

# The Worker.

Which shall it be—free labor or  
slave labor?  
The choice is yours, workmen!  
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 en-  
trusted to us by our Fellow Workers,  
both for their immediate interests and  
for their ultimate and complete eman-  
cipation.

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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 29, 1906.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## THE NEW YORK "SUN'S" OPINION OF THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES

**A Capitalist Paper Gives Editorial Expression to Its  
Disgust with Both of the Grand Old Parties  
—It Will, However, Support One or  
Both of Them.**

From an Editorial in the "Morning Sun" of Sept. 24.

### THE TWO CONVENTIONS.

"The two political parties assemble to-morrow to do something, one at Saratoga, the other at Buffalo. Very much the same necessity confronts each, and that is to make a desperate appeal to public confidence.

"The great mass of the people of this state is sick of both of them; sick of the party in power because of its unexampled corruption, apathy and depravity; and sick of the Democracy because of its ingrained imbecility, instability of purpose and suppression of its decent elements.

"The Republicans are in power; they fill the offices; they enjoy the vast advantage of possession and the potent buttress of the Federal state. They have everything, save a good character.

"More deplorable still are the Democrats, except that they have no character at all. Mr. Roosevelt has sown the whirlwind, and they are not content to let him reap the storm himself, but must needs strive out of the material he discarded or despised to fashion a worse chaos of their own. Distracted and disarrayed by a national fanatic and vulgar mountebank, themselves the chattel and the prey of the lowest type of brutal and degraded creatures that ever attained to

leadership in any party's history, they come together at Buffalo pledged to mischief and consecrated to disaster.

"The Republicans have lately cast out their head devil of uncleanness and perversity, but he has left his sty behind him, and to-morrow it will be at Saratoga, unsterilized as ever but fully occupied. Every rogue in the state who has battened on corruption, or who has blackmailed a corporation or a citizen, or who has, according to his lights, achieved eminence in disgracing the Republican party; every one of them will be at Saratoga to swear fealty to a new boss. That emphysematous and capricious entity, that man who has made the governorship as contemptible as Odell made it odious, he by the irony of fate will be in spirit at the head of this baleful and sinister assembly, the Republican convention of the Empire state.

"If only an inscrutable but ever benign Providence would raise up in either convention, or in both of them, the figure of a man of parts, a man of integrity and of courage, a man of head and of heart, how might the black and cheerless prospect of the morrow be changed to radiant sunshine!

"Oh! for a man, a full grown, adult Man!"

## THE INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE MAKES AN APPEAL TO THE PAST

"The fundamental idea of the Independence League is independence; independence of boss rule, independence of corporation control, and independence of any party subject to boss rule and corporation control.

"A man who is not independent in life, in thought and at the polls is not an American citizen of the type hoped for by the founders of this country."

So says the platform of the Independence League, making its appeal to "Jeffersonian Democrats" and "Lincoln Republicans."

It is an appeal to the past.

With the principle it proclaims and the means it proposes to put them into operation, the Independence League has no more possibility of conferring any benefit on the working class (or even on the middle class) of the United States than there is of Lincoln and Jefferson rising up out of their graves to vote its ticket.

Lincoln passed from the scene of the world's affairs with chattel slavery. Wage slavery in the United States was but fairly under way, and its rigors were tempered by the presence of millions of acres of as fruitful land as the sun ever shone upon, land which was free to the first comer—which to own a man had only to claim—when Booth's act made the nation mourn. Giant machines and gigantic trusts were in the seed in Lincoln's day. Now they are in flower and fruit—ripe and bitter fruit. Lincoln could foresee, but he could not see, a syndicate, a merger, or a trust—there were none in his hour. In the short period since his death the world has seen greater changes in its means and methods of producing wealth than had occurred in all the ages of the world that preceded him. Mind you, not merely greater changes than in any preceding time of equal length, but greater changes than in all previous time of which humanity has the record.

The Independence League appeals to the Lincoln Republicans. It is an appeal to the past.

Thomas Jefferson died in 1826. He had a great mind. But he did not know, he could not dream of modern industry. Railway, telegraph, telephone, electric light and power, machinery as we have it to-day—all these were beyond his time—not far, to be sure, but far enough to be absolutely outside his horizon. Next to the progress made in industrial means and methods in the period since Lincoln's death, in no other equal time has the world made as great advances in the art of wealth production as in the years between Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln.

The Independence League appeals to Jeffersonian Democrats. It is an appeal to the past.

Whatever else may be said of Lin-

coln and Jefferson, they were alive to the day in which they lived. They did not appeal to the past. They did not seek to restore the ruins of a bygone age. They build for the day in which they lived. Had Lincoln and Jefferson appealed to the people to erect Egyptian pyramids on American soil, they would still have been more progressive than the leaders of the Independence League who seek votes by an appeal to "Jeffersonian Democrats" and "Lincoln Republicans."

"A man who is not independent in life, in thought and at the polls is not an American citizen of the type hoped for by the founders of this country," says the platform of the Independence League.

How shall a man be "independent in life" who has no means to maintain his life? How shall a man be "independent in life" who can only live by working half his life for another man? How shall a man be "independent in life" when it is a condition of his existence that his life must be spent in wage slavery? How shall a man be "independent in life" whose means of subsistence are measured by the wage that will be accepted by a man who has been doomed to starvation unless he gets a job?

No man can be "independent in life" unless he controls the means necessary to supply himself with the necessities of life.

If the Independence League really desired that men should be "independent in life" they would further measures calculated to make them the masters of the means of life.

They do nothing of the kind. They cry out against political bosses, and propose to leave the entire working class the subjects of the economic bosses. They cry out for "independence", and propose that twenty millions of wage-earners and wealth producers shall be left dependent upon the interests and caprice of the capitalist class. There is no evil of the political boss that is not common to and generally caused by the boss of the shop, the owner or the owner's agent of the factory and mill.

Those people in this country who know what INDEPENDENCE is and know how to get it will vote the ticket of the Socialist Party.

The Independence League appeals to the past. They begin where their grandfathers left off eighty years ago. Had the world stood still for the last eighty years they would just be within the statute of limitations. If time will turn backward in its flight they will be all right yet. They should send for Joshua. If he made the sun stand still, who knows but that he might get it to reverse. It isn't Lincoln or Jefferson to whom the Independence League should appeal. Joshua is the man for their work. If they can't get Joshua, they may find Jonah.

## MACHINISTS FOR SOCIALIST PARTY.

**Blackstone Valley Lodge,  
Pawtucket, R. I., Re-  
pudiates Old Parties.**

At the regular meeting of the Blackstone Valley Lodge, No. 892, International Association of Machinists, in Labor Temple, the communication of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was considered. After carefully looking over the field of political parties and comparing their respective merits, it was decided that the present dominant parties, Republican and Democratic, stand for the continuance of the present wage scale, which, it is claimed, is detrimental to the working classes in so far as it keeps them on the starvation line. It was urged that the condition of the laboring men can never be permanently improved as long as either of these parties are in power. If labor is to succeed and progress it must get control of the law-making machinery. This it can do by united effort in the economic and political field.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

"Whereas, the Socialist Party is the political expression of the working class, whose mission is to emancipate the worker from wage slavery, be it resolved, That we endorse the Socialist Party and that our delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Union voice these, our sentiments, in that body."

### AT THE RAND SCHOOL.

The Rand School of Social Science at 112 E. Nineteenth street kept open house last Monday afternoon and evening. Many interested persons, men and women, party members and outsiders, visited the rooms in the afternoon and in the evening they were crowded to the doors.

The members of the reception committee were kept busy showing visitors over the rooms, introducing them to the refreshments, and explaining the history and the prospects of the institution. Secretary Ghent wished he had a double or multiple personality to meet all the demands upon his attention. On all sides a lively interest in the work of the school was manifested and the enrolment of students went on rapidly thru the day. In the evening the crowd was called to order by Comrade Beard, who spoke briefly of the mission of the school and its importance as a means of helping to bring about a peaceful solution of social questions; he then introduced Comrades Ghent, Lee and Hillquit, the secretary, president and treasurer of the American Socialist Society, who made short addresses, after which the audience again broke up into groups and spent the rest of the evening in pleasant social converse.

### COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC.

The subject of Composition and Rhetoric in the Rand School of Social Science will be under the direction of Tilden Sempers and will be treated in 28 lessons, 12 of them in the first term, beginning Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 9:10 p. m., and continuing weekly at that day and hour.

The main work of the course will be given to actual composition. Each member of the class will be expected to write a daily theme of one page. Six daily themes will be due Oct. 10. These are to be dated on the day of composition. As the object of this part of the course would be defeated by neglect of the daily habit of composition, themes not so written cannot be accepted. Every other week a theme of six pages will be required. Lessons for study will be assigned weekly from a text book.

As the class will be made up largely of persons already engaged in propaganda work, or those preparing themselves for it, the course will be conducted with special reference to their needs. It will open with an introductory lecture on Persuasion.

Required text book, Carpenter's Elements of Rhetoric and English Composition. Price, \$1, to students, 90 cents.

### RHODE ISLAND SPINNERS' STRIKE.

The spinners in the Lafayette Worsted Mill of Woonsocket, R. I., have been out on strike for over six weeks. They demand an increase in wages, as they claim that they receive less pay than workmen on same class of work in any other mill in the city, altho they have to work harder. All workmen are requested to keep away from the above named mill. The Lafayette Worsted Mill is owned by Messrs. Louis and Auguste Lepoutre of Roubaix, France. Nearly all of the strikers are Frenchmen. The strikers fear that Messrs. Lepoutre will import workmen from France to replace them, and they have sent letters to newspapers of France explaining the situation here, and hope that they will keep away.

—Read The Worker, 50c. per year.

## HOT CAMPAIGN IN THE NINTH.

**Hillquit's Candidacy Calls  
Forth Enthusiasm—Or-  
ganization Work  
Being Pushed.**

The campaign work in the Ninth Congressional District of New York is proceeding briskly. Headquarters are open in the rooms of the Socialist Literary Society, 237 East Broadway, where workers are always welcome for help is needed in many ways.

The opening meeting of the campaign on Tuesday evening last was a great success. Clinton Hall was packed to hear Comrades Hillquit, Stokes, London and Mally and a big overflow meeting was held with Comrades Phillips, Dobseavage and B. Rosenfeld, 8th Assembly District candidate. The enthusiasm at both meetings was unbounded.

A feature of the hall meeting was the appearance on the platform of Comrade Alienikoff of the 31st A. D., an old worker in the cause, who had come down uninvited to offer his services for the campaign. He received a hearty welcome and his ringing words sent the audience home invigorated for the work of the next few weeks.

Organization work is progressing rapidly. On last Saturday the 4th A. D. was reorganized and on Monday, the 2d A. D. followed suit. On Sunday evening representatives of the trades unions held a large meeting in district headquarters and formed the Trade Union League of the Ninth Congressional District. Next Sunday another meeting is to be held in the same place and members of all unions are invited.

A meeting to organize a Professional League to be composed of doctors, druggists, dentists, journalists, lawyers and other professional men who are Socialists, is called for Friday night, Sept. 28, at Dr. A. Caspe's office, 210 East Broadway. Comrades are invited to attend and join.

