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# MOVING TOWARDS SOCIALISM.

By Eugene V. Debs.

lican party represents the dominant capitalist class, the Democratic party

he small capitalists. The latter are

being worsted as a class and their

party is tottering on its foundations. It is to-day in all essential respects a

Republican party. This is all that

holds it together and even in spite of

this it is disintegrating.

As the middle class crumbles the

Democratic party tumbles.
In the coming phases of the class

struggle there will be room for but two parties—namely, a working class party and a capitalist class party. The capi-

talists know that this political align

later the alignment will be made and the working classes will triumph over

The Republican and Democratic

infallible signs of the coming political alignment based upon economic class

interest. The capitalists will go to the Republican party and the workers to

the Socialist party. The Democratic party will go out of business.

say it is a class struggle. The capitalists deny it. Every days' development

emphasizes it. It is so clearly reveal-ed in the packinghouse strike that on y the purishind fall to see it. The cap-

Italists are one. So are the worker

Their opposing economic interests separate them. What one gains is at the loss of the other.

Upon that basia they will scoper of

later meet on the political battlefield. Every defeat on economic grounds

recruits the army on the political field.

Trades unionists take their final de-

gree in the Socialist party.

Capitalists are shortsighted when

they rejoice over the success of a lock-

When the capitalists have won strikes enough the Socialists will have

votes enough to retire them from

The armies of workers are becom

ing organized not only as a union of

labor but, what is more, as a party of

the working class. They need only to become conscious of their power as a class to abolish every form of serv-

The workers are just learning to vote

as they strike—as a class and against the class that exploits them. They are being forced by economic necessity into consciousness of their class inter-

ests and in that ratio the Socialist

party is growing.
Four years ago the Socialist party

was credited with less than 160,000

votes. There will be an extraordinary

increase this year.

Capitalist prosperity has reached its limits. Hard times are setting in.

The vast surplus that labor produces and that labor needs but can not buy, periodically congests the market and then labor has to go idle, hungry and

naked until the surplus can be work-

Production for use versus produc-tion for profit is the only remedy.

Men are better than millionaires and

Homes are better than castles and

Freedom is better than despotism:

and freedom for all is the mission of the Socialist movement. Capitalism has almost run its course.

The old system is breaking down. The

apt to spread over the entire body.

There is no cause for alarm. Society is but reconstructing itself, and the process is eternal. These are trans-

mankind.

As long as there is a "working class"

and a "labor market" there will be a

class conflict that will preclude social

have equal opportunity to produce wealth and enjoy it there will be no

classes and no animal struggle for ex-

This will be only when the workers

ment and this is why the labor que

olitical power it will be easy to pue

the workers in possession of their tools and emancipate them from wage sin-

Industrial self-government is nece

sary to political self-government and both are vital to a free nation.

AN UNCONSCIOUS ADMISSION.

defeat at the stock yards, the Chicago "Chronicle" says that the estimated

loss of the packers was seven millions

and the estimated loss to the workers

for every seven million dollars' worth

the stock yards who are strike, they have received but four strike, they have received but four

In giving the items incident to the

ed off.

out or the defeat of a strike.

tude and rule the world.

[Written for the Chicago "News" by | omic interests of classes. The Repubthe Presidential candidate of the Socialist Party.]

A few years ago the Socialist philosophy was spurned as irrational and impossible and its exponents were looked upon as foolish fanatics by thoughtful men in the United States.

During the last decade a profound change has taken place with reference to Socialism. Many thousands who once rejected it with scorn are now among its stanches; supporters. News papers, magazines and periodicals are discussing it; rulers, statesmen and politicians are worted about it; ministers, teachers and moralists are de-scanting upon it, and every day it be-

comes more apparent that a new and vital problem has presented itself. The change in the popular mind in regard to Socialism is not due solely, The many "converts" to the Socialist philosophy may not credit their intellectual faculties alone for seeing the light, but are indebted primarily, as a rule, to economic necessity, the grow-ing insecurity of capital and other changes in the economic structure of ociety that are rapidly transforming

No greater mistake was ever made than to suppose that Socialism dream and that "human nature" be excluded before it can be realized. It is just because "human nature" is it is that Socialism is inevitable.

Socialism is neither a dream nor a scheme, but a theory of society based upon the principles of social evolution, the trend of which is so clearly indi-cated in the changes daily taking place efore our very eyes that the wonder is that any man with the ordinary power of observation can fall to see that the economic foundations of so-ciety are shaping for a superstructure of Socialism, and that it will be Socialism because it can be nothing else.

Not long after the congressional elections of 1902 the Rev. Lyman Abbott. taking notice of the great increase in the Socialist vote, said: "Socialism is inevitable." In a lecture recently delivered the same eminent divine rudely disturbed the calm in conservative cir cles by saying: "Our industries must be democratized; if different small bodies of men are to control all our domestic necessities, where goes our democracy? The democratizing of in-dustry means the distribution of wealth. The labor problem can never be solved as long as one set of men owns the tools (machinery) and another set uses them. When all those con-nected with one industry become to-gether owners and users, then will come the harmony and union which have so long striven for.'

The economics of Socialism are em bodied in this revolutionary utterance Production of wealth is now a social function and the means of production must be socially owned unless society is to disintegrate; and civilization to tten backward toward barbarism. The toolless worker is an industrial

The tool-owning capitalist is an industrial master.

They are the dominant types of comsociety. They represent two There can be no permanent peace be-tween them. The intervals of quiet are but breathing moments between out-breaks. Their economic interests are

The violent and bloody upheaval in

exchange places.

The grewsome packing trades strike in Chicago bears witness to it. "The Citizens' Alliance and the trades

union movement are the incarnation

ery that there are "no classes" in this

anathematizes the demagogues who "array class against class in the American republic." but it is barely possible that within a generation or two the demagogues and demigods of this day

The mine slaves of Pennsylvania are not in the same class with Harry Lehr and William Waldorf Astor; President Roosevelt to the contrary notwith-

ten has produced economic classes and arrayed them against each other in every civilized land on earth, be it autocratic Russia, monarchic Germany or free America. They differ only in degree of development.

In the presence of this world-wide to charge individuals with arraying these two classes against each other is like accusing the whitecaps on the crests of stirring up the mighty

David M. Parry is doing as much to array class against class as any other individual, though he aims at the op-

posite effect. The slave owners of the south were

in wages was four millions. Thus, according to the Chicago "Chronicle," The tool owners of capitalism are being shaped for similar ends. The late Senator Hanna was discernof wealth created by the employes of the stock yards who are now on a

ing enough to foresee what was coming when he predicted that the great strug-gie of the future would be between the Republican party and and the Social-

ists.

It requires rare discrimination to choose between the Republican and Democratic parties. Ninety per cent of the voters could not tall the plat-

stock yards earns eleven dollars, the packers gave him four dollars and keep the other seryen for themselves.

Why the working class should be so insane as to turn over more than one-balf of the wealth they create to the capitalist class is difficult for a man with any sense to understand.—Seymour Stedman, in the Chicago Socialist. forms apart. There is scarcely an issue between them and certainly none, nor the shadow of one, so far as the

## HAVE YOU BEEN HONEST WITH YOURSELVES?

By Horace Traubel

selves? I know the parties have not been honest with you. I know the priests have not been honest with you. The legislatures. The institutions of learning. The bosses. The authorities They have been honest with them selves. But they have not been honest with you. I know all that. Bu neanwhile how have you been treat ing yourselves? Have you done your selves any sort of justice? Have you not availed yourselves of every oppor-tunity to outrage yourselves? Have ment is fatal to them and are doing all in their power to prevent it. But they are pitted against the inexorable laws of industrial evolution and sooner or you not stolen from yourselves? Back-bit yourselves? Warred upon your-selves? Taxed yourselves? Played rentlord and propertyiord and interestord upon yourselves? I see the treacheries of your enemies. They do not grieve me. I expect them. But I also see your own treacheries to yourselves. parties have united at every point where the one or the other was men-aced by Socialist success. These are They break my heart. I had not expected them. I expect the political platforms to go back on you. I expect the creeds to go back on you. I expect all usury and all broadcloth to go back on you. But when you go back on yourselves. When rags go back on rags. Then I marvel. Then I see that you are yourselves the root of all the evil from which you suffer. Then I see that the start of all revolt is not in something you prepare to do with your enemies but in something you prepare

to do with yourselves. I used to feel very sore with the poli-ticians and the priests. Now I feel sore with you. I used to say hard things about political platforms. Now I say hard things about you.\ I used to think that there were certain men manipulating through certain mattice tions who deceived the people. Now I see that no man and no institution ever deceived the people. The people deceived themselves. The millionaires are not only deceiving themselves about you. You are deceiving your-selves about the millionaires. I used to read the platforms of the respectable political parties and accuse them of an attempt to be dishonest with the people. Now I say that the platforms were honest with the people. Now I people. Now I say that the platforms were honest with the people. Now I say that it was the people who were dishonest with themselves. The plat-forms will be made honest after a new fashion fast enough when the people demand such honesty in a voice the conventions can hear. When you play nest with yourselves. When you re fuse to run the slave errands on elec-tion day. When you show that you have determined first of all to be honest with yourselves. The masters would go short rationed if you were honest with yourselves. If you paid yourselves everything you owe yourselves. If you paid yourselves for all your recreant political campaigns. For all your recreant social tyrannies. For all the surrenders. For all the strikes falsely compromised. For all the fears and briberies. It is a big bill. You must soon commence to pay, And when you commence to pay there will

Have you been honest with your- | you became honest with yourselves its arrogance would be clipt. Every time I total the majority votes of the elder parties I realize the enormous bill in bor is heaping up against itself. I might awear till doomsday across the deserts and nothing would happen. Nothing but perhaps some more plutocracy. But I swear instead at you yourselves. Swear and swear and will keep on swearing until you all hear me. I know that the political and the commercial classes know that so long as you can be kept at odds with your selves they are safe. I track all-evil up to you. I expect-all remedy to come from you. I see that it is bad enough for the boss to lie to you. For the statesman to lie to you. For the tgach-er to lie to you. Yes. Bad enough. But I see that it is worse for you to

lie to yourselves.

Some millions of you will this fall go to the polls and lie to yourselves. You will lull yourselves to sleep with false heliefs. You will convince your seives that good enough is justice. You will take the liar at his word. You will take the thief at his word. You will take proprietors at their word. You will take property at its word. Starvation at its word. Knowing all the time that you are being lied to. Knowing all the time that you are going to be cheated again. Knowing all the time that you are taking your-selves by the throat and throtting the life out of yourselves again. Just as you have so often done before. Just do again. Yes, just as the masters think you will do forever. Taken the enemy ut his word. Yet refusing to take yourselves at your word. Taking slavery at its word. Refusing to take freedom at its word. Taken the wolffold at its word. Yet refusing to take the commune at its word. You are pre-paring to do it again. Oyster Bay knows you will do it again. Esopus knows you will do it again. Taking the false word for true. Taking the man who robs you for granted instead of taking yourselves for granted. Miliions of you are now getting ready to repeat the traitorous performance. Going back on yourselves again. Toying with counterfeits. Do you think I am going to waste my time now denoun ing those who use you? I am going to spend all time denouncing you who consent to be used. Why should I in peach Oyster Bay and Esopus? I tinpeach you. You in your worksh You at the forge. You who sell and clerk in the stores. You who labor on the roads. You who rua the boats and trains. You who build the house I impeach you. I am not afraid of Oyster Ray and Esopus. I am afraid of you. I am not afraid of anything the enemy may do with ballots in their hands. I am afraid of what you are persistently willing to do for your enemy with ballots in your hands. I impeach you. I forget your exploiters. Iremember you. The millions of you who are gathering this day to perpentiale your own servinde. The millions of you who are not distonest with be a panic in the other camp. Exploi-tation has flourished in your self de-your enemies. The millions of you who fault. It always knew that as soon as I are dishonest with yourselves.

# TOO HOT FOR HEARST.

[Upon a request from Hearst's san Francisco "Examiner" for an opinion on the national convention of the Democratic party, Eugene V. Debs sent the following which was never published.]

In a burst of righteous indignation, Senator Tiliman declared the Demo-

Colorado and Chicago eruptions are symptoms of the degeneration that has attacked the body economic of the cap-italist system and these eruptions are In a burst of righteous indignation, Senator Tillman declared the Demo-cratic party could always be relied on

Democratic party outrivaled the Republican convention as an exhibition of the trust in American politics. The Democratic party is no more. It

promise for the working class and all ended its career by unconditional surrender to gold standard plutocracy, igned, sealed and delivered by William Jennings Bryan.

ets in the field. Whichever is elected the trusts win and the people lose. The common people who supported William R. Hearst are left without a candidate, without a platform, and with-

out a party.

Hundreds of thousands of workingmen who would have followed Hearst will refuse to vote for Parker, beown the tools and produce wealth for themselves. To procure these they must first secure control of govern-

ause:
First, he was one of the suprenudges who declared the eight-house law unconstitutional in New York.

Second, he is the proxy of Grov Cleveland, alias Wall Street, and if elected the trusts will have free use of troops to enforce the wage reductions and crush organized labor.

Third, he is the pliant tool of the Standard Oil Company and the impla-cable enemy of union labor.

Fourth, he is the personal choice John D. Rockefeller, whose criminal crew are responsible for the bloody war on union labor in Colorado, and a Sherman Bell and the gang of Stand and Oil pirates who are making a slaughter pen of Colorado. Six weeks ago William Jennings

Bryan passionately declared that no Democrat with a particle of selfrespect could vote for Judge Parker the gold standard advocate of th Standard Oil Company. The "peerles champion of the people' is now sup-porting Parker, and in so doing certi-fies his own political degeneracy. The alleged Democratic convention placed two thousand reserved chairs a

the disposal of the Business Men's League of St. Louis; not a chair was tendered to labor, organized or other-

[Upon a request from Hearst's San | plutocracy. Grover Cleveland was the patron saint. When Hobson pro-nounced him the only President who had ever used the troops to help cor-porations crush labor the delegates went wild with delight.

Parker's telegram in the expiring nour, stamping the seal of the gold standard on the platform, was saltne tre in the death wounds of Bryan and the stateen-to-one element in the old

party. The platform is a political omelet, made chiefly of decayed eggs. The sole object is to break into office and riot in spoils. The jimmy and dark lan-tern would make a fitting party em-

As "prosperity" has run its course and hard times are due, the trusts have picked Parker as the winner and when business is paralyzed and labor is idle and hungry, the organs of the trusis will blame the people for turning out the Republican party and will inaugurate the campaign for the restora-tion of Republican rule and the "full dinner pail." This will be an epoch-making year. The desertions from the

old parties will amount to a politica

revolution, and the new alignment with Socialism will appear as a full-fiedged factor in the politics of the

### REVISED RETURNS FROM VERMONT.

Socialist Vote Is 757, with One Town to Hear From-A Gain of More Than 32 Per Cent. Over Vote of 1900.

