woodworker.

WORTH' COMPARING,

THE POOR VOTER ON ELECTION DAY. ! HISTORY OF SOCIALISM

The highest not more high:
To-day, of all the weary year,
A king of men am I.
To-day, alike are great and small,
The nameless and the known;
My pulace is the people's hall,
The ballot-bex my throne!

Who serves to-day upon the list

Tank admission and vain pretence My stubborn right abide; I set a plain man's common sense Against the pedant's pride.
To-day shall simple manhood try The strength of gold and land; The wide world has not wealth to The power in my right hand!

ally dispersed by the police. Several espiraband cases of arms which came from Madrid were stired at the station.—Leaden Justice.

IN THE UNITED STATES. By Morris Hillquit.

No one can thoroughly understand the Socialist movement in the United States as it exists to-day without knowing how it arose and developed to its present stage. Every member of the wordslist Party, therefore, ought to give Morris Hillquit's book a careful reading. It should be in the reading room of every local or citot that maintains headquarters, and the comrades should see that it is in every public library as well.

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"MASS AND CLASS". BY W. J. CHENT.

Prices: Paper, 25 cents a copy; by mail

- PHOTOGRAPHS -

F. Engels. & Rebel. W. Liebkneckt.

the logical outcome of the motto:
"Every man for himself and the devil
take the hindmeet".

BY ROBERT HUNTER. Prices: Cloth, \$1.50; paper, 25 cents; by

The Essex County Socialist Federa tion met at 145 Essex street, Saiem, Sunday afternoon. The Treasurer re-ported all bills paid and a surplus on hand. Delegates from the several s reported as follows: The nen's Socialist Club at Lynn has one affiliated with the national organization on equal terms with the men's clubs. The Haverhiii Socialists holding at least one rally a week do have purchased 15,000 Socialist apers and leafets for free distribution. They have found the placing of ovable bill boards about the city and chalking the sidewalks are excellent nethods of advertising rallie methods of the control of the contro pers. Salem has purchased 3,000 pa-pers and other printed matter. Sau-gus has purchased 1,000 and is contemplating the purchase of more.
Delegates from Beverly and other reported that they were considerable towards spreading the doctrines of the party and prospects ere bright for an increased vote. It was voted to favor the forma-tion of Socialist Women's Clubs wherever possible. The meeting went wherever possible. The meeting went on record as opposed to affiliation with any non-Socialist organization, by whatever name it may be called, and against the holding of joint meetings with such organizations. The next meeting will be held at the same place,

Oct. 29, at 2 p. m. Local Haverhill reports renewed in-terest, and the comrades are working hard to show the voters that Socialism no means dead in Haverbill. On is by no means dead in Haverhill. On Saturday, Sept. 30, Comrade Carey spoke to as large an audience as ever abled to hear a Socialist speaker assembled to hear a Socialist speaker, hundreds of copies of The Worker were distributed and the collection was good. Comrade Gallagher of Readville spoke on Oct. 7 to a large crowd, that showed the old-time spirit. On Saturday, Oct. 14, Mrs. Merrifield of Boston will speak. The Haverhill Socialists plan to get Guy E. Miller of Colorado, John Collins of Chicago, an M. W. Wilkins of California, all na tional organizers of the Socialist Party, and Patrick Mahoney, Socialist andidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, to speak for them in the near future.

The Women's Socialist Club of Lynn now has a membership of twenty-three. Its meetings are held every three. Its meetings are held every Friday evening at the new headquar ters of the Lynn Socialist Club in the Keith Buldng, 54 Central avenue, a fine large hall. Socials and entertain ments will be held this water. Offi were elected at the last meeting follows: President, Lizzie E. Gidas follows: President, Lizzie E. Gu-ney: Vice-President, George Parson Secretary, Elsie F. Cummings, 10 Ar-lington street; Treasurer, Ellen F. Wetherell. The club has joined the party as a dues-paying club.

New Jersey

Frederick Krafft's new play, "Shoot to Kill", is now in print and will be produced at Liberty Hail, the party's headquarters in West Hoboken, on Saturday, Nov. 4.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 17, a great raticalities meeting will be held at Kurs.

fication meeting will be held at Kurz Colosseum, 457 Springfield avenue, Newark, where the Socialist Party candidate. Victor Parsonnet, and oth ers will be ready to meet the old-party candidates in debate on the issues of the campaign. Should these candidates not appear Guy E. Miller, National Organizer, and Jos. Wanhope will address the meeting. Admission free Ladies invited.

Walter Thomas Mills will speak in

the New Auditorium, Orange, nes-Broad street, Newczk, Saturday even ing. Oct. 21, on The Labor Problem and the Political Issues. Tickets can be secured from L. Frey at headquar-ters, 239 Washington street, or M. M. Goebel, Secretary of Campaign Committee, 14 Bridge street, Newark.

The Thirteenth Ward Branch o Discussion meetings are held every Wednesday evening at 38 Holland street. Business meetings are held on th first Wednesday of each month. A ratification meeting will be held on Oct. 25.

