

The Worker.

Which shall it be—free labor or slave labor?
The choice is yours, workingmen!
Manhood—Freedom—Socialism!
or
Poverty—Slavery—Capitalism!

We pledge ourselves, as the Party of the Working Class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our Fellow Workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation.

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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 15, 1906.

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PHILADELPHIA POLICE ARREST SOCIALIST SPEAKERS.

They Are "Reform" Police, Not "Gang" Police, but They Trample on State and National Constitution—Georgia and Washington Police Do Likewise.

For the third time in as many weeks the constitutional rights of free assembly and free speech for the working class have been trampled under foot on the streets of the Manayunk district of Philadelphia. The police were more vicious in their assaults, and the Socialist Party comrades are more determined than ever to defend their liberties and continue to wage their energetic campaign for working-class freedom. Prepared to give battle for free discussion of the conditions of the mill workers and the principles of Socialism, the Campaign Committee called a meeting at Main and Leving streets, Manayunk, on last Saturday evening.

When they arrived at the place, they found the Salvation Army holding a meeting with over two hundred people, and waited till they had departed, undisturbed by the police, at about 8:30.

Comrade Wm. Fletcher, acting as chairman, then opened the meeting under the auspices of the Socialist Party, and spoke for about ten minutes to an attentive audience, when a policeman approached him and told him he could not speak because he was blocking the sidewalk! He replied that it was the duty of the policeman to clear the sidewalk for a passage, and continued his introductory speech, but was brutally pushed off the stand and immediately placed under arrest.

Undaunted by this interference Comrade Ed. Davis took the platform amid the applause of the largely increased crowd. He had hardly said, "Fellow-workers," when he was pulled down and placed under arrest.

Comrade Joseph E. Cohen, Socialist candidate for District Attorney, instantly mounted the platform, and before the words "This is an outrage," were uttered, he was viciously pulled from the stand by an officer, and his coat torn.

By this time a large crowd had gathered and indignantly denounced the police for interfering with the constitutional rights of the people, so that when Comrade Kenney was arrested as he mounted the platform, they were in a bitter mood towards the police.

Bystander Arrested.
About this time a citizen by the name of Schwartz denounced the action of the police, saying that, while he was not a Socialist, the Socialists had as much right to hold meetings as the Democrats and the Republicans. But the police were servile in their allegiance to their masters and they arrested Schwartz for talking.

The crowd had now swollen to huge proportions and increased in size so rapidly that when the march was begun to the Manayunk lockup, on Main street, it numbered about three thousand men, women and children who were highly excited over the outrageous despotism of the police.

Thousands of our leaflets "Shall the Voice of Labor be Throttled?" were eagerly distributed by scores of volunteers.

One enthusiastic sympathizer took the banner from the hands of a comrade, and led the crowd thru the streets, and with cheer after cheer, they applauded the comrades and the Socialist Party. Their enthusiasm became so pronounced, and their expressions of approval so emphatic that the police, who by this time were completely at sea, turned in a "riot-call" to clear the streets.

The comrades had to remain in the lock-up, owing to the difficulty of arranging hall on Saturday night, and the hearing was held at the Central Station. Before Magistrate Kochersberger opened court, he appeared to be holding conferences with the Manayunk politicians and business men, who were making complaints against the holding of open-air meetings by the Socialist Party, so that the hearing was of short shift and apparently the Magistrate had decided to hold the comrades under \$300 bail to keep the peace before the court opened.

Comrade Cohen in Jail to Test Law.
Altho the charge was "Breach of Ordinance," the magistrate was unable to state what ordinance was violated and treated the whole matter as a huge joke until he was informed that Comrade Joseph E. Cohen would be allowed to remain in jail for a test case on habeas corpus proceedings.

The comrades of Philadelphia propose to put up a stiff fight for the right of free speech and assembly in the streets of Philadelphia and will continue to hold meetings in Manayunk and elsewhere. Instead of the usual Saturday meetings, they propose to hold meetings Wednesday and Friday of this week and wind up the

week with a mopster protest meeting in the biggest hall in Manayunk on Saturday night.

Comrades, keep your eye on Philadelphia. Hereafter we have had no organization in Manayunk, which is an iron and textile mill district, but we will now organize a very large branch in that section.

Comrade Cohen will be brought before Judge Bettler on Friday, Sept. 14, on a writ of habeas corpus. Henry John Nelson and Morris Hillquit will appear as counsel for Comrade Cohen, and the case will be carried to the highest courts if necessary in order to maintain the right of free speech in the city where the old liberty bell rang out for freedom 180 years ago—and has been cracked ever since.

"Shall the Voice of Labor Be Throttled?"
Local Philadelphia has issued a leaflet under the above title, which recites the numerous cases of police interference with the exercise of the right of free speech by the Socialists, and in which, after quoting the sections of the Federal and State Constitutions guaranteeing liberty of speech and assembly, they say:

What Does It Mean?
These are not city ordinances or county regulations, but laws governing eighty millions of people.

"The right of the people to freely speak their thoughts and opinions is the supreme law of the state and of the land."

"The right of the people to meet together, discuss their grievances, and advocate any change—even to a complete revolution—in the form of government is inalienable and indefeasible. The people cannot be deprived of these rights without outraging the principles upon which this government was founded and upon which it is supposed to rest."

"Yet these rights have been violated by the police, apparently getting their orders from the Cramps' Ship and Engine Building Company. This corporation appears to be able to dictate the breaking up of political meetings. This corporation appears to weigh more with the police authorities of Philadelphia than the law the authorities are sworn to uphold."

"Why did not the lieutenant go to the thousands of employees of Cramps for his orders?"

"Are not YOU, the wage-workers, the great MAJORITY of the citizens? And is not the MAJORITY supposed to control the administration of the city's affairs?"

"Why didn't the lieutenant come to YOU for his orders?"

"Because the Old Parties are not in business to represent YOU. That is the reason."

"Last year we had 'YOU' police."

"This year the same men are 'reform' police."

"Both 'gang' police and 'reform' police break up working class—Socialist Party—meetings; in violation of the state and national constitutions."

"'Gang' police do not interfere with 'reform' meetings. 'Reform' police do not interfere with 'gang' meetings."

"THEY UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER."

"Neither the 'gang' nor the 'reformers' serve the interests of the working class, and your bosses are perfectly satisfied to have you follow either one of these parties. It doesn't matter which."

"But when the Socialist Party comes along, then in the interest of Cramps and other capitalist corporations, the police break up the meetings."

"They do not want you to listen."

"They do not want you to think."

"They do not want you to learn what is the meaning of this Socialist movement that is sweeping over the world as no movement ever did in the world's history."

"Because it is not for THEIR benefit."

"Because it is only for YOUR benefit."

"Because the victory of the Socialist Party would be YOUR VICTORY, but THEIR DEFEAT."

"That is why."

OSBORNE STILL IN JAIL IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

The arrest and imprisonment in the city stockade of J. B. Osborne, Socialist Party candidate for Governor of Georgia, at Atlanta, has evoked great indignation and protests are being filed against the arbitrary action of the authorities.

At a mass meeting held at Augusta, Sept. 8, resolutions were adopted and addressed to Mayor Woodward of Atlanta, denouncing the treatment ac-

COOPER UNION, THIS SATURDAY NIGHT.

Local New York Will Hold Grand Ratification Meeting for Nominees of State Ticket—Don't Miss It.

The Socialist Party of New York will hold its ratification meeting in Cooper Union this Saturday evening, Sept. 15. It is desired and expected to make this meeting a tremendous success, and every comrade or sympathizer should do his part to that end.

John C. Chase of New York and Gustave Strebel of Syracuse, candidates of the Socialist Party for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, will address the meeting, as will also J. G.

Phelps Stokes, Jos. Wanhope, Hugh O. Pentecost, Morris Hillquit and John W. Brown, all of whom are well known as powerful speakers and good exponents of Socialist principles. If necessary—and it should be necessary—overflow meetings will be held.

Let the hall be packed and the streets thronged besides. All hands to Cooper Union this Saturday evening. The capitalists will have to take notice.

THE RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

112 E. Nineteenth St., New York City. Telephone: 778 Gramercy.

BULLETIN FOR FIRST TERM, OCT. 1 TO DEC. 23, 1906.

The Rand School of Social Science is an institution founded by the late Mrs. Carrie A. Rand for the teaching of political and social science from the standpoint of Socialism.

Resources.
The resources of the Rand School are made up: (1) From the income of the endowment bequeathed by Mrs. Rand; (2) from tuition; (3) from the sale of books and pamphlets; (4) from dues and contributions of members of the Rand School Society; and (5) from other voluntary contributions.

Administration.
The American Socialist Society, an incorporated body, holds title to the property of the Rand School, and administers its affairs. The fidelity of the school to the purpose of its founder is assured by the constitution of this Society, which restricts membership to "persons who formally declare themselves in full accord with the principles and tactics of the modern Socialist movement." As the Society is an executive body, with a membership sufficiently large for administrative purposes, it is unlikely that this membership will be greatly increased. The officers of the Society are Algonzo Lee, President; Morris Hillquit, Treasurer, and W. J. Ghent, Secretary.

Rand School Society.
The Rand School Society is an auxiliary body, aiding and participating in various ways in the work of the school. Membership is open to all persons who wish to contribute, by service or gifts, to the school's welfare. The dues are \$1 a year. There are three Special Grades of membership:

Subscription Members—Those paying, in addition to the yearly dues, at least \$20 yearly.
Contributing Members—\$10 yearly.
Sustaining Members—\$5 yearly.

Members in these special grades will be entitled to tuition to the value of their yearly contribution. No power or privilege of any kind will distinguish contributors from other members.

Library and Reading Room.
The Rand School has a collection of the best books and pamphlets on social and political science. It has also files of the leading Socialist and radical periodicals. Visitors are cordially invited to make use of this collection. An archive of rare and valuable books, pamphlets and manuscripts is in process of formation, to which contributions, by loan or gift, are solicited.

The library and office are open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

recorded Comrade Osborne. The resolutions recite that Comrade Osborne is totally blind and largely dependent on his lecture work for a livelihood, and conclude:

A Disgrace to Georgia.
"We regard the denial of the right of free speech to J. B. Osborne, and his imprisonment in the Atlanta stockade with the lowest and dirtiest of white and negro criminals as an outrage on justice that should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every citizen of Georgia," and "that the cruel and inhuman treatment accorded our labor candidate for Governor should teach the working people of Georgia the utter folly of electing to office representatives of the capitalist class, and it should teach them the absolute necessity for the support of the Socialist Party, which gives the workers an opportunity to get together in a class-conscious organization that presents a solid front to capitalist exploitation and plutocratic tyranny and oppression."

The Socialists of Atlanta will welcome any financial aid in their fight for free speech and contributions can be sent to A. Wamsor, Secretary, 308 Auburn avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SPEAKING IN SEATTLE, TITUS IS FINED \$10.

At the mass meeting held in Seattle, Wash., Sunday, Aug. 26, to protest

against the arrest of Herman F. Titus for exercising the privilege of free speech at a Socialist street meeting, Henry Austin Adams, better known as Vincent Harper, novelist and magazine writer, declared himself a Socialist in a strong speech denouncing the city authorities and their action.

At the police court hearing, Comrade Titus defended himself, denying that there was obstruction of travel, and proving it, and citing that the Salvationists are not arrested for obstructing travel when holding their meetings. The court, however, sustained the police department and Comrade Titus was fined \$10 and costs. The case has been appealed and will be fought to a finish.

Socialist Vote in Maine.
The returns of the Socialist vote in Maine last Monday that have reached us are too meagre to permit of definite announcement. The vote of three cities, probably incomplete, at the time of going to press, shows Portland, 243, increase over 1904 of 42; Rockland, 65, increase of 40 over 1904; and at Bryant's Pond a standing vote of three for several years has been increased to seven. We hope to give more figures next week.

Good Socialist books to be had free by a little hustling for the cause. Read the premium offer on page 3.

WILL MR. BRYAN MEET US WITH ARGUMENT?

That Mr. Bryan is a man above the average of capitalist politicians in character and ability may readily be admitted. The Worker has no personal attack to make on Mr. Bryan. We are not concerned with his personality. We are concerned only with the principles and policies he stands for.

Above the average of capitalist politicians—but a capitalist politician, nevertheless. Like Mr. Hearst, Mr. Bryan is "not opposed to capitalism, large or small." Like Mr. Hearst, Mr. Bryan is opposed to Socialism. More frankly than Mr. Hearst he proclaims himself as a practical defender of capitalism against the Socialist tendencies of the day.

While Mr. Bryan was speaking at Madison Square Garden two weeks ago, he referred to Socialism and someone in the audience called out, "Hurrah for Socialism!" Mr. Bryan said: "I have no objection to a man expressing himself in favor of Socialism, because the Socialist, as a rule, is an honest man. I believe he is a mistaken man, but you must meet him with argument and not with abuse." That was a manly utterance. We hope Mr. Bryan will stick to it and will try to meet our arguments fairly and squarely. We know that his party will not. But we wish to give him credit for sincerity, to take him at his word, to meet him with calm argument.

To Save Capitalism from Itself.

Mr. Bryan stands for capitalism. He wishes to make a few minor changes to capitalist conditions as they exist in the United States to-day, wishes to check certain existing tendencies of the capitalist system, because, he holds, that is the only way to save capitalism itself. He would reform capitalism in order to give it a new lease of life, in order to prolong its reign. He wishes to save capitalism from itself.

What is Capitalism?

Capitalism is the system of private ownership of socially operated and socially necessary means of production, operated by wage labor, and yielding a profit to the owner by reason of the simple fact of his ownership.