The house to house canvass of all registered voters has started and already begins to show results. Open-air meetings, besides those arranged by Local Organizer Solomon, are scheduled for various parts of the district.

One of the most promising features of the campaign is the revolutionary organization of a Juvenile Workers League, consisting of boys between the ages of 15 and 17, for campaign work. The league meets at district headquarters, Sunday, Sept. 30, 2 p. m., and boys of the age stated are invited to join.

Literature is not being neglected. A four-page folder is on the press, 15,000 of the Stokes' letter of resignation, translated into Jewish, are ready. Comrade Hillquit's letter of acceptance in English and Jewish will appear within a week, and the local headquarters' leaflets will be used. Buttons and lithographs are ordered.

The following hall meetings are arranged for the coming week:

Sunday, Sept. 30—Jefferson Hall, 92 Columbia street. Speakers: M. Hillquit, Alexander Jonas, M. Winchewsky, John W. Brown.

Monday, Oct. 1—Kalech Theatre. Speakers: Maxim Gorky, M. Hillquit, Hugh O. Pentecost, Abraham Caham.

Tuesday, Oct. 2—New Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. Speakers: Hugh O. Pentecost, B. Rosenfeld, M. Zametkin.

Among the other speakers already engaged for the campaign are Dr. A. Konikow, Boston; Max S. Hayes, Cleveland; Franklin H. Wentworth, John Spargo and many well known party speakers in New York and vicinity.

## RATIFICATION IN YORKVILLE.

There will be a grand ratification meeting of the Yorkville District, Socialist Party, at the New York Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, on Saturday, Oct. 6. The speakers will be Hugh O. Pentecost, Charles Vander Porten, Alexander Jonas and John W. Brown.

The meeting will be preceded by a parade thru the district, starting at the Labor Temple, and in which all the labor organizations in the Labor Temple will participate. This will be followed by a banner raising and the meeting will then begin.

### PERSIANS DEMAND PROGRESS.

Recent dispatches show that the concessions made by the Shah of Persia have by no means satisfied the progressive elements. Extensive political strikes are taking place, to force the extension of further liberties. It is rumored that the British and Russian governments—hostile as their interests in that region are supposed to be—may take joint action to uphold the Persian government in its existing form.

## BIG SOCIALIST VOTE IN ARKANSAS

**Hogan, for Governor, Re-  
ceives Large Increase  
Over Presidential Vote  
of 1904.**

The official returns of the Socialist vote in Arkansas showed gratifying results. In 1904, the vote polled for our Presidential candidate, Debs, was 1,816; the vote for Comrade Penrose, our candidate for Governor the same year was 1,364. The vote for Comrade Hogan for Governor in the recent election was 2,104. This shows an increase of 251 over the Debs' vote and 740 over the gubernatorial vote in 1904, and represents an increased percentage of 13 1/2 per cent and 55 per cent respectively.

### ENGLISH AUTHORITIES DENY RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

Our comrades in England are now having a taste of the sort of treatment under which the Socialists of the United States so frequently suffer—arbitrary interference by the police with their open-air meetings. This is a rather unusual thing in England, where the police authorities are as a rule much less arrogant than here and political liberties more respected.

"Justice" brings us word that at East Stonehouse our speakers have been arrested at five successive weekly meetings and that the last victim, Tom Hennells, has been sentenced to a month in jail on a charge that "he did unlawfully and wilfully obstruct the free passage of a certain highway called Manor street, by then and there addressing a crowd." Plenty of witnesses were produced to prove that the street was not blocked, but the judge dug up an obsolete law, declaring that three persons standing together in the street constitute an obstruction, and proceeded to pass sentence. The Salvation Army has regularly held meetings on the same spot for years and has never been disturbed by the police. The explanation is, of course, that certain "eminent citizens" were determined to suppress the Socialist propaganda if possible.

The comrades are going to fight the matter out, holding their regular meetings in spite of the orders of the police and making a legal contest for their rights. Funds are being raised for the purpose. Meanwhile, the prosecution has done much to arouse public sentiment in favor of Socialism.

## SAY PEOPLE WANT TO EAT CHEMICALS.

**That is the Declaration of a Lot of Ex-  
ports of Private Food Products  
Corporations.**

At the hearings before the Commissioners on Rules and Regulations of the Foods and Drug Act Dr. Hugo Lieber of H. Lieber & Co., defended the use of aniline or coal tar dyes in food products. He said that the coloring matter in canned tomatoes was used because the public demanded the tomatoes with their natural color, which was lost in the process of preparation.

R. F. Blouin, representing the Louisiana Sugar and Planters' Association, referred to the effect that a strict enforcement of the law would have upon the manufacturing of sugar in Louisiana. He said that none of the chemicals used remained in the sugar at the completion of the manufacture; but an infinitesimal part of compound of tin sometimes remained in the molasses.

No injurious effect had ever been noted in the twenty years the present method of manufacturing was employed.

### Good for the Mules.

The plantation mules were fed as much as two and a half gallons of molasses a day as food, and no ill effects were ever noticed.

"But Louisianans don't eat it," said Mr. Blouin.

J. F. Harris, of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, spoke of the advantages and virtues of borax as a preservative, and urged that it should not be regarded as an adulteration.

## QUEENS COUNTY RATIFICATION.

The Socialist Party of Queens County will hold its ratification meeting at Krenscher's Hall, Myrtle and Cypress avenues, Evergreen, on Saturday, Sept. 29, 8 p. m.

Speakers will be John C. Chase, candidate for Governor; Mark Peiser, candidate for congress; William Burkle, in German; and J. G. Phelps Stokes, John A. Burgler will preside.

AS THE CAMPAIGN PROGRESSES, OTHERS COME IN HEAVILY. GET SO THE PAYMENTS THEREFOR. THIS AFFECTS US SERIOUSLY. PAY UP, COMRADES, PAY UP.

## SUPPRESSION OF FREE SPEECH GOES ON IN PHILADELPHIA AND DENVER.

**Thirteen Comrades Arrested in Quaker City and Twenty-  
one Ride in the Patrol Wagon in Colorado's  
Capital City—The Fight Is On—  
No Signs of Weakness.**

At Seventeenth and Hamilton streets, in the Baldwin Locomotive Works district, where it has been customary for the Socialist Party to hold a noon meeting weekly, Comrades Ella Reeve Bloor and Joseph J. O'Brien were arrested on Wednesday, Sept. 19, charged with blocking the highway and breach of the peace on complaint of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

The absurdity of these charges is rendered more ludicrous by the fact that almost the entire street where this meeting was held is piled up with car wheels, axles and castings of the Baldwin Locomotive Works from house line to house line, leaving only room enough for a single wagon to pass thru, and that on the same corner daily meetings are held, un-molested, by a gospel society, supposed to be financed by John H. Converse, pros-Works.

### Let the Preachers Talk.

At the hearing, Comrade Louis Cohen acted as counsel for the defense and made the police sergeant and special officer very uncomfortable under cross-examination by practically making them admit that they had eyes only for Socialist meetings, but not for car wheels or preachers of the gospel.

The comrades were held under bonds for court.

The same evening, Comrade Ella Reeve Bloor was arrested at the corner of Twenty-third street and Columbia avenue while attempting to open a meeting there. The same kind of an outfit appeared against the Socialist agitation—the little business man on the corner, the police lieutenant politician and the perjured police officers.

This case was also extended for a court hearing.

We have received warning that meetings at Thirty-ninth street and Powelton avenue will not be permitted and we expect trouble all along the line.

So far thirteen arrests have been made at five different meetings and the comrades held under bonds for court.

## SOCIALIST SPEAKERS ARRESTED IN DENVER.

The following report from a capitalist daily paper shows to what methods the ruling class is resorting in Denver, Colorado, in the effort to suppress free speech and to prevent the propaganda of Socialism and the election of Haywood as Governor:

"Yesterday evening seven Socialist orators, under the leadership of Franklin N. Jordan, local manager of William D. Haywood's campaign for Governor, assembled at Sixteenth and Arapahoe streets and quickly drew a crowd. Soon the police, under the leadership of Sergt. Sturgis, began making arrests. The speakers refused to desist and quoted the constitution, upon the right of the people to assemble and the right of free speech.

"As fast as a wagonload of prisoners could be gathered other speakers assumed leadership and the police were kept busy until nearly 11 o'clock.

"Twenty men and one woman were arrested. At the city prison they were denied bail by Chief Delaney and all were incarcerated in the 'bull pen'."

## OUR PHILADELPHIA COMRADES NEED FUNDS.

**The Fight for the Right of Free Speech  
is Costly, But It Must Be Won.**

The following call for funds has been issued by Local Philadelphia:

Money for the Defense Fund is starting to come in slowly and our resources will be greatly overtaxed if we do not receive assistance at once. This is a cause in which every friend of free speech and every comrade anywhere can and ought to interest himself. We have the powers of government against us. The comrades here are only too glad to do their part, be locked up over night, spend time in jail, or whatever is necessary and can be done at this end to maintain our rights. But funds are needed and the assistance of everyone is solicited to help us make the fight successful.

All monies should be sent to MARCELLUS WAIT, Treasurer, Room 10, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia.

There are millions of Socialists in the world. You cannot afford to remain in ignorance of the subject. The way to become informed is to read a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c. a year.

"Some of the prisoners are more or less prominent. All are workmen, and several are well to do.

### Decline to Sacrifice

Chief Delaney offered to release them upon assurance that no further attempt would be made to hold meetings in the street. The offer was rejected.

"Jordan declared that the street meetings were held under orders from the National Socialist party organization.

"Without exception the prisoners were sober and submissive. They expressed their gratitude for the opportunity to make a sacrifice for principle.

"There was no rioting or fighting. Several speakers were roughly handled by the police. Hymen Scholtz was hit upon the legs with a club. He is not a Socialist, but freely offered his opinion of the interference of the police.

"W. H. Leonard, a feed and fuel merchant, was severely kicked. Others claimed to have received brutal treatment.

"It is stated that local attorneys for the Western Federation of Miners, O. N. Hilton and J. Warner Mills, will represent in court the cause of the imprisoned campaigners.

### May Fill the Jail.

"Asked concerning to-day's program Jordan and Dr. Grab declared that if the police continue their present policy every cell in the city will be filled.

"All the orators and their hearers were persistent and defiant. With a patrol wagon filled with prisoners, one man was hauled down the middle of Arapahoe street in an express wagon. When past Sixteenth street the driver stopped and the Socialist arose and yelled: 'We will hold a meeting at Eighteenth and Champa.' His utterance was cut short by a policeman, who jerked him to the pavement. He was given room in the patrol wagon.

"Thruout the disturbance nearly 3,000 people thronged the scene. Many friends of the imprisoned men called at police headquarters and begged that they be admitted to bail. Chief Delaney was obdurate. When constitutional rights were referred to he told them in substance that he was not a judge to try the case.

"The Socialist leaders declare that the street was not obstructed, and that their own sergeant-at-arms, with a corps of assistants appointed for the purpose, kept both sidewalk and street clear for the passage of vehicles and pedestrians.

"The charge against all of the prisoners is that of obstructing the street."