The ratification meeting of the cialist Party of Essex County held in Lyceum Hall on Oct. 3 was a great success. The hall was filled to overflowing and the speakers, E. C. Wind, E. J. Lewis, Victor Parsonnet, H. Car-less, and W. B. Killingbeck, met with enthusiastic applause. The reform pretenses of Mr. Colby, the Republican candidate, were thoroly exposed and a challenge to debate the issues of the campaign with our candidate, Dr. Parsonnet, was issued to both the old

Ohio.

The Women's Social Democratic Se fiety of Cleveland has donated \$75 to the local campaign fund he local campaign fund. Isaac Cowen, our candidate for Gov

ernor, is speaking to good audiences hearly every evening. George Breiel, James Oncal, Charles Oliver Jones, and Nina E. Wood are also on the road and Guy E. Miller of Colorado is mak-ing a few dates. E. B. Lewis has been compelled by ill health to quit the work for a time.

The Racine "Daily News" has open ed a column one day each week for the discussion of Socialism, the matter to be supplied by the Social Democrats of that city. Racine is a typical American industrial city which, from Column very many years longer. The Social Democrats cast over 1.700 votes last spring, electing four Aldermen and three Supervisors. We are thus already the second party. The great Exposition Building in Milwaukee which could accommodate 10,000 people, and has heretofore been used by the Social Democrats for their winter carriers. their winter carnivals, is burned, and the comrades are troubled to find halls large enough for their crowds this winter. The best that could be done

was to engage two halls, as near to-gether as, possible. This has been done and a mammoth fair is to be held for seven consecutive days, Feb. 12 to 18, inclusive. Every element of 18. inclusive. Every element of strength of the working class—locals labor unious, and all—is being concentrated upon the preparation for this event, and it is expected to be by far the greatest affair of its kind ever held the thing the content of the content

the Milwaukee Socialist press and to next year's campaigns, in which we hope to carry the city.

The Debs meeting on Sept. 29 was a

nagnificent success. The Old City Hall was packed and the speaker ceived an enthusiastic greeting and close attention. Organizer Schmitz opened the meeting and Comrade Adams of Wilmerding presided. The audience gave tumultuous applause to many of Comrade Debs' utterances such as this: "I am proud to say that I am one of 8,000,000 Socialists, who will refuse to shoulder a musket at the behest of the capitalist. If this be treason let them make the most of it. War will be no more when Socialism conquers, but a happy world, working for the greatest development of the human race." The success of the meetng may be judged by the fact that the local cleared over \$150 on it and that \$25 worth of literature was sold. Let the Mills meeting at the same place on Oct. 11 be made equally good.

During September new locals were organized at Baxendale, Como, Kendall, Norris, and Whitehall,

organizing in Fergus County. She held four open-air meetings during the county fair at Lewistown, having an each night, with good collections and large sale of literature. She will work elena and vicinity during the sta fair. During the months of July and August Comrade Hazlett visited thirty-six places and made sixty-three

J. H. Walsh will give illustrated lec

ares all thru October.

Great success has been obtained in the campaign of visiting unorganized organized districts visited, letters are being received asking for more speak ers and information as to when next speaker will visit them.

New York State.

Local Catskill has nominated a full ticket, as follows: For Assembly, Mar shall C. Smith; School Commissioner Geo. H. Warner: Coroner Jacob R. Cole; Supervisor, Simon Hock; Town Clerk, Douglass Denniston; Commis sioner of Highways, Frank M. Barker: Collector, Joseph L. Thorne; Justice o the Peace, James H. Burhans; Over seer of the Poor, William A. Plank: or, Bradford Wright.

John C. Kennedy addressed the La-bor Lyecum at Rochester last Sunday afternoon, his subject being The Mis of the Socialist Party. The meet ing was held in the Common Council chamber of the city hall, where the Labor Lyceum will continue to meet until further notice.

The campaign in Rochester is now in full blast with meetings this week in the Seventeenth and Fourteenth Wards. Next Monday evening, Oct. 16, a meeting will be held at Kauf-mann's Hall, 345 St. Paul street, corner of Platt street. Henderson and Suter will be the speakers, and per haps some others. There will be a meeting in the Nineteenth -Ward Wednesday evening, Oct. 18, and in the Twentieth Ward Thursday evening. Oct. 19.

Local Tuckahoe nominated a tow ticket for the first time on Friday evening, Oct. 7, in Reardon's Hall. This local was organized after elec-tion last fall, and while it has not been very active yet it is safe to say that from now on it will render a good account of itself. The ticket in nomination is as follows. For Supervisor Martin Graf; Town Clerk, G. G. Walker; Receiver of Taxes, Martin Ruffel; Commissioner of Highways, Patrick Callaban: Overseer of Poor, James H. Doyle; Constables, Charles Leich, Charles Kerszi, and George Savage. H. W. Wessling and J. Hagerty of Local New Rochelle were on hand to assist the Tuckahoe comrades in this their first convention

J. H. Brower of Illinois will start on his two weeks' tour of the state at Buffalo, Oct. 16. He will in all probe bility stay several days in Rochester Locals which are assigned dates must accept them as they are assigned as the time in which to make changes

John Collins will be sent out son time between Oct. 20 and 25. All locals desiring Comrade Collins must apply at once or accept the dates as given by the State Secretary

Clinton H. Pierce is now in the cen-tral part of the state holding meetings. During the present week be will be in Oneida and Lewis counties. Good reports are coming in from his meetings.

a week or ten days, after which he will be turned over to the Pennsyl-vania comrades for a series of meet-

ings.