That is the system which almost universally prevails to-day. It divides society into two classes—overlapping a little, yet pretty clearly distinct, on the whole—a large class of men who work, using the land, mines, railways, mills, factories, and other capital, and by their labor producing wealth of all sort, but who do not own these things with which they work; and a smaller class of men who own the land, mines, railways, mills, factories, and other capital, who do no productive labor, but who get an income in the shape of rent, interest, and profit out of the product of those who work. The members of the first class compete for a chance to work, and their competition keeps their wages down to a general level sufficient to support them and their families and no more. The second class, owning the means of production, controls the jobs of the first class, controls their opportunity to work and live, and can throw them into idleness and want at will. One class works without owning, and gets a bare living; the other class owns without working, and gets a luxurious living and accumulates more wealth besides.

Since one of these classes produces and the other appropriates part of its product, the interests of the two classes are opposed. The larger share the workers get out of their own product, the smaller is the share left to the owners; the larger share the owners get of the workers' product, the smaller is the workers' own share. The only way to increase the income of one class without reducing that of the other is to increase the total product; and the only way to increase the total product is for the workers to produce more by their labor. Thus every increase of profit means more work or less wages for the workers; every increase of the workers' wages and every lightening of their burden of labor means less profit for the owners. The interests of the two classes are opposed; and neither Mr. Bryan nor Mr. Roosevelt, neither Mr. Belmont nor Mr. Gompers can do away with that fact by conning over the false words, "The interests of Capital and Labor are identical."

Big and Little Capitalists.
There are different grades of owners. There are big capitalists and little capitalists and middling sized capitalists. There are even some small capitalists who do some useful work; but as capitalists they do no useful work and their income as capitalists comes out of the product of other people's labor. As capitalists they are all parasites upon the workers; IF THEY QUARREL AMONG THEMSELVES OVER THE DIVISION OF THE SPOILS, YET THEY ARE AGREED IN MAINTAINING THE SYSTEM OF SPOILATION.

They do quarrel among themselves about the division of the spoils—the spoils exacted from labor in the en-

forced competition of the workers for the jobs which the capitalists control. The big capitalists get the lion's share of the spoils; besides exploiting the workers themselves on a grand scale, they take away from the small capitalists a part of the profit which the latter have got out of the workers. The small capitalists object to this. They hate the big capitalists who not only rob the producers but also rob the little robbers. So the little capitalists cry "Down with the monopoly! Smash the trusts! Hurrah for free competition!"

Free Competition, How It Worked.

The capitalist system was originally a competitive system. On one side it is a competitive system yet—the propertyless workers are always driven to compete for jobs. If competition is disappearing on the other side; if competition among capitalists is giving way to practical monopoly, it is because capitalist competition has done its work, has produced its logical result. In the nature of things, capitalist competition kills itself and, in dying, gives birth to monopoly. CONCENTRATION IS THE NATURAL OUTCOME OF COMPETITION.

To understand what capitalist competition means, imagine a lot of pike put together in a tank and left to compete freely among themselves, without any interference or restraint. The larger and middling pike will eat the smaller ones, and grow bigger by eating them; then the larger ones will eat the middling sized, and grow yet bigger; still the smallest ones left will get eaten up until at last one big, fat, prosperous, and eminently respectable pike is left. Free competition among the fish has resulted in their biggest and quickest and fiercest of the lot.

Just so with competition among capitalists—manufacturers, merchants, common carriers, or whatever they may be. Each must try to extend his business, each must try to get away some of the others' trade, to invade the others' territory. Under a competitive system they must do this, whether they like it or not; the one who does not try to get ahead of his competitor will go to the wall before that competitor. In this competition some are bound to get an advantage. Even under a system of perfectly free and fair competition, with no tariffs or other privileges to help them, those capitalists who have somewhat larger and better equipped establishments and somewhat bigger reserve funds will, other things being equal, have an advantage over those with smaller and poorer plants and less funds. They can advertise more extensively, reach the market better, and, if need be, they can undersell and yet make a profit. That is competition. All try to do it, and those best equipped succeed. They succeed at the expense of the others. As Marx says, "ONE CAPITALIST KILLS MANY."

As some of the competing capitalists extend their trade, others are driven out of business. And those who succeed thereby gain power for still greater successes. Their increased business means increased profits; their increased profits means bigger and better plants, cheaper production, greater facilities for reaching the market and cutting out their smaller surviving competitors; this, in turn, means yet bigger profits. It is an accelerating process; each victory of the larger competitors enables them to win further victories more easily; each defeat of the smaller competitors dooms them more hopelessly to further defeats. Slowly, at first, but steadily, and ever more rapidly as time goes on, the process continues; large numbers of smaller competitors are driven out of the field; small numbers of large competitors grow larger and dominate the field.

In actual practice, of course, this process is helped on by voluntary combination of some capitalists against the rest and also by tariffs and other schemes devised by the leading capitalist to increase their advantage. But even without these aids, the process goes on, and must go on under a competitive system, because it is in the very nature of competition.

This is what we mean when we say that the trusts are a natural economic growth.

Will Mr. Bryan Argue the Point?
In his Madison Square Garden speech Mr. Bryan denied that the trusts are an economic growth. But HE DID NOT TRY TO PIQUE HIS POINT. He did not bring any argument to support his denial. He said, "The man who says that the trust is an economic growth is helping the Socialists." We admit that. In other words, we say, THE MAN WHO TEACHES TRUE ECONOMICS IS HELPING THE SOCIALISTS.

Mr. Bryan says the Socialists must be met with argument. Will he argue this point, or will he let it rest on assertion? Will he attempt to bring arguments to disprove our claims; that under free competition among capitalists, some will grow and others be driven out; that those who grow are thereby enabled to grow still more

and drive out yet others; and that therefore, the ultimate result of capitalist competition is and must be capitalist concentration. Will Mr. Bryan try to bring ARGUMENTS, not mere assertions, to meet this contention? WE AWAIT HIS ANSWER.

What Mr. Bryan Stands For.

Mr. Bryan stands for capitalism. He agrees with his party and the Republican party in holding that it is right for some men to own the things that other men work with and get an income by such ownership out of the product of those who work.

But he does not like the recent developments of this system. He approves of competition, but disapproves of the result of competition. He looks back with regretful eyes to the days when capitalism was younger, when capitalist competition had not yet produced so much capitalist concentration. He sees that capitalism is advancing to its downfall. He sees that if capitalism goes on developing, it will destroy itself and give place to Socialism as its successor. He wishes to save capitalism from itself. He wishes to save it by reforming it—by REFORMING IT BACKWARD. He wishes to sweep away the trusts which have grown up and bring back the days when large numbers of small capitalists were still hopefully struggling with each other for the mastery. He imagines that if he could once bring back that Golden Age of the small capitalists, he could prevent competition from bearing its legitimate fruit, extinguishing many competitors and extending a few, could say to the laws of economic evolution "Thus far and no farther," could establish a perpetual status quo, could make the paradise of the small business men eternal.

He could not do it. There is no magic that can stop the onward movement of industrial history. We may hasten or retard its progress; we cannot stop it, still less turn it back on its course. MAN CAN CONTROL NATURE AND USE IT FOR HIS SERVICE; HE CANNOT STOP IT OR REVERSE ITS FLOW. We Socialists propose to use industrial progress for the good of humanity; we do not join in Mr. Bryan's Utopian dream that it can be set back and made stationary.

The Small Capitalists' Dream.
That is not Mr. Bryan's dream alone. It is the dream of the middle class, of the small capitalists, the small exploiters of labor, who see their great competitors gradually taking away from them the chance to exploit.

We do not speak for the capitalists, great or small. We are against all capitalists and all capitalism. The great capitalists are right from the point of view of their self-interest in opposing Bryanism. The small capitalists would be right, from the point of view of their self-interest, in supporting Bryanism—only that their cause is a hopeless one, that not even Bryanism can save their class. But that is their affair; they must make their own experience. We speak not for them, but only for the wage-workers, whom big and little capitalist alike exploit.

Nothing for the Working Class.
To the working class, as we pointed out last week, Mr. Bryan offers nothing—at any rate, nothing but what the workers by their own self-reliant activity on the political and the industrial field have compelled him to take up. Even this he puts in the second place.

The workers' protest against the abuse of the injunction touches the fundamental rights of the citizen, without which political liberty becomes a farce. But Mr. Bryan gives it only passing notice.

The general establishment of the eight-hour day would mean years added to the lives of millions of workingmen, would mean thousands rescued from rags and pauperism, would mean myriads of women and children brought back from the factory hell to the home and schoolroom and the playground. But Mr. Bryan does not give it a leading place in his program; he passes it over with a few empty phrases.

Arbitration of labor disputes will not "establish peace between Labor and Capital and bring justice between those two great elements." Between wage-workers and capitalists there can be neither justice nor lasting peace, because the interests of producers and exploiters are fundamentally opposed. All that boards of arbitration can do is to patch up a truce, leaving Labor subject to injustice, leaving Capital to profit by injustice. The capitalists have possession. They will submit to arbitration only when it is to their interest; and then it is against the workers' interest. The capitalists have often said, "we have nothing to arbitrate." The time is coming, as Labor grows in wisdom and organized power, when the working class will say, "WE have nothing to arbitrate."

The income tax in itself means nothing to the working class. It is worth something to us only if we are assured that the proceeds of the tax will

Continued on page 6.

THE CHANGING ORDER.

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new."
—Tennyson: "The Passing of Arthur."

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

By W. J. Ghent.

From Collier's Weekly.

(Copyright, 1906, by P. F. Collier & Son.)

(Continued from issue of The Worker of Sept. 8.)

Corporation Ownership.

The increasing number of stores and restaurants under a common ownership is a generally observed fact. Butler now advertises 150 grocery stores, while the United Cigar Stores Company has no less than 110 establishments in Greater New York.

average liabilities for 1904 having been but \$3,087. General stores come next in the mortality tables, averaging about 20 per cent of the trading-house failures, and showing average liabilities for 1904 of \$7,104, while liquor and tobacco stores are third in number, with average liabilities of \$4,520.

In spite of all attempts to stem the tide of disaster—by reduction of his standard of living, by protective organization, and by efforts to secure legislative intervention—the petty retailer is inescapably doomed to a progressive lowering of his business status and a greater insecurity of his livelihood.

Lessor Capitalists Increase.

From the last census we may get some approximate notion of the various groups of lesser capitalists in the United States, and their growth in numbers since 1800. The groups taken for classification are those wherein the great majority of individuals are the owners or users of small capital.

Doubtless some qualification is to be made of the listing of boarding and lodging house keepers among capitalists, however "small." In little and remote villages the boarding-house keeper may be too poor in this world's goods to warrant such a classification.

The greatest absolute mortality among the trading houses is to be found in the group of grocery, meat, and fish stores. These constitute usually about 25 per cent of the trading-house failures, and about 18 or 20 per cent of the total commercial failures.

THE LESSER CAPITALISTS.

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

Table with 4 columns: Occupations, Per Cent of Increase, No. 1890, No. 1900. Rows include Retail merchants, Petty manufacturers, Builders and contractors, etc.

The foregoing groups, with the groups given in the table published in the preceding article, comprise virtually the whole of the employing or capitalist classes in the United States. For sufficient reasons certain groups containing a few employers are omitted. Theatrical managers and showmen, for instance, are not given; but the census includes employees with owners, and there are no means of determining the proportion of one with the other.

The Middle Class and the Increase of Wealth.

It will thus be seen that the number of persons owning of using small capital increased by but 24.1 per cent during the decade 1890-1900. This percentage is but little more than that of the increase of population, which was 20.7. But it is notably less than that of the increase of wealth, which was 45. The "middle class" is thus not keeping pace in numbers with the increase in wealth.

binations, and there will soon be little left for a great part of its units but to accept employment under the direction of the industrial capitalists. As a class, it is more or less conscious of this changing condition, and it seeks in many ways to ward off its doom.

Then they told me all—little by little, these two outcasts—for outcasts they were—told me what they had endured. It had started a few years back when the civil war had broken out in the Baltic provinces. The government had not forgotten the work of the revolutionists nor the bold convention at Riga.

*The total number of proprietors and firm members in manufacturing concerns in 1900 is given in the census as 708,728. But 132,127 of these are proprietors of plants having a yearly product of less than \$500 in value; and another fraction—68,523 in the hand trades and \$1,087 in manufacturing proper, or a total of 110,510—do their own work without hired assistance.

A STORY OF THE STEERAGE.

By Max Jaediker.

In the annals of that colossal sylvan, Ellis Island, may be found the epitome of many a tale—many a tale of hope shattered. But exceptional among them all is the story of Yafoff Matslasky and his daughter Sophia.

I recall Matslasky as a neighbor in the suburb of Müllingroben, Russia. He was a peasant. Crude, perhaps, but class-conscious and (be it whispered) a revolutionist. His wife and two children made him happy, for love reigned in his little "dascha," tho it was in holy and accursed Russia.

One day my father sold all we had. And when we went to England I thought I had seen the last of my friends and playmates. However, I heard of them, from time to time, for Sophia, Matslasky's eldest daughter, was a bright girl and would send me all the news and the gossip of the village. I had always entertained a boyish regard for her, and was sorry, indeed, when suddenly, for some reason I knew not then, she ceased writing. I wrote again. But no use. Months passed and still nothing. Then I thought no more about it, for the strongest sentiments die when there is no fuel to feed them.

Some time after, I found myself among a number of men, women and children waiting for a monster vessel to sail. I had booked passage for America and was scanning with wistful gaze the faces of those I met, hoping there were one I knew among them. But they were all strange faces that I saw, and most of them did not look happy—where I had gone—women with intense, care-worn faces, strong men with drooping shoulders, were there and little meek-eyed children whose early years were already weighing heavily upon them.

They were leaving the Old World with its medieval systems for the New. For big America, with its big and very lurid promises. These—called the dregs of the earth because they are the most tired on.

I had secured my berth and proceeded to make myself at home, if such a thing is possible in steerage quarters, where I cast my lot with the rest of those who are more profitable to transport than cattle, for they load and unload themselves.

As poverty is indelible to all countries, my steerage-mates spoke many tongues. Strangers to each other, they were bound by common purposes and hopes.