### Cases Will Be Appealed.

The cases of the arrested parties came up before Police Magistrate Stapleton, who after listening to the evidence on the part of the police force who made the arrests, discharged all the arrested parties with the exception of seven, who were assessed nominal fines. The attorneys for the defense, O. N. Hilton and Warner Mills, immediately gave notice of an appeal, and a higher court than that which is a part of the Speer administration, will be called upon for a decision on the right of free speech on the public streets.

## RATIFICATION MEETING IN HARLEM

The Socialists of Harlem will hold a grand open-air ratification meeting on Saturday evening, Sept. 29, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue.

The Socialist Band has been engaged for the occasion.

Among the speakers will be Hugh O. Pentecost, John Collins, John W. Brown, Miss Johanna Dahme.

### A SWEATSHOP EXHIBITION.

The truth about sweatshops is to be known in a realistic manner in Chicago this winter. A conference of settlement workers, labor men and others was held at Hull House to map out a local campaign against the further encroachment of the sweating system in the industries of Chicago. An exhibition, following similar and successful affairs given in Berlin and London, will contain booths modeled in exact reproduction of the typical sweatshops, with men, women, and children at work in them. Public lectures and stereoscopic views will also be given. The open shop advocates will not assist in the movement.—Cleveland Citizen.

**AID FROM B. OF L. F.**  
The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, in session at Milwaukee, Wis., on Sept. 13, appropriated \$1,000 for the benefit of the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund of the Western Federation of Miners.

**THE DRAMA IN CONNECTICUT.**  
The Progressive Stage Society of New Haven produced Frederick Krafft's play, "Shoot to Kill", on Sept. 17. It proved very successful and netted a handsome sum for the campaign.

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

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All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address, and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness.

As the Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors, Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, 131 William Street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Vote. 1900 (Presidential) 96,961; 1902 (State and Congressional) 229,782; 1904 (Presidential) 408,230

New York State Ticket

- For Governor—John C. Chase, of New York. For Lieutenant-Governor—Gustav A. Strebel, of Syracuse.

BOYCOTT LEGAL IN GERMANY.

At a time when the courts in this country are engaged in their usual pastime of knocking out labor laws, it is interesting to note that in Germany the Reichsgericht, which corresponds there to the United States Supreme Court here, and is the court of the last resort, has decided that boycotting on the part of strikers and workmen is legal.

The decision went so far as to expressly declare not only that the strikers could themselves boycott an antagonistic employer, but also that it was legal for them to appeal to the public to assist them and to join in the boycott.

This decision of the German court can only be modified by the consent of the government and a majority of the Reichstag.

There is every reason to suppose that this decree will add to the strength and influence of the Social Democrats in Germany, as the working class generally, both Socialist and non-Socialist, recognize that the Social Democratic members of the Reichstag are the only ones who can be relied upon to resist all efforts of the government to set aside the fundamental laws upon which the decision is based.

This is an attack on religion. But the Workingman, what do you suppose the answer that a capitalist will give you? Have a gospel so they will be in the street, and they will spend money and

use all his power to prevent Socialists from speaking in the street? There's a reason. Think it over. He knows. You ought to.

SPOTS ON THE "SUN".

We print elsewhere an editorial from the New York "Sun" on the two old parties. In noting what it says about them it must be remembered that both the Republican and Democratic parties have in times past had the support of the "Sun", and that it will in the future continue to support one or the other of them.

The "Sun" declares that the Republican party is one of "unexampled corruption, apathy and depravity", and that the Democratic party is one of "inbred imbecility, instability of purpose and suppression of its decent elements."

Of the Republicans it says that "they have everything save a good character", and of the Democrats it asserts that "they have no character at all", together with more of the same.

All true. Self-evident, and needing no proof. In fact, were it not self-evident, it would not be admitted by the "Sun", much less asserted openly.

But what does the "Sun" expect? Our government is carried on thru political parties. The "Sun" wants a government that will efficiently aid and protect capitalists to exploit and rob the working class. Both the old parties do that in a manner that is satisfactory to the robbers.

The "Sun" would not expect a pick-pocket to be a gentleman. Why should it expect the paid agents of organized graft to be honest men? If a man takes employment as assistant to a thief in plying his vocation, why should he be blamed for doing a little thieving on his own account? If his master robs everyone else, why should not he rob his master?

The politicians who do the work of making exploitation and robbery legal and safe for the great thieves (the modern captains of industry) see into the game, and they see the loot, and they know something of its vast amount. What more natural than that they should want a little of it for themselves? How mean of the "Sun" that it should want its owner to get all.

Have not Higgins and Odell, Platt and Depew, McClellan and Jerome, David B. Hill and Elihu Root, and all the others in the political army of capitalism, from Commanding General Roosevelt down to the last man in the ranks and the dirty dogs in the sutler's corps—have they not, one and all, done their full duty? Which of them all has so much as raised his hand or let forth a cry against the interests of the capitalist class? And, faithful soldiers that they are, shall they not be allowed to forage a little now and again for their own stomach's sake, without abuse from the New York "Sun"? Or is it that the editor of the "Sun" failed to get "his"?

Shame on you, New York "Sun", to tell the truth and shame your pals!

JUDGED BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS.

"Politics makes strange bedfellows" is an old saying, but it was never more apt than in the case of the Democratic convention at Buffalo this week. For who could have foretold less than one year ago that William R. Hearst would accept the open aid of Charles F. Murphy, Tammany Boss, to get the Democratic nomination for Governor?

Who could have foretold also that William R. Hearst would be willing, and gladly, to stand for Governor on a platform written by W. Bourke Cockran, also slated to make the speech seconding the nomination of William R. Hearst for Governor?

Up to within two months ago Boss Murphy was the chief object of attack by the writers and cartoonists of the Hearst newspapers. "Gas Man Murphy" he was called, because he was known to be the creature of the Gas Trust. Charged by Hearst as being the looter of the ballots which Hearst claims would have sent him as Mayor of New York, caricatured as a criminal in the prison stripes he should wear, warned that if ever Hearst should become Mayor of New York, Murphy would go to the penitentiary, held up as the most foul example of foul politics, Murphy was nothing less than a fiend incarnate in the eyes of William R. Hearst.

It was Hearst that made Murphy an issue in New York politics. It was Hearst that declared that Murphy must go in order to have decent politics for self-respecting citizens in New York.

And now it is Hearst that shakes the hand of the convicted criminal,

the ballot-box looter, the trust tool, the merciless labor sweater, the foul boss, and uses the creature as the instrument by which Hearst's ambition can be satisfied.

And Cockran! For how many years have the Hearst newspapers held up Cockran as the conscienceless political adventurer, ready to sell his eloquent tongue and corrupt heart, for pelf and perdition? Was it not Hearst that paraphrased Cockran's name aptly and pungently into "W. Bought Cockran"? Yea, verily.

And yet from this same hand, with its palm so oft greased by the highest bidder, and from this tongue, slimy with words purchased before they were articulated, William R. Hearst accepts gratefully the platform upon which he is to ask the suffrages of the voters, and the eulogies which are to form a testimonial to Hearst's fitness to represent the people of the state in the highest office within their gift!

Where are now the noble pretensions to purity of purpose and loftiness of motive which William R. Hearst has paraded as his chief claim to consideration and support as a representative of the toiling, struggling masses?

What of the Independence League, that glorious movement which was to redeem politics from odious corruption and give the people control of their own government in their own interests? What of its independence, which was to inspire honest voters with detestation of "party slavery" and "boss rule" and "corporate political control"?

Ah, what indeed? Does Murphy become any the less "Boss Murphy", "Gas Man Murphy", "Ballot Box Stuffer Murphy", and all the other vile things Mr. Hearst has called him because Mr. Hearst has allied himself with him?

Does "W. Bought Cockran" become any other than the unscrupulous political adventurer because he consents (at probably his own price) to eulogize Mr. Hearst and write his platform?

And as Mr. Hearst is the heart and soul of the Independence League—is the Independence League, in fact—does it not become the ally and co-worker with Murphy and Cockran in their political freebooting and ballot box looting?

How will the intelligent voters who have hitherto supported Mr. Hearst because they believed in him and regarded him as the leader in a movement which promised something better "right now" accept this shameful betrayal of the principles and precepts which he has led them to believe are sacred and essential to good government?

Can they view the outrageous spectacle presented at Buffalo without a feeling of humiliation and resentment at seeing their trusted leader bartering away their cherished ideals for a nomination delivered by the corrupt representative of all that is debased and sordid in American political life?

That Hearst should fall so low to gain his ends only raises higher by contrast the position of the Socialist Party in rejecting him as a demagog and in holding fast to the principles which make the Socialist Party the only political organization standing for the emancipation of the workers and cleanliness in every line of social and political activity.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

Comrade Ben Hanford was asked to make a Labor Day address at Youngstown, Ohio, which he declined along with other invitations of a like nature. It has been stated a number of times in The Worker that Comrade Hanford would be unable to do any public speaking for some time owing to ill health.

The cause of unity proceeds steadily to a not distant triumph. In the last previous national referendum of the S. L. P. 995 votes were polled. In the most recent one—that on the election of a national secretary—the vote was 836.

LABOR AND CAPITAL ARE ONE

"Times are hard," said the Picked Chicken. "Why," said the Rat, "this is an era of prosperity; see how I have feathered my nest." "But," said the Picked Chicken, "you have gotten my feathers." "I don't think," said the Rat, "that because I get more comfort you get poorer." "But," said the Chicken, "you produce no feathers and I keep none." "If you would use your teeth—" interrupted the Rat. "I—" said the Picked Chicken. "You could lay by as much as I do," concluded the Rat. "If—" said the Picked Chicken. "Without consumers like me," said the Rat, "there would be no demand for the feathers which you produce." "I will vote for a change," said the Picked Chicken. "Only those who have feathers should have the suffrage," remarked the Rat. —LITE.

IN A FEW WORDS

BY WILLIAM MAILLY Atlanta, be it remembered, is also the place where a Socialist agitator was imprisoned for speaking on the streets.

People who are always talking about Socialists not being able to agree among themselves are kindly requested to glance in the direction of the old political parties and see what disagreement means.

There's a pygmy attracting attention in the New York Zoological Gardens, but as a curiosity he's not to be compared to the man who votes a non-Socialist ticket in the belief that he's hastening the coming of Socialism.

Steve Adams, at least, might have stopped to consider how his confession would embarrass the capitalist press, which had already convicted Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone.

"Mr. Rockefeller Talks Baby-Talk", says a newspaper headline. Turning reformer, probably.

President Gompers has been turning lost strikes into victories so long that explaining the Maine election comes dead easy to him.

It is discouraging to note that Socialists can never say as bad things about the capitalist politicians as the latter say about each other.

Senator Beveridge, who says the ability of the Cubans to govern themselves decently is being tested, offers a striking example of the ability of the American people to govern themselves indecently.

Take notice that some particularly obnoxious exposure of rotten social and political conditions always follows quickly the persecution and arrest of Socialist speakers in any city.

The capitalist press are bound to support the system that furnishes the carnival of crime reported every day in their columns.

It must be galling to Taft to know that he can't spring an injunction on the Cuban revolutionists.