PUTNEY, Vt.-The total vote in Vermont for the Socialist Party, with one town to hear from, is 757. This is a gain of over 32 per cent. over 1900. am County had 152 votes in 1964 and 19 in 1900, a gain of 700 per

Putney had 38 votes in 1904 and 2 in 1900, a gain of 1,800 per cent. Brattleboro cast 37 votes in 1904 and one in 1900. Bellows Falls cast 54 in 1904 and 5

We are going to push hard to in-crease our vote in November for Com-rades Debs and Hanford.

The fellow who promised that he would be with Socialism when it grew stronger, will be asked how about it after the votes are counted this year.

## WHICH PARTY SHOULD **WORKINGMEN SUPPORT?**

quarters, which can be had from Na-lional Secretary William Mallly, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., at \$1.25 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., at \$1.25 for 500 or \$2 per thousand.]
We are in the midst of a great na

tional campaign. Millions of dollars are being spent, speeches by the tens of thousands are being delivered and tons of literature scattered broadcast telling the voters, of whom the great majority are workingmen, that they should vote either the Republican or the Democratic ticket.

No party can be elected save by the laborers' votes, yet when we examine these two parties with their convenions, candidates, platforms and party nanagement, we see that they practically representing the same in

The Republican convention met in Chicago. The great capitalists of the country ran it as smoothly as they run their milroads and their factories. It nominated its candidates on the first beliet, kicked out La Foliette of Wisconsin, and all others tainted in the least degree with radicalism, and adopted a platform encorsing all Republican acts and "viewing th nlarm" the possibility of 155 Democratic capture of the offices.

The Democratic convention met in St. Louis. It was under the absolute control of David B. Hill, representing the great capitalist interests of the country. It nominated its candidates on the first ballot, turned Bryan and the radicals down with a duil, heavy thud, and adopted a platform enders ing all Democratic acts and "viewing with alarm" the possibility of Republican control of the offices.

The candidates certainly offer noth Roosevelt as governor of New York called out the police to shoot the Cro ton strikers, who were seeking to carry into effect the eight-hour ww which Roosevelt had taken an oath to enforce. He is blind and deaf to mun ler, torture, and anarchy in Colorado so long as union men are the victims Indeed, his administration supplied the rifles and riot cartridges to do the work, and General Bell is an ex-rough rider and personal pet of Roosevelt e "open shop" crusade against lonism began with Roosevelt in the anthracite strike and received its greatest impetus in the "Miller case He has just appointed as secretary of the navy Paul Morton, whose record as a union crusher on the C., B. & Q. and the Santa Pe railroads, together with his connection with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., shows him to be the deadly enemy of organized labor Judge l'arker poses simply as a si-lent candidate. As judge, however, he helped declare unconstitutional the

ame eight-hour law which Roos called out the troops to violate before it was rendered invalid. He received his nomination through Rockefeller gold distributed by Hill and Belmont which makes him their hired man in the political world. The Democratic candidate for vice-president comes from West Virginia, the only state in the Fnion where it is a penal offense to attempt to form a trade union, and is one of the mine owners at who request this law was enacted. W may "Mr. Dooley" say that the notification committee might have trouble in deciding which candidate was nom-

What do the platforms promise for the working class? The Republican party is silent as the tomb on the labor question, although few would deny that the present death grapple between predatory wealth and pro-ductive toil dwarfs into insignificance every other social and political ques-

Both parties agree upon tariff re tision, and disagree only as to which shall do the revising

pended in its construction. Both call for an enlarged navy, to be built from wealth created by the working class and used to hunt up new markets for wealth produced by the workers and taken from them b

Both parties agree in their plat forms that something should be done to the trusts, and both agree in the! practices that this something is to touch them for campaign funds.

Finally, they agree that their men So far as labor is concerned, these parties are but two heads of the same

dragon. Whenever laborers come is conflict with capitalists, Democrat and Republicans unite on the side of the exploiters. As the Cripple Creek "Times" says of the outrages committed upon union men in that city,
"The uprising against the Western
Pederation of Miners is equally supported by the Democrats and Republians." So pleased are the plutocratiforces, with both nominees that, as "Harper's Weekly" recently stated, they are puzzled to know which to choose. Parry of the National Employers' Association agrees that both are alike pleasing to him.

Here is a stitution. Enlargers fight-Here is a situation. Laborers fight

ing for the right to live against capi talists in the shops, mills, mines and factories and casting their votes for two parties whose principles, plat-forms, candidates and party machinery are all dictaied by the master class. It's a case of Republicans, the capi-talists win; Democrats, the laborers lose. Yet this sham fighs makes so much noise that it keeps the laborers much noise that it keeps the laborers from seeing the real struggle. A re-cent editorial in "The World Te-Day" defending this bunko partisanship

[A leaflet issued from national head- | gives the whole game away when it stroy partisanship as it now exists and instead of being Republicans and Democrats we shall all be Socialists or anti-Socialists."

Both old parties live only by deceiving the worker into voting against his

The Socialist Party comes with no deception. It claims to represent no interests save those of the creators of wealth. It has nominated as its candidate for president Eugene V. Debs, whose record in the cause of labor is whose record in the cause of labor is carved deep in the pages of the history of the American labor movem nt. For vice-president it has named au-other working man, Ben Hanford, who has proven his fidelity to the cause of the working class by many years of faithful service.

The platform of the Socialist Party is but one long "labor plank," because it realizes that the only great problem which is pressing for solution is the problem of securing for the worker the fruits of his toil. It declares that:

"The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery for its portion.

"This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of produc-tion. \* \* Socialism means that all those things upon which the peo-ple in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to the creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men. • • The Socialist Party pledges itself to watch political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working

cialist Party is the party of the working class. In party organization and support it is controlled, managed and financed by this same class. At every point it is the political express the laborers and their interests.

A workingman, whether he toil with hand or brain, should have little diffienlty in choosing between these two parties. A vote for the Republican or the Democratic party is an emlorsement of capitalism, with its strikes, lockouts, boycotts, blacklists and bull-pens. It is a vote for everything against which the working class is sighting during 364 days of the year.

The workingman who casts a vote for the Socialist Party thereby do.

for the Socialist Party thereby declares his opposition to capitalism and all that it stands for. He shows by his hallot that he is no longer the dupe of the sham fight between his masters that he refuses to play the gladiator in the political arena against his brother worker for the amusement of

his oppressors.

A vote for Debs and Hanford is a vote for the interests of the working. class, the success of organized labor. the overthrow of capitalism and ex-ploitation, and the hastening of Socialism and the Co-operative Common

### CONVENTION OF THE BREWERY WORKERS.

The Plan to Raise Money for a Socialist Dally-Five Hundred Dollars Contributed to Socialist Campaign Fund.

at the national convention of the newspaper, which was reported in the last issue of The Worker, was acted upon by instructing the Executive Board to try to get the co-operation of other unions and to then report the re-sult of their efforts and put the propo-sition to a referendum vote of the membership regardless of whether such co-operation by other organiza tions can be expected or not.

The reports of the officers to the convention were full of the class-conscious spirit and exhorted the mem bers to stand by the principles of inter-national Socialism, which this organi-zation has long endorsed.

A motion to donate \$500 to the na-

ional campaign fund of the Sc najority.

The membership of the Brewery

The memoership of the Brewery Workers' Union number over 33,000, so that if the proposition to raise funds for a Socialist daily by an assessment of one dolfar per member is eventually carried a very large sum will be

-A scientist says that the Falls of Niagara will disappear in 3,500 years. If he could only demonstrate that the fall of capitalism could be postponed for the same length of time how happy the exploiters would be.

—Seeing that the old party politi-cians concede a big increase in the So-cliatist vote this year, every Socialist abould do all in his power to sustain their reputations as political prophets.

### EVERY MAN TO HIS POST!

Never was there a time in the his- | and experienced fighters and comrades ory of the Socialist movement in this country which demanded more effort on the part of Socialists than the present,

Never was the opportunity more fa corable to permanently make the Socialist Party the chief factor in the political arena than now. This is the time when by the united

effort of all we can deal a deathblow to all so-called "radical" movements, that have cumbered the ground and confused the issues so long, and clear the field for a direct attack on capitallsm in 1908. The Republicans have captured the

machinery of the Democratic party and re-created it in their own image. Both now stand fully, frankly and equally committed to the defence of capi talism. The "radical" residue of the Demo

cratic party can be and must be prevented from crystallizing into a 'party" that may befog the issues and inpede the march of Socialism in the next four years. They will have difficulty in doing so

as it is. They are torn by dissension and bewildered by a multirude of conflicting opinions. Without any definite policy, a vague and aimless discontent is the only bond of cohesion amongst them. We can make their capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits and the opportunities and enjoyments swept from the field, the minor mushroom "radical" and "reform" parties will disappear also. But we can do this only by having

every available man in our party on the firing line for the next six weeks. Every man who can speak, write, distribute literature or help in the numerous ways in which agitation is made, must get into the harness in stantly. We want a big vote-the result of clear, powerful, convincing and persistent agitation. We want every man in the party to strain every endeavor to get it by active work. The enemy are retreating now. By pressing the attack vigorously we can transform that retreat into rout, and compel them to make their last stand in the trenches of capitalism. A million Socialist votes this fall will easily accomplish this end, and open use way e grand assault in 11%8. We have many veterans in the mov

ment who for years have kept up the desperate and long continued fight when the odds were far greater agninst us than now. Many of them, spent with toll, have slackened their efforts somewhat. But this is the crit-Everything now depends upon one supreme effort of all during the time between now and election day. The work we do now will tell effectively in the next four years. It will multiply our forces enormously and at the same time warn the capitalist enemy that time warn the capitalist enemy that the time for their last stand draws for the cause alone is worthy till the nigh. We call therefore upon the old

to redouble their efforts-to cast aside weariness and temporary rest. They are needed-never were they needed more than in this crucial moment. They have never failed to respond to the call of Socialism in the past; they will not fall now when that call is becoming more loud and imperative than ever before.

Agitation should be and can be and must be multiplied ten fold. The people we address are listening with eager ears-and they will vote for Socialism if its message can be brought to them. The capitalist parties are identical in their intellectual bankruptcy and lack of argument, as they are in their economic policies. For the first time the workers in masses are ready to turn away from them-ready to listen to the only party that represents their interests—the party for which we speak and work,

Every Socialist must step into the brench. Every voice, tongue and pen available must get into action. There is no excuse for the laggard-this is no time to falter or hold back. The need is too pressing. And we are not fighting a defensive battle; we are an attacking force. Capitalism is on the defensive. Its hold on the workers is loosening-its rottenness and hopelessness is becoming apparent to them. It is our business now to clear away the remaining feg that still exists, to attack with such vigor that the middle ground will be swept clear between the opposing forces—that no decoy party may be formed to lure us from the direct assault on capitalism that must be pushed home during the coming

Victory is in the balance. It lies directly ahead and can be assured by bold, vigorous and persistent work in this campaign. And it may be sadly delayed by neglect.

Every man to his post! Economic evolution is fighting on our side. The forces of the enemy are disintegrating on the front of the battle and concentrating in the rear for their last stand. The field on which the final class struggle must be fought out is clearirg. The issue can be made "Socialism or Capitalism" in 1908 if we improve our opportunities now.

Once more, then, every man to his post!". It is Socialism that calls its champions to the battle. The workers will follow by the hundreds of thousands. They are ready and we must

"Be it ours to answer and hasten and open wide the door

For the rich man's hurrying terror and

the slow-foot hope of the poor. Yea the voiceless wrath of the wretched and their unlearned discontent:

We must give it voice and wisdom till the waiting tide be spent. Come, then, cast off all fooling and put

good days bring the best

## CAPITALISM DENIES EDUCATION.

owing to a shortage of seats. One and tem that starves their bodies and all, the capitalist press concur in the stunts their minds, view that this is a "disgraceful state of A Socialist administration affairs," and most of them seem willing to hold the strikers in the building

trades responsible for it. As a matter of fact there has been chronic lack of school accommodation in the city for years; and this has by no means been the fault of the vorkers. Even when the strike or lockout was not a factor the situation was much the same as to-day. And when it did enter into the situation the workmen on strike repeatedly offered to except the school construction from its operation.

The truth is that this chronic short age of accommodation is far more attributable to the fact that the approprintions of money for this-purpose are generally inadequate, and this in turn s due to the reluctance of the capitalist class to permit themselves to be taxed for public education.

The tax dodger is a far more important factor in this question than the striking or locked out workman. While we hear from time to time of donations of millions of dollars by philanthropic capitalists for the founding of universities, colleges, libraries, etc., no case is yet on record where any of these people have contributed to the con school fund. Even in education the capitalist draws the class line. Institutions that the children of the poor cannot attend, and which can only be utilized by those of the wealthier classes are springing up all over the the masses has to depend on comparatively small amounts reluctantly

wrenched from the rich. We need expect nothing different under capitalism. Its supporters have don't exactly relish.

A hundred thousand children have | no interest in the education of the been compelled to stay out of school masses beyond the point where they when the term opened a few days ago, remain submissive slaves to the sys-

> fect a most radical change in this situation. It would use the taxing power relentlessly and to the limit to provide every child in the community with the best possible educational facilities. It would compel contractors under penalty to complete their contracts at a specified time and would enforce the penalty in every case without listening to any excuse. Or it would abolish the contract system in school construction entirely and engage the building employes directly, paying them the high-

> est possible wages. The "disgraceful state of affairs" which the capitalist press admits as existing in educational matters would: speedily disappear under a Socialist regime, for the reason that the most complete and thorough education of the masses is of the utmost importance to Socialism, and no effort spared to attain it. But while capitalism remains in control the children of the workers will get as much education, and no more, as the capitalist class sees fit to give them, that amount being determined by the interests of

the capitalist class. If the parents of those hundred thousand locked out children wish better educational facilities for them, they can vote the Social Democratic Party into power in this city. Falling that they must content themselves with what the capitalist class is disposed to

Judging from the editorial no-tices of the Southern tour of Eugene V. Debs, the South is "waking up" in a manner that the Northern capitalists

grant.

The Worker AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Secial Democratic Party.)

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

In the state of New York, on account of ertain provisions of the election laws, the ochilist Party is officially recognized under as mane of Social Democratic Party, and

above.

The Socialist Party for Social Democratic Party in New York; should not be confined with the so-critical Socialist Labor Party The latter is a small, ring ruled, mortburn organization which bitterly opposes the trade unions and carries on an abustve campaign of sinder against the real Socialist moyement, which supports the trade unions THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

he Socialist Party (the Social Democratle ty of New York; has passed through its and general election. Its growing power indicated and its speedy victory for-dowed by the great increase of its vote shown in these figures: 



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

NEW YORK STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR-TKO'S. PENDERGAST. OF WATERTOWN. FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR CHARLES R. BACH. OF ROCHESTER.

ecretary of State-E. J. SOUTHES of Jamestown. For State Treasurer-EMIL NEPPEL of New York.

For Attorney General-LEON A. MALKIEL of New York. For State Comptroller-

W. W. PASSAGE of Brooklyn. For State Engineer and Surveyor-S. B. MARLY of Buffalo. for Associate Judge of the Court of

WILLIAM NUGENT of Troy.