One day a storm arose and kept the passengers inside. Most of them huddled in their favorite places. Strange, thought I, that so many souls are denied the ordinary comforts of life, while not far removed were men and women in cushioned seats, believing it was right, themselves enjoying the whole gamut of luxuries.

A space had been cleared and two heavy-booted members of our assorted cargo were trying to throw one another.

I had just joined the indifferent sort of circle when I felt some one touch me on the arm. Looking around, my eyes nearly popped out with surprise.

"Sophia!—You—here!" I blurted out. I wondered why she was so calm. We hadn't seen each other for so long.

"Nikol," she said, slowly, "One never knows God's way." "Listen," she continued, "father must see you—come."

How he had changed. Yakoff Matslasky was not the same man. His frame had become thinner and his face furrowed. Even Sophia had not the beaming face I used to know.

Matslasky did not remember me at first. Only when Sophia told him it was "Nikol" he remembered.

"Yes! Yes! Yes, Nikol," he exclaimed. He called me friend and embraced me as if he had heard some great, good news.

What questions they plied me with, now one and then the other. I spoke of Sophia's mother and sister and their eyes became moist. They were thinking of other days, for they were only two now.

Then they told me all—little by little, these two outcasts—for outcasts they were—told me what they had endured.

It had started a few years back when the civil war had broken out in the Baltic provinces. The government had not forgotten the work of the revolutionists nor the bold convention at Riga.

One fateful day, unsuspected, Gen. Orloff, the "white terror" and most dreaded of men, was sent from St. Petersburg to "restore order" in the provinces.

Sweeping down thru the villages, this Tartar general, indulging his favorite pastime, shot down the peasants, destroyed the farm lands and burned the homes of the poor.

went to his back. He still felt the whips, he said. Sophia did most of the talking while her father would stare before him absent, apparently hearing nothing, the lustre gone from his eyes. I wondered—"Was it his mind?" I asked myself. Even Sophia remarked it and told me later that she feared for him. He would act so strangely at times. Now and again, she said, he would talk as if her mother were near. It would frighten her. "Matushka," (dear little mother) he would call, "Matushka!"

Once, when we were talking of our purposes and hopes, and, I daresay, the future, I was shocked to learn that he not only had no plans, but no money. What was he going to do? Why, work, he said. The agent on the other side had told him there was plenty of it—with good pay, too. And wouldn't there be somebody waiting for him at the landing, also. Of course, he didn't know who. But that would be arranged for, he was told.

I was amazed at the simplicity with which he told me all this. It was pathetic.

But I remembered that Matslasky was a mujik after all. He did not know that there were nearly two thousand agents distributed thruout the Continent, gulling the credulous with misrepresentations and allurement of promised wealth.

The extent of the wrong that is done in this way can never be measured. It is all so shameless! But the companies? No! They are not to blame. They have rules, and if an agent breaks them it can't be helped. There are commissions to be had. You see! Commissions! And by hook or crook they'll get them. They don't care how.

I thought of the stern inspectors at the other end and the rigid tests for immigrants—and my jaw fell.

"Is it true, my friend—have you no money at all?" I asked.

Matslasky held out a few kopeks. "God is my witness," he answered. "Nothing but this—nothing!"

Then I told them that the agent had lied to them and how hard it is to get into another country without money. As for friends, they're not plentiful either—when one has no money.

"But they won't send us back, will they?" wailed Sophia. She buried her face in her hands. "Oh! what shall we do?"

Then did I realize the utter helplessness of the two. It was like the blind leading the blind. But inveterate misfortune was to blame—not they. One as much a child as the other, they were left an easy prey to commercial greed. The greed that thrives on human suffering. The more suffering, the more it thrives.

They seemed reassured, tho, when I told them of a relative of mine in New York whose aid I would enlist for them. Sophia would cry whenever she thought of it, and the I would say there was nothing to fear, in my heart of hearts, I didn't believe it.

We observed, one morning, a number of smaller craft in the water. We knew that land was near. Some nearby went wild with delight. Soon, someone shouted, "Look, America! No! No! not there, yonder." There was no mistake. It was America.

Matslasky and Sophia with her earnest, pleading face, kept close to me always. From the moment we left the pier till we set foot on Ellis Island, they never left my side.

Our line moved along slowly and I was wistful it were all over. My two friends, behind whom I stood, desiring they should be first, were visibly nervous.

Soon came Matslasky's turn. The official doctor examined him closely, and made a few notes. Even the elderly inspector, who speaks several languages, and who knows his man by the "feel" took more time with him than with most of the immigrants. He placed a mark on Matslasky's back and called out "inside." The clerk made an entry, and Matslasky, meek, but wondering, was led to an adjoining "pen," where, I discovered later, all doubtful cases go for expert and final inspection.

Intuitively, Sophia must have guessed that the inspectors were not thoroughly satisfied, for she cried and wanted to rush to her father. It was between sobs that she answered the necessary questions, after which they led her to her father, who was anxiously waiting for her.

Having met with the requirements I made haste to find my uncle, who met me with out-stretched arms.

I soon told him all there was to tell. He consented to help my friends as far as lay in his power. But our efforts were futile. The matter was still to be settled and we were told to call on the morrow.

This we did. To our disappointment we found that our friends were on the return list. The verdict was "irresponsible" and under the heading of "incompetents." Matslasky would have to go back. Sophia, too, would have to go, for under the law she was a minor. There was no appeal. The decision was irrevocable.

Sophia's face brightened when she saw me. She thought I had come for them. Not so Matslasky. A word of hope to him would have been mockery.

Fate, severing the last filaments of hope, had left him in a state of comatose despondency, and when I turned to go it was not without feelings of depression and pity.

Sophia came after me and made me promise to come again to see them before the steamer sailed. "Maybe it will be the last time," she said. "Forever—maybe."

It was nearly noon, when, on the day set for the departure of the ship which was to deport my friends, we arrived again on Ellis Island. After combating the usual red-tape, the proper official took our inquiries.

He looked down the lines of names. "Matslasky, you say?"

"Yes."

"We waited."

"Daughter?"

I nodded.

He looked at us a while, then said, "One moment, please."

When our clerk returned he looked so concerned that I became impatient.

"Sorry, my friends," he began, "I—er—guess you—er—won't see them any more." He held out a newspaper which he had brought with him. "Did you see this," he continued, directing our attention to an article on the very first page.

My heart thumped. From beginning to end I read—

"Panic on Ellis Island."

"Excluded emigrant commits suicide."

"After killing lovely daughter, crazed and morose over decision of authorities, Yakoff Matslasky, Russian, shot and killed his sixteen-year-old daughter at 5 a. m. this morning, and before anyone reached the scene, ended his own life."

"It is thought that grave charges awaited him on his native soil, and rather than meet them he committed the double tragedy."

"Both will be buried under the folds of 'Old Glory.'"

"Well!" I managed to speak, when we were out in the open. "They were admitted after all."

"Yes, under the folds of 'Old Glory,'" significantly added my uncle.

When we reached Battery Park we sat down looking over the broad bay. I don't know how long we remained. But many ships passed before us. Then I saw one great ship slowly making its way toward the Narrows. An ocean liner, the same that brought us over. It was going back. Another load of human merchandise was entrusted to its care. What an instrument of fate, I thought. What a grand and fearful secret it betokens, as it moves from land to land, carrying in unconcerned and obedient majesty so many, many souls, each to fulfill a separate destiny. Yes! There is a secret, and it's many centuries old. It is older than the silent sphinx and is found in all the mighty works of man. It was born in bondage, and labor and genius gave it nobility.

But—mark ye—one day it shall no longer be a secret. Every one shall know it, and then, I know, no man will leave his country because he is oppressed, for there shall be no oppression. No master shall lord it over slave. Then, too—God speed the day—man shall know one patriotism, the world will be one country and one flag shall be the common flag of all.

Sometimes—I wonder—maybe that time is nearer than we think.

WHY WE RUSH, RUSH, RUSH!

Mr. Thomas W. Lawson's declaration that Rockefeller, Rogers and Harriman have already made \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 on the Pacific railway stock jobbery, and will clean up an additional \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 when they unload, is quickly followed by the announcement that Rockefeller, Rogers & Co. are reaching out to grab all the distilleries in the country and merge them into their whiskey trust, and that Standard Oil interests are planning a great movement in iron and steel that will result in almost complete consolidation. The centralization of capital is progressing so swiftly nowadays that it is quite bewildering to attempt to watch the transformation that is crushing myriads of small investors and competitors into a pulp while the huge octopus fattens upon its victims.

Then pions old John Rockefeller attends Bro. Eaton's services in the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church as the chief attraction and to skin off his usual pearls of wisdom for the benefit of the reporters, like a good advertising man should. Last Sunday John D. took for his text the scarehead lines in newspapers, which he depicted. Said he:

"People in our day live too fast. The life is accelerated by the headlines, the concentrated excitement all bound up in a few words. People see the big lines, rush to read the paper, rush off again to read some other paper, and rush to a fire. It is rush, rush all the time."

JOHN CAN TAKE THINGS EASY.

John D. is quite correct. He doesn't rush very much, altho the cause of the rush that drives people mad—money—pours into his coffers at the rate of \$2.66 per second, \$128 a minute and \$8,000,000 a year. No; Rockefeller don't have to rush. He compels the free-born, independent (?) American citizens to do the rushing for him—either to imitate him or to produce rent, interest and profit for him and enable him to pile up an annual fortune that challenges the sanity of the people who permit themselves to be thus exploited. Undoubtedly if this rush, rush, rush continues another generation or two this nation can be turned into a huge lunatic asylum, as all criminologists, alienists and experts on insanity agree that the present pace cannot be continued. If we were in the preacher class we might say that while Mr. Rockefeller is a good church member the trouble that he has brought and will continue to bring upon the people by his methods will cause him some day to "rush to a fire" so fast that the tupe of steel will never be able to keep up with his gait. —Cleveland Citizen.

—Good Socialist books to be had free by a little hustling for the cause. Read the premium offer on page 3.

MARIA SPIRIDONOVA.

By Maxim Gorky.

Citizens of Free-Great America:

I will tell you a story of a Russian girl, Maria Spiridonova—a story of one of those thousands of Russian women who perish in the struggle for freedom like flowers in the fire.

The story is lonesome. It is terrible; it will shock you—you will startle with awe and loathing, but I say to you, I ask of you—open your hearts! No matter how loathsome the truth may be, honest men must know it.

And you, women of America, you must know all, not only that you may be proud of what you have achieved and are achieving in your country, but also that you may impress on your children still greater hatred of oppression of man by man, still deeper and greater love for freedom.

The peasants of one of the villages near the city of Tambov refused to pay taxes until the delegates whom they intended to elect to the Duma and whom the government, for that reason, promptly imprisoned, were liberated.

The Russian Government views any demand for justice on the part of the people as treason against supreme authority. Cossacks were sent into this village under the command of an official named Lujenovsky, and this fat cynic, with the face of a satyr and the heart of a wolf, began to pacify the rioters. Several men were knouted to death, many were maimed and crippled, women and girls were assaulted.

Maria Spiridonova was a pretty girl, of small stature, whose young, warm heart was not yet acquainted with the filth and awe of life. She learned of the deeds of Lujenovsky; she took upon herself the role of Nemesis, for in Russia this avenging goddess is an illegal person.

When Lujenovsky stepped on the platform of Borisoglebsk depot, the Cossacks who surrounded him began to disperse the crowd, but no one paid attention to the little, fragile Spiridonova.

Three shots were heard. They were aimed with a firm hand. The corpulent body of Lujenovsky fell heavily to the ground. Every one was paralyzed; no one noticed whence the shots came. The crowd thought that the Cossacks were shooting, and in a panic turned to flight.

But on the platform stood Maria Spiridonova, and with a firm voice exclaimed:

"Shoot me!"

Then only did the Cossacks notice the little girl—she stood pressing the pistol to her temple. A Cossack felled her to the ground with a blow from the butt of his gun.

A Cossack officer, Abramov, sprang at her, and grabbing her by the hair, lifted her into the air with one hand, while with the other he was raining nagalka blows on her head. Then he threw her little body violently to the ground and shouted to the Cossacks:

"Beat her with all your force! No mercy!"

Then these strong, healthy, armed men fell on the little, helpless body of the girl and began to break her bones. Abramov kicked her with his heavy

boot. But not one sound escaped from the lips of the girl.

How she was tortured in the police station is too awful to describe. Abramov and the police officer, Jdanov, kicked with their boots the naked and senseless body of the girl from one corner to the other.

Even the Cossacks and the policemen—men not used to compassion—even they were revolted by the tortures of the girl. Here is, word for word, the testimony of a policeman who was arrested for torturing the girl martyr:

"I felt cold in my overcoat, but she was carried naked into the street. She was lifted by the hair into the air and was lashed with nagalkas and was told to scream."

A Cossack sergeant testified:

"I am a Cossack, and even I shiver when I think how she was tortured."

Spiridonova lost the sight of one eye, became deaf from the blows, and while in prison she became consumptive owing to injuries of the lungs.

Blind, deaf, spitting blood, she was sentenced to death, but the judges did not have the mercy to kill her at once, and death was remitted for twenty years' hard labor in Siberia.

When a man is beaten the blows beat out of his soul, first, respect for his human fellows, and it must be remembered that all Russian officials bear on their cheeks the traces of the blows which they have received from higher officials. The official of the highest rank receives moral slaps in the face from his master, the Tsar, who, in his turn, was beaten by his father—and by a Japanese policeman.

The ambassadors of civilized countries shake in St. Petersburg the hands of men who have shed streams of blood of the Russian people. The financiers of Europe and America think of giving money to the Russian Government to aid in the struggle against its people, which actually means money for murder.

That the bloody tragedy of the struggle of the Russian Government with its people may come to a speedy end, and that it may bring victory to the right side, two conditions are necessary.

To refuse money to the Russian Government.

To aid the Russian people in their struggle for the right to life.

My deep faith in the noble nature of man gives me the right to expect that free America will not refuse help to the people of Russia, a people which must be free or perish.