As Mr. Hearst declared Boss Murphy should be in prison stripes, naturally Murphy is considered a good representative of the "Americanism" Hearst stands for.

Owning itself, the Socialist Party cannot be traded for by any individual.

The Tsar may run away from St. Petersburg, but he can't run away from the Socialist movement.

Funny that the daily papers do not also denounce the murder of children in the mills of Atlanta as a disgrace to civilization.

No one will dispute that Hearst is the original Hearst man.

Joe Bailey is frightfully handicapped in his denials by starting out a United States Senator.

Owning the political machinery legalizes ownership of the industrial machinery.

The party that can be delivered is not worth delivering.

BLESSED BISHOP McCABE.

Sometime ago Bishop McCabe, in defending the Methodist Book Concern from the charge of accepting salacious and disgusting advertisements, denounced organized labor in general and the Typographical Union in particular. It was hardly thought that a leader of a great church said what was printed, as people hardly believed that he made the remarks attributed to him.

Now he comes forward and asks the plundered victims of insurance companies to re-elect the rascals who did the plundering. The nation, say the world, was shocked at the revelations of rascality and turpitude displayed by these officials, yet this man of God wrote a letter asking that they be restored to power.

The world is prepared to believe anything of Bishop McCabe now, as his letter betrays such a lack of moral tone and moral fibre in his being as to stamp him unworthy of the great office he holds.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

BUILT FROM TAINTED MEAT.

J. Ogden Armour still has sufficient wealth remaining from the sale of "tainted" meat and the "sweating" of wage slaves to enable him to build a \$1,000,000 residence on grounds near Lake Forest acquired at half this cost, which is to rival the famous Biltmore estate of George Vanderbilt at Asheville, N. C. Would the producers of this wealth like to change the present system of industry to one which will insure to them the full results of their toil and not force them to give the bulk of their product to the support of the non-producer? Then let them join with other workers and take over the land and machinery and operate these for public use instead of private profit, then shall they enter into the enjoyment of the entire output of their united toil.—Chicago Socialist.

WE CANNOT RUN THIS PAPER WITHOUT MONEY. ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD REMEMBER THIS WHEN OFFERING BUNDLES AND LITERATURE.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF GERMANY IN ANNUAL CONGRESS.

Meeting in Mannheim, Sunday, Sept. 23—Synopsis of the Report of the National Executive Committee of the Party.

The German Socialists are holding their annual Congress, which takes place this year at Mannheim. The report of the executive is already issued in a bulky volume. From it we learn that the work of organization is controlled by sixteen provincial secretaries (which number the executive propose to increase to twenty), and in addition to these, who are supported by the national funds, many of the larger towns maintain local secretaries out of their own funds. The work of these "secretaries" seems to be similar to that of our organizers, but, as one would naturally expect in Germany, greater control is exercised by the "N. E. C.", and the whole business of the movement is brought to a perfect state of order and discipline.

The total number of manifestoes, pamphlets, and calendars distributed during the past year amounts to millions of copies. All the party newspapers except three are now dailies. Thirteen of them are run at a loss, paid out of the party exchequer, amounting to \$20,000. The executive has founded a training school for future editors and propagandists, as well as a correspondence magazine, which it sends to writers and speakers, in order to provide them with good material for discussions and lectures. In addition, a circular is issued to comrades to assist them in their studies and to enable them to lay the foundation for systematic work—a sort of introduction to Socialist literature and a help to those who wish to lay in their own stock of propagandist ammunition.

How the Party is Organized.

The organization in the polling districts has been greatly improved. In a number of constituencies the Socialists are certain of a majority not only of the inhabitants possessed of votes, but even of those who are not yet enfranchised. The object aimed at in this work is to get the greatest possible number of active comrades to divide the propaganda between them, so that the task of each is limited to as small a circle as possible. Each worker has charge of a certain number of houses, and there distributes manifestoes, etc., regularly, and works for the party press and the branch organization, and above all learns to know each inhabitant in his circle personally. The establishment of such a delicately constructed organization is the work of years. The German Social Democrats easily outstrip the Socialist parties in other lands in the perfection of party organization. They also, it should not be forgotten, suffer from the stress of tyrannical opposition on the part of the government and bureaucracy to a greater extent. There may be a close connection between these two facts. In the year ending July 30, 1906, the

total sentences of imprisonment inflicted upon members of the party amounted to sixty-six years one month and four weeks, and two years and four months' detention in houses of correction, together with \$6,000 in fines. Under the influence of the heroic struggle of Russia for freedom, the agitation for an extension of the franchise has been vigorously renewed in Germany, and to this action is attributed the greater cruelty of the sentences recently inflicted. At Dresden, at Breslau, at Leipzig, and at Erfurt editors were imprisoned in batches; and in the first-named town the authorities re-venge themselves upon a great franchise demonstration by sentencing twenty-seven of the demonstrators to a total of twenty years' solitary confinement.

The Anti-Socialist Crusade.

The increasing dread felt by the bourgeoisie at the spread of Socialism is indicated by the founding of a "Royal Union against Social Democracy", which now sends its officials into every election contest, spreads broadcast its pamphlets, and handles the "mud-spout" vigorously. Nevertheless, the party has managed to retain its seats at all by-elections this year, and has gained a new one at Altena-Iserlohn. The executive warns the members, however, that the combination of all non-Socialist voters against the party candidates will grow stronger in the future, and the propaganda must be pushed forward so as to secure a majority in every election on the first ballot. There is little hope of success at the second ballots, as the enemy is closing his ranks against Socialism.

The first result of the heavy onslaught of the bourgeois parties is a reduction, or at least a standing-still of the party's voting strength. Strong advance is reported only in Essen and in Hagen, both largely Roman Catholic, but highly industrial centers of Rhine-land. The greatest falling off was in the Polish districts, Kattowitz and Tarnowitz, and in the districts of Chemnitz and Darmstadt; in the two latter places the executive attribute the loss of votes to the miserable quarrels which have been going on for some years in the party in Germany.

In the Reichstag.

The part of the report dealing with the work of the party in the Reichstag concludes with these words: "The session of the past year has not brought the working class one single step forward in the domain of social politics; but the burden of additional taxation, together with the import tariff of 1902 and the commercial treaties concluded in the former sitting, must press heavily upon the standard of living of the German workers."

INTO THE LIGHT.

"I came up from the depths to see the light."—Gorky. Gorky, "The Bitter One"—why that name? Why is it linked with your world-wide fame? Nothing of bitterness lurks in your smile That flows from a true heart free from guile. We've heard your voice—looked in your eyes, And know 'tis elsewhere the bitterness lies. Bitter and hard has been your lot As the words of they who know you've had to rise From the stifling rut where your country lies— Into the Day—out of the Night— Up from the Depths to see the Light. What do they know of your work and pain Who barter their souls for sordid gain? Or they who preach of a Christian creed, They follow in word—but not in deed? Little they care—and little they feel For a starving soul'neath a tyrant's heel; While you to ease your country's woes Risk exile 'mid Siberia's snows, To aid and lead with eager hand The millions of your native land— Into the Day—out of the Night— Up from the Depths to see the Light. Thus, "Bitter One", we may learn from you To be in earnest—to be true— To curb our selfishness and pride For a cause that ever is world-wide. To use our gifts to make men free, And, seeing—help the blind to see, And, turning in life's bitter race, To those who cannot keep the pace, And stooping in the mire and mire To lift a fallen brother higher— Up from the Depths to see the Light. INTO THE DAY—OUT OF THE NIGHT— FREDERICK WILLIAM POOLE.

WHERE'S THE DIFFERENCE?

The mines of Cananea, Mexico, that are under the supervision of Colonel (?) Greene, are now surrounded by 1,000 Mexicans rurales armed to the teeth to prevent the slightest rebellion among the peons, who are forced thru necessity to work in Greene's mines at wages that even starve the spirit and independence of manhood. The government of Mexico has loaned itself to Greene as an auxiliary to hold the slaves in subjection. But the government in Mexico is not any more dominated by the economic power of corporation anarchists than in our own beloved America, where Leiter, the ex-privater of the wheat pit, maintains a private army with galling guns, in defiance of law in Illinois, not to speak of the Pennsylvania Cossacks or the bull-pen kidnaping lawlessness in Colorado and Idaho.—Cleveland Citizen.

"THE JUNGLE'S" REAL POINT.

A propos of "The Jungle," don't you find it hard to understand a nation of people more concerned about their own stomachs than about the death struggles of a whole city of workers? Mr. Sinclair's wonderful book, which would be wonderful if there never had been a Beef Trust, stirred up a great hue and cry for pure food, but it doesn't seem to have occurred to anyone that something could be done to ameliorate the conditions of the people in Packingtown. The solution is as simple as the reason is selfish. We are obliged to eat meat, and we are not obliged to eat the people of Packingtown. At least, not wittingly.—The Show.

The Western Federation of Miners is collecting a fund for a monument to be erected to the memory of Davis W. Watts.

COMING TO KNOW THEM.

From the "Miners' Magazine". We have received a letter from James A. McConnell, a candidate of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania, requesting us to extend the same courtesy to his letter of acceptance as we did in publishing Glidea's letter of acceptance. We desire to inform the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania, that Glidea asked no favors or courtesies from the "Miners' Magazine". We recognized in Glidea's letter of acceptance, a clear-cut document, whose logic appealed to the reason and the common sense of the working class. Glidea's letter of acceptance contained none of that bitterness and jealous hate, that divides the workers and makes them easy prey for capitalist exploiters. His letter of acceptance stamped him as a man whose heart was yearning for a closer unity in the labor movement that is now divided thru craft and trade organizations. The letter of acceptance offered by McConnell is a libel upon the records of such men as Glidea, Maurer, and Moore, and the "Magazine" will not be made a sewer, thru which McConnell or any other member or candidate of the Socialist Labor Party shall be enabled to run off calumny and vituperation.

This Socialist Labor Party in various towns and cities thruout the country has hurled its vindictiveness against Haywood, because he accepted a nomination from the Socialist Party. The "Infallibles" of the Socialist Labor Party will not be recognized by Haywood as his Tsar, nor will the "Magazine" give space in its columns to the dirty political wares of any man or men, who make assauls on a party or the character of men, where the statements made, are not borne out by the facts.

Glidea, Maurer, and Moore are men who have proven their loyalty to the working class, and we refuse to give space in the "Magazine" to any letter of acceptance that casts aspersions upon the record of men who have stood out boldly and fearlessly advocating and defending the interests of the class to which they belong. McConnell, who claims to be a member of the I. W. W., shows a disposition to boost the Socialist Labor Party. The "Magazine" is not yet wedded to the Socialist Labor Party, and when the editor of the "Miners' Magazine" is placed in a position, where he must obey the mandates of fanatics, who are disrupters instead of organizers, he will gracefully retire from the editorial helm of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners.

The Industrial Workers of the World should not be used to fly the Socialist Labor Party kite. The Socialist Labor Party must not be permitted to draw its sustenance from the I. W. W. If the Industrial Workers of the World is to be used to keep the Socialist Labor Party afloat, then the sooner both sink to oblivion, the better it will be for the laboring millions of this country. But we have faith in the wisdom and intelligence of the men who are laboring heroically for the future of the I. W. W., and we believe that the wisdom and honesty of the loyal membership, who have at heart the welfare of the struggling millions, will steer clear of the breakers that now seem to threaten the new organization.