ROOSEVELT'S PART IN THE

COAL STRIKE. Roosevelt's letter of acceptance con ins at least one signif that workingmen and especially those cornected with labor organizations would do well to make a note of.

osevelt has had considerable advertising amongst workingmen on account of his intervention in the anthracite strike. Republican politicians and heelers never tire of representing him, as the heroic deliverer of the dis tressed miners as against the greedy and rapacious coal barons who oppressed them. John Mitchell was also pressed into the choir of sycophants and office seekers who are still slaging hosannas to the strenuous one for his championship of labor on this occaston. So displeased were the trust magnates and coal corporations that they are still represented as holding a grudge against Roosevelt on this ac ount and combining for his political verthrow, on account of his "butting in" with "arbitration and conciliation between the operators and miners and favoring the latter at the expense of The foreser. The miners were repre sented as having practically won all their demands, though subsequent events in the industry have possibly distillusionized many of them. Still no doubt most of them yet credit-Roose with good intentions towards them in the matter. Just what motive inspired that gentleman to inter vene will, however, appear from the following extract in the "Labor and

letter of acceptance: The Democratic state convention ow York dealt with the author

Capital' department of his voluminous

the coal fields; yet champions of that fact that there was any action by the President at all—though they MUST KNOW THAT IT WAS ONLY THIS ACTION BY THE PRESIDENT WHICH PREVENTED THE MOVE-MENT FOR NATIONAL OWN OF THE COAL FIELDS WHAT MIGHT WELL HAVE SHIP BEEN AN IRRESISTIBLE IMPE-TUS.

Thus does Roosevelt make liars of the miserable creatures who are attempting to deceive the workingmen into voting for him, by chanting his praises as a "friend-of labor."

As he himself says, it was the inter ests of the capitalist class that he was concerned for. His efforts were directed not to the alleviation of the miseries of the miners, nor even to those of the "public" who starved with cold while Baer was insisting on his divine right to freeze them. Roosevelt was interested only in securing private property, and his intervention as he admits, had as its primary object the defeat of a movement for the national ownership of coal mines. In short it was the spectre of a coming Socialism that induced him as the champion of capitalism to intervene. The miner might starve, the "public" might freeze -the divine right of the capitalist class to hold in private ownership all the means of life must at all hazards be conserved.

The sequel was that while the coal operators made a show of pretended auger, the Arbitration Commis sion got to work and in the course of a year delivered its awards. Those which favored the operators were put into effect, while those that seemingly favored the miners were ignored and so remain to this day. Shortly afterwards their wages were with the consent and aid of the spineless John Mitchell, reduced by the operators Mitchell himself a week or two after wards proposing that the operator most instrumental in forcing the reduction, be made a United States sen ator, and advising his dupes to vote him into that office. Then John starts on a European tour and the seemingly ungrateful Baer puts on a Parker but ton, feeling secure in his ability to freeze the dear "public" once again if his mine slaves grow rebellious this winter.

But in making his confession, Roose relt runs no risk. He relies on th stupidity of the wage workers, and the miserable cowardice of his Democratic opponents whom by the bye he does not forget to taunt. They dare not reassert the demand made in an unguarded moment and inspired by the distress of a fuel famine, for the naional ownership of the coal fields, and Roosevelt knows it. He can safely sneer at their impotence and cowardce on this matter knowing well that they are as firmly committed to capitalist ownership as the Republican party.

Roosevelt's confession throws a new light on his apparent refusal to allow the mine owners the use of the Federal troops to suppress the strike. He might have needed them to resist what might well have been an irresistible mpetus" in other states for national ownership of the coal fields. Had th Democratic demagogues elsewhere reiterated the demand made in this state when the immediate necessity of fuel was rendering the "public", desperate and the politicians incantions Roosevelt would have had no froops to spare for Pennsylvania.

Now, however, that the danger has een temporarily averted he can safe ly sneer at and defy them to repeat their demand for national ownership of the coal fields. In making it they were playing with fire and will not dare to repeat the experiment. They know it and he knows it-knows that they will either have to remain silent or lie about his motives. Parker under such circumstances might possibly but many of the individuals in the keep mum, but Roosevelt must blurt out the truth as a matter of political expediency. The "big mouth" goes

with the "big stick." But silent or eloquent though thes representatives of capitalist interests may be, the "irresistible impetus" is inder way and is even new thunder ing at the gates. Next November the vote for Debs and Hanford as repre senting the Socialist Party will show that neither lies nor truth on fliel part will avail to arrest its course Their mutual revilings will cease, and the political sham battle they now wage for the deception of the working class and the continuation of capital sm will be transformed into a rea conflict, in which both will openly act together against the only enemy the system they represent has any reason to fear-an intelligent and class-con sclous movement of the workers to wards Socialism.

### WARNING THE TRUSTS

A recent editorial in the New York Journal makes "mighty interesting readin' " and amusing withal for the Socialist who watches the process by which the little parasites of society are devoured by their more powerful brethren. The annual meeting of the Bankers' Association in this city fur nishes Hearst's editorial writer an or portunity to warn "Messes. Trusts" to go slow on the absorbing process.

nenkers as "the small financial sprat on which the Great Banking Trust whale feeds," he admonishes the whal

tear him to pieces, for the afor sprats are the "able men of the cour try" and when they begin to complain the whale had better look out fo trouble. He then cites the French Revolution as a case in point from history, and continues his warning as

In this country, Messrs. Trusts, erve, for your own safety, that the rom the cheap, small fry that can b ought at the polls-or bought more cheaply later in legislatures.

You have the whole class of American bankers worrying about them selves. They are still hanging desper ately to the coat tail of high finance but they wonder where the owner of the coat is taking them, and how long it will be before they get dropped off.
You have the big class of lawyers ost influential in this land of ready talkers and slow doers-worryin:

about themselves. They find that the existence of the great Trust killing off the small merchant and manufacturer with his myriads of small lawsuits, is lawyer who lives on other men's fights One great octoous in place of ter nine thousand lawyers out of a job and the remainder working on sal aries for a few supremely able legal tricksters that can get results. Go ask Untermyer-he'll tell you that the American lawyer will soon begin to tor in a Christian Sci

ence community. The amusing part of this warning lies in the sudden transformation of the whale-feed into "able and influential" sprats as distinguished from the "cheap small fry" who, it is inferred, can be eaten with impunity. While the conditions described are absolutely true, the conclusions drawn from them are wholly ludicrous. It is difficult to believe that the writer is really serious in his solemn adjuration of the trusts. But, at any rate, if he wished to taunt the lawyers, bankers and small capitalists with their impotence he could have chosen no more ironical language. The editorial winds up with this com Our renders will note the open confession of parasitism and exploitation contained therein:

We ask the trusts to believe that their day of reckoning will not be long delayed when they shall have made a najority of the able men realize that trust rule there cannot enough for all-not even enough for all those in the upper, able semi-pirate

You can keep down and bamboozle almost indefinitely the real workers
who actually produce something.

But look out when you begin to ster on the toes of the leech class, the who feel that they, too, have a right to live happily off the vulgar crowd. Push these gentlemen away from the trough as you are now doing Messrs. Trusts, and you will have trou ble on your hands, which will become part of history-and be written or

your tombstones.

There is but one thing lacking in this admonition to beware of the wrath to come. The writer doesn't inform the trust whales HOW the vengance of the sprats is to be inflicted on them. He says nothing about enlist ing the aid of the "cheap small fry for that purpose, though in using the French Revolution as a scareerow o-operation was admitted. Per haps though he reasoned that the aforesaid "small fry" had no incentive in replacing ten thousand parasites and leeches to suck their blood a Against a few score monster capitalist groups. If the votes of the working class are at present bought at the polls the cash can only come from the great exploiters; the little impoverished would-be leeches have not been left sufficient wherewith to buy them.

The element of truth in this warm ing to the trusts is in the added strength and educational equipment which will be brought to the working class when the small fry are forced into its ranks. The middle class can 'never accomplish anything as a class middle class may be very useful to the revolutionary movement when they come into it because they are no longer even middle class, but reduced to the state of proletarians. Little bourgeois were naturally enough the leaders of the French Revolution, for the very good reason that it was precisely a movement of the rising capi inlist class, but the revolutionary nlovement of the present time is of a very different nature. It is the work ing class, not the disappointed elements and the failures of capitalist so clety, who are going to make the com ing social revolution. But, of course as those who have failed as capitalist are pushed into the working class the

ened by their acquisition. There is no hope for the middle class as middle class. They will get no chance to "live happily off the vulgar crowd" whether they feel they have a "right" to do so or not, nor can they make any trouble for the trusts in conequence. For the last ten years they have been in rebellion politically, bu the devouring has never ceased. Their doom is to be devoured; they have no power to prevent it themselves nor can they secure it from those whom they would exploit.

prolefarian movement will be strength-

Hearst's editorials have been generally misleading, but this one is to a large extent an exception. The para sitic character of these lawyers, bankers and others for whom the writer apparently pretends to speak is so clearly brought out and insisted on that the werkingman who reads it ust be exceedingly stupid if he fails

to see the real lesson it so cleverly

A few more years of de the big capitalists, and the Hearst papers will be forced to either drop out of existence or advocate the aboli-tion of all society leeches and parasites, great or small-in short to advo cate Socialism. "Radical" journalism of this sort, no more than the trusts "can keep down indefinitely and bamboozle the workers who actually produce something." The truth must be continually approached and ultimatels blurted out in all its nakedness, and in describing the middle class as a lot of perishing, impotent leeches who lack only the power; not the will to devour the workers, the editorial might be regarded as a step in advance. were it not pretty sure that the curious sheet which the demagogic Hearst issues to serve his wholly personal po litical ambitions will contradict itself again in a few days.

#### THE TRUST IN ART.

The simple fact is that six men, imbued with no other spirit than mercialism, have gained control over the drama. They are uncultured, unlettered men, without the slightest interest in art, with no care for its adtate to the stage as would the Czar to

We wonder if this simple fact is so simple that Mr. David Belasco, who states it, really understands it. Judging from his indignation about it be doesn't in the least.

But David's indignation is perhaps justified. He isn't one of the six. He calls them "uncultured and unlettered" and no doubt assumes that he knows more about the drama than they do. But David is not entirely correct. In some respects he may know more than they do, but they also know something about the drama that he is seemingly ignorant of.

They are onto the fact, for instance that the drama is a commodity to be "produced" just us coal, tron, oil and cotton, and it can be cornered and exploited for private profit just as they can. There are a lot of people who think that this "should" not be, just as Mr. Belasco thinks about the drama. but nevertheless it is so-a simple FACT, as Mr. Belasco states-and facts are stubborn things.

The "uncultured" six have managed

also to get a grasp on another truth that Mr. B. has probably overlooked. The eminent tragedian, the talented prima donna, have physical needs that must be supplied just like the people who mine coal and Iron, and like them they have nothing but their power to produce to offer in exchange for the satisfaction of these needs. And as the unlettered six have got control of the things which the aforesaid tragedians and prima donnas must use in order to produce their "art," the latter are about in the same position after all as, Baer's coal diggers or Carnegie's steel workers. Mr. B thinks perhaps that "artists" should be exempt from this condition, but as a matter of fact they are not. Some produce and some dramas-some iron and oth ers musical notes-and the capitalist buys all of them impartially when be can make a profit from selling what they produce.

But Mr. Belasco correctly enough thinks the end of this sort of thing is in sight-which At is, though perhaps not as near as he imagines. He con tinues:

You cannot make a trust of art. Commercialism and art are incompati-ble. These men, who seek to lower art for their own gain, must in the end

Here is where he is wrong. He first declares that there is a trust in "art" and then deules his own statement. What he means is that it cannot continue, and that is correct. Commerwith art, must go if art is to be what Mr. Belasco desires. Otherwise the unlettered six will control and prostlitute it to their own gain. If Mr. Belasco imagines that commercialism can be kept out of art while pervading every other branch of human produc tion, the hig six will remain on hand to remind him of his error.

Presumably Mr. Belasco's artistic oul revolts against Socialism which would "destroy individuality and reduce us all to the same level." No doubt he wants talent recognized and rewarded according to merit. But he fails to see that it already is rewarded according to the judgment of those who have the power to decide, the uncultured and unlettered group who manipulate it for their own profit and fix the price of the talent commodity. There isn't much to choose between a prostituted art presented by prostituted artists, and the alleged levelling effect of Socialism even if the latter were true, which it isn't, while the former is.

And so Mr. Belasco is reduced to denunciation and futile prophecies of the collapse of the trust. He forgets that "artists" in other lines of production have ruined their reputation prophets on this very question. All of them predicted the dissolution of the particular trust that was pinch them, just as Mr. Belasco sees in the near future the disintegration of his particular bogsy, the theatrical trust, but none of these predictions were ever fulfilled, nor will they be until capitalism passes away and is re-placed by Socialism. This futile walling and p

just as incompatible with art as is n, and throws son doubt on Mr. Belasco's histgianic abil ties. . He is not holding the mirror up to nature in this instance av a true nctor is expected to do, but merely tearing a passion to tatters for the amusement of the unlettered six and the confusion of the "public" to whom

#### A RIDICULOUS REQUEST.

he vainly appeals for relief.

The daily press should step down from its trust-made pedestal as the self-anointed molder of public opinion and ex-officio guardian of public morals. Its pretensions in these direction culously out of propo are ridi ing are its quasi-academic solutions of the labor problems of the day and its eock-sure belief that workingmen are all "up the wrong tree" on economic questions. Judging from much of the stuff that passes current nowadays for editorial wisdom, the fool killer could be profitably employed in the editorial sanctum of the average daily newspa

Strangely enough the above pleasing suggestion comes from a tabor paper that distinguished itself some time ago by writing a "ringing" editorial against workingmen going into polities on their own account, and which was lib erally copied and approved by the same daily press that is now inviting it to come off the perch.

The "Coast Seamen's Journal," the organ that makes the suggestion, is really asking a little too much. Besides it does not take into considera tion that the performances that it finds so ridiculous and "particulariy"hmus ing" are all given with the one object of preventing workingmen from taking political class action in their own behalf. While the latter accent the daily press as the guardian of their morals, their guide, philosopher and friend, they will never disturb the se renity of the wiseacres of the "C S J." sanctum by introducing working class politics into their organizations.

In this sease the performance is by no means a foolish one, and we doubt very much if the fool killer could really find such a host of qualified victims in the editorial rooms of the capitalist dailles as the "Coast Seamen's Journal" seems to intimate, . Indeed the suggestion to some extent invites the. retort that more profitable employ: ment could be found for the fool killer in getting after the fellows who are innecent enough to imagine that the hired lournalist believes the stuff he writes. And in such case the editorial staff of the "C. S. J." might suffer some depletion of its numbers. It is a good thing very often for those who invoke his services that the aforesaid Tool killer has no literal existence.

Fooling the working class is a great game and a profitable one when deliberately played. The trouble with "C. S. J." is that they seemingly don't understand and therefore don't appreci ate its real purport. Otherwise they would scarcely have the cool impudence to suggest that the players get out of it because it look ridiculous when it is simply a business necessity,

### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Circulation Statement Show ing Condition of The Worker.