I believe in the great vision of the brotherhood of nations; to me this is not a vision, it is a religion.

I see in the future on the shores of the Behring Strait two statues like the Statue of Liberty in New York. They stretch forth their hands across the Strait; they unite the two most democratic families in the world into one great family.

This is the truth, for it is so beautiful.

WHAT BILLIE BRYAN STANDS FOR.

By William Mallly.

"Mr. Bryan declared against Socialism. . . . Mr. Bryan rode to New Haven in the private car of President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. . . . Mr. Bryan stayed over night with Lewis Nixon, of shipbuilding fame. . . . Mr. Bryan had a friendly visit with Richard Croker."—Daily press reports.

When Billie Bryan hails the trusts and calls them forth to battle, He chills their spinal column and makes their bones to rattle; His silvery voice appals them and sets them all to quaking For in his fearless eye they see an end to all their stealing. He says to kill 'em, root and branch, is the only way to cure 'em— And then he talks down Socialism, just to reassure 'em.

At the grasping railroad owners Billie Bryan's especially sore For heaping up great fortunes from the people's scanty store; And to stop their fares extortionate and tampering with freight rates, He'd divvy up the railroads 'tween the nation and the states, And brand each railroad magnate as a coarse and common felon— But to keep peace in the family he takes a ride with Magnate Mellen.

And on the eight-hour question Billie Bryan's pretty strong; He says to labor more than that a day is much too long. Trade unions are legitimate and worthy of support— (Especially 'round election time, when of votes he might run short) And strikes and boycotts judges should not be quick to mix in— Then to emphasize his statements he visits Union-smasher Nixon.

To emancipate the people from the evils of boss rule, And free the legislatures from the franchise granting tool, Is Billie Bryan's ambition; and he labors might and main To liberate his party from corruption's nasty stain, So that with a record clean and clear he can silence ev'ry croaker— But for old friendship's sake he powwows with Richard Croker.

Yes, Billie Bryan declares he's monopoly's bitterest foe, And satisfied he'll never be until it's forced to go; He'd take the vile and greedy trusts (if the people would but trust him) And smite 'em hip and thigh, and mercilessly bust 'em; Then honest competition would once more be restored— But, of course, the workers would still get what the bosses "could afford."

WHAT IS A LABORER'S CHANGE?

The average young man enters the field of unskilled labor from necessity; he has little or no choice, and must take what he can get without reference to his taste, tendency, or aptitude.

The advantages to the young men becoming unskilled workers are that from the start they draw nearly, if not quite, the full limit of the unskilled wage scale and readily can change from one occupation to another, whereas apprentices receive barely sufficient to support themselves and are subjected to a course of more or less drastic treatment extending thru a period of several years, only to find, in many cases, that the skill of the trade has been absorbed wholly or in part by improved machinery.

WHAT RUSSELL OVERLOOKED.

It is alleged by the Melbourne "Socialist" that there are 5,000 males unemployed in Melbourne, and 13,000 out of work in the state of Victoria. There are also said to be 3,000 women workers out of employment, and as many as 200,000 people existing below the poverty line. And this in one corner of the workingman's Paradise, and with private enterprise in full swing.

DAYTON'S PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Local Dayton in December, 1905, found itself with a dirty headquarters, no active organization, twenty-nine members in good standing and finances at a very low ebb.

How did it happen? The same magic key that capitalism uses, viz., system. A few workers decided to hold two large theatre meetings.

We had found previously that whenever a committee was appointed by the local to do anything, the reports would come in straggling, and sometimes committees would clash.

The Local City Committee meets once a week and takes up in detail the work assigned to it. Of course it is not supposed that these comrades look after personally every item of Socialist propaganda and the like, but what is more important they are held responsible for its execution.

A membership chart was prepared and each ward given a page and the members resident therein copied from the financial secretary's ledger.

1. Membership arranged in same order as Financial Secretary's ledger. 2. Periodical readers arranged for time of expiration. 3. Alphabetical list of members, library ticket holders, subscribers to papers, donors, sympathizers, etc.

The ticket selling organization consists principally in getting one or two energetic ticket sellers in each big shop in the city. We have found it best to charge a small admission to our monthly lectures and find them always financially successful.

One important feature is that the routine business of the local is suspended at 9:15 and discussion of Socialist questions taken up, the last Friday in the month being given over entirely to discussion.

2-Coupon books: A coupon to the amount of a donation is torn out and handed the donor and the stub with name and address turned into headquarters.

3-Library cards: These are sold to men who are not Socialists but who want to read other literature on the subject than pamphlets, or to men who cannot attend meetings and the like.

This library was gotten together by donations of books and some books purchased with the small commissions from the sale of Socialist paper subs. at headquarters.

4-Headquarters cards: These are used by others as well as organizers. They are just a small business card, but they help advertise in a neat way our reading room with its twenty or so

NEW LAW FOR NATURALIZATION.

It Takes More Money, More Time and More Effort Than It Did to Become a Citizen of These United States.

The following consideration of the provisions of the new Naturalization law is by Comrade Charles H. Merrill of Haverhill, Mass. The subject is one of great importance, not only to Massachusetts but to all other states.

labor papers and current magazines, and also our discussion meetings. An additional plan is now being tried by which the Ward Organizer makes his regular route every Sunday morning and all new material is called upon by "individual workers" who report the result to the City Organizer.

The matter of finance is, of course, of importance, and flows out by three main channels, rent, secretary's salary, general propaganda. The sources of income are (1) regular donations specified for rent or salary, (2) scattering donations, (3) street collections, (4) balance from lectures. The balance on dues does not go into S. C. C. treasury.

The comrade who receives these funds has hit on a good plan for receiving donations from members and friends at headquarters. He previously was interrupted during meetings with money being handed him. Now there is a box in the ante-room and a supply of small envelopes and pencil attached. When a man has a donation for a particular purpose he writes on the envelope his name, amount, and purpose and drops it in the box.

The Committee Secretary, as intimated, devotes his whole time to the work. His principal duties are: Keeping headquarters clean, posting card system and membership chart, street speaking, arranging of work for city organizer for transmission to ward men, building up a ticket selling organization, general clerical work and mailing circular letters to "new material."

The card system has the following principal lists: 1. Membership arranged in same order as Financial Secretary's ledger. 2. Periodical readers arranged for time of expiration. 3. Alphabetical list of members, library ticket holders, subscribers to papers, donors, sympathizers, etc.

Applicants shall have the right to subpoena witnesses by paying all costs. "Petitions for naturalization may be filed during term time or vacation of the court and shall be docketed the same day as filed, but final action thereon shall be had only on stated days, to be fixed by rule of the court, and in no case shall final action be had upon a petition until at least 90 days have elapsed after filing and posting the notice of such petition."

"In case the petitioner has not resided in the state, territory, or district for a period of five years continuously and immediately preceding the filing of his petition he may establish by two witnesses, both in his petition and at the hearing, the time of his residence within the state, provided that it has been for more than one year, and the remaining portion of his five years' residence within the United States required by law to be established may be proved by the depositions of two or more witnesses who are citizens of the United States, upon notice to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the United States attorney for the district in which said witnesses may reside."

All persons landing in this country hereafter will have a certificate issued to them by the Bureau of Immigration stating their description, date of landing, vessel, etc., which must be presented by them when they apply for naturalization.

Final papers must be taken out within seven years after first papers are granted or first papers must be taken out again. If any alien who shall have secured his certificate of citizenship, shall, within five years after the issuance of such certificate, return to the country of his nativity, or to any other foreign country, and take permanent residence therein, it shall be cause for cancellation of his certificate of citizenship as fraudulent. "The provisions of this section shall apply not only to certificates of citizenship issued under the provisions of this Act, but to all certificates of citizenship which may have been issued heretofore by any court exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings under prior laws."

Certificates of naturalization will be printed at Washington, on specially prepared paper and numbered and distributed from there with blanks for application, etc., and all naturalizations are to be reported to Washington. Clerks of courts are liable in the sum of \$50 for each and every certificate not properly accounted for or returned. Heavy penalties are also imposed for counterfeiting certificates.

At least two years must elapse between first and second papers the same as under the old law. No anarchists can become naturalized, but as they refuse to acknowledge allegiance to any government this provision seems to be unnecessary.

One hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated to cover the costs of installing and carrying on this work of the bureau until June 30, 1907. There are other provisions which are fully explained in the pamphlet containing the law, and all interested persons should send for a copy.

Now is the time to prepare for the production of Frederick Krafft's plays, "Shoot to Kill" and "Now and Then." 10 cts. per copy; 10 copies, 75 cts. Copies of these plays sell like hot cakes after the performance.

For sale by SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 15 Spruce St., New York.

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tion and granting of papers. This will prevent a person from becoming naturalized in campaign time. At present no notice is required. No person shall be naturalized nor shall any certificate be issued by any court within thirty days preceding the holding of any general election within its territorial jurisdiction.

I have received word from Commissioner-General Sargent that the old law is in full force and effect until Sept. 27. Those comrades who are not naturalized should become so before that date, as no one can file a petition after that date and have it granted in time to vote this year! No notice is required under the old law, and as the persons can go to the police courts, only about an hour's time is consumed and the general custom is for friends to go as witnesses as an accommodation, nothing being charged for loss of time. Comrades, we should get every sympathizer naturalized at once!

The old laws allow a person, no matter how old he is at present, who can prove by two witnesses who are citizens that he was less than 18 years of age when he arrived in the United States and has resided here ever since, to become a citizen any morning without having filed any declaration of intention previously. The writer understands the new law to not permit of this. It does permit a person after he has reached the age of eighteen to file his declaration of intention or first paper.

Some other requirements and provisions are: "That NO alien who, in conformity with the law in force at the date of his declaration, has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be required to renew such declaration" (or first paper).

For receiving and filing a declaration of intention and issuing a duplicate thereof. \$1. For making, filing, and docketing the petition of an alien for admission as a citizen of the United States and for the final hearing thereon, \$2, and for entering the final order and issuance of the certificate of citizenship thereunder, if granted, \$2.

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POLISH SOCIALIST ALLIANCE.

Holds Successful Annual Convention in New York.

The annual convention of the Polish Socialist Alliance was held in New York, at the rooms of the Russian Social Revolutionary Society, 205 E. Broadway, Sept. 2 to 5, with nearly forty delegates present. Important matters concerning the agitation among the Polish workers in the United States were acted upon, and the opinion was expressed that this was the most successful convention of the Alliance that has yet been held.

At the morning session of the first day, William Malloy, representing the National Executive Committee of the Russian Social Revolutionary Society, addressed the convention and conveyed to it the greetings of the respective organizations. Comrades Lee and Hillquit, who were appointed to represent the Socialist Party National Committee, were unable to be present. Both delegations were received with enthusiasm.

In the course of his remarks, Comrade Malloy dwelt upon the necessity of the Polish comrades becoming more closely affiliated with the Socialist Party and urging that action be taken which would encourage the Polish Socialists to join the party individually, so that the party could become a greater factor in national politics and exercise an influence on behalf of the working class struggle abroad as well as at home. Socialists of every nationality should support the Socialist Party in each country so as to strengthen the whole international movement.

The report of the delegates showed that the Polish Socialist Alliance is making gratifying progress throughout the country, with the local treasuries in good condition, notwithstanding the great demands made upon them to support the revolution in Poland and Russia. In all, \$15,086 had been collected for the revolution and of this \$14,480 had been forwarded to the Central Committee, leaving a balance of \$606.28. Telegraphic greetings were received during the convention from Chicago, Bridgeport, Bayonne and Brooklyn.

At the third day's proceedings a resolution was adopted amid much enthusiasm, recognizing the Socialist Party as the party of the American proletariat; acknowledging that the class struggle exists here as in all other countries and that it is even more apparent here than elsewhere. Class conscious workmen should recognize it as their duty to gather under the banner of the Socialist Party and become members of the International Socialist movement. All Polish workmen should declare their affiliation with the Socialist movement and the convention bound itself to strive among its constituents to the end that every assistance be given the Socialist Party. The Polish Socialists who could speak English should join English branches and others should consider it their duty to start Polish branches wherever possible.

After a long discussion, the convention adopted a resolution recognizing the Russian Social Democratic Party as the representative of the politically organized Russian proletariat, but expressing the hope that the Russian workmen would see the necessity of a united Socialist Party.

Resolutions of thanks to Comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone for their brave stand against the capitalist class were adopted and a telegram of greeting ordered sent the imprisoned comrades.

The Agitation Committee reported that it had a large number of speakers on the list but yet could not meet the demand. It was recommended that the younger Polish workmen be encouraged to become speakers and writers. During 1905, lectures were held in 75 unorganized cities. Section Chicago desired that all comrades be enjoined to observe the first of May and in case it was impossible to do that a day's wages be given to the Agitation instead.

One of the most important matters acted upon was that of the official organ, "Robotnik." The consensus of opinion was that the paper should give more attention to the Socialist Party as the agitation literature of the Alliance was purposeless, if it did not deal with American conditions, as well as those in Poland. It was decided to remove the place of publication of "Robotnik" from Chicago to New York.

A translation of "The Jungle" was ordered published in "Robotnik." Comrade Sinclair having given permission for this to be done.

PARTY DIRECTORY FOR NEW YORK CITY. Organizer and Financial and Corresponding Secretary, U. SOLOMON, 66 East Fourth St.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month at 248 E. Eighty-fourth St.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday evening at the Organizer's office, 66 E. Fourth St.

AGITATION COMMITTEES. FIRST AGITATION COMMITTEE, composed of the 2d, 4th, 6th, and 8th Assembly Districts and Russian Branches, meets first and third Thursdays in the month at 257 E. Broadway.

SECOND AGITATION COMMITTEE, composed of the 3d and 10th, 12th, 14th and 16th A. D. Finnish and Italian branches, meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 241 E. Forty-second St.

YORKVILLE AGITATION COMMITTEE, composed of the 18th, 20th, 22d, 24th and 26th A. D. and Hungarian and Bohemian Branches, meets first and third Saturdays at 248 E. Eighty-fourth St.