McConnell and his brother candidates, must look to the Socialist Labor Party for political support and not to the Industrial Workers of the World. The Industrial Workers of the World are not committed to the Socialist Labor Party, and the "Miners' Magazine" refuses to publish the libelous documents of McConnell, which he calls a "Letter of Acceptance".

We have received a communication from Industrial Typographical Union No. 244, I. W. W. of New York, for publication in the "Miners' Magazine". As the communication has been forwarded to the "Industrial Worker" and the "Daily" and "Weekly People", and as the "Miners' Magazine" is not the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, we refuse to give space to the communication. It is now apparent to us that S. L. P. is hooked itself to the Industrial Workers of the World, in order that it might gather sustenance to prolong the life of an invalid that is almost a corpse. The convention at Chicago must either get rid of the fanatics and disrupters or the I. W. W. is slated for destruction. If fanaticism and insanity upon the part of the S. L. P. are proofs of being "Class Conscious" then we must plead guilty of not being "Class Crazy". The "Magazine" will not be made a sewer to carry off the filth of calumniators, who glory in the use of vituperation and slander.

AUSTRALIAN WORKERS AWAKE.

A resolution congratulating the International Typographical Union of America on having won the fight for the eight-hour day, was unanimously and enthusiastically carried at a recent meeting of the Melbourne (Victoria) Typographical Society.

THE RIGHT TO LABOR.

"And the right of a man to labor and his right to labor in joy. Not all your laws can blot that right, nor the gates of hell destroy. For it comes with the making of man and was kneaded into his bones. And it will stand at the last of things on the dust of crumbled thrones." —Edwin Markham, in "The Right to Labor in Joy."

The Socialist union men are not hanging on the coat-tails of capitalist parties. They know that the salvation of the working class depends on the working class.—Dixie Worker.

I READ IN THE PAPER THE OTHER DAY.

By Horace Traubel.

I read in the paper the other day that a boy was found starving to death in New York's busiest street. But that did not disturb me. Because I knew that this is the land of liberty. And I knew that if liberty did not take good care of the poor it took very good care of the rich. I read in the paper the other day that a widow in a big city killed her two children and then killed herself because she could no longer provide money to keep them going. This would have made me feel bad. But I remembered what the editors and politicians say about the blessed equities of the republic and I felt convinced that it was right for the woman and her children to starve and right for them all to die. I read in the paper the other day that a whole lot of Russian orphans, coming to America as the victims of the rapacity of the autocracy, were likely to be returned to Russia (that is, to the slaughter) because liberty in America did not provide for them a welcome and an asylum. This might have made me sad or angry. But I had seen liberty curiously at work in Idaho and elsewhere and found nothing inconsistent in this threatened treachery. I did read in the paper the other day that this sample proposition of infamy was never consummated—that even liberty thought better of the constitution and of history than to remand these child-refugees to the Russian wolf-fold. I read in the paper the other day that while Bryan was making himself interesting by borrowing hints from the Socialist program he was making himself inconsistent by denouncing the origins from which his treasure was abstracted. I read in the paper the other day that a boy in Chicago jumped into the lake because he could not find work, leaving a note to say that he would rather die than beg. I read in the paper the other day that a girl found in a house of prostitution in a leading American town explained to her friends that she was driven to that life because it gave her an easier living than honest work. I read in the paper the other day that an Italian was arrested for stealing bananas from a stand and when asked by the magistrate why he did so declared that his wife and baby were starving and he had desperately made up his mind to get them something to eat—if he had to steal it. I read in the paper the other day that the President's salary of fifty thousand dollars a year should be doubled and that it was right that certain striking mechanics should have their wage of eighteen dollars a week halved. I read in the paper the other day that the workmen of America celebrated one day out of three hundred and sixty-five days of each year as their own day instead of making the whole three hundred and sixty-five days labor days by dedicating them all to the cause of economic justice. I read in the paper the other day that the American flag had always been kept flying on a bank whose president spent most of his pious life swindling

SOME GOOD ADVICE TO MY HANDS.

Brother Workingman: I intended to talk to you before this, but as there has been no election since 1904 it really wasn't necessary. On Tuesday, Nov. 6, we'll vote again, and, as I'm a friend of labor, I'm always glad to give good advice. You all know me, for you work for me. You know I've been paying good wages. I do that so you can come to my shop in an auto or carriage when the weather is bad, and on election day you shall all have a ride! And yet there are some people who want you to walk to the polls and vote for yourselves! Why, just think of it! do that you'd have to vote the Socialist ticket! Do you know what would happen if all workers would vote for Socialism? They'd raise your wages till there wouldn't be any profit for me. Why, they even have it in their platform! I hope you'll not be so selfish as to vote for yourselves. I've right along given you eight or ten hours' work and enough money to live on. Some of you even got too much, and it is said, stowed away over three dollars in the bank last year. Of course, my editors wrote about it in the newspapers. Being a friend of labor I didn't cut down your wages, but just raised the rent a little and charge a little more for everything you've got to buy. Now, I do all this for you. Surely you must know that too much money is bad—unless you have the time to spend it. That's why I spend it for you. This winter I'll go to Florida with my family, and we'll take a trip around the world next summer and spend lots of money that you may have plenty of work and, as I can't employ all of you, nor spend all the money you make for me, I'll give you a little of it for charity. When you're hungry, go to any charity society, tell 'em you're a friend of mine, and they'll give you a meal and a night's lodging. I've told you all this to show you that I'm a friend of labor and how perfect a system we have. Now come along those foolish Socialists. They don't like things as they are and want to change them. Don't vote for 'em and they'll never be able to make a change. Vote any old ticket but the Socialists'. All the other parties say like I do: "We've a good system." Whatever you do don't write to Louis Maass, P. O. Box 45, New Haven. He's the secretary of the Socialist Party in New Haven. He'll ask you to send him a dime. For he'll send you some booklets on Socialism. Don't do it—you might read 'em! It might start you a-thinking, and I do love to do that for you. I'll talk to you again next week. Ever Your Friend,

THE BOSS.

The report of the Irish Local Government Board, issued recently, shows that the daily average of paupers is still increasing in Ireland. This year it is 106,051, against 101,251 last year. The estimated average is 24.1 per 1,000 of the population. —Gaelic American.

ADDRESS BY HUGH O. PENTECOST.

Delivered in Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Monday, Sept. 17.

The Socialist Party differs from all other political parties in that it is composed of and appeals to but one class in the community, namely, class-conscious workingmen. A class-conscious workingman differs from an ordinary workingman in that he possesses the consciousness or the mind of a workingman. He knows that working people are the only useful and necessary people and, therefore, that all other classes cumber the ground and should disappear. He desires to abolish class distinctions by abolishing all classes but one, namely, his own. He knows that he belongs to the only class to which everybody can belong, the only class that can maintain itself. Everybody cannot be kings, emperors, tsars, or presidents. Everybody cannot be coupon-cutters, interest-takers, rent-collectors, gamblers, thieves or tramps. All these useless people require an immense working class to support them, either in or out of prison. But everybody can belong to the working class, for they can support themselves. Class-conscious working people are those who do not believe that it is their duty or the will of God that they should support anybody but themselves. They believe that if a man will not work neither shall he eat, whether he be a bond holder or a tramp. They believe that it is not necessary that they should be ruled by a different class, whose only object in ruling them is to keep them in ignorance and poverty for the benefit of their rulers. They do not believe that they should make three hats for the pleasure of seeing other people wear two of them. They believe that they should receive, in the form of wages, an equivalent not of one-third of what they produce, but of all, and that by producing this present government of the useful class by the useless class, this present government of respectable working people by crafty, disreputable and fully exposed criminals, into a great co-operative commonwealth they now threatens to crush out their manhood and rise to the stature of free men and women, and they know that the Socialist Party is the only political party that offers them this opportunity. The class-conscious voter votes the Socialist ticket. The workingman who is devoid of class-consciousness believes that he is too ignorant to manage his own affairs and gratefully offers himself to be ruled by superior beings. He believes himself incapable of taking care of himself and thanks God for an employer who will graciously permit him to work for barely enough to keep out of the potter's field for a few years. He is afraid that Socialism will take away his freedom to sell himself in the cheapest market. He is afraid that Socialism will break up his home, consisting of two or three rooms in a stinking tenement house, plastered with consumption germs, in which two out of three of his children die before they are five years old. And so he votes the Republican ticket because they tell him that his wages would be lower if it were not for the protective tariff, and if God had not placed the factories, mines and railroads into the hands of Christian gentlemen. Or he votes the Democratic ticket because there was once upon a time a man by the name of Thomas Jefferson. Or he votes with the Independence League

because Mr. Hearst provides them a trolley ride to Coney Island for five cents instead of ten. In either case they vote that property is more sacred than human life, that the earth belongs to a few, that all the tools belong to those who never use them, that public highways are private property, that the only function of the workingman is to create wealth for parasites to enjoy. In either case they vote against their own class—against themselves, their wives and children. They vote their wives into factories, their children into mines, mills, and shops, many of their daughters into houses of prostitution. Is it too hard to call them traitors, thru ignorance, to their class and to the human race? They vote for a continuance of the present barbarism and against the true civilization, the dawn of which will be the co-operative commonwealth promised by Socialism. It is objected to Socialism by those who find the difference between John D. Rockefeller and Happy Hooligan so interesting, that Socialism would make all men equal and that all property would be equally divided. This is not true. Socialists do, indeed, believe that under the Co-operative Commonwealth there would be no such pathetic difference between individuals as we now see, but the only equality that Socialists advocate is equality of opportunity. We claim that with all the means of production and distribution—land, machinery, stores, railroads, etc.—collectively owned, every man would have his opportunity to do his best and make the most of himself. This opportunity for all has yet to be won, but in this country the opportunity to win complete opportunity has been gained. I mean the ballot box. The ballot box puts it up to the workingman. Nobody can save you but yourselves. The Socialist Party is, indeed, a revolutionary party, but it is not an appeal to arms. It is an appeal to brains, to manhood, to self-help. It is not an appeal to the capitalist to be merciful, nor to the Charity Organization Society, nor to Settlement Workers, nor to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, nor to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, nor to any agency or power outside of the workingman himself. It is not even an appeal to God. Even if God could do anything He appears to belong to the other side. It is an appeal to workingmen to seize the opportunity that is open to them to save themselves. People who remain slaves willingly deserve to be slaves. So long as district leaders of capitalistic parties can control the votes of workingmen by brass bands, fireworks, promises of jobs in the street cleaning department, and chowder parties, such workingmen deserve to be the husbands of bedraggled wives and the fathers of rickety children. If workingmen cannot think their way out of their present condition, then they are horses and are fit for nothing but a harness. If they can think but will not, then they are mules and must remain not only the draught animals but the laughing stock of the world. But I believe they can think and will think, and hence I believe that the common saying that Socialism will come, but not for a thousand years is false. I myself expect to live to see a Socialist president of the United States, and over the eastern hills the morning of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

A WORTHY DEDICATION.