M. W. Wilkins will be kept in Nev York for the greater part of the time that he is to be in the state. He will fill dates this week in New Rochelle Yonkers and Port Chester.

Mother Jones will not make an dates in the state unless it be one in Buffalo and one in Rochester in the Buffalo and one in Rochester in the latter part of the campaign. Mother Jones seems to have hard luck on her present visit to New York. The com-rades will recall that she was sick for several days. She had just become able to resume speaking when she fell from a street car on her head and was rendered unconscious. She is now getting better and will soon be herself again.

Many of the State Secretary's plans for agitation work have been temporarily interfered with by the extra work devolving upon his of-fice by the change in the party name. Much work in relation to the change had to be done within a day or two and all other work had to wait. The comrades who have not been answered promptly and had their wants attended to will understand the reason why. A multitude of questions about how to file nomination certificate have been asked and the Secretary has been kept busy answering them. It is hoped that all the locals have un-

is hoped that all the locals have understood the explanations which have been sent out in circular letter and that all local nominations have been filed, or that they will be, according to the instructions given.

The judicial nomination, certificates filed with the Secretary of State have been accepted and the Secretary of State has ordered the nominations placed on the official beliot under the title of Socialist Party. As the time is limited in which to inform the title of Socialist Party. As the time is limited in which to inform the voters of the state of the change in name it is absolutely necessary that

every comrade in the state get down to good hard work between now and Election Day. The state must be thereby covered with Socialist Party tickets in the field. This matter wil be covered thoroly in communicati later, but every local must proceed to scription lists will be mailed and every comrade must hustle with them. This

the much quoted Rufus Weeks' ad dress on the trend of events toward Socialism, with additional information appended, and it makes a good propa-ganda document. The pamphlet is four pages, six by nine inches in size. The State Secretary is prepared to furnish them to locals at the rate of \$1.25 pe

Committee closes Oct. 20 and all vote should be sent in on or before tha

M. W. Wilkins will speak in Yonker on Friday evening, Oct. 13.

Comrade Hanford returned to th city last week. His health is much improved, but it will not be safe for him to do any party work whatever this fall.

We get encouraging reports of Com-rade Obrist's condition, but it will probably be some months before he can again take his place in the ranks man's share for so many years. The comrades of the 21st A. D. are

all requested to attend the next meet ing of their branch, to be held on Fri day, Oct. 20, at 8 p. m., at Loersch's Hall, 962 Amsterdam avenue: also to bring with them at this meeting as many sympathizers and friends as will consent to serve as watchers at the polls on Election Day during the count ing of the vote. It is necessary that neeting for the manning of the polling places, so the members are urgently requested to be on hand at this time We have nearly double the number of election precincts this year to cover 73, as against 45 last year.

A special meeting of the Brown Boro Agitation Committee was held on Oct. 4 principally to decide on final ar-rangement for the ratification meeting to be held at Ebling's Casino of Friday, Oct. 13. Organizer Staring re-ported having secured Comrades Lee, Spargo, and Mother Jones as speakers. Music will be furnished by the Social st Band. To advertise this meeting the committee decided to distribute 15,000 handbills, to put up 500 large posters, and to hire a wagon to carry sign thru the streets for five even ings before the meeting. Bronx labo organizations will be invited to the meeting and notices will be sent to the newspapers. The Finance Committe reported having visited Workingmen' Sick Benefit Society, Br. 6, and Car enters' Union 464; the former organization donated \$75 to the campaign fund and the latter \$25. A lively agi tation is carried on thruout the dis neeting last Saturday. In view of meeting last Saturday, in view of the increased work of the committee a motion was passed to meet weekly instead of every second and fourth Wednesday as heretofore. At the meeting of the First Agita-

tion District on Oct. 6 M. Typernass and H. Kronowitz were seated as dele gates from the 16th A. D. in place of H. Keiner and H. Leibovitz, Comrad Rosenfeld was seated as delegate from rangements for the ratification meet-ings of the 12th and 16th in the hands elected to ask Abe Cahan to write an appeal for the campaign. Comrade Slotkin was elected as Organizer of this agitation district until election a a salary of \$6 per week. All comrades desiring information regarding party work on the East Side and all who wish to speak on the East Side should apply to Comrade Slotkin, in the clubis at 287 E. Broadway, from to 12 p. m. Comrades Gills, Babitz, Cohen, Krammer, and Solomon velected as a committee to do. all executive work for the First Agitation District. The next meeting be held on Thursday, Oct. 12, at 237

E. Broadway. At the meeting of the 28th A. D. on Oct. 5 one application for member-ship was received. Nathan Friedman was elected organizer. It was decided fund: I Muhlenbangen \$2: J. Weiss, \$1; J. Appel, \$1; A. Eckert, 50c.; Wm. Ehret, \$1; J. Wilke, 50c.;