WEST SIDE AGITATION COMMITTEE, composed of the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, and 15th A. D., meets first Thursday in the month at 585 Eighth St.

HARBOR AGITATION COMMITTEE, composed of the 17th, 19th, 21st, 23d, 25th, 27th and 29th A. D., meets first and third Saturdays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St.

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4. For \$8 in cash we will send twelve yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Jaurès' "Studies in Socialism," Hillquit's "History of Socialism in the United States," Kirkup's "History of Socialism," Loria's "Economic Foundations of Society," Hunter's "Poverty," Hobson's "Evolution of Modern Capitalism," or Marx' "Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy."

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

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

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 245 E. Eighty-fourth street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway. Telephone: 5976 or 6977 Franklin.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—321 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German) 85 E. 24th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III—Clubhouse, 4th E. 56th St., 7:30 p. m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V—339 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—2011 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—1430 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Paulhiser's Hall, 1501 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

BAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION) meets every Friday of the month, 10 p. m., at Clubhouse, 243-245 84th street. Secretary, Oscar Funk, 402 E. 80th street.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Control Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the clubhouse, 204 E. 84th street, New York City.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, Local No. 100, meets every Friday of the month at 8 p. m. in Bohemian National Hall, 321 E. 74th street. L. E. Krueger, 210 E. 84th street, Recording Secretary; H. S. Strofer, 221 101st street, Financial Secretary.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION meets every Friday of the month, 10 p. m., in Link's Assembly Room, 261-263 East Thirty-eighth street.

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

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its members, both men and women, composed of 104 local branches with 23,700 male and 4,800 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$2.00 for the first-class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$5.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.25 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$3.00 and \$2.00 respectively. A sum of \$200.00 is guaranteed for every member and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of \$1.00 for the first class and \$1.50 for the second class. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 respectively. Members at large are not accepted but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch will be formed by 15 workmen in good health and invited to do so. Address all communications to William M. Paterson, Secretary, 1-8 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUP, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

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PARTY NEWS.

National.

THE CAMPAIGN IN COLORADO. National Secretary Barnes reports the adoption by the National Committee of Berlyn's (Ill.) motion...

Barnette (Ark.): You may record me as voting yes, but I vigorously protest against sending such speakers to Colorado at the present time as Comrades Max Hayes and Hanford...

Edmiston (Cal.): In voting for this motion I want it understood that I believe the four speakers sent should also be sent to Idaho and assist there as well as in Colorado...

Pettigrew (Fla.): I vote yes on this motion with some misgiving. Four speakers of the wrong kind might spend two months in Colorado and do but little good...

Holt (Ore.): I vote yes, but I am fully in accord with the sentiment expressed in the letter of Comrade Mills, in reference to sending speakers to Colorado or anywhere else...

Bernard (Wash.): I vote yes, but I protest against the suggestion that speakers of the type of Hanford and Hayes be sent...

Simons (Ill.): I vote yes because I understand that the matter has already been practically settled, but I wish to register my protest against interference in details of agitation by the National Committee...

Reynolds (Ind.): I vote yes on Comrade Berlyn's motion, but do not understand that it binds the committee to send a particular "brand" of Socialists...

Wentworth (Mass.): We must do all we can in Colorado to prevent the legal murder of our comrades, and public sentiment will be aroused by our speakers...

Holman (Minn.): The comment of Comrade Mills of Texas in reference to Comrades Ben Hanford and Max Hayes should not go unrebuked. The almost life-long record of these comrades in the trade union and Socialist movement needs no defense...

The Territorial Committee desires to notify you officials that for some time past the "Miners' Magazine" has been lecturing and organizing in the Territory of Oklahoma, but that they have now severed themselves from the services of Comrade Wood, and it is not conducive to harmony in the party...

FINANCIAL REPORT.

National Secretary Barnes' financial report for August shows: On hand, Aug. 1, \$126.83; receipts for month, \$2,577.90; expenditures, \$2,587.64; balance on hand Sept. 1, \$117.18. National dues were received as follows:

State Committees: Alabama, \$5; Arizona, \$20; Arkansas, \$18; California, \$125; Colorado, \$40; Connecticut, \$15; Florida, \$5; Idaho, \$30; Illinois, \$133; Indiana, \$43; Iowa, \$45; Kansas, \$40; Kentucky, \$20; Louisiana, \$15; Maine, \$10; Massachusetts, \$75; Michigan, \$45; Minnesota, \$50; Missouri, \$60; Montana, \$10; Nebraska, \$20; New Hampshire, \$11; New Jersey, \$100; New York, \$100; Ohio, \$40; Oklahoma, \$90; Oregon, \$25; Pennsylvania, \$75; Rhode Island, \$5; South Dakota, \$5; Texas, \$30.66; Washington, \$28.18; West Virginia, \$12; Wisconsin, \$60; Wyoming, \$20; unorganized states: Washington, D. C., \$4; Maryland, \$10; Nevada, \$23.60; New Mexico, \$5; North Carolina, \$2; members-at-large, \$3.50; total for dues, \$1,434.73.

The other receipts include: Supplies, \$120.25; literature, \$117.15; buttons, \$50.08; W. F. of M. defense fund, \$83; Campaign Fund, \$108; Russian \$, D. L. P. Fund, \$99.25; One-Day Wage Fund, \$506.43. The principal expenditures were: Postage, \$109.04; wages, \$520; printing bulletin, \$250; literature and supplies, \$106.25; office equipment, \$77.75; speakers, \$624.85; literature, \$230.54; rent, \$70.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are: May Beals; Sept. 16, 17, Decher, Tenn.; Sept. 18, 19, Winchester; Sept. 20, 21, Sherwood; Sept. 22, South Pittsburgh; George E. Higelow, Iowa, under direction of Comrade Wood; and Harverson, Jos. M. Caldwell; Sept. 18, Owensboro, Ky.; Sept. 17, Spottsville; Sept. 18-22, Henderson; John Collins, New York, under direction of State Committee; Isaac Cowen, Montana, under direction of State Committee.

Sol Fieldman, New York, under direction of State Committee. J. L. Fitts, West Virginia, under direction of State Committee; Sept. 19-22, Idaho. Gertrude Broad Hunt; Sept. 15, 16, South Bend, Ind.; Sept. 17, Milwaukee; Sept. 18, 19, Elkhart; Sept. 20, Goheen; Sept. 21, Columbus; Sept. 22, Indianapolis. Alex. Halonen (Finnish); New York State. W. A. Jacobs; Sept. 16, Nabb, Ind.; Sept. 17, Greensburg; Sept. 18, Rushville; Sept. 19, Columbus; Sept. 20, 21, Maryland; Sept. 22, Muncie. Lena Morrow Lewis; Sept. 16-20, Sheridan, Wyo.; Sept. 22, Cheyenne. Arthur G. Miller; Sept. 16-20, Omaha, Neb.; Sept. 21, Grand Island; Sept. 22, Cheyenne, Wyo. Guy E. Miller; Colorado. A. M. Stilton; Sept. 10, 11, Elvira, O.; Sept. 12, Lorain; Sept. 13, 14, Warren; Sept. 15, Akron; Sept. 16, Wadsworth; Sept. 17, 18, Mansfield; Sept. 19, Crestline; Sept. 20, Burton City; Sept. 21, Kent; Sept. 22, Toronto. John W. Wilkins; New York, under direction of State Committee. J. M. Work; Sept. 16, Fairfield, Neb.; Sept. 17, Hastings; Sept. 18, Minden; Sept. 19, Hartley; Sept. 20-22, Colorado.

ONE-DAY WAGE FUND.

National Secretary Barnes reports contributions to the Building Wage Fund, from Sept. 1 to 7, inclusive: State Committees: Arizona, \$57.80; Missouri, \$10; Tennessee, \$15.05; Oregon, \$11.40; Illinois, \$20.25; Minnesota, \$52.26; A. Comrade New York City, \$1; previously reported, \$174.26; total, \$850.76.

New Jersey.

Meetings arranged in Hudson County are: Friday, Sept. 14, Hoboken, Washington and Eleventh, speaker, James J. Reilly. Saturday, Sept. 15, Jersey City, Newark and Jersey avenues, Walter L. Oswald; Newark and Willow Court, W. B. Killingsbeck; Hoboken, Washington and Third, Reilly. Monday, Sept. 17, West Hoboken, Spring and Shippen, John Schubert. Tuesday, Sept. 18, Hoboken, First and Adams, Frank Urbansky. Wednesday, Sept. 19, Jersey City, Grand and Communipaw, Oswald. Thursday, Sept. 20, Hoboken, Washington and Eleventh, Oswald. Friday, Sept. 21, West Hudson, Fourth and Harrison, Schubert. Saturday, Sept. 22, Jersey City, Newark and Jersey avenues, Reilly; Newark and Willow Court, E. H. Mead.

The County Committee of Union County held its regular monthly meeting on Friday, Sept. 7, at 215 Broad street, Elizabeth. Geo. R. Bullock acted as chairman. Eleven delegates from five branches were present; nine absent, also four applicants were admitted to membership. The reports of five branches out of seven show a total membership of 153 in good standing and twenty in arrears. The report of the campaign committee states that during August 17 street meetings and one hall meeting were held, at which literature worth \$7 was sold and about 300 Workers and 500 Appeals distributed gratis. Full tickets have been nominated in the county, Elizabeth and six wards of Elizabeth. Bills to the amount of \$25.75 were presented and ordered paid. Fifty dollars was transferred to the campaign committee, \$29.18 being two-thirds of amount collected on one day wage fund lists, were referred to state committee. Receipts, \$68.51; expenses, \$124.93; cash on hand \$67.52.

Local Cumberland County nominated the following at their last meeting: For Congress, Dr. Morris Korshet; For Assembly, Adam H. Dracout, Albert Weiss; for Coroner, James Griffiths.

Frank Urbansky spoke in Bayonne, Saturday, Sept. 8, but contrary to expectations, the police gave no trouble. By invitation Comrade Urbansky addressed a meeting of the Bayonne Arbeiter Verein and as a result one of the organization's officials has applied for membership in the party.

The ten propositions formulated by the Unity Conference, rejected by the state convention, and then submitted to general vote of the party in the state, have been defeated. The vote for the propositions ranged from 18 to 100 and the vote against them, from 175 to 290. These propositions included a declaration against the A. F. of L. and for the I. W. W., for a party-wide press exclusively against state autonomy, and in favor of union with the S. L. P.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Local's share of the one day wage fund, amounting to \$126.26, has been turned over to the Campaign Committee.

Preparations are going forward for the Debs' meeting, Sept. 23. The Campaign Committee desires 60 volunteers to act as ushers and collectors at the meeting. Send your name to: Simon Libros at Headquarters.

During August 117 open-air meetings were held with an attendance of 24,000, collections of \$97.73 and literature sales of \$105.48.

The case of Thos. J. Lewis, J. J. McKelvey and Edw. J. Higgins has again been postponed until Sept. 25. Evidently the authorities are glad to let the matter drop as open-air meetings are being held unmolested in the vicinity of Cramps' shipyard since these arrests on the complaint of the corporation.

Joseph E. Cohen, E. J. Higgins and Louis Cohen have been elected a press committee to act on the communication from the National Secretary and take care of Socialist news.

Joseph J. O'Brien of California has been engaged for four weeks.

On Saturday, Sept. 22, there will be no meetings in Philadelphia, as the nomination papers will be sworn to on that day. All comrades should be present in the Labor Lyceum; Sixth and Brown streets, at 7 o'clock.

Open-air meetings are arranged as follows: Sunday, Sept. 16—North Plaza, City Hall, Jos. Cohen, James Reilly. Monday, Sept. 17—Broad and South J. Dollsheck, Ella Reeve Bloer; Broad and Columbia, Sam Sadler, Simon Knoel; Fort and 23d Lancaster, J. J. McKelvey, E. J. Higgins, Edw. J. Higgins; and Harverson, Philip Hemmer, Jos. J. O'Brien, Monroe and Passyunk, Jewish speakers. Tuesday, Sept. 18—Richmond and N. Cross, Ella Reeve Bloer.

Tuesday, Sept. 18—Broad and Fairmount and N. Nicholson, W. R. Castle; Midvale and Ridge, Wm. Fletcher, Jos. J. O'Brien; Fort and Woodland, J. J. McKelvey, Jos. Cohen; Twenty-fifth and Christian, D. E. Kohn; Broad, Broad, Oriana and Green, Jewish speakers.

Wednesday, Sept. 19—Broad and Warner; Sam Sadler, Jos. J. O'Brien, Twenty-third and Columbia, J. J. Higgins; Ella Reeve Bloer; Matthei and Naudau, D. Dollsheck, E. J. Higgins; Fourth and Dick-inson, Jewish speakers.

Thursday, Sept. 20—Germanstown and Chester, Jos. J. O'Brien; Twenty-third and South, G. Bowser, J. J. Higgins; Germantown and Grand, Philip Hemmer, Ella Reeve Bloer; York Ave. and Callowhill, D. Dollsheck, Chas. Soli.

Friday, Sept. 21—Germanstown and Diamond, Sam Sadler, E. J. Higgins; Front and Dauphin, J. J. McKelvey, Jos. J. O'Brien; Kensington and Clearfield, W. R. Castle; Thirty-third and York, D. Dollsheck; Ella Reeve Bloer; Fourth and Christian, Jewish speakers; Germantown and Lehigh, E. C. Leighton; Frankford and Unity, G. C. Leighton; Kensington and Lehigh, John White, Chas. Soli; Twentieth and Federal, John P. Clark, Frank Suteiff; Kensington and Cumberland, E. C. Leighton, D. K. Young.