From Alfred William Lawson's Novel, "Born Again".

One day, not many years ago, while walking along a street in Detroit, Mich., I was stopped by a ragged and forlorn beggar with the request for a few cents to buy something to eat. I gave him a dime and walking on a few paces stopped to observe his following movements. Contrary to my supposition that perhaps he would enter a saloon and buy whiskey he went as fast as his weary legs would carry him in a straight course toward a restaurant on the opposite side of the street. As he was about to enter the place his attention was attracted by a more pitiable wretch than himself standing outside who had but one leg, was partly blind, and whose nose was almost eaten off by disease. He paused a moment and looked sympathically at the crippled beggar and then started again toward the door of the restaurant, but before entering he stopped once more to take another look and after a few moments' hesitation he deliberately turned about, handed the other fellow the dime and walked away without feeding himself. Of all the heroic deeds I have ever witnessed, I recollect none quite so grand and noble as this act, for notwithstanding this poor beggar may have been heir to every other weakness a human being could possibly contract, still he conformed that spark of unselfish love for his fellow beings, without which no man is more than a mere brute, and for that reason I respectfully dedicate this work to his memory. ALFRED WILLIAM LAWSON.

HOW TO REFUTE SOCIALISM.

Socialism is a fact in the modern world which it is folly to ignore. To refute Socialism one must direct his arguments against what it teaches; to overthrow what it does not teach may be an agreeable diversion, but it fails of the object sought. While many of our writers and politicians are industriously refuting one dogma after another, which they are pleased to call socialistic, the real socialistic propaganda goes on unchecked. Nor can it ever be checked until it is understood. If it can be understood, and perhaps not then, it is based upon earnest thought and behind it is the impulse of gross injustices running thru all time. It proposes to the world a solution of the problem of human misery and undertakes to eliminate injustice from the relations of men. It is worldwide in its appeal. It is profoundly intellectual and at the same time addresses its arguments to the most elementary of the passions. To think to overcome such a propaganda by ridicule or by arguments which patently miss the point, is folly. The refutation of socialism demands the highest exercise of our best intellects. It requires full knowledge of the subject and something more than mediocre power of thought. A creed which is spreading underground, so to speak, captivating the mind of the electorate, while those who are our chosen

ADDRESS BY JOHN W. BROWN.

Delivered in Cooper Union, Saturday, Sept. 15.

We are engaged in a great campaign. Things are not as they appear on the surface. At bottom it is a life and death struggle between two classes of society. On the one side the capitalist class who control all the means whereby we live, and on the other side the working class who have become dependent upon them. Every economic struggle is a political struggle, and back of every political struggle is again an economic struggle. And you workingmen and working women, whether you have become conscious of this fact or not, are to-night involved in a great economic struggle which sooner or later must take on a definite political character. All revolutions of the past have been brought about as the result of changed economic conditions. When the economic conditions surrounding the daily lives and homes of a people have changed, it makes necessary a corresponding change in the social and political world. And when this change does not take place peacefully, and in harmony with the change in the economic or industrial world as we speak to-day, then a revolution brings it about. In the past hundred years that the United States has traveled as a nation we have passed thru a revolution in the industrial conditions of the American people, and it is this revolution which now seeks expression in the social and political world. Not finding a peaceful expression here, it breaks out in strikes, lockouts, and shut-downs all along the line. What is the nature of this revolution and its effects? Simply this. The first condition of American life was, practically speaking, one of economic freedom. Land was plenty and practically free, and back of the hardships of clearing the forest and breaking in the virgin soil was the consolation that when the labor was complete the pioneer had as the result a place to call his home. The tools of production were adapted to individual use. Each man owned his own tools and brought his own product to market, and when he exchanged it he exchanged it for something that embodied a like amount of human labor power. It was not then as it is to-day. The workers were not obliged to support an army of non-producing wealth-consuming loafers. There were few or no insurance companies, bankers, lawyers, political ward heelers and stool-pigeons who never produced an honest dollar's worth of wealth in their lives. Indeed, as late as 1801, 97 per cent of the American people were agriculturists and depended almost entirely upon the agricultural resources for a livelihood. The youth of the country, the young man growing up, or the emigrants coming from foreign shores, with no other instrument than the simple ax, went into the virgin forests, he felled the trees, he dug out the stumps, he planted, he sowed, and he reaped the harvest. And in the course of four or five years he builded for himself a home, and there he worked, and saved, and economized in order that he might bequeath to his sons and daughters a heritage that would place them beyond the pale of want. But, my fellow citizens, a revolution has taken place in the industrial conditions of the American people, and the great majority of to-day, the working class of to-day, no longer look forward to that time with the hope in their hearts that some day they are going to bequeath to their sons and their daughters a heritage, a legacy that will place them beyond the pale of want. On the contrary, they are watching the little ones from the time they leave the cradle until they have reached that age where they can be placed into the factory, mill or mine as the case may be, as an appendage, an auxiliary, to supplement the wages of the head of the family. We Socialists are accused of many vile and profane things. Chief among these is that we are going to "break up the homes" of the working class. And one would think to hear these blatherskites talk about the "homes" of the working class that you people lived in homes of luxury. Why, they have told you that if you workingmen should ever so far forget yourselves as to vote into power the Socialist Party, then your beautiful homes and gardens are to be besieged by a seething, howling, hungry mob of Socialists. They are coming down the street on the "double quick"; they are going to hop right over your fences, tramp down the flower gardens, pull the shade trees up by the roots, bang in the front doors! Then they are going to divide up everything. They are going to lug off your beautiful piano, your \$700 Grand. Then they are going to confiscate your library. They are going to lug off that storehouse of intelligence that you and your fathers have been accumulating for centuries. Then they are going to assail your sideboard. They are going to lug off your gold

plate, your silverware, your cut glass and bric-a-brac. Then they are going down into your wine cellars! Everybody is going to have a drunken revelry at your expense. After which the husbands are to be separated from the wives, the mothers from their daughters, and the fathers from their sons, and the "poor working class"—oh, how their hypocritical hearts do bleed for the "poor working class"—the poor working class, they are to be sent broadcast over the land to search for themselves "in whichever vocation it so pleases God to place them!" Here you have it, gentlemen. This is a socialist construction placed upon the Socialist movement by our enemies. Now, what are the facts? The facts are these. Only a fraction of you ever did or ever can own your homes. Why? Because you have been divorced from the land, you have been divorced from the tools, you have been reduced to the wretched position of absolute wage slaves. You have neither land nor capital at your disposal. You must subsist day in and day out by selling the labor power of your bodies to those who are in possession of the land and implements for the production and distribution of wealth. And the only difference between you and the chattel slave of fifty years ago is one of degree. While the chattel slave was placed upon the block and sold to the highest bidder, you have the glorious opportunity of selling yourselves on the installment plan. This is the measure of your economic freedom. And there is not a hope in all the future that you will ever be anything other than that which you are to-day. I say not a hope so long as capitalism remains. You are doomed to perpetual wage slavery. The private ownership of the land and implements for the production and distribution of wealth, together with the subdivision of labor in almost every line of production which limits the ability of the employee, are all links in the chain that binds the wage slave. Unable to secure the means whereby to materialize his art, he simply becomes the animated part of a great monstrous industrial machine. A machine that has become so brutalized by the spirit of greed that it spares neither soul nor body, tender childhood, weakness of old age, delicacy of women, nor the appealing sanctities of pregnancy. And this brutal engine of greed and despotism may be summed up under one word: Capitalism! When man made hats by hand and shoes by hand he consumed hats and he consumed shoes. But when the machine became the mode of making hats and shoes it made hats and shoes, but consumed neither nor anything else. When man made hats by hand, if he made one hat a day, six hats a week, or three hundred hats per year he consumed a hat once in a while. He wore at least one hat a year, perhaps two, and perhaps three. But under the machine mode of making hats, whether it made one hat a day, one hundred hats a week, or a million hats a year, it never consumed any hats nor anything else but a little oil. Unlike you and I, it has never acquired any bad habits. It has never learned to chew tobacco nor smoke. It has no wife nor children who get sick and die and so to bury them does not have to stop work. No. It simply works and grumbles not. And here is the rub. The profits realized upon this new mode of production have been so great as to enable the owners of these machines to buy up all the natural resources of the earth. They control all the mines, all the coal deposits, all the oil wells, all the highways of commerce. And, mark you, full fledged American voting kings as you flatter yourselves to be, if this thing is allowed to continue for another generation they will have acquired complete ownership of this globe to the lowest inch of standing room at low tide. Then you need not be surprised if, under the name of the sacred rights of property, or some other hocus-pocus, they serve legal notice upon you to get off the earth! Why not? There are but two ways of escape from the horrible conditions that confront and surround us. One is by the destroying hand of death. The other is to live and go forward like men and meet the social revolution. Lands, mills, mines, railways, and the means of production must be made the collective property of a united working class, and owned, operated and controlled by them that wealth may be produced for use and not for profit. To get these things we must conquer all the powers of government, city and county, state and national. It is to the united hosts of American workingmen and women that fate has committed the charge of rescuing political and economic freedom from the capitalist slave masters of to-day and transmitting that precious heritage without scar or blemish to the generations yet unborn.

A SOCIALIST SPEAKER IN ATLANTA'S CITY STOCKADE.

(From the Socialist Voice.) City Stockade, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 4, 1906. Edited Socialist Voice.—The Atlanta Work-House is called a "Stockade." Under the old slave regime a stockade was a kind of open corral in which the newly imported slaves, as well as the rebellious slaves were kept at night and this place inherited its name from the older institutions of like character. At the present time there are about one hundred and twenty-five negro men and boys, about fifty negro women and girls, thirty white men and three white women in this place, and this is about the average the year around. No work of any kind is done in the building. One squad works in the stone quarry; this squad consists of the physically deformed, the young boys and old men. The majority of the negro women work on the farm, a small number of them being utilized as cooks. The rest of the men, both white and black, work the streets in chain-gang fashion. Everybody is aroused at three-thirty (3:30) a. m. for breakfast, after which everybody moves out to work, returning about six p. m.; so you see we are all union men and women; that is, we work eight hours before noon and eight hours after noon. The food served here is as follows: Breakfast consists of a large chunk of cornbread, piece of fat (salt-petre cured) hog and some black molasses. Dinner consists of another chunk of cornbread, another piece of fat hog and beans. The half of fare for supper is identical with that for breakfast, without variation, except on Sundays, when supper is dispensed with altogether. Tea, coffee or beef is unknown, as is also wheat bread. The sleeping accommodations are strong and durable. There is no bedstead in the whole place. Everybody sleeps on the floor on a thin mattress made of corn shucks and corn cobs. The hundred and twenty-five negro men sleep in a room about thirty by fifty feet. The negro women sleep in a room about the same size. The 250 boys have a separate room, some of the boys being as young as seven or eight years of age. The room in which the white men sleep is about thirty by fifty feet. My first night in this room was a new experience. A large electric light burns all night in the center of the room, and, besides the human inmates, there are many specimens of other forms of life, such as electric light bugs, flies, bedbugs, mosquitoes, lice and rats; but in the struggle for existence, the human species survives and every night some of the individuals of the other species meet instant death. Instead of a whipping post we have here a whipping chair. If you refuse to work or don't work fast enough to suit your "boss" or talk back, next morning you are asked to sit in a chair made for the purpose. You are locked in this chair without any possible means of escape. The upper part of the chair is then turned forward and down, thus exposing that part of your anatomy, on which the strap is placed by no gentle hands. On Sundays we have preaching here, beginning about 9 o'clock a. m. and lasting until about 1:30 p. m.; the attendance being compulsory. The first Sunday I was here, I was given a seat by the preachers and invited to preach, but when the minister in charge came he asked me if I was a preacher and I told him I was a Socialist speaker. He said, "What is Socialism?" Does it save people's souls?" I answered, "No! It fixes their heads!" He said: "Well, this meeting is conducted entirely for the purpose of saving souls." So I did not participate and as no souls were saved and no heads fixed, the meeting seemed to me to be an entire failure. Hoping to begin work in the California campaign by Oct. 8, 1906, I am, as ever, Most Fraternally Your Comrade, J. B. OSBORNE.