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

Week chitting Sept. 18. Sept. 11. tinue, and that is correct. Commer-cialism, which he asserts is incompati-Single subscriptions ... 9.957 9.963 gree hurtful to the administration and 1.470 and at retail ...... 4,232 4,005 16,320 15,316 Gain for week ...... 1,004

### SPECIAL FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

From now till Election Day, for campaign purposes, The Worker will be sold, AT THE OFFICE, in bundles of NOT LESS THAN 100, for 50 cents a hundred; by MAIL, 60 cents a hundred, except in bundles of 300 or more, then 50 cents.

As these are "rock-bottom ist ask that CASH ACCOM PANY ALL ORDERS. This office has to pay cash for white paper, em-ployees' wages, postage, and other ex-The comrades in the city and state

of New York especially should use The Worker for propaganda purposes, be-cause every number contains the name and emblem of the party in this state, the names of our state candidates and the news of the movement in this city and state. A wide circulation of The Worker will save thousands of new Socialist votes in this state from going to the wrong party.

Experience shows that if an earnest effort is made, from 20 to 100 copies of The Worker can be said at every meeting. On an average, at least enough can be sold to pay for the whole hundred, and the unsold copies shole hundred way in other place.

At every meeting you should have aupply of yearly and half-yearly aupply of yearly and try to get can be given away in other places. a supply of yearly and half-yearly paid-subscription cards and try to get steady readers for your party papers. For can get five yearlies OR ten half-yearlies for \$2 and sell them at 50 cents and 25 cents respectively.

## SIGNS OF DECADENCE.

Some Astonishing Facts About the Roosevelts and Society at the Capital.

By Sagittarius.

While the public is familiar with the

tories limstrating the degeneracy of the "smart set" which makes its ren dezvous in New York in the winter it is not so well known that in the capital city of the nation there are "carryings-on" which are similarly "earryings-on" which are similarly symptomatic of the fact that the ruiing class is a degenerate class. In a vague, careless sort of way the public knows that in Washington representatives in Congress and senators make little or no concealment of the fact that they are the paid retainers of the great trusts or else that their votes may be secured for any sort of measure upon the payment of the price. What Mr. Watterson calls "the gray woives of the senate" stalk una-fraid and public and private vice have so long been unashamed that they are regarded as a matter of course. Occa-cloually same indiscreet journalist, observing the conditions, will make a righteons effort to expose the proflig-acy and corruption of the national capital, but as a rule the journalist who allows himself to be shocked by the conditions is regarded as an amateur and his efforts at reform are se-verely frowned upon. From time to time journalists, and even congressmen with an ingrowing sense of virtue, have raised up their voices and run amuck for righteousness' sake, but without exception they have been squelched and now there is a sort of unwritten rule that the newspaper cor-respondents are to print only those things which are regarded as "legitimate" matters of news.

The "legitimacy" of a matter of news is determined by precedent. If t is safe to publish it, it is legitimate, If the publication will get the reporter or the publisher in trouble it is not legitimate. The safety of the publication is determined by whether it will subject the publisher to official displeasure. A reporter or publisher un-der the ban of official displeasure is boycotted and his usefulness as na agent of publicity is destroyed. The usual avenues of information are closed to him. If he persists in telling tales out of school enough political and social influence can always be exertthat he is a list and a slanderer. The Washington correspondents as a rule are a cynical lot. They take the world are outraged at the social and political profligacy they try to get used to it and as they are a persistent lot they usually succeed. If they should be asked why they do not tell this or that thing-something that is more then mere scandal in that it is symptonatic of a fundamental rottenness— they would likely shrug their shoulders and wearily ask: "What's the use?" And to them that is a suffi-cient reply. To tell what they are not expected to tell would mean discharge by their employers, "One must live is their pien. It may be recalled that a poor poet who made that plen to Vol-taire received the pitiless reply, "Carl to see the necessity." Some may feel disposed to make that reply to the plea of the muzzled correspondents, but all that is beside the mark of these observations. An instructive example of what it

means for a reporter to write some-thing distasteful to one high in authority was furnished at the beginning of the recent revelations regarding the rottenness in the Postoffice Depart-ment. Everybody knew that the department was honeycombed with graft and finally the stench grew so foul rived for sprinkling a little of the lim of publicity. His editorial superiors agreed with him, and thereupon first news of the game of Machen Beavers was given to the world. And then what happened? Simply this The owner of the paper, the bion less a person than the Hon, Theoder Roosevelt that the revetations printed the discharge of the indiscreet, truth 570 the discharge of the musicreet, truth-110 telling reporter was demanded! This 560 demand, mind you, was made by the same exalted personage who is lauded 4,005 in the September number of "Me-Clure's Magazine" as the vigorous and incorruptible statesman whose right-eous soul was stirred by the first whispers of corruption in the Postoffice Department and who, according to his panegyrist, William Allen White uncovered and punished the gulity ras-cals. As a matter of fact the President displayed as strong a disinclin tion to do anything as the Postmaster General who, when first apprised of the charges, attempted to dism with the contemptuous remark that they were "only hot air."

Another story of a newspaper ployee discharged for a trifling indis cretion throws a still stronger light on the character of the occupant of the White House. It seems that a woman employed as society editor of a Wash ington paper was assigned to write a description of the gowns worn by the ladies at a White House "function." When the society editor reached the office after the "function" her notes had in some way become mixed and when the paper came out the next day it was found that the gown worn by Mrs. Ro Mrs. Roosevelt was described as that worn by Mrs. General Miles! If it had been anyone except Mrs. Miles, the wife of Roosevelt's dearest enemy, it is likely there would not have been at the White House any feeling be youd that of mild exasperation, but as it was there was rage. The office where the offending young woman was where the offending young woman wa employed was called up on the 'phon and her discharge was demanded. And the demand was compiled with! In this time of mad struggle to go

on in the world it is easily on in the world it is easily conceivable that the President should demand the conomic head of one who should write something calculated to injure the administration with the voters, but the pettiness that would demand that

a woman be ousted for a perfectly nat ural mistake about a fact that an ed to nothing anyway is ain your belief, especially when the per-son showing that pettiness is the Pres-ident of the United States. However, the facts are as stated, and they are generally known among the men who work for the newspapers of the capi-tal. And if the official displeasure acts. upon such small provocation it re-quires no effort of the imagination to picture the fate in store for the luck less journalist who tells of the real big things that the administration doesn't want told.

Under such a condition as this it is

clear why the public hears little or nothing of the things that make official Washington society as proffigate and as symptomatic of social decadence as the "smart set" which gives dinners to sions as innne as these of an insane asylum and as profilgate as those which have characterized the decaying civilizations of the past. There is a gances provide a never-ending supply of food for gossip and this set is led by none other than the daughter of the President, who is followed—or perhaps led-by the beautiful daughter of the Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini. The "Princess" Alice, in her own peculiar way, exemplifies the doctrine of "the strencous life" promulgated by her illustrious father. Like him she is impatient of restraint and especially of the restraint of the conventionalities. In her own and the opinion of the Countess Cassini Washington so ciety has been too "slow" and they have set themselves to the task of waking up the old town. They glo startling and unconventional things Recently the "Princess" Alice distin guished herself at a ball by a display of physical prowess. At the height of the festivities she engaged in a boxing match with an attache of the trian Legation and she him with such force that he was put It is certainly an astonishing story

but its truth is vouched for by Wash ington correspondents of unimpeach able veracity It is more generally the "Princess" and the Countess have done, probably because it bears more directly on the theory of the "strenu-ous life;" but all the other doings may be summarized by the statement that they have been such that they have resulted in the formation of two distinct factions in Washington soelety. One faction believes in the strenuous life, governed by a Parisian rule of conduct, while the other is of a more conservative turn of mind and more conservative turn of mind and seeks to model its doings after the example of the conservative section of the British aristocracy. Miss Roosevelt and the Countess Cassini are the leaders of the "Parisians," while the "Lendoners" rally around the family of the British Ambassador, Sir Morti mal, official way the "Londoners" refuse to meet the daughter of the President and her followers. This disap-proval of the "eld fogles," however, doesn't feaze the daughter of her father. She goes on her tumultuous way, applying to society the same ideas of a "good time" displayed by the cowboy who celebrates pay day by mounting his mustage and "shoot ing up the town."

Still another story, told in Gath, and likewise spoken in the streets of Askelon, illustrates the character of the Washington fast set. One of the e-belles of capital society is Representative "Nick" Longworth of Curcinnafi, who, along with Representa-tive "Bertie" Adams of Philadeiphia, is described as "a congressman for so-cial purposes only." It seems that prior to the time they ecided to wake up "sleepy old Washington" the "Prin-cess" Alice and the Countess Cassint succumbed simultaneously to the charms of the statesman from Cincinnati. Both wanted him but both are of that imperial, monopolistic turn of mind which is averse to sharing a thing like a man with another. The solution of the difficulty is told as an illustration of the resourcefulness of the "Princess" Alice. With the true diplomatic Instinct she set about finding "semething equally as good" for her rival. She found it in the person of the "beautiful and accomplished' statesmen from Philadelphia, the Hon "Bertle" "Bertle" Adams, who was turned over to the Countess Cassini. There upon a pact of peace, a sort of offen-sive and defensive allignee, was sign-ed by the "Princess" and the Countess and ever since they have been, socially, "making Rome howl." Nice, isn't it

### THE ARM AND TORCH.

The Torch enlightening the world. Unheld by Labor's er True emblem is of Liberty A-shielding us from harm. The rights of man once more proclaim The brotherhood of man-

And do the best you can.

Shall brute force live and reason die? Shall fraud and greed prevail? Shall be that makes a stand for truth. In every instance fail? Se longer man of woman born Shall blood of brother spill— The demon though of Avarice We are resolved to kill.

Serve mankind without pay The Socialist Republic's n Ay, friends, she's on her way, Despite injunctions burled at her. And bull-pens, shot and shell 'Tis Capital has made of carth

Love Justice as she would be loved.

They cannot down the living Truth. Nor yet control our minds; They cannot catch our thoughts and Jay Upon them heavy fines.

one weapon's left you—use One boon—the secret vote. Oh, coward hearts who fear the "Boss" Of this clear fact take note.

You know the thief that's plundering you; The Bourgeois sly and sleek You know the kunves behi

TIMON

In the know it to know it it is know it in the know it is know it is know it in the know it in

the International Congress in regard to the adoption of the Dresden Resolucarried by a majority, and the tion, carried by a majority, and the Unity Resolution, carried just pre-viously without opposition, the Central Council of the Socialist Party of France—the Guesdists or "ortholox" wing-made the following declaration: It is decided, so far as co tral Council, to give immediate the motion unanimously adopted by the International Congress at Amsterdam to the

FOR UNITY IN FRANCE

Quesdist or "Orthodox" Wing Beolarus

Its Readiness to Do Ito Full Duty-

The Outcome Still Doubtful Decept

tive Apparent Strength of Jauresia

PARIS, Sept. T On Aug. 30, having

eceived the report of the delegates

Faction-Its Lessons For Us.

is but one proletariat."

The Socialist Party of France, through its Executive Commission, declares itself ready to do its full duty toward immediately realizing this Secialist unity upon the basis of the principles established by the International Congresses.

effect that "it is indispensable that in all

conntries, as against all capitalist parties

there be but one Socialist Party, as there

This declaration, to which all possible publicity will be given, will be c rated to the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels and to the executive commitees of the various Socialist parties represented at Amsterdam.

Signed: Jean Bonveri, Bracke, Rens Chanvin, Dr. Cherechewski, Louis Du-brenilh, A. Groussler, Jules Guesde, Paul Lafargue, Emile Londrin, Joan Martin Etlenne Pedrom, René Prevost, Lucien Roland, Marcel Sembat, Edouard Vaiffant.
This is in effect identical with the

declaration made from the tribune at Amsterdam, immediately after the adoption of the resolutions, by the vetcran Vuillant on behalf of the delega-

"L'Humanité." Jaurès' paper, has printed the resolution, but has so far printed the resolution, but has so far made no direct comment upon it. In the French Socialist Party—the Jaures-ist or "reformist" wing—there is a-marked division of feeling and opinion. A considerable minority among the active members of that organization are not really Jaureists, are in general necord with the spirit of the Resolution, and are desirous of unity. As for Jaurès himself, his personal intence is enormous and be could being about unity if he would. But his course at the Congress and his writings since then do not seem to indicate an earnest desire for unity. In the discussions at Amsterdam he used all his skill and eloquence to avoid a clear definition of the issue, and his comments upon the action of the Congress, since turn, have been as sophistical ar his acceptance of the proposed Adler-Vandervelde resolution, and that was certainly a shrewd bit of policytle too shrewd to be successful Socialist gathering.

On the whole, unity with Jaures seems unlikely. In all prehability, the present regrettable division of the Soclalist forces in France will continue entil some unforseen event compe's union unless, as is very likely, a considerable portion of Jaurès' party shall abandon him and join with the Social ist Party of France, leaving him and his personal following outside very probably to drift back into mere bourgeols radicalism.

The condition of French Socialism hard to define, or even to unlesstand. It may be said, with as much of truth as of paradox, that Socialism of truth as of paradox, that Socialism is not so strong in France as it appears and that it might be really stronger if it should lose some of its apparent strength. Neither of the two principal parties (in matters of political action we may disregard the Revolutionary Socialist Labor Party, or Allemanists has a well organized and disciplined rank and file, though the Guesdist wing is in this respect much better off than the Jauresist. Together, they have not so many organized mer as the Socialist Party of the United States, though their total vote is three or four times as great as ours. It is too much an organization of leaders and too little an organization of work-ers and voters. From this arises the possibility, not only of the division into two parties, but of the Jauresist delegation in the Chamber of Deputies re pentedly dividing its vote on important questions, so that no one is able to say, from studying the votes of its rep resentatives, just where that party really stands.

A large part of the personal followmerely radical. There is a large middie class or petty bourgeoisie in France; and this middle class is per-haps more than in any other country, morally and intellectually bankrupt, to use Marx' expression; it has no clear ildeas, no strong positive ideals, and is incapable of producing great leaders of its own. Consequently, when a man of the undentably powerful perspanility of Jaurès appears in the Socialist or James appears in the Socialist ranks, and when he tends cree a little toward revisionism, refermism, concil-iation of class antigeoisms, the discon-tented portion of this petty beer-geoiste tends to rally round him. In so doing, it does not become Socialist-that is, not altogether, even not generally; on the contrary, its influence tends to make its adopted leader less of a Socialist. There can be little doubt that Jaurès has retrogressed, as a Socialist, since 1808; there may be considerable doubt whether he has brought others foward Socialism enough to counterbalance his retro-gression and the incessant friction and sometimes scandalous schisus within the party to which he has so much con-

If the unhappy state of affairs in the movement here, as contrasted with the steadily growing power of our party in Germany, has anything to teach us in the United States, it is this: That we have done well to insist upon stable or ganization and strict democratic dis-cipline of our militant forces as the sine qua non for unity and effective action on the political field; that we action on the political field; that we can better get along without distinguished leaders than with irresponsible ones; that we shall do well to continue depending upon the collective wisdom of a large body of average thinking men and women, welcoming any men of distinction who may come to us as comrades, but politicly declining to horsely for average to the political state. ing to hurrah for anyone who may be nended to us as a Moses or a Me sinh.