F. Mareck, \$1; Wm. Reber, 50c.

The Down Town Young People's Social Democratic Club has arranged its third annual concert and ball to be held Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Nov. 30, at the Grand American Hall, 749 Second avenue. The arrangements committee is busy making the neces-sary preparations for this hig affair. The first part of the program will in-clude a number of well known New York vocal and instrumental solcists and the second part will be taken up by a one act labor by a one act labor drama, to be an-nounced later on. Several members of the Actors' National Protective Union will also be engaged, and the music will be furnished by ten men of the Carl Sahm Club. Tickets have been sent out to all progressive labor or-ganizations in New York, and com-rades who are members of any organization are requested to see that the tickets are properly circulated. The assistance of the organizations is needed in order to make this affair a

needed in order to make this affair a rousing success. The price of tickets is 15 cents a person if bought in advance, and 25 cents at the door.

A regular meeting of the General Committee will take place on Saturday, Oct. 14, at 8 p. m. sharp at the W. E. A., 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Important business will be transacted at this meeting and the delegates should be there in time.

Commades desiring to act on the

should be there in time.

Comrades desiring to act on the various committees for the Carnegie Hall meeting are requested to forward their names and addresses to Organizer U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street. Comrades willing to do any committee work are expected to be at the meeting place not later than 7 p. m. The Organizer will mail committee cards to all those on committee work, which will enable them to gain admission thru the Fifty-seventh street entrance.

sale by Friday, Oct. 13. The price of these lithographs remains the same as these lithographs remains the same as announced before, two cents per copy. These lithographs should be displayed everywhere, as they are one of the

One hundred thousand leaflets dealpoliticians were printed and can be had at the Organizer's office at any time between 8 and 9 p. m. These leaflets are for free distribution and the Executive Committee has decided to supply the various district organications with whatever quantity they may need free of charge. Assembly districts are requested to get their supply without any delay, as it is of great importance that these leaflets should be widely circulated so as to party politicians.

attention of the comrades Carnegle Hall are free, and that no seats can be reserved. There are no seats on the platform, the plat-form being reserved for the speakers

and the musicians only.

New literature will be printed as on as possible and all arrangements have been made to have within the next few days 500,000 to 1,000,000 pieces of literature. The comrades will bear in mind that the time is iterature, and it is therefore neces sary to pay special attention to this kind of campaign work. Committees should at once be appointed for distribution of whatever literature the local may circulate

meeting on Monday, Oct. 9. The week-ly order of 25 copies of The Worker has been increased to 100. It was reported that Branch 4 of the Hungar ian Socialist Club, which was organ-ized under the auspices of the district, is progressing very well, having a membership of 19. It was decided to hold a German ratification meeting on Saturday, Oct. 14 and an English meeting on Monday, Oct. 23. Both meetings will be held at Apollo Hall, 975 First avenue. It is hoped that all members and sympathizers will be present at one or both of these meet-

BROOKLYN

Dr. C. L. Furman and Barnett Wolff will speak 'at Silver Hall, 315 Wash ington street, Sunday evening, Oct. 15. The subject will be: Shall We "Bust" the Trust or Own it? Mother Jones spoke last Sunday to the largest audience we have ever had in the many being unable to get in. "Strife: or Master and Man" the

esday evening, Oct. 18, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, has been most care fully coached and, if the rehearsals count for anything, should prove a great success. The whole cast is com-posed of comrades as follows: Judge Henry Buttons, William A. Schmidt; Harold Thomas, Henry J. Heuer; Henry Hansell, Geo. M. Marr; Aris-totle Tompkins, Thomas A. Hopkins; Horatio Squash, George H. Lewis Hans von Sandt, Edward H. Sobol: fullus, John U. Constant; Neb. George J. Shea; Policeman, Alexander Tropé; Laura Bell, Miss Blizabeth C. Schne-ter; Mrs. Hansell, Miss Myrtle J. schenck; Dolly, Miss Elean The plot shows the cause of the strike and the high contempt in which the working class is held by the shirking lass. Henry Hansell, the hero and a thinking workingman, falls in love with Laura Bell, the Judge's ward and also his employer, and when the latter liscovers this, through the machinations of the treacherous Harold Thomas, a rival aspirant for the same fainty hand and gentle heart, the 'submerged." Later developments disclose some dark skeletons in the Judge's closet which show that, under the present haphazard system, even those at the top of the social ladder are sometimes forecd to the bottom by the capitalist system. Dolly, a maid, together with Neb and Julius, two comical colored servants, and Hans, a ook, will enliven the action. The play is a four-act melodrams, and is ing young society, if we except the ct sketch which was produced at Kings, and which caused such round of laughter and appreciation as are formance. The performance will be have contributed to the district cam- given on Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 8.15 | will bring Socialism. A manly demand extended to all comrades and their friends who attend. The proceeds will be devoted exclusively to the campaign fund of the Socialist Party.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the Week ending

Printed	19,500
Single subscriptions 12,233	13,944
Outside bundles 900	684
Samples 524	414
Exchanges 583	583
Sold at office in bundles	
or at retail 2,893	8,210
Total	18.885
Gain	1.702
Gain in single subs	1,711
The second section is a second second second second	

PROGRESSIVE STAGE.