A BOOK OF SHORT STORIES.

In her book, "The Rebel at Large", May Benis has written some fine fiction, and at the same time a strong statement of the case which the workingman is beginning to make clearly and with ever more conscious purpose against his enemy, the capitalist. There is in this little collection a race suicide story which strikes at the very heart of the problem; the writer shows the world-wide fact, most clearly to be read in this country, that the sanest, truest, most normal young men and women do not marry in this abnormal age, and why. In "A Quest for Wisdom" one is inclined to imagine that surely honest, tender Abe Lincoln has come to life in fiction. Just the same tall, ungainly, simple, humorous tragic grandeur of the young frontiersman. There is a single weak spot in the story, but as a whole, the story stands out easily as the strongest and most humorous of the collection. The most intensely human story of the collection, with the heartbreak in it and the diabolical contrast between the worker and the owner of the works, is the story of the little boy buried with the men who die in the mine. Any one who can read that little story with dry eyes has something wrong with his internal mechanism. "A Letter to Aristotle" is the only story in the collection which may call forth criticism. Any one who knows the comrades in Packingtown and other factory districts will find it hard work to believe the statement of the ultra-radical who refuses to concede to the man still holding to some religious conceptions, the right to call himself a Socialist. In all walks of labor we find stalwart, fighting Socialists, tried and true, who spend their money, their time and their precious energy for Socialism and yet at the same time they may sometimes go to confession. To such, the little story may give some offense, but it behooves Socialists to walk carefully, as they pick up stones to hurl at the Father Comauius; wolves sneak into all places where lambs are kept. The young and charming woman who wrote "A Letter to Aristotle" may have had an experience with a wolf Comauius. We in the movement know, however, that, altho the wolf may be among us with the softest, woolliest lambskin on his back, there are a hundred Belvideres who stand ready to help and warn and protect. BERTHA S. WILKINS.

WHO PAYS FOR THE DEER PARK.

The "Commoner": "The Chicago Record-Herald says that Henry Phelps, the Pittsburg steel king, pays \$200,000 a year for the exclusive use of a deer park in Scotland. The Record-Herald puts things wrong. The American people pay \$50,000 a year for a deer park in Scotland and give Mr. Phelps the exclusive use thereof." The "Commoner" also puts things wrong. The American working class pays for the aforesaid deer park. The balance of the "American people" never paid for anything in all their useless lives. All of which goes to show that when the blind lead the blind neither of them know "where they are at."—Western Clarion.

NOTES OF BRITISH INDIA.

Some half-a-dozen industrial schools are to be opened in Baroda during this year. A great postal strike has taken place at Bombay about five hundred postal peons having gone on strike. This has created a general paralysis of all business. Signor Cava, a compositor of Savana, has applied the Hughes telegraphic recorder to the linotype composing machine so as to enable the dispatches to be set up in type direct. It is stated as many as 279 men have been discharged by the East India Railway Company in connection with the recent strikes.—Mysore Standard.

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1. For \$2 in cash we will send four yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Spargo's "The Socialists," Entermann's "Science and Revolution" or "The World's Revolutions," Kautsky's "The Social Revolution," Simons' "The American Farmer," Andreiff's "The Red Laugh" (paper), or Moyer's "Songs of Socialism" (paper).

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Here is a chance, comrades, to build up a good library for your local branch, or club, and at the same time to help The Worker and make year-round propaganda for Socialism in your locality. What organization will be the first to send in a six-dollar order? Contrary to the slang saying, we hope you will all speak at once.

THE WORKER, 15 Spruce St., New York.

SOCIALIST AGITATORS JAILED IN SWITZERLAND.

Comrade Sigg, one of the leading Socialists of Switzerland, has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and a year's disfranchisement for having written a leaflet urging the militia not to fire on the strikers in Zurich. Several other comrades, one of them a woman, were arrested for distributing the leaflet, but were discharged. The proceedings were held before a military tribunal, tho all the accused are civilians.

An election for judges was held shortly after this trial and the workmen of Zurich responded by raising the Socialist vote from 5,000 to 10,000.

The leaflet which so alarmed the authorities was as follows: "Workers and Peasants—You are called away from your labor, ostensibly to maintain law and order, in reality to crush the strikes of our workers."

"Do you know why the workers strike, why they starve and hunger weeks? Since prices in Zurich have become so high as to place the necessities of life beyond their reach, they ask for a cent more per bush, and they further ask that their exhausted bodies shall not be at the disposal of their exploiters for more than nine hours a day."

"Look at the beautiful villas on the slopes of the Zurichberg, on the sides of the Lake. These are the houses of the capitalists, the factory owners, the modern Gesslers, built with money stolen from the workers. Look now at the hired barracks of the working class quarter, see how our workers 'live.' Can you then say that they are wrong to strike?"

"Those against whom they fight are also your enemies. Many of you work also in factories, others among you send their wives there. Will not some day, even in you, the flames of indignation over your unworthy situation burst forth? Will it not later occur to the government, which always guards the moneybags, to call on the troops against you as well?"

"And you, sons of the peasants, how much better is your lot than that of the wage-workers? You must work as hard and painfully as they. But you work for yourselves. The land on which you toil is yours. The worker is a self his life long; what he wins belongs to his lord!"

"Workers! Peasants! Do not allow yourselves to be egged on against the strikers. Refuse to obey when you are led against the strikers! When the Federal Oath was imposed on you, when your weapons were given into your hands, it was said to be for the defense of the Fatherland. Now you are ordered to march against your countrymen, your brothers. Never!"

—Mr. J. Hill warns us to get back to the farm. Too late. They've foreclosed. —New York Evening Telegram.

THINGS SEEN BY THE SOCIALIST TELEGRAPHER

A Socialist telegrapher writes: "It is unlikely that the potency of the telegraph operator has been given due consideration. Not even the Socialist world understands what is going on, and being done by the telegrapher, who is a Socialist or comprehends the scope of his opportunities or the field at his command. At leisure period when the Socialist operator 'is clear,' he is sounding his fellow worker at the end of the wire or at intermediate points, which may be at Seattle, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, or Boston.

Again the telegrapher who sees things from a Socialist viewpoint has everlasting proof of the hypocrisy on the one hand, and 'class consciousness' on the other of the capitalist class. In the first instance, he observes the requests filed for railroad passes by 'the reformer' and anti-railroad congressmen, senators, and members of the legislature. On the other by wires from the different employers' associations to 'our' congressmen and 'our' senators to vote against the eight-hour and anti-injunction bills, etc., etc."

THE "QUESTIONING" POLICY.

This A. F. of L. political device is not new or untried here in Utah. Says H. L. Gault, a prominent Salt Lake City trade unionist, writing to the Cleveland "Citizen": Organized labor has been working in Utah along this line for fifteen years, and the net result has been nil. We tried it when the first state legislature was elected in 1895. The race was pretty close between the Democratic and Republican parties, hence it was easy to get pledges from party or candidates. Both parties did even better than was asked of them. They gave the unions a place on their tickets and allowed them to name their own men. We accepted the offer and named our men, and thought we had the world by the tail and a downhill pull. The Republican party won. We got three union men out of thirty-five in the house of the state legislature, and one out of eighteen in the Senate, and that is all we did get. The Mormon church, the railroads, and the mine owners ran that legislature. We have tried the same scheme over half-a-dozen times since with about the same results.

We did, however, get an eight-hour law to apply to state, county and city work, passed. It was hard labor and labor in vain. It has never been enforced. The officials whose duty it is to see this law enforced, refuse to enforce it, and we cannot make them do it. Last fall, at election time, we went to candidates for Mayor and City Council and told them that if they did not agree to enforce the Eight-Hour Law we would show them under on Election Day. They all agreed. We have to-day a written pledge from every member of the City Council, and the Mayor to enforce the Eight-Hour Law, and the Eight-Hour Law is violated every working day in the week.

**DOLD ON GOMPERS.** At a recent convention of piano and organ workers, President Dold said in his annual address: "I differ with the political policy of the officers of the A. F. of L. I deem their position absurd. For Labor to hope for justice at the hands of its enemies seems to me to be awaiting the impossible. Why should Labor select men to govern labor from the ranks of capital? Is labor lacking in intelligence, can not men be found within its ranks capable of successfully administering to labor wants? If Labor has not the men capable of assuming the reins of government, Labor should not enter the political arena. A people incapable of self-government should not be permitted to work their own ruin. I am not willing to concede Labor's incapability. Holding this view, I am unalterably opposed to the policy outlined by the officers of the A. F. of L. Let Labor vote for and elect Labor men to political offices, let the reins of government be placed in Labor's hands, then and not till then will Labor be assured of the much-flattened 'square deal.'"

The convention endorsed President Dold's position.

**THE CLERICAL QUESTION UP IN SPAIN NOW.** Following the separation of state and church in France, the center of interest from the anti-clerical point of view is transferred to Spain. The crisis there has been hastened by the fact that many members of the discredited French monastic orders have crossed the Pyrenees and claim support from the Spanish people, whose poverty is already overburdened with ecclesiastical expenses. At present a deadlock prevails between the Spanish government and the Vatican. The former proposes that the annual appropriation from the national treasury for the church be reduced by \$200,000—a reduction of only about two per cent, but viewed with alarm by the clericals as an entering wedge. It also demands that the Church acknowledge the validity of civil marriages; the refusal of the ecclesiastics to permit the burial in consecrated ground of Catholics whose marriage had the sanction of the magistrate only, not that of the priest, has raised this latter question. On both points the Vatican replies with its familiar "Non possumus," and it is even thought possible that the Concordat of 1851, the treaty upon which the present state support of the church rests, may be abrogated.

PER CASH ORDERS HELP THIS PAPER. CASH ORDERS HELP THIS PAPER.

ANOTHER STEP NEARER SOCIALISM.

The salmon canning industry in British Columbia is on the eve of a great economical revolution, the prime factor being the introduction of the "iron chink," a wonderful mechanical fish-cleaning device, invented by E. A. Smith of Seattle, the rights of manufacture and sale having recently been secured by George B. Busby of Vancouver.