National Secretary Mining's financial report for August shows: Balance on hand, Aug. 1, \$221.63; receipts for month, \$3,684.86; total, \$3,576.49; expenditures, \$3.56830; balance on hand Sept. 1, \$407.59. National dues were received as follows: From state received as follows: From state com-mittees—Arizona, \$70; Arkansas, \$5; California, \$75.40; Colorado, \$30; Connecticut, \$15; Florida, \$10; Idaho, \$17.-45; Illinois,, \$85; Indiana, \$25; Iowa, \$65:00; Kansas, \$100; Kentucky, \$10; Louislana, \$20; Massachusetts, \$25; Michigan, \$15; Minnesota, \$50; Mis-souri, \$50; Montana, \$10; Nebraska, \$10; New Jersey, \$25,25; New York, \$50; Ohio, \$35; Oregon, \$20,50; Penn-sylvania, \$50; Iffiede Island, \$20; Washington, \$48.50; West Virginia, Washington, \$4.30. Unorganized \$15.50; Wyoming, \$4.30; Indian Terri-tory, \$10.40; Maryland, \$1.30; Missis-\$2.20; Nevada, \$1.50; New Mex sippl, \$2.70; Nevada, \$1.50; New Mex-ico, \$5; North Carolina, \$4.30; South Carolina, \$1.10; Tennessee, \$8.30; Utah, \$11.80; Wyoming, \$5.80.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

The following contributions have been made to the National Campaign Fund since last report: Regular Contributions:—William H. Pierce, Butte, Mont., \$3; Otto Horsmann. Gillett. Wis., \$2.20; J. Rosen bloom, Detroit, Mich., \$11; John M. Rny, National Organizer, \$10; V. Lest-kar, Deanville, Tex., \$1; W. L. Prose, Larned, Kans., \$14; Will D. Condec, Weiser, Ida., \$6; W. W. Longworth. Ammandale, Minn., \$1; M. Eggen, Hu-ron, S. D., \$2; W. P. Metcalf, Alburon, S. D., \$2; W. P. Metcalf, Albu-querque, N. M., \$1; A Friend, sent by Herman Ruhm, Staunten, III., 25c.; T. B. Shaw, Pocatello, Idaho, \$0; John B. Anderson, Smithfield, Neb., \$1; Raiph aumont, Canada, \$5; C. Faillier, for Corkmen's Sick and Death Benefit Bund, Dodgeville, N. Y., \$7; C. Vis, La Crecent, Minn., \$2; J. M. Marsay, Clinton, Tex., \$4.50; J. L. Schmidt, Blackford, Idaho, \$3; R. Baeder, Syra-cuse, N. Y., \$10; S. D. Garris, Ivantice, O. T., \$6.50; Clearwater, Mt. Pleasant Tex., \$2; L. Mater, Saline, Chi., St. P. Metcalf, Coin Card 1785, Albuquer-que, N. M., \$1.50; Herman Berbst, for. Brewery Workers' Union of Wallace, Lawrence F. Woods, Groton, \$2; L. Maier, Saline, Cal., \$2; W.

Mass., \$1: previously acknowledged, \$865.52; total, \$976.47. Half Day's Pay Fund: H. E. Sawyer, Alms, Me., \$2; John W. Higgins. Rhode Island lists, \$2.33; Herman Rahm, Staunton, Ill., \$1.40; Fred A. Weiser, Freeport, Ill., national share \$2; J. A. Sturgis, Sharon, Pa., national share, \$2.30; J. J. Jacobsen, Iowa lists., \$6,75; Squire E. Putney, Massachu-setts lists, \$12.55; Wm. C. Green, Flor-

\$5: James F. Woods, Groton,

ida lists, \$1.28; previously acknowledged, \$2.770.33; total, \$2.807.24.
Grand total, \$3.785.71.
J. Rosembloom of Detroit, Mich., sets an example which many other comrades could follow. He took up a col-lection for the National Camapign Fund in the shop where he works and secured \$11.

The sale of campaign literature is increasing daily at the national head-quarters, having a brisk demand. There appears to be great satisfaction with the supplies being issued. A catalogue will be sent to anyone upon application to the National Secretary.

DEBS TOUR.

The Memphis "Commercial Appeal," in a good report of Debs' address, says: "Mr. Debs is a man of vast strength of personal magnetism. Intensely in earnest, a man of the people, caring lit-tle for the effect of rhetoric graces, although possessed of these in no mean degree, he first attracts aftention and then compels admiration on his own account, even where the listener quite disagrees with his peculiar political and economic views. Eugene V. Debs upon the lecture platform is a man in intense action. His long, angular formbends and sways, his long right arm ooks and lifts, his bony fingers shake and point as he strives with voice and gesture to drive his argument home to the intelligence of his audience and clinch it there. He makes an individ-ual appeal. There is no broad shoot-ing at a phalanx, there are no scattering volleys. It is a rapid succession of sharp-shooting, in which every word counts and every sentence nails an argument. And always he speaks to you, and you forget that there are oth-

ers who are listening."

Comrade Simon reports the Memphis meeting as follows: "Eugene V. Debs addressed a large, enthusiastic audience at the Lyceum Theatre last night, the house being filled despite several unusual attractions in the city the same evening. The speaking was a great success. It was the best man-aged affair and the most successful one the Socialists have had in this city and more than fulfilled the expecta-

tions of the Memphis comrades."

Eugene V. Debs' meetings at Baltimore, Md., Wheeling, W. Va., Dayton, O., St. Louis and Memphis during the week coding Sept. 12 were all of the

most successful character.

Comrade Toole of Baltimore reports:

"Compade Delis spoke to about 1.200 people. He received an ovation as he entered the hall and again when he was introduced to the audience, which would have been larger if the papers had given advance notices. As it was, not a paper mentioned the fact that Debs was going to talk. They gave us space though in reporting the meeting, estimating the number present from

The Wheeling "Register" said: "Fu-The Wheeling "Register" said: "Fin-gene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for President of the United States, ad-dressed a large audience at Ariog Hail on Thursday evening. There was quite a sprinkling of ladies, besides a num-ber of members of the Republican and Democratic parties present. Mr. Debs' address from a Socialistic standpoint was all that could be desired and by was all that could be desired and he

was all that could be desired and he presented his arguments in a forectul and eloquent manner that brought forth frequent applause."

Comrade Rodgers of Dayton writes:

"Our Debs meeting was all that could be desired. The theatre was packed, many people being unable to ghin admittance. At least 200 men were walting at the theatre for fear this would ing at the theatre for fear they would not get seats. Everything went off smoothly and Comrade Debs 'delivered the goods' as we knew its would."

The St. Louis meeting was a mag-nificent demonstration which aroused renswed interest in the movement

there. Comrade Hoehn reports: "Our ate for President, Eugene V. Debs, spoke at our Riverside Park demonstration and pienic last Sunday. It was a most successful affair. The daily press estimates the number of pebpis present at 10,000. Comrade Debs spoke from half past five to half past seven o'clock. For over two hours at least 5,000 people througed ground the speaker's stand and listened most attentively to our champion's splendid arguments. Considering the fact that Comrade Greülich of Switzerland had preceded him with an nour's speech, it was certainly a romarkable gathering that listened for three full hours to So-chilist addresses. But even more re-markable is the fact that we sold about \$75 worth of Socialist-literature in the park, besides getting new subscribers to our papers. Comrade Debs himself was well pleased with the result, for his arguments were most sincerely ap-preciated by the large audience, who applauded him most sincerely and cheerfully. This was the most successful gathering ever recorded in our local Socialist movement. The pros pects are excellent. Our comrades will do their duty during the next few

At each place fairly good press no-tices were given, and in some suffi-cient of the address was published to give good outline of the Socialist posi-

weeks and a good vote may be ex-

BEN HANFORD BEING MISREP-RESENTED.

There seems to be a systematic effort on foot to discredit the national Socialist ticket by impugning the un-ion record of Ben Hanford, the Vice-Presidential candidate. A few days ago news came from Omaha to the ef-fect that a report was being circulated that Hanford scabbed "once upon a that Hanford scabbed "once upon a time." In a report of Hanford's meet-ing at Canton, Ill., on Aug. 29, the "Lender" of that city stated that Han-ford "at one time. ford "at one time was suspended from the ranks of the typographteal union," and "sought relief in the courts and forced the courts to reinstate him." (This is true of Chas. H. Corregan, the Presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, and the story about Han-ford may arise from confusing our party with this small opposition organization which denounces the trade unions.) Then the Worcester, Mass., "Telegram" in a report of Hanford's meeting there on Sept. 9, said the story had reached Worcester that Hanford had worked in a non-union shop at the time he was helping to conduct the typographical union fight against the New York "Sun."

The facts are that Hanford never scabbed in his life, never had any trouble with his union, and the foregoing reports are absolutely false. Han-ford joined the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 twenty-five years ago and from that time he has never been, without his card. If anyone charges him with having "ratted" or "scabbed" the comrades should denounce any such charge as maliciously faise, de-mand of the person the charge and time and place of the commission of the act, and then communicate with the secretary of the typographical union in that place and the statement will be stamped as unqualifiedly false in every particular.

Hanford's meetings at New Bedford, Worcester, Fitchburg, Adams, Mess., and Pawtucket, R. I., and Springfield have all been successful. At Pawtucket a heavy rain interfered somewhat but the meeting was a success never-theless. The Providence "Journal" said that "Hanford spoke for an hour and a half and kept the full interest of his audience to the last."

Comrade Steward of Fitehburg reports: "The Hanford meeting was a grand success. No speaker that we have had here gave as much satisfaction as he did. In the shon where I work his speech was the chief topic all day long. Many have asked me when we shall have him again."

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN SPEAK-

Dates for national campaign speakers travelling under the direction of the national headquarters for the week ending Oct. 1 are arranged as follows Eugene V. Debs: Sept. 26, Portland, Ore.; Sept. 27, Tacoma, Wash.; Sept. 28, Senttle, Wash.; Sept. 20, Spokane, Wash.: Sept. 30. Wallace, Idaho; Oct. 1 Missoull Mont.

Ben Hanford: Sept. 25, West Holo-ken, N. J.; Sept. 26, Camden: N. J.; Sept. 28, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sept. 30, Pottsville, Pa.; Oct. 1, York, Pa. Franklin H. Wentworth: Sept. 25, Cincinnati, O.; Sept. 26, Xenia, O.;

trike from the con On the contrary, it seems to force nftéstion.

purposes, the working class tends to disnore and more; second, the general strike workers grouped upon the same field of production against the capitalist regime and thus merging into the idea of the social nn increasing part of the recolutionary pro-

The exclusive appeal to the forces of the working class itself, as well for the de fense of the economic and political interests as for the overthrow of the capitalist production by the organized proletariat— this is what is at the bottom of the idea of the general strike, regarded in its double spect, as a means of present struggle and s the inevitable form of the social revo lution. It may be said that the general strike is at once the simplest and the most perfect mode of direct action that the prole-tariat possesses.

It is easy to understand the hostility of

parliamentary Socialists to the general strike. In adhering to it, the working class says to them that it refuses to expect its emancipation from a more or less compact group of parliamenturians or from the more or less favorable dispositions of a govern-ment, that it resolves to dear only upon itself for the means of action, and it af tirms the implacability of the war which it has declared against the bourgeois world. In so doing, it destroys the litusions which naturally arise in the minds of politicians and rulers; it would render their domina-

tion impossible.

It is different with revolutionary Social It is different with revolutionary Social-ists. They consider that the very essence of Socialism is in the idea of the class struggle. They approve and adopt, in the domain of theory or of practice, only that which tends to develop the consciousness which the working class acquires; in its struggles, of its irreconcliable apposition. struggles, of its irreconcilable opposition t

Socialism will traumph only in the measure that the working class, to whom it his torically belongs, is capable of realizing it The growth of working-class capacity is, then, the essential problem of Socialism. Doubtless this is a trite remark: but it constitutes the starting point of revolutionary n evidence. What are we to understand by espacity

It is purely and simply a question of pow-er. When the working class is united and homogeneous it will be morally and physically capable of completely everthrowinthe institutions and traditional ideas of the bourgeois state and substituting proletarian institutions and ideas with the new types of social life that belong to them. To attain this degree of ability, the prole-turist ought to become more and more conscious of the power of which it can dis pose if it is organized, of the place which it holds in the ensemble of modern produc-tion, and of the chasm that yawns between the old world that it combuts and the new

Recourse to the general strike-that is to the "levee en masse" of the forces of Labor-be it for a partial gain, be it espe cially for the final revolt, is the best mean. of education and the surest incentive to or ganization which the proletariat possesses

To count only upon its own energy, to subordinate success (i. c., immediate success Ed.) to the development of unity and solidarity among the workers, is to recognize that the producing class can overthrow capitalist exploitation only if it finds within itself the necessary courage and powe and cohesion, to proclaim that the world of the workers sees most clearly that it is the pivot upon which rests the whole of the boargeots society which it nourishes and maintains, to affirm that its revolt is all that is needed to overthrow capitalism.

To call the general strike à utopia is to may that Socialism is not realizable; for it is to despair of ever seeing the working system which it bears on its shoulders. If the objections to the general strike are well founded, they are irrefutable objections to Socialism.

mass away peacefully; if they believe in the necessity of overthrowing and completely ruining it; if they are persuaded that the pseudo-socialist theories of "collabora-

the trade union. The most simulation thoughts and feelings of the worker, springing out of the conditions of labor imposed upon him by the employer, find their tribune and their each in the union. \* \*

It is easy to show that the general strike grows out of the feems of the trade-union organization and the direction which they are taking. The devicement of the labor

are taking. The development of the labor organizations indicate it, their evolution shows it. • • • The need felt by the unions to group themselves in their local central bodies (bourses du travail) and their national federations proves that the egoiatic side, which, according to some, constituted the fundamental character of the union, is disappearing. These organ-isms, in eliminating the strict trade char-acter of each of their elements, call them to a higher social life; this life must develop itself, and it is through struggle that it takes form and materializes. . .

The general strike can be nothing but the revolution itself; otherwise conceived, it would be only a new dupery. General strikes of certain trades or localities will precede it and prepare for it.

(The trade strikes and local strikes) constitute the agent of the strikes of certain trades or localities will precede it and prepare for it. stitute the enecessary gymnastic, just as

The general strike in its final expression, wealth by the labor organizations for the

Inese reforms are of dimercial sorts. As the working class may array itself to enforce upon the employers certain demands, so it may act to extert from the government certain reforms. In either case, it is the workers depending upon their own efforts. to win advantages for themselves. It is the application of the maxim of the Iuternational: "The emancipation of the workers is the task of the workers them-

Having thus quoted at considerable length from those who are advocating the general strike as a method of Socialist action, we shall in a later number present the opinions of some of those who, to a greater or less extent, oppose this propaganda—especially from the Dutch comrades, who have made this experience.