An additional performance of Ib sen's five-act drama, "The League of Youth", which was produced las Sunday at the Murray Hill Theater will be given in Clinton Hall, Clinton street, near Grand, on Monday even-

on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 15, at 3 p. m., a meeting will be held at the hall of the League for Political Education, 19-23 W. Forty-fourth street, at which the play produced last Sunday will be discussed, to be followed by a business meeting of the membership. Non-members will be admitted to the discussion meeting. This meeting was originally anounced for the avening. but has been changed to the afternoon so as not to conflict with the great So-cialist mass meeting in Carnegie Hall in the evening.

will enable them to gain aumission thru the Fifty-seventh street entrance.

Five thousand campaign lithographs with the name Socialist Party have been printed and will be ready for street, New York."

—Do not address business communications to the Editors. Address such letters "The Worker, 184 William street, New York."

AMERICAN AID FOR

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION Secretary Loopoloff and Treasure german of the Russian Social Demo cratic Society of New York acknowl sige the receipt of the following tributions for the assistance of

revolutionary movement in Russia: hou The Worker and "Volkszeitung, \$22; Social Demicratic Women's So elety, Br. 8, Union Hill, N. J., \$2; Sun ner W. Rose, Biloxi, Miss. \$150. T. U. ner W. Rose, Biloxi, Miss., \$1.50; J. H Sims, Bethel, O. per J. S. Hogan \$2.50; E. Besselmann, San Francisc

\$2.50; E. Besselmann, San Francisco, \$2; total to Oct. 9, \$3,823,10. Courtibutions should be sent and drafts and orders mide payable to J. Loopoloff, Secretary, 121 E. One Hun-dred and Twelfth street, New York.

The Russian Social Democratic Se ent and dance on Saturday, Oct 21, beginning at 8:30 p. m., in Fair Hall, 2037 Third avenue, near One Hundred and Twelfth street, for the purpose of raising funds for the revo-lutionary movement in Russia and, at the same time, of bringing about a closer acquaintance between the Ru thizers in New York. Admission wil st 20 cents. American comrade ould attend if possible.

GENERAL STRIKE IN ARGENTINA.

A Buenos Ayres dispatch of Oct. says that the Workingmen's Federa-tion of Argentina has called a genera strike to begin on Oct. 9 and that th government, controlled by the capital-ists, has decided to meet the strike

with a proclamation of martial law.

It is understood that the interna tional organizations of seamen and longshoremen will be asked to help the Argentine workingmen by refus ing to handle grain and other goods shipped by scab labor under martial

A CENTRAL LABOR UNION THAT DESERVES AND GETS CONTEMPT

The Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, by endorsing the ticket of the ution of thanks to Senator Penrose the pupil and successor to Master Grafter Quay, for his "efforts (result ess, of course) on behalf of union in bor," has forfeited all right to be cor sidered a representative body of the working class. Some day, sooner o later, the workingmen of Philadelphi will wake up and assert their own it terest, justend of the interest of this or that gang of capitalists-and the labor organizations of that city will begin to command respect.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

Agent-"I will just leave this propectus, sir, and when you read it thru carefully, you will see that you cannot possibly do without our company, if you want to make sure of the future of your wife and little

Business Man-"What's your spe

cialty?"

/ Agent—"We insure you against loss on your life insurance policies."—Baltimore American.

DON'T WANT TO TAKE CHANGES.

A Philadelphia magistrate told itness that the government gave him aschance to make a fine living. So Well, we Socialists don't want to take hances on making a fine living want to have it a certainty. And we will have it a certainty when no one will have the chance to deprive us of the right to work. Get into the So cialist Party and hurry up the coming of the good time when the "busine interests" will not be able to make the workers divide up.—Ed. Moore, in Un ion Sentinel.

A SELF. MADE MAN

"When I started in life," said th Iniquitable Insurance director, "didn't have a dollar I could call my own." "And now?" "I have managed to call a lot of money my own, alththere is a great deal of dispute about it."—Washington Star.

WHAT IS MEEDED.

No plous wishes-no cantings about an evolutionary, step-by-step process on the part of the working class ssential, backed by their class soli darity and using their voting power as a class, to demand the transference of the land and all the means of life from private profit-mongers to collec-tive use and social ownership.—Sydne

PREACHER WANTS CHURCHES BURNED

It is rather rare to hear a clergy man admit that there are too churches already, but it is positively startling to hear one of the clott recommend that the surplus should be destroyed by fire, and yet that is the position taken by a reverend gentle-man who preached last Sunday in the First Congregational Church at Bing hamton, N. Y. This clerical frebug took the ground that there were five thousand charches too many, that they were in debt and struggling for the were in debt and struggling for the merest existence, and that if burnt, the people would all get together in one large church. It is simply the idea of centralization that now pre-valls in industry, applied to the churches, and perhaps the influence, not to say the example, of Mr. Rocke-feller, who it will be remembered, took the same method of disposite of his the same method of disposing of his competitor's small refineries, may have had some weight in forming this sensational opinion. However, it is sensational opinion. However, it is probable that the after effect has not been considered by the proposer. Five thousand little preachers turned out of the priest's house where they have been eating scanty bread, might have an infinite capacity for mischief in pulling down the system which cut off their means of life, and especially so now that the trend to Socialism is becoming rather marked in the pulpit. All proposats for such concentration in the churches generally come from clergymen who consider their bread tolerably secure and the Binghamton preacher is no exception, holding as he does, the position of preachent in a local college.