Monday, Sept. 17—Allegheny, Federal and Re. Diamond Sts., Wm. Adams; Allegheny, Beaver and Washington Sts., John W. Clayton; East and Ohio Sts., Waaboo and Friedel; Wilmerding, South and Wood Sts., Connors and Wilson; Pittsburgh, Twelfth and Erie Sts., Connors and Wilson. Tuesday, Sept. 18—McKees Rocks, Charles and Island Aves., Cunningham and Kennedy; Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sts., John W. Clayton. Wednesday, Sept. 19—Bradford, Sixth St. and Bradlock Ave., James H. Maurer; Carnegie, Fourth and Jefferson Sts., Waaboo and Friedel; Second, Third and Market Sts., Kennedy and Connors; Duquesne, Grant Ave., Holmes and Wright; Pittsburgh, Court House steps, Cunningham and Schwartz; Pittsburgh, Second Ave. and Vespucci St., Wilson and Reay; Wilmerding, Marshall and Adams; Allegheny, Federal, So. Diamond Sts., Cooney, Meng and Wilson.

Thursday, Sept. 20—Pittsburgh, Second Ave. and Vespucci St., James H. Maurer; McKeesport, Fifth Ave. and Market St., Morris and Adams; Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sts., Waaboo and Friedel; Chester and Ohara Sts., John W. Clayton. Friday, Sept. 21—Pittsburgh, Fifth Ave. and Bridge St., Connors and Wise; Pittsburgh, Twelfth and Carson Sts., James H. Maurer; Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sts., Friedel, Schwartz, and So. Hill. Saturday, Sept. 22—Bradford, Sixth St. and Bradlock Ave., James H. Maurer; Carnegie, Fourth and Jefferson Sts., Waaboo and Friedel; Second, Third and Market Sts., Kennedy and Connors; Duquesne, Grant Ave., Holmes and Wright; Pittsburgh, Court House steps, Cunningham and Schwartz; Pittsburgh, Second Ave. and Vespucci St., Wilson and Reay; Wilmerding, Marshall and Adams; Allegheny, Federal, So. Diamond Sts., Cooney, Meng and Wilson.

Friday, Sept. 22—Allegheny, 526 Federal St., headquarters, 8 p. m., James H. Maurer.

Massachusetts.

The next meeting of the Norfolk County Federation will be held Sunday, Sept. 23, 2 p. m., in Hancock Hall, Hancock street, Quincy. All Locals are requested to send a full delegation as business of importance to the Socialist Party will be considered. The County Convention will meet on Monday, Sept. 24, at the same place.

Michigan.

State Secretary Lockwood's financial report for August show total receipts, \$96.84; disbursements, \$93.90; balance, \$2.98. Receipts, campaign fund, \$34.

During August charters were granted to locals at Rockland, South Range and Detroit, all Finnish.

Campaign speakers are: Candidate for Governor, James E. Walker; A. M. Strlton, from Oct. 1; Phil Engel, from Oct. 1; G. H. Lockwood, short tour in October.

The party is voting by referendum on the actions of the recent state convention.

Ohio.

Walter J. Millard of Dayton is touring the state under the direction of the State Secretary. His dates are: Sept. 17, Xenia; 18, Springfield; 19, Bellefontaine; 20, Wapakoneta; 21, Lima; 22-23, Beavertown; 24, Findlay; 25, Leipsic; 26, Continental; 27, Paulding; 28, Edgerton; 29-30, Bryan; Oct. 1, 2, 3, Toledo.

James Oneal reorganized the locals at Martin's Ferry and Middletown and formed a new local at Bucyrus.

State Secretary Streine reports that candidates for Congress have been nominated in nine districts in Kentucky; heretofore no more than two candidates have been in the field. New locals were organized recently at Elizabethtown by Joseph M. Caldwell and at Saxton by Henry Parton. A state picnic has netted \$112.13 for the party. Comrade Caldwell will organize in the state until Oct. 2 August financial report shows receipts, \$140.82; disbursements, \$94; balance Sept. 1, \$94.

New York State.

Dates for speakers under direction of the State Committee are: Chas. S. Vander Porten; Sept. 14, Westfield; Sept. 15, 16, Jamestown; Sept. 17, Randolph; Sept. 18, Salamanca; Sept. 19, Olean; Sept. 20, Bolivar; Sept. 21, Cuba; Sept. 22, 23, Wellsville; Sept. 24, Hornellsville; Sept. 25, Addison; Sept. 26, Corning; Sept. 27, Elmira; Sept. 28, Ithaca; Sept. 30, Oct. 1, Binghamton; Oct. 2, Hancock; Oct. 3, Port Jervis; Oct. 4, Middletown; Oct. 5, New Rochelle.

John Collins; Sept. 14, Yonkers; Sept. 15, New York City. James F. Carey; Sept. 14, Utica; Sept. 15, Watertown; Sept. 17, Rome; Sept. 18, Oneida; Sept. 19, Syracuse; Sept. 20, Auburn; Sept. 21, Ithaca; Sept. 22, Geneva; Sept. 24, Rochester; Sept. 25, Buffalo; Sept. 29, Dunkirk; Sept. 27, Salamanca; Sept. 28, Limestone; Sept. 29, Olean; Oct. 1, Wellsville; Oct. 2, Corning; Oct. 3, Spring Valley.

New York City.

The General Committee met Sept. 8, at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, with Moses Oppenheimer, chairman; E. Wolf, vice-chairman. Delegates from the 9th, 21st and 31st were seated pending further action by those districts touching the representation to which they are entitled, and delegates as reported by the 16th A. D. were duly seated. Twenty-six applications for membership were accepted. Nominations made in New York County were confirmed in accordance with list published in The Worker. The following motions adopted at the meeting of the City Executive Committee of Aug. 27, as published in The Worker of Sept. 8, were concurred in: Concerning recognition of the Russian Branch of the 4th A. D.; that the matter of German leaflets be laid over until completion of leaflets by Comrades Hillquit and Hanford; that ratification meeting be held in the Bronx, jointly by the Bronx Agitation Committee and the City Committee. Meeting of the Grievance Committee was notified for Monday, Sept. 10. The State Committee reported the employment of ten speakers in the present campaign whereas not more than three had been regularly employed in any previous state campaign; that only two of thirty-six locals canvassed had reported favorably on the sending out of a German organizer; that some 200,000 leaflets had been sent out, and that, although 3,500 campaign lists had been circulated, the state work is suffering from lack of funds. The 8th A. D. reported good meetings and success in taking subscriptions for The Worker. The 29th reported new headquarters secured at 1533 Madison avenue, where an opening will be held on Sept. 23d; all Harlem districts plan to hold meetings each month. Purchase of 1,000 Workers was ordered, for free distribution at the Cooper Union meeting.

The Harlem Socialist Club began its lecture course last Sunday. Next Sunday there will be a lecture and entertainment.

The New York Socialist Dramatic Club is rehearsing every Thursday evening in the clubrooms for its coming production of the Socialist play in four acts, "The Walking Delegate," to be given at the New York Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, Saturday evening, Oct. 13.

City Executive Committee met Sept. 10, E. Wolf in the chair. Present: Burgwald, Maley, Oppenheimer, Pick, Raphael, Solomon, Spindler, Staring, Wolf, Zaches. Thirty-four new members were accepted for reference to the General Committee. It was recommended that the application of the Russian Branch of the Second A. D. to organize be granted, Local New York reserving the right to organize an English-speaking branch in the district at any time. Hugo Pick was seated as delegate from the West Side Agitation District. First Agitation District reported election of a permanent committee of nine on agitation. They expect to hold twenty-five meetings between now and election day. First indoor meeting will be held at New Irving Hall, September 18, Yorkville reported a meeting called for Saturday evening, Sept. 15, at 7 o'clock. The West Side Agitation District decided to hold a ratification meeting later at American Theatre Hall. The District takes 150 Workers each week. Harlem Agitation District reported preparation for a large outdoor ratification meeting to be held on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Second avenue, Sept. 29. The District is inaugurating a plan for a joint meeting of the agitation districts once each month. Organizer's report showed total receipts for the month of August of \$588.44, as against expenditures of \$272.28; \$1,300 collected to date on the campaign fund; a total of 40,000 card notices of the Cooper Union meeting issued, of which about 30,000 have been distributed; the program for the Cooper Union meeting arranged for and about one hundred comrades engaged for work on the various committees. Fifty dollars' worth of literature has been provided for use at the meeting. Due to the long program proposed for the meeting, it was decided that the offer of the Brooklyn Glee Club to give some vocal selections could not be with advantage accepted. The organizer further reported that 100,000 of the Stokes leaflets had been distributed and leaflets by other comrades will be ready this week. Comrade Gearrity is at work and Comrade Fieldman will give Local New York two or three weeks before close of the campaign. The committee appointed to secure city maps reported progress.

Anna Maley will lecture at the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday, Sept. 10, 8 p. m., on "Municipal Ownership."

The second lecture of the season arranged by the Harlem Agitation Committee will be given by William Mailly, Sunday, Sept. 16, 8 p. m., at the headquarters, 555 Eighth avenue, on "Why Socialists Organize."

Anna Maley will lecture on Friday, Sept. 14, 8 p. m., at the Florence Building, 30 First avenue, corner Second and Warbauer, under the auspices of the Warbauer Radical Young Men's Society. Subject: "Municipal Ownership." Admission free.

The members of Social Science Study Club, No. 7, and all those desiring to attend the lectures given by Lucian Sanial are requested to send their names and addresses to W. J. Ghent, Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street, and they will receive prospectus and full information about the course.

Brooklyn.

Funds for the campaign are coming in too slowly, hampering the campaign secretary in his plans for a vigorous campaign in Brooklyn. Comrades are appealed to bestir themselves and send in money to the County Organizer as soon as possible.

Assembly conventions will be held on Friday evening, Sept. 21, at 8 p. m., at the headquarters of the various Assembly Districts. The Organizers of the Assembly Districts should notify the delegates elected to these conventions of the fact.

Twenty-five thousand cards for the ratification meeting, which will be held on Monday evening, at the Brook-

lyn Labor Lyceum, have been sent to the Assembly District organizations. The organizations will see to the distribution of these cards, and should make every effort to make this meeting a howling success. The fact that our candidate for Governor, John C. Chase, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Gustave Strelbel, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Hugh O. Pentecost, and others will address the meeting ought to induce every comrade to do his utmost to bring a crowd of friends with him.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Successful meetings are being held in Wyckoff Heights, with Mark Peiser and John A. Burgher as English and German speakers. The sale of literature at these meetings is encouraging. "Merrie England," in English, and "What is Socialism," by Emil Leiss, being entirely disposed of and new party members enrolled at each meeting. Street meetings will be held in Wyckoff Heights each Thursday and Saturday night during Sept. and Oct., when not in conflict with the dates of local executive committee.

John C. Chase will work in Queens from Sept. 18 to 30 beginning at Glendale on the first date. He will speak before a special meeting of Branch 13, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, at Kreutcher's Hall, Sunday morning, Sept. 23. Comrades Heller, Lehman, Besson, Hopper and Rosenzweig are a committee to make arrangements.

At all meetings held in Queens hereafter an accredited agent of the party press will be present to solicit subscriptions, and comrades are urged to assist in every possible way.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

Kings County.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

8th A. D.—S. E. corner Fourth Pl. and Court St., Mackenzie, Schmidt. 7th A. D.—Fourth Ave. and Twenty-sixth St., Mackenzie, Schmidt. 10th A. D.—N. E. corner Manhattan Av. and Grand St., A. Fraser, J. A. Well. 19th A. D.—American Hall, corner Cook and Market Sts., J. A. Well, B. Wolf. 24th A. D., Br. 1—Ralph, Fulton and McDougal Sts. junction, W. W. Passage, Geo. Marr.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.

31 A. D.—S. W. corner Court and Warren Sts., Wm. Knolly, W. Wolf. 12th A. D.—Dey Street, E. and Broadway, Marr, Fraser, E. Schaefer. 7th A. D.—Third Ave. and Seventeenth St., Edw. Dawson, Hill. 12th A. D.—N. W. corner Ninth St. and Sixth Av., George Glefer, B. Wolf. 10th A. D.—Grand and Av. near Kensington, Kingston, Fraser, Lachemacher. 10th A. D.—Broadway and Greene Av., Marr, Lachemacher. 10th A. D.—W. corner Graham Av. and Cook St., Nat. Asbel, Louis Goldberg. 21st A. D.—N. W. corner Leonard and Siegel Sts., Nat. Asbel, Louis Goldberg.

MONDAY, SEPT. 17.

14th-15th A. D.—Nassau Av. and Humboldt St., Glefer, Hill.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

12th A. D.—Twelfth St. and Seventh Av., Mackenzie, Fraser. 15th A. D.—S. W. corner Graham Av. and Fulton St., W. W. Passage. 21st A. D.—N. W. corner Bushwick Av. and Siegel St., Nat. Asbel, Louis Goldberg.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.

21st A. D.—N. W. corner Morrel and Cook Sts., Nat. Asbel, Louis Goldberg. 23rd A. D., Br. 2—Osborn St. and Pitkin Av., Samuel, Reichenthal.

I. W. W. AND W. F. OF M.

From the "Miners' Magazine" (organ of the W. F. of M.) of Aug. 30 we reproduce the following, which will be of interest to many of our readers and which hardly calls for comment from us:

Harry Liroff, the secretary of the Industrial Typographical Union No. 244 of New York, has sent us a letter requesting that the following protest be published in the "Miners' Magazine", and as the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners is an open forum for every member of organized labor to express his opinion or air his grievances, we gladly comply with the request. The following is the letter of protest:

"To the 'Daily and Weekly People'—The following letter of protest was drawn up at the last meeting of Industrial Typographical Union No. 244, on Aug. 12, and endorsed by the 'Miners' Magazine', the Industrial Workers, 'The People', and other papers for publication:

"The 'Miners' Magazine', having in its issue of June 7, editorially advised its readers in Pennsylvania to vote for the candidates of the Socialist Party of the state Industrial Typographical Union No. 244, I. W. W., enters its protest against such action on the part of said magazine for the following reasons:

"(1) That the 'Miners' Magazine' is the official organ of the W. F. of M., the mining department of the Industrial Workers of the World, and should not be controlled by only I. W. W. men running on an I. W. W. platform;

"(2) That the Pennsylvania Socialist Party, at the convention which nominated the candidates of the Socialist Party of the state Industrial Typographical Union No. 244, I. W. W., entered its protest against such action on the part of said magazine for the following reasons:

"(1) That a convention of workmen was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on May 30, 1906, which unqualifiedly endorsed the W. W. and adopted a platform calling upon the workers to 'take and hold that which they produce'.