### FROM ORGANIZER WILKINS.

Pranklin H. Wentworth: Sept. 25.
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Sept. 2 Editor of The Worker -I have Just re-ceeded from the National Secretary a cou-long the National Secretary in the factor of New York Ultra-cated a lying dispatch in the Philadelphia "North American" concerning something, in was supposed to have said in my Labor Day was supposed to have said in my Labor Day

home-sod in the same way that I organ ised West Viegnia, probably the hardest field of worf for Socialism in this constry. In war Yilman the customer in the control of the

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 17.771

### THE OUTCOME IN SAN FRANCISOD.

will not be an according to the realistic series in the realistance offered. It will be the value of the preducers efforts under the impulsion of the indoor organizations.

A thorough social education, a great exitie, to the conditions, which is a considered of the indoor organizations.

A thorough social education, a great exitie to the conditions, any necessary. To acquire them, there must be action. By the study of file conditions of labor, the works highly the effort to better (how sizes highly the effort to better (how sizes highly the county in direct contact with the forces which dominate him and experiences their strength. Thus his spirit of secretaristic and thought develops, he becomes a highly the content of the labor work.

Every one recognizes the necessity for the workers to strive to raise their standard of living, which increases both their fighting power and their contents for further forms. In arganizing, the workers make an effort; and in the perceive of the conditions, its instrument is the union, its method is the artike, which is struggled carried to its maximum intensity. Mention of the spirite structure, it is maximum intensity, the condition, and in the practice of that is sinked in the workers or the demand for reform, the sirke in the workshop or factory with the general strike, it must be considered that leads to the preductation desire for a basiles of the preductation of the percentage of the preductation of the percentage of the preductation.

The sim of, the action of Labor is its intensity of effect, jeeding to a larger it form, they intensify it. And it is by this intensity of effect, jeeding to a larger it forms and the preduction of the preductation of the preductation of the preductation of the preductation of the preductation.

The sim of, the action of Labor is its intensity of effect, jeeding to the preductation of the preductation of the preductation

we quote from memory—the secretary is in Los Angeleo, Delegates Wilson and Bersford veiling against. The debate occupied some two hours. One point was cleared up in Delegate Wilson's favor, this consisted meetings of late were entirely his own, and that the names and noblesses collected were in the exclusive possossion. These collected by the Pavific Const Lecture Bureau he admitted were in the possession of Mr. Walker.

One result of the convention is that the late unlamented "lecture bureau" will true he are unlamented. "lecture bureau" will true meetings I was weeks ago begue names to get in the possession of its meetings I was weeks ago begue names to get in the property of the convention of the meetings I was weeks ago begue names to get in the meetings I was weeks ago begue names to get in the meetings I was weeks ago begue names to get in the meetings in which is the beg office.

Incal Son Francisco considers itself completely justified he the outcome. Whether our "fears" and "assistens" of Mr. Wilson's longer of the evidence at the options of the evidence of Mr. Wilson's heavier in the convention was so settiencing as the part of th

a generous frame of more than to the foliowing resolution:

"Whereas, The manifests jesued by Local San Francisco to the Socialist larty of San Francisco, entitled Trosson in San Francisco, entitled Trosson in San Francisco, entitled Trosson in seinuations that belesco, declares by various inselinations that Comrade J. Stitt, Wilson was party to the irregularities in San Francisco, and Whereas. There is no eritlence that Comrade Wilson was a party to the such activities; and was a party to such activities; and was a party to such activities; and wilson has conclusively often that all since conclusions inpugning his feality to the party organization are absolutely unfounded and contributed by the facts.

by did in the property of the

facts,
—as-solved. That the evidence produced before this convention lead us to declare outcombance in Comrade Whison's loyality and devotion to the Socialist Party. And we further recommend that the State Committee restore him at once to the list of safficial.

further recommend that the State Commit-ter restore him at once to the list of afficial speakers.

Resolved, That we demand in justice to Committe Whison that Local San Francisco shall give us, wide publicity to these reso-tant properties of the contract of the San they have made upon Committee Wilson.

The reason for the consent of the San Francisco delegation to the above resolu-tion may be understood when it is remem-hered that as sceretary of the platform and resolutions committee Delegate Wilson presented and voted for the following reso-lution: and resolutions committee Delegate Wilson presented and voted for the following resolution:

Whereas, The organization of the Socialist Party is composed of a dues paying membership that controls like entire program, including the selection of all delegates to its conventions and the nomination of its candidates for public office; and wilson the control of the con

Party."
As for the rest, good feeling prevailed.
The idealists and materialists "fosed" on
most things that came up and so it comes
to pass that we have in California an impossibilist platform and a "tropian manifesto. Everybody seems estisded and in
the language of a prior occasion "everything is lovely and the goose hungs high."
Committee. Williams. GEO. WILLIAMS.
R. P. OHER.
A. M. LEWIS, Organiser.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We have, of late, received many implaints of lost letters containing cash or stamps. This is very unplease ant, and there is but one way to avoid noney order or registered letter. We are not responsible for money sent any other way.

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### PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.)

ville, Md.; Sept. 26 and 30, Alleghan, County, Pa.
M. W. Wilkins: Sept. 25 and 29. Hudson street. New Jefsey. He will enter Connecticut for a series of meet-ings after concluding his work in New

E. E. Carr of Danville, Ill., has been secured to fill dates made for Comrade Towner until Oct. 1. Dates for the oming week have been arranged as follows: Sept. 25, Terre Haute, Ind.; Sept. 26, Clinton, Ind.; Sept. 27 and 28, Indianapol's, Ind.; Sept. 29, Mar-tinsville, Ind.; Sept. 30, Greensburg.

John M. Ray: Sept. 25, Knoxville, Tenn.; Sept. 26 and 27, Sweetwater. Tenn.; Sept. 25, Birmingham; Ala.; Oct. 1. New Orleans, La.

Oct. 1, New Orienns, La.

Harry H. McKee: Sept. 25, Grundyfille, Tex.; Sept. 27, Big Springs, Tex.;
Sept. 29 and 80, El Paso, Tex.; Oct. 2 and 3, Tueson, Ariz. McKee then proeds to California to work until elec

Keb.; Sept. 26, South Omaha, Neb.; Sept. 27, Benson, Neb. Comrade Work will begin his tour in lown Oct. 10. Chas Pergler, Bohemian Organizer Sept. 25, 26 and 27. Baltimore, Md.; Sept. 28 and 29. Philadelphia, Pa.; Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, New York City.

SOCIALIST PLATE MATTER. Numerous inquiries have lately been received as to when the Socialist plate matter for use of papers will be ready. this: The national convention adopted a resolution directing the National Sec tion of New Jersey comrades who had undertaken to do so. From them the national office received list of fifty-one papers which they reported had agreed take the service from them. ing for a verification of these order under the new arrangement, only under the new arrangement, only twenty-four were secured. Through circulars sent to all locals and by correspondence twenty more papers have been added to the list. It requires one hundred papers who will regularly take the service at price quoted in circulars sent out to begin the service The comrades generally do not seem to have appreciated the opportunity fered by this proposition.

The tour of the state by Chas. Dobbe has been called off. Comrade Dobbs filled a few dates in cities near to New York, but was obliged to give up his tour on account of personal affairs which prevented him from going fur-

return from the West and begin a ten days' tour of the state on Oct. S. John W. Brown will take up the tour on Oct. 18 and continue until Nov. 1. All locals that desire to have either of these speakers during October must be ompt in asking the state secretary r assignment of dates. As the num ber of days that Comrade White will be here are few, it will be necessar for the state secretary to place him i across the state. These two comrade

John Spargo, who is now working to the West under the direction of the National Secretary, will return to this state about Oct. 20, and will be availble for any local that may desire his

State Committee will be able to send through the state on regular tours. It is quite necessary, in order to make their tours successful that the locals should send in their applications for them at the earliest possible moment. Another thing the locals should bear worth reports that hardly any of his meetings were advertised. It is tinless the people know that they are go-Wherever meetings ar advertised it is shown that the peo-ple turn out in good numbers for they are anxious to hear Socialism ex-

very successful meetings, and is cor though his tour through the central held in the Academy of Music, Oct. 23 Byron-Curtiss of Rome Comrade Pendergast last Saturday omrade Pendergast speaks in lansecretary at once, asking for date, as the will not be sent over the state twice and if the locals do not take him while

The State Committee has had print-

ed something like five hundred the

sand pieces of literature for distribu

tion during the campaign. Two edi-tions of "The Mission of the Social Democratic Party," of one nundred

thousand each, have been printed and

most of them sold and the third edition is now being run by the printer. This is a very popular leaflet and is being

used by nearly every local in the state in large quantities. The state plat-form is also being widely distributed and will be used in good quantities

during the campaign. The 5,000 cop

les of Comrade Debs' pamphiet, "Un-ionism and Socialism," have just been received and are now ready to send out to the locals who have ordered

them. These pamphlets are very vat-

table as propaganda material and are

ready sellers at meetings. They may be obtained from the state secretary at

\$4 per hundred. The large lithographs

of Debs and Hanford are selling fast, and the locals that have not already ordered some of them can secure them

for \$2 per hundred. Some of the small

locals have ordered a hundred of them and will use them before the end of the campaign. No local should be

without them, as they are very attrac

ive and are an excellent means of ad

vertising our candidates and our em

STATE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the State Com

mittee held on Tuesday, Sept. 13. C. L. Furman acted as chairman. Pres-ent: H. L. Slobodin, U. Solomon,

Isidor Phillips, H. Reich and E. Nep-pel of New York County: Fred. Schae-fer, Hugo Peters, C. L. Furman and J.

The following communications were

rend: Max Hayes, stating that owing

John Spargo, that his meetings in

Rochester and Jamestown were great successes. The Jamestown movement

is in good shape, and the boys are very active. If it were possible to send a man there and into the neighboring

towns, especially Dunkirk and such towns, the result would be great. He expects to be back in New York on or about Oct. 18, and will be at the disposal of the State Committee after

Socialist Educational Union, the pub

lishers of "Next," formerly the Scattle

'Socialist," asking for the names and

addresses of the secretaries of the various locals in the state. Also in-quiring whether the State Committee

would be willing to accept a proposi-tion to circulate a New York edition of

sand copies. . The offer was rejected

and it was decided to donate \$5 to the

exception of that part of the minute

of the State Committee with reference to his case, and stating that he con-

siders himself a party member. On motion the State Secretary was in-

National Secretary, with reference to

the lithographs ordered, stating that no more orders will be filled at the figures previously quoted. That the ad-

vertising matter that the national of-

fice gives out for Hanford's meetings will be useless in New York, and in consideration of this the rate for Han-

ford will be reduced from \$20 to \$17.

Also that the Associated Press has asked for a complete list of state offi-cers and presidential electors so that

they may have the correct names for use in reporting the Socialist vote on the night of election.

Albany, ordering 1,000 of "The Mission of the S. D. P." Sparge's meeting

sion of the S. D. P." Spargo's meeting was very successful. Locals Albany.

are preparing to have some posters printed and have them posted about for about a month previous to election.

Local New York, enclosing check for

stamps. Also asking that either Com-

rade Bach or Pendergast or both of them be booked for New York for the rat...cation meeting to be held on Oct.

rat...cation meeting to be held on Oct. 23 at the Academy of Music with Com-

rade E. V. Debs as the principal speak-

er. Literature ordered by New York up to this time, 100,000 copies of "The Mission o. the S. D. P.," 25,000 copies

of the same leaflet in German, 35,000 copies of the state platform, 500 color-ed and 200 tinted Debs and Hanford

hthographs,
Kings County, with checks for \$17.40
on the half-day's pay wage lists, \$8
donation to the State Committee, \$21
for literature and \$27 as 10 per cent.

of proceeds of a picnic; asking that Dan A. White and J. W. Brown be

booked for Brooklyn, each for Sunda; and ordering 25,000 state platforms.

Queens County, asking that Comrade Pendergast be booked to Queens Coun-

ty for three days. They have engaged Courade Van der Porten as County Organizer from Sept. 26 to the close of the campaign. Will hold their con-

ventions on Sept. 23. May use son of the other speakers that are booked by the State Committee.

Buffalo, ordering 1,000 leaflets. Could not use Debs, as they expect that the State Committee will send

Hanford to Buffalo; were very sat

isfied with Wentworth's speech, C. C. Whittemore was expelled from Local Buffalo for misappropriation of party

From a sympathizer in Carthage

Catskill, enclosing check for \$4.25

or a speaker.
Fort Edward, ordering 1,000 leaflets;

on half-day's wage fund and asking

lithographs.

M. Kirsch of Niagara Falls, taking

Socialist Educational Union.

that date.

Gerber of Kings County.

Fred Griesinger, now at Malone, stating that Comrade Pendergast's visit to the town has left a good impres sion. He asks for an application for charter as he hopes to effect an organi

Ithaca, that it cannot arrange tribute literature; also order for 1,000 stickers, 1,000 leaflets and 50 Debs

\$13.50. list 1731, on the half-day's

wages fund.
Peekskill, sending \$3.84, 40 per cent.
on lists 251 and 253 from the State Committee; will use Debs on Sept. 19; and have made their County, Congres-

Port Chester, ordering 3,000 leaflets

Rochester, accepting a date for Hanford on Sept. 22; had a very good meet-ing with Comrade Spargo; also that Comrade Klenke spoke there on five days before very large audiences. Have received an appeal from Comrade Crim-mins of Syracuse, asking them to in-duce the State Committee to send Debs to Syracuse for one meeting, as such meeting will be productive of much good to the movement there. They also inquire whether the State Committee will have a New York state edftion of Debs' Indianapolls speech is sued by the National Committee.

New York edition of Debs' "Unionism and Socialism;" also asking the State Committee to assign to Local Rome one or two good speakers, and stating that the Italian branch of the S. L. P. of Rome has decided to join our party. On Labor Day they distributed literature all day, and in the even ing they had their county convention in conjunction with the comrades from Local Utica; have adopted a platform, a copy of which they sent to the State Committee. They are doing good work and are confidently expecting a material increase in the vote in Rome and the entire Oneida County.