SOCIALIST TICKET IN NEW YORK CITY.

List of Candidates Whose Names Will Appear in the Third Column Under the Arm and Torch.

The Socialist Party will have a full list of candidates for city, county, legislative, and judicial offices in the city of New York to be filled at the election on Nov. 8, 1905. The ticket will appear in the third column of the official ballot under the embler

Our candidates do not ask for personal votes. We desire only straight votes for the principles of Such a straight vote is to be cast by making a cross in the circle under the Arm and Torch. The names of our candidates follow:

For Mayor-Algernon Lee. For Comptroller-Cortes W. Cavanaugh. For President of the Board of Alder

New York County, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs.

For Sheriff of New York County-Edwin J. Lewis. For County Clerk-Edward M. Mar-

For Register-William Edwards, For District Attorney-Leon A. Malkiel.
For President of the Boro of Man-

hattan—James G. Kanely.
For Coroners of the Boro of Man-hattan—Dr. Louis Lichtschein, Dr. Julius Halpern, Dr. S. Ingerman,

Henry Ortland.

For Justices of the Supreme Court. First District-Fred Paulitsch, Sam el Benain, Ernst Ramm. For President of the Boro of the

Bronx-Geo. B. Staring. For Coroners of the Boro of the Bronx-Ignatius E. Dickert, John A. Kannen.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY. 1st Assembly District-Alexander

Baumgarten.

2d A. D.—John H. W. Nagel. 3d A. D.—Rudolph Lowstrand. 4th A. D.—Meyer London. 5th A. D.-Frederic Wilton James. 6th A. D .- Chas Franz 7th A. D.-Paul Werner. 8th A. D .- Jacob Panken.

9th A. D.—Chas. G. Teche. 10th A. D.—Maxim Romm. 11th A. D.-George Brown 12th A. D.-William A. Josephson 13th A. D.-Otto Bollman. 14th A. D .- Edward Meyer. 15th A. D.-Bodo Braun

16th A. D.-Thomas J. Lewis. 17th A. D.-George Klinger. 18th A. D.-Owen McPartland 20th A. D.-Emil Roschlau.

21st A. D.-Adolph Jung. 22d A. D.—John Mullen. 23d A. D.—M. M. Bartholomew. 24th A. D.-Alfred W. Lawson.

25th A. D.—Franz Rudolf. 26th A. D.—Gustave Baur. 27th A. D.-Gustave Hardtner 28th A. D.—Courtenay Le 29th A. D.—Harris Karp. 30th A. D.-Thomas Crimmins

31st A. D.—Chas. E. Redding. 32d A. D.—Albert Abrahams, Jr. 33d A. D.—B. H. Brumberg 34th A. D.—Chas, Heyde, 35th A. D.—Chas, A. Gall

1st A D. (Westchester County) leorge Finger.

FOR ALDERMEN. 1st Aldermanic District-Chas E. 2d A. D.—William Karlin. 3d A. D.—O. W. Toennies. 4th A. D.-Samuel Edelstein D.-Richard Meade.

6th A. D .- Louis Simon. 7th A. D.-Henry Hinst. 9th A. D .- Charles Wilke. 10th A. D.-Henry L. Slobodin

12th A. D.-Henry Havidon. 13th A. D.-Hugo Pick

15th-A. D.-Carl Stark. 16th A. D.-Lewis R. Pavowsky 18th A. D .- Patrick H. Donahue 19th A. D.-Newton B. Sort.

22d A. D.-John C. Frost 24th A. D.-Phillip Bauer. 25th A. D.-Julius Lion. 26th A. D.—Isaac Bennett. 27th A. D.—Joseph Reifel.

28th A. D.-Frank Skrivaneck 29th A. D.-Frank Zaches. 30th A. D.-Louis Rauch. 31st A. D.-Elias Wolf 32d A. D.—Carl Peter. 33d A. D.—Garry Kelly.

34th A. D.-John Wilkins 35th A. D.—James F. Bell. 36th A. D.—Isidor Phillips. 37th A. D.-William Kaufman

38th A. D.—R. B. Benno Koerner. 30th A. D.—William G. Simmons. 40th A D.-Rudolph Wyssman 41st A. D.—Henry Haupt. 42d A. D.—William C. Burgwald. 48d A. D.—Henry Froehlich. 44th A. D.-Chas, Moder.

Kings County and Boro of Brooklyn. For Sheriff of Kings County-William W. Passage. For County Clerk-Frederick L.