"(2) That the Socialist Party, convention expressed its endorsement by nominating a ticket composed entirely of I. W. W. members;

"(3) That the 'Miners' Magazine' by advising its Pennsylvania readers to vote for candidates who uphold the A. F. of L. placed itself in the light of opposing the I. W. W. men whose feet rest solidly on an I. W. W. platform;

"(4) That a convention of workmen was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on May 30, 1906, which unqualifiedly endorsed the W. W. and adopted a platform calling upon the workers to 'take and hold that which they produce'.

"(5) That the Industrial Typographical Union No. 244 wishes to make it clear that its protest is not animated by partisanship or animosity, but solely on the ground that its opinion, official organs of the I. W. W., should support only those political candidates who are I. W. W. men standing firmly on an I. W. W. platform.

"HARRY LIROFF, Secretary." "New York, Aug. 13.

For the benefit of the reader of the 'Magazine', permit us to reproduce the editorial paragraph in the issue of June 7, which seems to have aroused the criticism of the membership of Industrial Typographical Union No. 244 of the Industrial Workers of the World. The following is the editorial:

"The Socialist Party of the state of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, has nominated a ticket for the coming election. Governor, James H. Maurer, plumber. Reading.

Miner-Governor, Charles P. Glidden, mine worker, Coalde. Secretary of Interior Affairs, H. W. Kane, farmer, Transfer, Mercer County.

The above is the editorial paragraph which has brought forth a protest from the Industrial Typographical Union No. 214 of New York.

We refuse to retract one single sentence or word of that editorial. We owe no apology to any members of organized labor, either in the Industrial Workers of the World or the American Federation of Labor, for our humble tribute to Maurer, Glidden and Moore, whose loyalty to the working class has been as honest as the loyalty of any member identified with the Industrial Workers of the World. These men have made their declaration against the capitalist system and are now using all their ability and influence to rally the workers at the ballot box to vote against the domination of corporate oppression. They may have a different conception of the manner in which the workers should be aided upon the economic field, but no man who is acquainted with the sentiments which these men have uttered, and who has noted their efforts in behalf of the class to which they belong, can for one moment doubt their earnestness and sincerity. It may be that in the opinion of the membership of No. 244 Maurer, Glidden and Moore will not pass muster on 'class consciousness' and their conception of the class struggle, may not be as clear as the men who appreciate to themselves the right to sit in judgment and bring in a verdict against their unionism. But we are willing to place the record of Maurer, Glidden and Moore against the record of any member of No. 244, and we believe that when a comparison is instituted, these candidates nominated by the Socialist Party of the state of Pennsylvania will tower as high in loyalty and fidelity to the exploited mass as the infallibles of No. 244.

The very fact that a man holds membership in the I. W. W. is not absolute proof to us that he is a union man, no more than a certificate of church membership would prove to us that the person holding the same was a Christian. There is a vast difference between a union man and a member of organized labor.

The membership of the I. W. W. is not as yet recognized as the only individuals who have a complete monopoly on virtue and honor. If the I. W. W. is to be used as a political machine, thru which local unions are to hurl protest against men whose names are above reproach, then this organization has a steep hill to climb, before it reaches the summit of power and strength to give deliverance to the victims of wage slavery. Fanaticism or shrieks of hysteria will not save us when we are victorious upon the industrial battlefield.

Had the 'Magazine' landed editorially the I. W. W. candidates nominated by the Socialist Labor Party it is probable that the membership of No. 244, would have given us their benediction, as they are probably more loyal to the Socialist Labor Party than to the I. W. W. We desire to say right here that the Socialist Labor Party is not yet piloting the ship of the I. W. W. thru the stormy-sea of capitalism. There are thousands of other men as brave and true to unionism as the S. L. P. who have yet a voice in the councils of this organization and they will not be used as a tail to fly the Socialist Labor Party kite.

We desire to inform the membership of No. 244 that the 'Miners' Magazine' is the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners and has not yet been made an official organ of the I. W. W. The 'Magazine' is completely under the control of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners and its absolute ownership rests entirely inside the membership of the Federation. The 'Magazine', while its present editor is at the helm, will insist upon that autonomy that is due the mining department of the I. W. W. When the printers of the I. W. W. have shown their courage and fighting ability as the miners of the West have done, then their voice for the workers in the printing office as well as something relative to the policy of the official organ of the W. F. of M.

In the same paper appears the following communication:

Chicago, Aug. 21, 1906. W. E. Truittman, Esq., Secretary Executive Board I. W. W., Chicago, Ill.

Dear

70,000 CHILDREN ON PART TIME.

School Opening in New York Shows Usual Inadequate Sitings.

It is the Children of the Working Class That Are Barred from Our Schools—They Are Wanted in the Shops and Factories of the Masters—Republicans, Democrats and Reformers Responsible for the Wrong to Childhood.

When the public schools of New York opened for the fall term last Monday it was found that it would be necessary to put from 65,000 to 80,000 children on part time, owing to the lack of sufficient school accommodations.

Four Administrations Guilty. Back in the time of Mayor Strong, the reformer, the children were deprived of their opportunity to get primary schooling.

Every one of these men promised before election that they would do their best to provide school facilities for every child in New York.

Two Generations Robbed. The last generation of New York children were robbed of their opportunity for an education, and the present generation will be.

Do you ever think, Mr. American Workingman, what it means to deprive a child of an education? You would consider it an infamous crime if some capitalist came along with an axe and cut off your child's right arm.

Workingmen can rest assured that Reform Mayor Strong, Democratic Mayor Van Wyck, Republican-Reform Mayor Low, Democratic Mayor McClellan—not one of these men has any desire for ALL of the children of the working class to be educated.

Will Educate Some of Them. They really want SOME of them to get an education, and a good one. They want enough of the girls to get an education to supply them with efficient stenographers and typewriters.

They also want some of the boys to get an education—enough to over-supply the labor market with bookkeepers, civil engineers, newspaper reporters and the like.

Mission of a Workingman's Child. From the capitalist standpoint the workingman's child has one mission in life—to make money for a capitalist master. The capitalist class have no more desire to see the working class educated than the old chattel slave owners had to see their negroes educated.

Meanwhile, the boss can send his children to a private school—and pay for their tuition with the money your children earn for him.

Depew will be in his seat when Congress convenes, according to a friend, who adds: "Senator Depew's recovery has been slow, but the gains he has made have been held." This is a news item.

SOCIALIST PARTY CANDIDATES IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

- L. A. Malkiel. M. M. Bartholomew. E. Ramm. Henry Engel. Elias Wolf. Reinhard Meyer. Alvin Hohl. Jacob Obrist. Louis Schapiro. J. E. Dickert. Franz Marek.

JUDGES OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

- Algernon Lee. Courtenay Lemon.

SURROGATE—

- Henry Ortland.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

- Eighth District—Edward F. Cassidy. Ninth District—Morris Hillquit. Tenth District—Alexander Jonas. Eleventh District—Edward M. Martin. Twelfth District—Patrick H. Donohue. Thirteenth District—Chas. G. Teche. Fourteenth District—Richard H. Mortan. Fifteenth District—Leonard D. Abbott. Sixteenth District—James G. Kanely. Seventeenth District—Warren Atkinson. Eighteenth District—Richard Bock.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE SENATE.

- Eleventh District—William Babitzky. Twelfth District—Samuel Edelstein. Thirteenth District—Fritz Lantz. Fourteenth District—John Mullin. Fifteenth District—James Griffin. Sixteenth District—William F. Ehret. Seventeenth District—William J. Ghent. Eighteenth District—Albert Abrahams. Nineteenth District—John J. Shanahan. Twentieth District—John Parr. Twenty-first District—Benno Koerner. Twenty-second District—Ernest E. Spranger.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY.

- First District—Rudolph Loevstrand. Second District—Henry Havidon. Third District—Louis Simon. Fourth District—John W. H. Nagel. Fifth District—Richard Meade. Sixth District—Thomas J. Lewis. Seventh District—Adolf J. Rudolf. Eighth District—B. Rosenfeld. Ninth District—E. J. Dutton. Tenth District—Maxime Romm. Eleventh District—George Klingler. Twelfth District—Edward Meyer. Thirteenth District—Adolph Bendit. Fourteenth District—M. J. Kramer. Fifteenth District—Frank Zacher. Sixteenth District—William Hertle. Seventeenth District—Otto Seeger. Eighteenth District—Alfred W. Lawson. Nineteenth District—Wm. Kosch. Twentieth District—William Kohn. Twenty-first District—Chas. E. Redding. Twenty-second District—Thomas Crimmins. Twenty-third District—Andrew B. Demilt. Twenty-fourth District—John J. Coyle. Twenty-fifth District—Peter E. Burrows. Twenty-sixth District—Garry Kelly. Twenty-seventh District—Henry Engel. Twenty-eighth District—Siskind Goldbarth. Twenty-ninth District—Jos. W. Relfel. Thirtieth District—Carl Classen. Thirty-first District—H. R. Wallace. Thirty-second District—Chas. Heyde. Thirty-third District—El. F. Schlueter. Thirty-fourth District—Wm. C. Burgwald. Thirty-fifth District—Andrew Kohnle.

ANATOLE FRANCE SPEAKS FOR RUSSIAN FREEDOM.

Distinguished French Author, with Flaming Pen, Calls on World's Workers to Support the Social Revolution.

The Committee of Free Russia in Paris have just issued a remarkable indictment of the Russian Government's complicity in "pogroms." The work is compiled by E. Séménoff, and is entitled "Une page de la Centre—Révolution Russe (Les Pogromes)." The preface, written by Anatole France, is to form a portion of a book, shortly to be published, on Russia.

He begins by pointing out that the Russian people have to work out their own destiny and that outsiders are not in a position to criticize their tactics. He goes on to point out the moral of the Russian struggle for freedom and the way in which the workers of France and of the world can render help.

"We stand transfixed with admiration and overwhelmed with anguish at the sublime refusal of these workmen, before the invincible front they offer to the condemned régime. A multitude of people exposing themselves with a single heart to the blackest misery, to the tortures of hunger and of cold, and counting only, for its own safety and for the triumph of the cause, on its inflexible will to suffer; has ever anything greater been seen in the world's history?"

"Autoaratic Treachery. The general strike, the strike of the proletariat and the 'intellectuals'—united for a few days—has conquered Tsarism. This monster of power, of pride and of wealth, goes down before workmen who can bear hunger. The strike was victorious, and the Tsar gave way. He promised a constitution, liberty. . . . One knows the rest, how the military bureaucracy, to cancel imperial promise, organized massacres, massacres of workmen, of students, of 'intellectuals,' of Jews. In three towns, at the same time, black bands, carrying the image of the Tsar and the flags of the empire, march, armed, under the escort of the police and of agents of the public safety, against the Jewish quarters. They kill, violate, pillage and burn, for whole days and nights."

"This, also, one sees at Baku, Odessa, Kiev, Nikolaev, Elisabethgrad, at Rostoff-on-Don, Saratov, Tomak, Toev, Ekaterinobslav, Tiflis. Then we learn that all is calm. Wretched Jews escaped from death, wept in silence, sitting on the ruins of their burnt homes, near the corpses of their butchered relatives."

"A Universal Revolution. How long will the mad agony of Tsarism endure? Of what terrors is

the monster yet capable? What régime can succeed it? Can the revolutionaries and the Russian Liberals be paid for all their labors? Can all the generous blood of 'intellectuals' and of the revolted who in the streets perished for justice and for liberty have been shed in vain? Whatever may be the issue of an enterprise so vast and terrible, the Russian workers have, up to the present, exercised a decisive influence on their country and the world. The Russian revolution is a universal revolution."

"It has revealed to the workers of the entire world its means and its ends, its power and its destinies. It menaces all despotisms, all oppressions, all exploitation of man by man. Thrones are shaken by it. In ancient Austria the revolution rumbles. In Germany, Social-Democracy powerfully organized, but, up to now, placid and good-natured, looks over to St. Petersburg and to Moscow and begins to stir itself. Bebel has told the Chancellor and the deputies of the empire of it, and the old Socialist has given to the counselor of the Kaiser this sinister warning: 'Reflect: the revolutionary uprising which is taking place in Russia has its echo in the heart of the German workman.'"

"And we Frenchmen, is our political and social state such that we have no need to occupy ourselves with the great changes that are preparing in the world? Have we no black bands? Is the time of Meline and Dupuy so far distant, when the Nationalist terror reigned in Paris, and when a Dominican monk publicly exhorted the 'Generalissimo' of the French army to the massacre of Republicans?"

"We do not lose sense of proportion. The affairs of our country are as light comedy to the sombre drama of Russia. It is on the banks of the Neva, the Vistula, and the Volga that is being decided the lot of Europe and humanity of the future. Strange change of nations and ideas. Our brothers of '89 have taught Europe the 'bourgeoisie' revolution, and here, in return, the Russian workers give us the lesson of social revolution."

"Greetings and Homage. At this hour, when noble men, whom it is for us neither to urge on nor to hold back, labor and suffer for the deliverance of the oppressed of Russia and of the world, the French proletariat ought to declare itself solid for the Russian proletariat. If our governments, if our ruling classes, attempt at any time some movement—military, diplomatic, or financial—in favor of Tsarism against the revolution, the French workers ought to oppose it with all their might."

"Let us pledge ourselves here to help, to serve by all the means in our power the revolution, which, far off tho it may be, rumbles in our ears, for there is already no distance between peoples. Let us send fraternal greetings and respectful homage to Russia which fights for its liberty; to Finland so firm in its hold on rights violated by a perjured emperor, and to Poland which knows, with a glorious mixture of terrorism and of wisdom, how to reconcile legitimate aspirations and necessary solidarity, and let us make heard this new great thought: 'Workers of all countries unite to prepare for the coming of social justice and the peace of the world.'"