Spring Valley, notifying the State Committee that the Suclasists of Rock-land County have held their county convention and nominated a count

Syracuse, arranging a meeting for Comrade Hanford and will try to get city hall for that purpose. The com-rades in Syracuse are very active, the English branch got four new members last week, three of whom formerly be-longed to the S. L. P. Have sold 200 Hanford's "Labor War in Colorado," and 100 Debs' "Unionism and Socialism" and other literature. Will try to swing a banner, but so far they could not get the permission. Are endeavor-ing to get Comrade Debs to stop off-at Syracuse for one hour on his way to Rochester from Providence. They also c' sire to get Comrade Pendergas

meeting with Comrade Wentworth; they hope to effect very soon an organization in Port Jervis, where consid

Standard Publishing Co. informing the State Committee that the special New York State edition of Debs' "Unionism and Socialism" will be shipped to New York in a few days

Troy, ordering 2,000 leaflets and also giving information about their inten-tion to organize an agitation district in conjunction with the comrades from Schenectady, Albany and Groot

Watertown, inquiring whether it will be possible to send Debs there, as they are willing to arrange one meet-

Governor, reporting about his meetings held at Laconia, Alexandria Bay, Felts Mills, Utica, Boonville, Carthage, Con-stableville, Lowville and a few other small towns, which were very well at tended and a good impression left judging from the reports in the pres and letters received from comrade and sympathizers.

to write to Kings County Committee that charges be preferred against Charles Frederic Adams as the Kings County Committee did not act properly by accepting his resignation after he committed an act for which he deserved expulsion. Furthermore, it is not sufficient for someone to consider himself no longer, a member of the party because he tore up his card. resignation can only be considered as such only when it is given in writing and the person resigning is not under

charges.
U. Solomon, the delegate from Local New York, reported that the decisi taken at the last meeting of the State Committee to take a special edition of one issue of the "Appeal to Reason" for this state has met with considerable dissatisfaction in Local New York, as the comrades there consider that such a publication will mean an endorsement of the "Appeal to Rea-son" and that it will be unwise to spend a considerable amount of money for the purpose of circulating a paper which is not at all under the control

to buy of Local New York, 50,000 copies "Which Party Should Workingmen Vete For?" and to print any additional literature pecessary.

**GREAT RATIFICATION MEETING** TIN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, OCT. 23.

York City, in conjunction with the Demonstration Conference, have made arrangements for a monster ratifica-tion meeting to be held on Sunday fternoon, Oct. 23, at 2 p. m., at the Academy of Music, Fourteenth street

Academy of Music, Fourteenth street and Irving place.

The speakers on this occasion will be Eugene V. Debs, Presidential candidate of the Socialist Party: Thomas Pendergast, candidate for Governor of New York; Chas. R. Bach, candidate for Liamannifications of Peter Cur. New York; Chas. R. Bach, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Peter Cur-ran and Herbert Burrows, two promi-nent British Socialists, who will be in New York on their return from the Peace Conference to be held at Boston. Peter Curran is well known to ton. Peter Curran is well known in this country; he is a member of the Glass Workers, and was the fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention. Comrade Burrows is one of the leading-orators in England and is one of the founders of the Social Democratic Fed-cration.

Arrangements are being made to se cure the Brooklyn Letter Carriers Band to entertain the auldence an hour before the opening of the meeting and also play between the speeches. This will contribute to make this meeting one of the most glorious demonstraitons ever held in this city.

Admission prices have been fixed as follows: General admisiron, 10 cents, orchestra, each seat reserved and num-ebred, 25 cents; small box with six scats, \$3; large box with 8 seats, \$4; platform sent, 25 cents, to be sold only be reserved till 2:30, after that time all reserved seats not occupied will be dis-

for Justice of the Court of Appea's and spacieus store, situated on a busy thor call the committee on vacancies together to fill any additional vacancies.

#### New York City.

A regular meeting of the General Committee of Local New York will be held on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 8 p. m. sharp at the W. E. A. clubrooms, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. There are matters of extraordinary importance to be transacted at this meeting and the presence of each and every delegate is urgently requested. The meeting delegates should make it their business to be there in time.

The next meeting of the Parade and

Demonstration Conference, will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at 8 p. street, and the delegates from the various progressive labor organizations and subdivisions of the S. D. P. are urged upon to be there in time. Labor organizations in sympathy with the S. D. P. that would like to take part in the proceedings of this conference can do so by sending two delegates to our conference.

Local New York has printed a special edition of 100,000 copies of the leaflet written by A. M. Simons for the national campaign entitled, "Which Party Should Workingmen Support." It is a very good and attractive leaset... It bears the emblem of the party, the pictures of our national standard-bear-ers and our state ticket. This leaflet can be secured from the Organizer's office any time and in any quantity

once any time and in any quantity, the price being \$1 per thouszad.

Besides John Collins of Chicago, Ill., who will speak in New York from Sept, 24 to Oct. 8, the Organizer has engaged Dan A. White of Massachu-setts for five days and John W. Brown for civil days. Arrangements are befor eight days. Arrangements are being made to get Barney Berlyn of Chicago from Oct. 18 to Nov. 6. Comrade Pendergast may also be secured for a few days after Oct. 23.

Assembly or agitation districts ar ranging indoor ratification meetings are requested to notify the Organizer at once of whatever arrangements they may make. The Organizer will not be in a position to furnish indoor speakers unless he is notified in time and at least fifteen days prior to the holding of the meeting. Those that will not follow the above suggestion will have to bear the conse the indoor speakers are two weeks in advance.

Numerous complaints have been sent to the Organizer against the non-op-pearance of speakers at the places as-signed to them by the Organizer. These complaints are becoming more numershowed up at the places assigned the platform committee of every assembly district is requested to notify the or-ganizer any time a speaker fails to appear. The Organizer will be compelled to dispense with the services of such penkers that have made it their habit disappoint the comrades every time they are booked.

Assembly District conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates for Assembly will be held on Friday, Sept. 23, at 8 p. m., at the following places: 2d A. D., at 184 William street; 4th A. D., at 233 E. Broadway, clubcoom of the Socialist Literary Society: 5th A. D., at 235 W. Fourth street, re 65 Rivington street, book store; 14th A. D., at 519 E. Thirteenth street, residence of D. Baumert; 16th A. D., at 374 E. Houston street, headquarters of the district. The delegates to the above conventions will all be notified

atorial District for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senate from the Fourteenth Senatorial District will be held on Friday, Sept. 23, at 8 p. m., at the headquarters of the Twenty-second Assembly District, 241 E. Forty-second street. The Four-teenth Senaterial District is composed of the 18th, 20th and 22d Assembly Districts, and the delegates to this con vention will all be notified by postal

Courtenay Lemon will speak at Colstreet and Columbus avenue, Sunday

street and Communs avenue. Sommy evening. Sept. 25, on "The Issue in the National Campaign."

Henry A. Boyd. 145 W. One Hun-dred and Eighth street, has been elect-ed secretary of the 21st A. D., in place of Comrade Van Name, who resigned

Sept. 24. Tickets will be on sale at the headquarters of the party, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street; office of The Worker, 184 William street; "The Forward," 175 D. Broadway; Socialist Literary Society, 233 E. Broadway; beadquarters of the 12th and 16th A. D., 374 E. Houston street; headquar ters of the West Side Assembly Dis-tricts, 533 Eighth avenue; W. E. A. clubbouse, 206 E. Elghty-sixth street; W. E. A. clubhouse, 3309 Third ave-nue. Tickets will be sent to each as-sembly district in Manhattan and the Bronx, and comrades desiring to help sell tickets are requested to communicate at once with Organizer U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street. Fifty thousand thrownway eards have been printed to advertise this niecting, and will be rendy for distri-

Tickets are being printed now and

will be ready for sale by Saturday.

betion by Saturday, Sept. 24. These cards should be distributed as much as essible, and assembly district organi tees for this purpose.

There is no doubt that this meeting could be made even a greater success than the Carnegie Hall meeting. The hall is larger and will accommodate

more people. The hall is more centrally located and in a working class neighborhood. The meeting is held on a Sunday afternoon, which makes, it much easier for uptown and out-of ing and come in time. The arrangements are well planned

and it is now up to the comrades to carry them out and make this meeting one that will never be forgotten in the history of the New York Socialist

oughfare on the boundary line between the districts. The beautiful sign over the door and the artistic arm and torch in the windows easily attract the attention of the passers-by. Mass meeting and lectures are held every

night and everybody is welcome. Comrades are invited to visit the new home of the 12th and 16th A. D.

At the last meeting of the 22d A. D. meeting Oct. 22 at Schubert's Turtle Eny Hall, 800 Second avenue, and all comrades are urged to do their utmost will begin promptly at 8 p. m. and the to make it a success. The committee delegates should make it their business which was sent to see the park owner, to be there in time.

Partenfelder, to get some of the money failure, as Mr. P. said that he had some "extra expenses by buying union cigars, so he could not afford to give

> vited. 20th the literature agent reported that a further supply of literature was 1.000 national platforms and 1.000 state platforms. The Worker will be sent for six months, at the expense of the district, to every new English speaking member secured. It was also decided to take \$5 worth of subscription cards for The Worker and Com rade Mullen will take charge of same bring in a report at the next meeting showing the standing of members as regards dues. Referendum for the the meeting on Thursday, Sept. 22. which will be a special meeting for that purpose, and every member should be present without fail.

sen, Nathan, Obrist, Ortland, Solomo Staring, Spindler, Van Name. Abse bership received and referred to Gen-

ing that Bohemian Organizer would be in New York about Oct. 1 for about

state organization in each state has full control of party membership in that state; Second, that in the opinion of the Quorum, Meyer London is fully eligible for reinstatement as a membe

Agitation District, report of Comrade Fishman. No business transacted at last meeting on account of holiday Regular openair meetings held. Fur-ther moneys collected for campaign

fund.

Second Agitation District, report of
Comrade Solomon. Additional dele-gates received from Workingmen's
Sick and Death Benefit Society No. 9; also from several progressive unions. Several other organizations have been visited and have promised to send delegates and contributions to campaign fund. Decided to have three ratifica tion meetings; one for each assembly district. House to house canvass to be made. Special letters to be sent to all members in district asking assistance in campaign work. Three hundred posters ordered, to be distributed throughout district. Five thousand German and 10,000 English leaflets or

Murray Hill Agitation District, report of Comrade Files. Mass meeting to be held at "Turtle Bay" about mid-dle of next month. Entertainment to be given Oct. 8 for benefit of agitation fund; 18th and 20th A. D. decided to hold a meeting every week. Sub-scription cards for The Worker and campaign literature ordered. West Side Agitation District, repor

of Comrade Spindler. Headquarters rented at \$25 per month. Complain that speakers do not appear as sched

fund and \$5 to local fund. Cigar Makers' Union No. 90, District No. 2, donates \$3. Arrangements being made for meeting for Comrade Collins. Letter received from Bohemian branch in regard to Bohemian Organizer; some misunderstanding in regard to same. Ten thousand "Mission of the S D P ordered. Five thousand English and 2,000 Bohemian platform leaflets ordered. One hundred posters ordered, Spe-cial meeting to be held next Saturday. Banquet to be arranged in honor of Comrade Grefilich upon his return from St. Louis: committee of two str pointed. One ratification meeting to be held in each assembly district. All assembly districts show healthy in-crease in membership; 28th A. D. has 70 members in good standing. Much literature sold.

Harlem Agitation District, report of Comrade Kelly. No meeting since last report. Four open-air meetings held each week. Fair crowds. One hundred copies of The Worker sold last Saturday; 21st A. D. to hold meetings at

Seventh avenue.

Bronx Agitation District, report of Comrade Staring, Successful open-air meetings held, Committee appointed to arrange for transparency. crowds at meetings, especially Satur

tion Districts fully supplied with literature. Districts to receive no further literature on credit, until present supply is paid for. One hundred thousand Which Party Shall Workingmen Support?" by A. M. Simons, ordered, with necessary changes for use in this state; to cost 80 or 90 cents per thousand. Complains that sneakers do not follow instructions and appear as scheduled. Comrade Collins to be here Saturday next. Comrade Geiger now here and speaking. Academy of Music engaged for Debs meeting Sunday afternoon, Oct. 23; \$100 paid on account. Demonstration Conference has appointed a committee to co-operate with executive committee in arrangements for Debs meeting. Recommends that Letter Carriers' Band be engaged for this meeting. Reports that many or-ganizations have sent delegates to Demonstration Conference and but few Assembly Districts, Conference Debs meeting to date about \$700; total expenses, \$575; showing a profit of \$125 to date; \$30 profit on sale of lit-erature and \$125 still outstanding for tickets.

Financial statement, Aug. 27 to Sept. Receipts—Balance on hand, Aug.
 \$229.68; income from dues, \$48; new members, \$4; literature, \$59.45; campaign fund, \$538; Debs meeting, \$680.80; total receipts, \$1,559.33; expen-ditures—Comrade Co., \$6.50; speakers, \$58; Debs. \$50; railing. \$20.50; type writer, on account, \$7; stencil paper \$2; E. Meyer, two weeks salary, \$2 E. Meyer, expenses, on account, \$5; Sirelson, signs, \$7.50; Co-operative Press, \$47.50; Neppel, stamps, \$50; State Committee, on account, \$100; Debs meeting, hall, literature, etc. \$345.05; postage, \$38.25; Organizer's expenses, \$8.40; total expenditures, \$774.70; balance on hand, Sept. 10. \$784.08.

Organizer was instructed to write Bohemian branch and clear up insun-derstanding in regard to Bohemian Or-

ganizer. Organizer stated that seating capacity of Academy of Music is: Orehestra. 1,000; balcony and galleries, 3,000; platform, 400: 12 large boxes, seating 25 cents each and that same shall b sold only to party members or known sympathizers, and that price of small boxes be \$3; large boxes, \$4; price of orchestra sents to be 25 cents each; no vacant seats to be reserved after 2:30 and that after that time all vacant scats shall be sold; general admission to be 10 cents. Organizer was authorized to engage Letter Carrier's Band for Debs meeting, details of engage-

### BROOKLYN.

The fall and winter series of Socialist lectures at the Silver Building, 315 Washington street, which was former ly known as Wurzier's Hall, began last Sunday evening with an address by Chas. H. Matchett. The following are the speakers and dates so far a: ranged for succeeding Sunday even ings: Sept. 25, Jos. Wanhope, "Wh Workingmen Should Vote for Social ism;" Oct. 2. W. W. Passage, "Hov All May Be Rich;" Oct. 9, John C. Chase, "Politics; Past, Present and Fu-ture." Dan A. White of Massachusetts will also speak before the campaign i over. The meetings, as usual, will be open to the widest discussion and all are cordially invited to be present.

At the last meeting of the 12th A. D.

of Brooklyn, Comrade Wherry, a ver eran member of the S. L. P., was ac Medertafel donated \$25 to the district a part of their surplus from a festival.
A street banner was presented to the
district by Comrade Prusinsky. The branch is in good working order now and will do good work during the cam

At the last meeting of the Your People's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn it was decided that the mem-bers should act as chairmen at street meetings, so as to train them to become speakers. Five dollars was do-nated to the Kings County campaign, and \$10 to the "Daily Call" fruit; and 10 per cent, of the picute proceeds will be sent to the State Committee. A Socialist meeting will be held in

Sept. 24. at Plat Carriera's, King-Park Hotel, Fulion street, corner Rockaway average, for the purpose of organizing a Foung People's Social Democratic Clab. Prominent speak-ers will address the meeting and there will be music. All young people who-are interested are invited to attend. Tickets for the Debs mass meeting

Yorkville Agitation District, report of Comrade Miellenhausen. Arbeiter Mannerchor donates \$5 to Yorkville at the Majestic Theatre are rapidly being disposed of. Assembly districts not yet having received a supply can

obtain tickets by calling on F. Schaef-fer. Room 1. Labor Lyceum, any afternoon or evening. Everything is ready for the Hanford mass meeting on Sept. 23 at Labor Ly-ceum. Comrade Matchett will pre-side. Rudoif Modest of Manhattan will be the first speaker and will be followed by Vice-Presidential Candi-date Hanford, Overflow meetings have been arranged for. The lectures at Buffalo Hall, Buffalo

avenue and Fulton street, have been begun and will be continued every Sunday evening throughout the season Comrade L. D. Mayes of Manhattan delivered the first lecture of the sea-son on Sept. 18 to a fair audience. The 16th and 17th A. D. meets of Sept. 25 at residence of Comrade Flanagan, 36 Somers street, at 2:30 p. m.