For Register—Philip Bartel.
For President of the Boro of Brookyn-Alexander Fraser. For Coroner-Hugo Peters and J. A.

For Justice of the Supreme Court. Second District—L. B. Boudin. For Justice of the Municipal Court Seventh District-August Skorsetz.
FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY. 1st Assembly District—Henry Seide 2d A. D.—Maurice Williams. Sd A. D.—Lorenz Schub. 4th A. D.—Josefus Chant Lipes. 5th A. D.—Frederick Schaefer.

Cth A. D.—Mark Peiser.

7th A. D.—Louis W. Schumtz.

8th A. D.—Llewellyn J. Lewis. 9th A. D.-Gustav Petrit. 12th A. D.-Henry Crygier.

18th A. D.-Frank Schweitzer.

15th A. D.-William J. F. Haune 17th A. D.—Alexander Trope. 18th A. D.—John A. Behringer 19th A. D.—Joseph Kalsch.

20th A. D .- Peter Hoffman. 21st A. D.-Barnett Wolff.

MORRIS-SHAW DRAMATIC SOCIETY

PRESENTS THE FOUR-ACT LABOR DRAMA:

"STRIFE; or, MASTER AND MAN" At BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn

On WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, at 8:15 P. M. TICKETS, 25 Cents. Dance Following Performance.

Proceeds for the Benefit of the Social Democratic Party, Local Kings County.

The Socialist Party demands that a system of public kindergartens and play-

grounds be established in connection with

every school; that ample school accommo-dations and an adequate force of teachers

be provided; and that meals and clothing be furnished to all school children who may

The land and water of the earth, as weh

Republican and Democratic partie

lo, can offer no remedy for this mest

ing of all wrongs.
The Socialist Party demands that the

city should reclaim all habitable land,

and erect modern dwellings with ample

provision for air, light and privacy, to be

let at cost.
The Socialist Party demands an efficient

and complete municipal hospital system

Workingmen, do not be deluded into the belief that the capitalist class will permit any measures of real benefit to the working class to be carried into effect by the mu-nicipality so long as it remains in undia-puted control of the state and federal gov-crument.

rnment and especially of the judiciary very workingman should bear in mind the

Every workingman should bear in mind the recent deciaion of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Ten Hour Law for bakers unconstitutional. This decision was in fact a nullification of the police powers of state and municipality.

We call upon the working class to curb the high handed tyranny of the courts who arrogate to themselves ever more power to abrogate existing the second states.

abrogate existing laws or make new laws.

show of power by an increased vote of the Socialist Party and the election of some

of its candidates will be an effective warn-

ing to the capitalistic courts that will make them pause in their despetic course.

It is time that the workingmen call a halt. We have had meat riots and rent riots under a reform administration, a revely of corruption with Tammany in power, While the exploitation of the producer

grows ever more oppressive; strikes ever more frequent and the city officials ever

every workingman should bear in

and medical service.

require them. --

MUNICIPAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The Socialist Party of the city of New York in convention assembled readings its adherence to the fundamental principles of Socialism as expressed in the national platform of the Socialist Party, and declares that the real issue in this campaign, as in all other campaigns, is the conflict between the class of capitalists and the class of workingmen for the possession of the powers of government. of the powers of government.

We declare that the citizens of our counin the factory to grind out ever more profits by the lew price of child labor.

We declare that the citizens of our coun-try are divided into two hostile classes— capitalists, who own and control all the means of production, and workingmen, who are dependent for their existence on the sale of their labor. The exploitation of abor is the only source of income of the capitalists; the interests of the capitalist class and those of the working class are, therefore, opposed to each other, and the struggle between them grows ever keener,

ver more relentless.
In this struggle the Republican and Demo-The land and water of the esrth, as well as all other means of production, should belong to all men alike and not to a few men who hold them to the injury of all. The capitalist class has possessed itself of all habitable land of this city, covering much of it with hideous tenements, so-called "homes" for the workingmen. With a mind to profit only, the capitalists have penned up the workingmen in breeding places of disease and vice, where all and light can be had only at a high premium. The frequent area with the appailing loss of homan life show how low the capitalist class values the lives of workingmen. Any political party which stands out as a champion of the present system of exploitation, as the Republican and Democratic parties cratic parties and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system, are the political ools of the capitalist class.

Socialist Party, on the other hand, s organized by workingmen, defends the interests of the working class only, and interests of the working class only, and stands for the complete abolition of the present system of exploitation of the producer, and for the reorganization of society on the basis of common ownership of the means of production for the equal benefit of all.

With this final object in view, the Socialist Party in entering this campaign, adopts the following for its Municipal l'rogram:

Municipal Program: There can be no real self-government as

There can be no real self-government as long as the workingmen are deprived of the opportunity for self-employment. The Republican and Democratic parties have deprived the city of New York of legitimate municipal functions and have vested them in undemocratic boards and commissions. The Socialist Party declares it to be in the interest of the working class to ecure to the city of New York the fullest measure of self-government, and de mands that the city charter be amended We demand that the powers of the city government be so extended as of the city government be so extended as to enable it to provide employment to its citizens out of work; to furnish to the citi-rens any commodity it may deem neces-sary; and to establish and conduct for this purpose the required industries.