WILL MR. BRYAN MEET US WITH ARGUMENT? Continued from page 1.

be used to improve the condition of the workers and hasten their emancipation. Mr. Bryan gives us no such assurance. On the contrary, he thinks of the income tax only as a means of pulling the big capitalist down a bit and giving the small capitalist a better chance to climb.

Government ownership of railways means nothing to the working class, unless we have the assurance that it will reduce the exploitation of the 1,200,000 railway workers. Mr. Bryan gives no such assurance. He proposes government ownership of the railways only in order to reduce freight rates for the small capitalists. He does not explain his plan for acquiring them. But he does not favor confiscation, direct or indirect. He must, then, contemplate paying the railway owners for their stocks and bonds by government bonds or otherwise and assuring them an income under the new form in place of that which they now get by owning the railways. Who is to pay this income? Why, the railways. But that means the railway workers. They will have to pay by their labor, as they do now. And if rates are to be reduced for the shippers, and the railway capitalists still get their income, one does not see how Mr. Bryan's government ownership is to mean either less work or more pay for the railway workers.

Again we put it up to Mr. Bryan to explain himself. He says we must be in an argument. Will he meet us? Will he tell us, in definite terms, not in vague generalities, what he has to offer to the working class.

Again, WE AWAIT AN ANSWER. A superb automobile drew up beside the curb, and Senator Blank turned toward it. "Is that your automobile, Blank?" said Senator Dash, much impressed. "Yes," replied the other. "Isn't it a beauty? Ninety horse-power." "Jove! What did it cost you?" "Two votes."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM, MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17

Local Kings County will hold its ratification meeting in the Labor Lyceum, 940 Willoughby avenue, on Monday evening, Sept. 17. The meeting will be addressed by John C. Chase, Socialist candidate for Governor; Gustave Strebel, Socialist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; J. G. Phelps Stokes, Hugh O. Pentecost, and others.

Comrades should not miss this meeting, and should do all in their power to advertise it and make it a success both in point of numbers and enthusiasm. All of the speakers are well known and are fully equipped to give a clear and interesting exposition of the philosophy of Socialism.

In any manner for their special benefit? There must be a reason for this. The working class has the largest number of votes but it lacks the largest amount of intelligence. Workingmen vote for the interest of their oppressors, the capitalists, under the delusion that they are voting for their own interest. Should they scrutinize too nicely into the reasons for making the laws they would readily see that they belong to the wrong class to come in for any beneficial legislation under existing conditions.

"The philosophy of Socialism teaches that all the governments of the past have been class governments, that is, that the economic rulers have been the political rulers. In the monarchies of the ancient world and in the republics of Greece and Rome, masters ruled slaves and in order to enforce submission controlled the government; in the middle ages, the feudal lord likewise ruled the serfs; and it is no less a fact that whether the modern governments be monarchial or republican, our economic masters, the capitalists, have the government and keep the wage-worker in a state of subservency and virtual slavery. A study of government then shows that there are classes with conflicting interests. This is called the class struggle. The Socialists did not create this struggle. It has existed through all the ages in which classes have existed, and can only cease with abolition of the classes. To abolish the class struggle the working class must abolish the class struggle and as every class struggle is a political struggle, emancipation can only be achieved by the working class capturing the government by means of the ballot."

Class Action Needed. "To win this victory of emancipation effective organization is necessary, and the Socialist Party purposes to develop in all those that will come within its beneficent influence a capacity for self control and united action. As long as the workers remain in ignorance and incompetence, the capitalists have nothing to fear. Knowledge is power and when once gained is irresistible. When once the working class reaches a full realization of the conditions under which it exists, the slavish conditions imposed by the means of rent, interest and profit, and by these means how it is that wealth increases in the possession of the capitalists without any effort on their part, while those who labor unceasingly just manage to exist, a desire to take an intelligent part in this class struggle will at once manifest itself. It will become plain that the government at the present time is a committee for the management of the affairs of the capitalists, and it is futile to expect any favor from such a government by begging for them as has been the trade-union policy of the American Federation of Labor. Such favors can come only by force, and such force is only effective under a class conscious effort fostered and developed by such a political organization as the Socialist Party. By the study of Socialism, workmen will learn the scientific truths of the social development through savagery, barbarism and civilization. It shows how one form of society developed from another and explains the upward development to the co-operative commonwealth."

Immediate Measures. "Governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed. This being a fact the workingmen must use their ballots intelligently to gain good government. The adulteration of food, the impure drug trade, the filthy bake shops, the lack of safety devices to protect workmen's lives and limbs, bad sanitary conditions in factories, are permitted to go unchecked by our present capitalist government, because it is cheaper to get workmen than it is to buy safety appliances. The packing-house horrors were allowed to go without notice on the part of the government until exposed by Upton Sinclair in that Socialist book, 'The Jungle.' When one Socialist can shake a so-called republican government as did Upton Sinclair, surely it must be plain that by a united effort on the part of the working class, conditions fit for human beings can be brought into existence. This can only be done thru the Socialist Party. "As far as can possibly be accomplished by the national Congress, I am in favor of the abolition of the competition between convict labor and wage labor. I am also in favor of shortening the hours of labor for all workers to eight hours per day, and after this has been accomplished of making further reductions of working

time as fast as practicable, thus elevating the social status of the working class. I also favor the abolition of child labor under 16 years, and the adoption of old age pensions for the working class. I disapprove and will work against the usurpations of the capitalist class by means of government by injunction, this being an invasion of the right of free speech and assembly and inimical of true democratic government. "In conclusion, I give my pledge to stand for the interest of the working class and no other. "CHARLES T. PEACH."

ATTENTION!

Following is a list of pamphlets and books, JUST THE KIND YOU WANT. Consult the list and convince yourself: "MERIT ENGLAND. A plain exposition of Socialism, what it is and what it is not. Price, 10c.; one dozen, 50c.; 100 copies, 80c." "WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS. A call to the unconverted. A lecture delivered for the Fabian Society, by Sidney Webb, L.L.B. Price, 5c.; one dozen, 45c.; 100 copies, 80c." "MAN AND MACHINE. An eloquent arraignment of the present social system. By R. G. Ingersoll. With What Has the Church Done for Labor? A striking arraignment. By W. Rogers. Also, Private Business a Public Trust. By Prof. Allison W. Small, Chicago University. Price, 2c.; one dozen, 15c.; 100 copies, 80c." "HOW TO TEACH SOCIALISM. Personalities and technicalities should be avoided. A paper read to the Manchester and District Fabian Society. By R. J. Dertel. Price, 5c.; one dozen, 45c.; 100 copies, 80c." "THE SOCIALIST CATECHISM. By J. L. Joyes. Division of toil, capitalist system, surplus-value, methods of extortion, machines and their use, distribution of wealth, theories of profit, inadequate objections, gifts and their results, revolution, 60,000 sold. Price, 5c.; one dozen, 45c.; 100 copies, 80c." "THE INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION. First chapter from Principles of Scientific Socialism. By Rev. Chas. H. Vail. Price, 5c.; one dozen, 45c.; 100 copies, 80c." "THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO. By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. 10c.; 25 copies for \$1.25. 100 copies, \$2.50." "THE RELIGION OF CAPITAL. By Paul Lafargue. 10c.; 10 copies for 60c.; 100 copies, \$1.00." "CRITICAL CAPITAL. By Rev. Father McGrath. 10c.; 10 copies for 60c.; 100 copies, \$1.00." "THE CAPITALIST CLASS. By Karl Kautsky. 5c.; 25 copies for 75c.; 100 copies, \$1.00." "THE PROLETARIAT. By Karl Kautsky. 5c.; 25 copies for 75c.; 100 copies, \$1.00." "DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM FROM UTOPIA TO SCIENCE. By F. Engels. 5c.; 5 copies for 75c.; 100 copies, \$1.00." "LABOR POLITICS AND SOCIALIST POLITICS. By Algernon Lee. 5c.; 50 copies for 80c.; 100 copies, \$1.50." "WHY WORKINGMEN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS. By H. Garfield Wilshire. 2c.; 50 copies for 75c.; 100 copies, \$1.25." "SOCIALIST VIEW OF WATERBURY STRIKE. Real Face Socialism. The Incidents. 5c.; 100 copies for 75c." "SHALL THE UNIONS GO INTO POLITICS? By John Spargo. 3c.; 10 copies, 25c.; 100 copies, \$1.25." "HEARSTISM. An analysis of government Ownership. By J. B. Osborne. 10c.; 4 copies for 25c.; 100 copies, \$3.50." "PACKING-TOWN. By A. M. Simons. 5c.; 25 copies, 75c.; 100 copies, \$2.00." "WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE BEEF TRUST? Leaflet. 10 copies, 5c.; 100 copies, 10c." "MASS AND CLASS. By W. J. Ghent. Prices: Paper, 25 cents a copy; 10 or more to one address, 20 cents a copy. Cloth, 1.25 a copy. Express charges at our expense." "ANCIENT SOCIETY or Researches in the Lines of Human Progress from Savagery Through Barbarism to Civilization. By Lewis H. Morgan, L.L.D. Price, \$4 postpaid." "HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. By Morris Hillquit. Cloth, \$1.50, postpaid." "WAR OF THE CLASSES. By Jack London. Paper, 25c.; cloth, \$1.50, postpaid." "SOCIALISM. By John Spargo. Cloth, \$1.25, postpaid." "LIFE AND REMINISCENCES OF ROBERT G. INGERSOLL. Cloth, \$2, postpaid." "SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 15 Spruce St., New York."

I. A. M. MEN FOR SOCIALIST PARTY.

Manhattan Lodge, No. 402 Goes into Real Labor Politics.

Manhattan Lodge, No. 402, of the International Association of Machinists, adopted the following resolutions unanimously:

In responding to the call of the American Federation of Labor for union men to take action, we, the members of Manhattan Lodge No. 402, International Association of Machinists, after reviewing and considering carefully the principles of the several political parties, have arrived at the following conclusions:

That the Democratic and Republican parties are both capitalist parties, both uphold the Republican form of government, allowing the people to vote for individuals only, placing the power in their hands, to benefit the workers into slavery to the profit-making class; while the Socialist party advocates a democratic form of government, in which the people may initiate new laws, veto laws proposed by representatives and recall representatives who betray them.

Therefore be it resolved, that we, the members of Manhattan Lodge No. 402, I. A. of M., endorse the Socialist Party as the working class political party, tried and true, and we protest against organizing any other political labor party to further divide, defeat and degrade the workers in the interests of the capitalist exploiters; and be it

Resolved, That we, as brother members, endorse the nomination for Assembly in the 30th Assembly District by the Socialist Party, of Mr. Chas. Heyde, whom all active members of the I. A. of M. in New York City and vicinity—"as well as our honorable president, Jas. O'Connell," running mate of Mr. Gompers in his new party scheme—know to be tried and true, with an unblemished and paid up card in Electrical Lodge No. 513, I. A. of M., and be it further

Resolved, That we call to the attention of Mr. Gompers and his party that they cannot "feel all the people all the time"; and that they come out frank and flat-footed to aid the workers of the United States by endorsing the Socialist Party, as this party has ever been consistent in its efforts to unite the workers, declaring themselves distinctly a working-class party. Demanding that each worker receive the full equivalent of his labor, and while the capitalist parties divide us with false issues, "good men vs. bad men, etc.," the Socialist Party presents principles of tangible merit.

First Politician—What do you think of the issues? Second Politician—I'm not looking for them; I'm after entrances on the ground floor.—New York Sun. You may find that instead of getting the hoped for "one thing at a time" thru the Hearst movement, that Mr. Hearst and his cohorts will get a thing or two at a time, and you will get nothing.—Socialist Review.

RED FLAG AND CITY FATHERS

Fitchburg, Mass., City Officials Show Their Ignorance and Malice.

Last January the Socialists of Fitchburg had a parade, Bloody Sunday, in which, of course, the red flag had a prominent place. One of the politicians, an ex-mayor of the city, Charles A. Babbitt, became alarmed when he saw about 1,000 men and women following the working class emblem and appealed to the chief of police to stop the parade, because, as he said, "the banner of anarchy was displayed in our streets for the first time, an exhibition which would not be tolerated even in Russia, where anarchy is most rampant." The chief paid no attention to him and the parade and subsequent meeting were a great success. The comrades also had a Moyer and Haywood parade and, altho the chief advised that the red flag be not carried, it was in evidence, while a German organization of sympathizers joined in with another.

The city ordinances are now being revised, so, in order to prevent Socialist parades in the future, the following ordinance was embodied in them, though nothing of the kind had been considered necessary until the Socialists showed strength. The ordinance is to come before the city government soon for action. It is as follows:

"No group, band or body not authorized by competent authority and consisting of more than five persons shall march, parade or walk in military order, except in funeral procession, or in or thru any street, either with or without music or drums, without first securing permission from the chief of police. And no such group, band or body shall carry or display any flag other than the United States flag or any other standard, symbol, transparency, insignia or device, except with the permission of the chief of police."

Now, what do you think of that? Wouldn't it jar you! —The New York Worker, 15 Spruce street, New York City, 50c. a year.

ORGANIZATIONS, ATTENTION! Cuts of Arm & Torch for campaign literature, 25 cts each.

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Comrades, take notice. Comrade Laing has accommodations for any comrade, room, board, home comforts; moderate; convenient location; 624 E. 135th st.

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GRAND FALL FESTIVAL OF THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM ASSOCIATION. Aided by the organizations having their headquarters at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, COMMENCING AT 4 P. M. AT THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM, Willoughby Ave. AMUSEMENTS OF ALL KINDS. NEW ATTRACTIONS. ADMISSION, TEN CENTS A PERSON. Proceeds for the benefit of the Labor Lyceum School and Library.