### IN NEW YORK GITY.

Open air meetings have been arranged by Local New York to be held at the places Lamed on the nights designated below. The assumbly district organizations are requested to take netice of their meetings and see L. It that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distributed.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 23. Gth A. D.—N. W. corner of Fourth street and Second avenue. Speakers, I. Phillips, Alb. Albrahams and H. Havidon.

14th A. D.—S. E. corner of Leath street and Second avenue. Speakers, John Collins of Chicago, N. Geiger and W. M. Bartholomew.

24th A. D.—N. W. corner Sixty-thirl street and Second avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost and Fred. Paulitseh.

28th A. D.—S. W. corner of Eightleth street and Thirl avenue. Speakers, Consteinty Lemon, Thos. J. Lews and A. Netos. temp sensor, 768. E. corner of Nincty-secons street and First strenge. Speakers, J. Wanhope, Wm. Leftingwell and N.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24. Bist A. D.-S. W. corner of One Hundre and Twenty ofth street and Seventh ave-me. Speakers, John Caldus, Courtem nue. Speakers, John Chlus, Courteuny Lemon.

34th A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Wids avenue. Speakers, N. P. Geiger and Wm. Karlin. Annex District—N. E. corner of Two Hundred and Nineteenth street and White Platins Road. Speakers, Jos. Wanhope, Edw. Cassidy and A. Neros.

MONDAY, SEPT. 26. 3d A. D.-N. W. corner of Clarkson and Indson streets. Speakers, I. Phillips and Hudson streets. Speakers, I. Philips and L. I. Mayes. 18th A. D.-N. E. corner of Twenty fourth street and Frist avenue. Speakers Ered. Paulitsch. John Mullen, and Edw. Cassidy. Ered. Paulitsch. John Mullen, and Edw. Assidy.
16th A. D.- N. E. corner of Fourth street and Avenue B. Speakers. I. Sackin, H. Havidon and Aib. Abrahams.
23d A. D.- S. W. corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers. M. M. Bartholomew, N. P. Gelgef and Thos. J. Lewis.
24th A. D.- N. E. corner of Fifty-ninth street and First avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost and Ten Nicholom.
15th A. D.- N. W. corner of Forty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, Courtenny Leman and Jos. Wanhope.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28. Paulitach, John Mulien and Torn Nichol-21st A, D,—X. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixth street and Amsterdam avenue, Speakers, Jes. Wanhope and War. Leffing-well.

22d A. D.—S. W. corner of Forty-fourtha sireet and Third avenue. Speakers, J. G. Pobsevney, L. Phillips and J. F. Frost. 11th A. D.—S. W. corner of Thirty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, Thos. J. Lewis, L. D. Mayes and Win. Kartin. 7th A. D.—S. W. corner of Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, N. P. Gelger and Edw. Cassloy.

THÜRSDAY, SEPT. 20. 17th A. D.-S. W. corner of Fifty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, Speakers, L. Sackin and I. Phillips. 26th A. D.-N. E. corner of Seventy-fifth street and Second avenue, Speakers, Fred, Paulitsch, H. Havidon and Albert Abra-

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30. 6th A. D.-N. W. corner of Fourth street and Second avenue. Speakers, W. M. Bar-holomew, Jos. A. Whitehorn and I. Philtholonew, 1988. E. corner of Teath street
14th A. D.—S. E. corner of Teath street
and Second avenue, Speakers, William
Ledingwell, Jos. Wanhope and Chas.
Penny, Seconds, Seco Praces, 28th A. D.-N. E. corner of Seventy-eighth street and Second avenue. Speak-ers, Courtenny Lemon, Fred. Paulitsch, N. ers, Courtenay Lemon, Fred. Paulitsch, N. S. Reichenthäl.

30th A. D.—S. E. corner of Ninety-second street and First ayenne. Speakers, Thus. J. Lewis, Edw. Cassidy and N. P. Thus, J. Lewis, Edw. Cassidy and N. P. Gelger. 24th A. D.—Pince to be given next week. Speakers, J. C. Frost and Albert Abrahams.

SATURDAY, OCT. 1. SATURDAY, OUT. I.

3181 A. D.-S. W. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Seventh avenue. Speakers, Jos. Wanhope, Wm. Karlin and J. C. Chase.

20th A. D.-S. E. corner of Thirty-first street and Third avenue. Speakers, Contemp Lemon, Thomas Nicholson and Fred. Pacifick.

16th A. D.-N. W. corner of Seventh street and Avenue B. Speakers, N. P. Gelger, S. Edelstein and I. Sackin.

### John Collins' Meetings

14th A. I., Friday, Sept. 22-N. B. corner of Tenth street and Second avenue.
21st A. Saturday, Sept. 24-8. W. corner of Cone. Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Second avenue.
21st A. Saturday sevene.
22st A. Saturday, Sept. 25. at 8 p. m.—Headquarting of the West Side Agitation District, Bighth avenue.
22st A. D., Monday, Sept. 25-N. W. corner of Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, the A. D., Tuesday, Sept. 27 - N. W. cor-ner of Henston effect and Second and the 28th A. H. Wednesday, Sept. 28- N. E. cocner of Eighty second street and First avenue.

13th A. D., Thursday, Sept. 25 S. W. corner of Fortieth street and Elghth avenue, ner of D. D. Friday, Sept. 30 N. E. corper of Elghty-eight street and Third avenue.

Dracklyn Meetings. PRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 13th A. D.-Bushwick avenue and Grand dreet. Speakers, A. Panzer and others.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM. FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1904. BEN. HANFORD

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, WILL DISCUSS THE ISSUES OF THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN. EVERYBODY WELCOME!

> 2d A. D.—Atlantic avenue and Nevins street. Speakers, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and C. H. Davis. 19th A. D.—Evergreen and Willoughby avenues. Speakers, J. G. Pobsevage, A. nvennes. Speakers, J. G. Dobsevage, A. Droste and M. Pelser.
> 19th, A. D.—Myrtle and Willoughby avennes. Speakers, J. A. Well and W. W. 'assage.
>
> 19th A. D.-Evergreen and Myrtle avemes, Speakers, Ed. Pawken and C. W. nice, Speakers, J. Globus and C. Gack-tyenucs. Speakers, J. Globus and C. Gack-

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21. 12th A. B.—Fifth and Prospect avenues, peakers, G. M. Marr and M. Pelser, 16th A. D.—Laffayette avenue and Breadway, Speakers, A. Droste and J. A. Well, 21st A. D.—Pennsylvania and Atlantic vicuous, Speakers, A. Fanxer and W. Keenitz. Avenues.

\* 19th A. D. Central avenue and Jefferson street. Speakers, W. W. Passage and J. treet, Speakers, W. H. Weil, Weil, Br. 2-Rereum and Graham

avenues. Speakers, J. Globus and C. Gack-enhelmer. 7th A. D.—Grsham and Coak street. Speakers, C. W. Sachtleben and others.

others. 21st A. D. Pitkins avenue and Osborn street. Speakers, W. Felgenbaum and W. Strucmpfler.

10th A. D.-Cariton and Myrtle avenues, speakers, A. Droste and others, 13th and 14th A. D.-Metropolitan and trahem avenues, Speakers, M. Pelser and thers, 15th A. D. -Manhattan avenue and Grand treet. Speakers, W. W. Passage and J. A.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27. 20th A. D. Hamburg avenue and State ope street. Speakers, Gen. M. Marr and Special Street Charles are and Myrtic ave-light A. D.—Cedar street and Myrtic ave-ment of the Colons of Myrtic avenues, the Colons of Myrtic avenues, special St. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and Chis. H. Matchett. 13th A. D. Monitor and Nassau streets, Speakers, P. and C. W. Sachtleben and P. Dawson.

12th A. D. Sixth avenue and Seventeenth treet. Speakers, M. Peiser and J. A. Street, Street n. 1st A. D.-Washington and Johnson treets. Speakers, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser. 7th A. D., Br. 2-Manhattan avenue and

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29 16th A. D.—McDougal and Fulton streets peakers, W. Atkinson and Jos. M. Marr, 6th A. D.—DeKalb and Bedford avenues peakers, C. W. Sachtleben and A. Panset.

### IMPORTANT FOR

KINGS COUNTY. Chairmen and secretaries of nominating conventions in Kings County are hereby called upon to come to the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Saturday, Sept. 24, to certify to the nomination certificates before a notary who will be present from 7 to 9 p.m. Comrades are requested.

is of vital importance.

J. GERBER. rades are requested not to fall, as this

### CITY CAMPAIGN FUND.

The opportunity to secure results ing the present national campaign than ever before. The open and com-plete surrender of the Republican and Democratic parties to capitalism; the crushing of union labor by employers' associations, the lawless military outrages in Colorado; the butchers' strike and building trades lockout, all com bine to furnish facts in support of the position of the Social Democratic Party.

tention of the workers and to arouse them to action is the work of the So ial Democratic Party. Its compact, growing organization of workers, speakers and writers fits it to do this work. But MONEY is needed to pay the cost of liferature and the expenses of the speakers. We are fighting the battle of the working class, and hence, our campaign funds must come from a multitude of small contributions. Will you not be one to help make up the fund? Take a subscription list and head it with as large a gift as you can cossibly make, then isk your friends and fellow workers to give as much as each can afford. Remember that

reget and Second avenue. Speakers, Fred. Paulitseb, H. Hardolon and Albert Abrai. Sid A. D.- N. W. corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Third avenue. Speakers, Jos. Wanhope, O. W. Toennies and J. C. Frost, and J. C. F

The following additional cont#butt the campaign fund have been receiv Financial Secretary U. Solomon:

inancial Secretary U. Selo Zechnowltz, List No. 34. M. Braume, List No. 85. Brumsner, List No. 157 y. Wenke, List 170. oerge Brown, List No. 23 ari P. Wiese, List No. 42 anc Konecky, List No. 42 \$6.50 1.00 ,50 \$3.20 1.65 1.60 3.00 2.80 3.23 Carl P. Wiese, List No. 423.
Isanc Konocky, List No. 473.
Isanc Bohroedler, List No. 1822.
Isanc Makers' Union No. 190, List No. 1378.
Collected by A. Reichman.
Clgar Makers' Union No. 190, List No. 1378.
A. Berculst, List No. 2731.
A. Misselson, List No. 2731.
Prauk Schiestuger, List No. 2832.
Peter Schemma. List No. 2832.
Hanauer Socialisten Club, cash danation 2.25 Peter Schrauser Club, case then user Socialisten Club, cash donation, James Gebbs, cash donation James Gebbs, cash donation Ehud, New York City, cash docation, Wm. H. Leffingwell, List No. 95.

A. Mallsoff, List No. 125.

Leach Reiner, List No. 307. 2) 00 200 250 250 250 5.00 3.40 2.00 2.10 2.00 2.10 2.30 4.90 2.30 5.0 Cigar Makers Union No. 80, Li
Cigar Makers Union No. 80, Li
Alterieus Lide No. 80, Li
Alterieus Lide No. 840
H. Nisseison, List No. 2318
M. Fox, List No. 2450
J. Jamoshek, List No. 2571
Patrick Rawier, List No. 2571
Patrick Rawier, List No. 2584
Hee Ghazer, List No. 3054
Frank Knopf, List No. 3058
Henry Cahn, List No. 3058
Henry Cahn, List No. 3054
Will, Koerle, each donation
H. C. Schmidt, cash donation
Loggold Marge, cash donation
Int. Assin of Machinets, Manh
Lofige No. 302, cash donation
Int. Assin of Machinets 5.20 

5.00

his way through to Baffalo and will then be routed back through Roches-ter and other cities to New York City, where he will be one of the speakers at the grand ratification meeting to be gast beld the audience, that numbered fully a thousand, for two hours and was loudly cheered and applauded. guage understood by workingmen and every local should have a meeting ar-ranged for our candidate for Gover-nor. All locals desiring to have Com-

a report of a meeting need by Danny's Green Island, ordering 1,000 leaflets

and sending returns from two of the penny banks opened. Gowander, with regular application

for charter and stating that few are willing to use Debs or any other speak-er that will be sent by the secretary. Johnstown, cannot use Hanford; had very good meeting with Wentworth and Pendergast, and are willing to ac-cept a date for Dobbs. Will have their convention during the next week.

Jamestown, reporting a very good meeting with Comrade Spargo; will use Hanford for Sept. 20 and order their campaign literature later.

100 lithographs and 2,000 throwaways held a very successful meeting with Comrade Furman of Brooklyn as the speaker, the audience numbering to about 200; would like another speaker

Rome, ordering 100 copies of the to his campaign for Congress, it will be impossible for him to come to New York as he intended.

for a few days.

Sparrowbush, reporting a very good

erable literature was circulated. Will have their county and other conven-tions in Middletown.

ing for him

The State Secretary was instructed

which is not at all under the control
of the party, when we have right here
our own paper, The Worker, which is
published with a deficit and is under
the control of the party members. A
motion to reconsider the previous decision with reference to this special
edition of the "Auneal to Besson" was

the office.

The new headquarters of the 12th and 16th Assembly Districts at 374 E. Houston street has just been thrown spen to the public. It is a large and:

it was decided to held a ratification back which was deposited; reported a any money back." Trade unions may take notice of Mr. Partenfelder's Park, College Point, for the future. On account of rainstorm the open-air meeting could not be held. The arrangements for the entertainment are progressing and it promises to be a suc-A committee was appeinted to see all the members in arrears in dues and collect. The clubiouse of the 22a at 241 E. Forty-second street is open every evening. There are always com-rades present with whom visitors can discuss the day's topics; also they can find Socialist papers from every part of the country and for further enter-tainment there is a plano, pool table, etc. Regular meetings are held every Friday and a debate the last Friday of the month. Subject for next de-bate: "Democracy." Everybody is in-

At the last meeting of the 18th and needed, and it was decided to procure From now until Election Day a district meeting will be held every week. Comrade Kramer was instructed to State Committee will be considered at

CITY EXECUTIVE Regular meeting City Executive Committee Sept. 10. Present: Ed-wards, Ehret, Egerton, Fishman, Flick Kelly, Lichtschein, Miellenhau unexcused: Lane, Chairman, Comrade Egerton. Three applications for mem-

eral Committee.

Letter from National Secretary stating that Comrade Debs would be available for Sunday afternoon, Oct. 23. Letter from National Secretary stat-

eight or ten days. Rate, \$3 per day and expenses, Letter from National Secretary giv-ing draft of a resolution passed by the Local Quorum, to effect, First, that the

of the party.

Reports of Agitation Districts: First