The industries on which the lives and health of all citizens depend should be owned and operated by and for the whole people. The Republican and Democratic parties have voted to the capitalists frauchises of immense value. The Sulway "lease" is only one instance of the robbery of the give hy its corrupt officials. of the city by its corrupt officials

The Socialist Party demands that the city reclaim all franchises and public grants now held by private corporaions, and that industries requiring a franchise be owned and operated by the mu icinality itself for the equal benefit of all

ernment to secure justice to those of its citizens who by their labor add to its citizens who by their labor add to Its wealth and greatness. The past and present city governments have utterly failed in this duty. The Republican, Democratic, and Reform parties have met the demands of the working class with scorn and contempt. Suffice it to mention the Prevaling Rate of Wages and the Eight Hour laws which Republican and Democratic judges joined in declaring unconstitutional. The Socialist Party demands that the city do all municipal work without eity do all municipal work without contractors; and that members of labor-unions be given preference; that no city employee should be required or permitted to work more than eight hours a day; that the city should secure protection to the life and limb of the workers on public or pri vate works, "that every public employe against accident, sickness and old age.

No other question concerns the municiso much as the rearing and educaion of the children. While the working-

FOR ALDERMEN.

46th A. D.-Fred L. Spalding.

47th A. D.-Gottlieb Vaibinger

48th A. D.-Christian Pattberg.

49th A. D.-Peter Moeller.

50th A. D.—Frederick Behr. 51st A. D.—John L. Bohm.

52d A. D.-Gilbert L. Blair.

53d A. D.-Philip Kennell.

55th A. D.-Julius Bychower.

56th A. D.-Alanson N. Daniels.

54th A. D.-Oscar Hild.

57th A. D.-Frank Fisk.

58th A. D.-Paul Salbach. 59th A. D.—Joseph Hammerl. 60th A. D.—Frederick Leo Walser.

61st A. D.-Frederick Ohem.

64th A. D.-Charles Kulkmann

65th A. D.-Henry W. O'Neal.

Queens County and Boro.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

2d A. D.-Frank Bessen

Urschel. 68th A. D.-William Burkle.

70th A. D.-William Goeller, Jr.

For Boro President-W. Veek.

Richmond County and Boro.

For Justice of the Municipal Court-

For County Judge and Surrogate

For Coroner-J. Niedermeier. For Assemblyman-William Strade.

FOR ALDERMEN. 71st Aldermanic District—O. Eichler. 72d A. D.—R. Rochaw. 73d A. D.—Charles LeGrand.

For County Clerk-H. Fischer.

1st Assembly District-Peter Heiler

FOR ALDERMEN.

67th Aldermanic District John

For District Attorney-Ernest Koep-

Boro President-John Connell.

66th A. D.-William Koenig.

62d A. D.—Henry Murden. 62d A. D.—William Edlin.

45th Aldermanic District - Frank

more frequent and the city officials evermore service in arresting and clubbing
strikers; the existence of the workers
grows ever more precarious; the outcasts
and unfortunates ever more numerous; the
bread line grows ever longer, and the riches
wrung from the toil of millions of meh,
women and children and amassed in the
hands of a few grow ever vaster.

Workingmen! On our class devolves the
great historic mission of freeing mankind
from capitalistic government. This you can
achieve only by banding yourselves together
into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all political parties of the capitalistic class. Such a party is the Sotalistic class. Such a party is the So-cialist Party, a party whose only motive is to serve the interests of the working class shose only aim is to abolish the capitalistic

system of exploitation and to establish the

Co-operative Commonwealth Workingmen! Rally around the banners of the Socialist Party! Vote for the can-

DRINK AND POVERTY Poverty is a disease; it has no right

to be: and when men and women wake out of sleep, and see themselves as the criminals they are, nothing in the world will be so sure of actual exter-mination as the cursed thing called poverty—the cradle of crime, the father of filth, the mother of misery, to be: and when men and women wake In the past we have comforted our-selves with looking upon it as the result of wrongdoing, but have now aroused ourselves to the study of its cause. We are determined to burn to cause. We are determined to purn of its last infectious atoms the stench of the slums and destroy the temptation to lead a bad life, with which poverty haunts the lives of young and old. once said that intemperance was the once said that intemperance was the cause of poverty; now we have completed the circle of truth by saying that poverty causes intemperance. Ten years ago I could not have said it honestly; five years ago I could not have said it helpfully; but now I ceaselessly declare that I believe it to be the right and duty of temperance workers to help to abolish poverty in its largest sense.-Frances Willard

THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW.

"Judges' robes," said English Jus-Phillimore on a recent occasion, "are not worn for the sake of dressin up, but to impress both the judges and others with the awe and majesty of the law." It is a poor mind, all the same, that finds awe and majesty clothes. Justice only can make law impressive; it is in a pretty bad way. when it has to lean upon the millin for support.—Brisbane Worker.

CONSISTENT PROTECTION

The government did exactly right is refusing admission to our shores of the brother of Mme. Humbert. The home grafter should be protected from foreign competition.-Washing