It will do the work of nearly 200 men, and even the cheap Chinese labor will be eliminated.

The benefit of the new machine, of course, will accrue to the men who own it—the cannery trust.

The wage-slaves turned loose will thus be given an opportunity to intensify competition for the remaining work not, as yet, done by machinery and the forces of nature.

When the disinherited job-seekers learn how closely identified their bread and butter is with their vote, their representatives in the houses of administration will conduct the fishing and canning industry for the use and benefit of the whole people, instead of for profit for the cannery trust. There will also be a little "driving up," but it will be the jobs and hours of labor.—Western Clarion.

HOW TO RISE.

Cruel and heartless is the merciless race for wealth. In the large manufacturing centers of this country thousands of women and children are ruined in body and soul by being compelled to work under the most unhealthful conditions, long hours and for small pay. This is so because we submit to the merciless greed of the few. As workmen and working women we must learn to protect ourselves against the greed of those who have secured special privileges by which they are enabled to take advantage of those who work for them. Nobody can help the workers to rise but he himself. The reason so many toilers are down-trodden the way they are is that they have allowed themselves to be trodden under foot and instead of getting up and rallying the rest that were down also to shake off the shackles of oppression by united action they have waited for somebody else to come and raise them up.—Eureka Labor News.

THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT WORKERS MEET.

The fifth biennial convention of the International Transport Workers' Federation was held in Milan, Italy, June 25-28. There were present twenty-three delegates, representing sixteen organizations, with a membership of 252,341. Out of thirteen different countries having affiliation in the Federation but nine countries were represented at the convention. The following countries were not represented: United States, Belgium, Norway, and Portugal.

Secretary H. Jochade was re-elected by unanimous vote, and will, after Jan. 1, 1907, devote his entire time to the Federation. The Secretary's office will remain in Hamburg, Germany, from which place is issued the bi-monthly official organ of the Federation. The next convention will be held in Vienna, Austria, in 1908. Renewed efforts will be made to bring about the affiliation of the seamen's unions of North America and Australia.

PROTEST AGAINST MASSACRES.

The local section of the "Bund," the Socialist organization of Jewish proletarians, who have fought in the front ranks of the Russian revolution will hold a demonstration Thursday, Sept. 20, 8 p. m., in Cooper Union to protest against the latest outrage of barbaric Tsarism, the massacre at Siedlice and against the execution of the martyrs of freedom in the name of the so-called law and order. Comrades Morris Hillquit, Dr. Gurewicz, J. Phelps Stokes, Hugh O. Pentecost, Alexander Jones, Abe Cahau, Meyer London and Rev. Madison Peters will be the speakers. Comrades, help to make this a mighty protest which shall not go unheeded.

"NET EARNINGS."

The financial statement of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the year ending June 30, shows net earnings of almost \$25,000,000. "Net earnings" is only another way of saying "net plunder." This financial statement causes the Toronto "Sun" to refer to it as of "universal interest to the people who provide the traffic on which the road thrives." It strikes us that it should be of greater interest to the C. P. R. employees, out of whose hides the 23 million was taken. Those traffic providers got what they paid for.—Western Clarion.

Judge Alton B. Parker, the Democratic presidential candidate in 1904, is the attorney for that anarchist-capitalist corporation known as the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. It was this concern which created a state of general lawlessness on the Coney Island street car line, resulting in riots and bloodshed.—St. Louis Labor. And 11th St. Secretary of State for the United States, was counsel for Boss Tweed, the biggest old-style robber this country ever produced.

PARTY DIRECTORY FOR NEW YORK COUNTY.

Organizer and Financial and Corresponding Secretary, C. SOLOMON, 66 East Fourth St. GENERAL COMMITTEE meets second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month at 24 E. Eighth St. HARBLEM AGITATION COMMITTEE meets every Monday evening at the Organizer's office, 66 E. Fourth St. FIRST AGITATION COMMITTEE, composed of the 24, 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 24 E. Broadway.

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 24 E. Broadway.

WEST SIDE AGITATION COMMITTEE, composed of the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th and 27th A. D. meets first Thursday in the month at 585 Eighth St. HARBLEM AGITATION COMMITTEE, composed of the 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th and 27th A. D. meets first and third Saturdays at 257 E. Broadway.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS. 1st, 3d and 5th A. D. meets second Tuesday in the month at 49 Greenwich Av. 2d A. D. (old 4th), meets second and fourth Fridays at 27 E. Broadway. Secretary, Wm. Hahlis, 27 E. Broadway. 3d and 5th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 35 E. Fourth St. Secretary, S. Solomon, 316 E. Thirtieth St. 6th and 7th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 255 W. Twenty-seventh St. Organizer, Emil Spindler. 8th A. D. (old 10th) meets first and third Fridays at 285 Eighth St. Organizer, H. Krownovitz, 255 E. Fourth St. 9th A. D. (old 8th and 12th) meets every Friday evening at 142 Delancey St. Organizer, E. P. Kravitz. 10th A. D. (English) meets second and fourth Fridays at 285 Eighth St. Organizer, John M. Gorman, 317 E. Third St. 11th A. D. (German) meets first and third Saturdays at 585 Eighth St. Secretary, Hugo Pick, 260 W. Forty-first St. 12th A. D. meets first and fourth Fridays at 585 Eighth St. Wm. Meyer, 437 W. Fifth St. 13th A. D. (old 14th) meets second and fourth Thursdays at 236 First Av. Organizer, Edward Meyer, 200 Avenue A. 14th and 15th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 242 E. Broadway. Secretary, John Finnegan, 7 W. Seventy-third St. 14th A. D. (old 20th) meets first and third Thursdays at 514 E. Thirty-fourth St. Org., M. J. Kwan, 514 E. 34th St. 16th A. D. (old 22d and 24th) meets first and third Tuesdays at 241 E. Forty-second St. Organizer, J. D. (old 21st) meets first and third Fridays at 25 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. Organizer, Jan. 1, 1907, 250 W. One Hundred and Thirtieth St. 18th A. D. (old 20th English Br.) meets first and third Fridays at 215 First Av. 19th and 20th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 242 E. Broadway. Secretary, John Finnegan, 7 W. Seventy-third St. 16th A. D. (old 22d and 24th) meets first and third Tuesdays at 241 E. Forty-second St. Organizer, J. D. (old 21st) meets first and third Fridays at 25 W. 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PARTY NEWS.

ELECTION OF PLATFORM COMMITTEE.

The election by National Committee of a platform committee of three resulted in the election of A. M. Simons, and a second ballot is being taken. The vote on first ballot was Bandlow, 8; Berger, 9; Berlyn, 7; Burrows, 2; Floaten, 6; Hillquit, 11; Hoehn, 4; Hurst, 1; Kerr, 5; Morgan, 2; Osborne, 5; Simons, 23; Steadman, 2; Untermann, 6; Work, 13. Simons was elected, and the following are the candidates on the second ballot: Bandlow, Berger, Berlyn, Floaten, Hillquit, Hoehn, Kerr, Osborne, Untermann, Work. Vote closes Oct. 11.

Motion 14, which affected the first ballot for the election of the committee on "National Platform", and which, as a result of the vote becomes impractical of fulfillment, as a matter of parliamentary expediency and to provide an orderly method of procedure, has been withdrawn by the National Secretary.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION.

National Committeeman Menton, Mich., presents the following:

I move that correspondence received by the national office in the way of a Motion or Comment, that refers to the merit or demerit of the American Federation of Labor, be declared out of order. The Socialist Party is the political expression of the working class, for the overthrow of the capitalist system, while the A. F. of L. and the I. W. O. are organizations to wrest as much as they can from the capitalist system in behalf of their members. There is a difference on the part of these organizations, which has the best mode of doing this, while the Socialist Party contains members from both, and to allow any motion or comment on the part of these organizations, will bring a feeling of bitterness into our organization, which would do much injury to these organizations, which is the best way to wrest more from capitalism. But to strain every effort to overthrow capitalism.

BANDLOW PROTESTS.

National Committeeman Bandlow, Ohio, writes to the National Secretary: As member of the National Committee from Ohio, I cannot refrain from raising a protest against the manner in which the National Committee has proceeded in appointing its high office to denounce Comrade Max S. Hayes. I deem it unnecessary to undertake a defense of Comrade Hayes against the denunciation presented in the Weekly Bulletin, being satisfied that Hayes is too well known, not only as a member of the party, but as a propagandist of the cause of labor, or rather the working class, to require such a defense. It seems to me that the Weekly Bulletin should not be made the vehicle through which members of the party are maligned.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are: May Bess: Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. George E. Higelow: Iowa, under direction of State Committee. E. E. Carr: Oct. 1, Decatur, Ill.; Oct. 2, Taylorville, Oct. 3, Springfield; Oct. 4, Jacksonville, Oct. 5, Ellettsville, under direction of State Committee. Joseph M. Caldwell: Oct. 1, Nortonville, Ky.; Oct. 2, Dover; Oct. 3, Cincinnati, Ohio; Oct. 4, Columbus. John Collins: Under direction of State Committee. Isaac Cowen: Montana, under direction of State Committee. Sol Fieldman: New York, under direction of State Committee. J. L. Pitts: West Virginia, under direction of State Committee. George H. Goebel: Idaho, Headquarters at Wallace. Alex. Halonen (Finnish): Oct. 2, Pittsburg, Pa.; Oct. 3, Glassport; Oct. 4, Monaca, Pa.; Oct. 5, Erie, Pa. Gertrude Breslau Hunt: Oct. 1, Muncie, Ind.; Oct. 2, Richmond; Oct. 3, Connorsville, Ind.; Oct. 4, Rushville. W. A. Jacobs: Sept. 30, Oct. 1, Indianapolis, Ind. Cameron King, Jr.: Oct. 1, Nevada; Oct. 2, Salt Lake City, Utah; Oct. 3, Idaho. Oct. 4, Nevada; Oct. 5, Idaho. Guy E. Miller: Colorado. M. M. Stinson: Oct. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio; Oct. 2, Dayton; Oct. 3, Lima; Oct. 4, Findlay; Oct. 5, Toledo; Oct. 6, Detroit, Mich. W. A. Wilson: New Hampshire, under direction of State Committee. John M. Work: Colorado.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Colorado State Committee during August issued 15 charters to Molina, Pueblo, Lawson, Wray, Dumont, Nucla, Boulder, Mesa, Silverton, Georgetown, Colorado City, Russell, Gulch, Rocky Ford, La Junta, and Loveland.

George H. Goebel organized locals at Blomark, N. D., 8 members, and Dickinson, N. D., 7 members.

John M. Work organized 7 locals in Nebraska, with an aggregate membership of 64.

State Secretary Kline of West Virginia reports: "We will have 12 county tickets in the field against three two years ago; 8 state senators against none two years ago; 32 nominees for House of Delegates, against ten two years ago."

Jos. D. Cannon of Phoenix, Ariz., has been nominated for delegate to Congress by a recent referendum.

Arrangements have been completed to supply each congressional candidate with 5,000 leaflets free. The leaflets supplied to each will contain the name of the candidate and the name of the city or town, in which he resides. The title of the leaflet is "For Congress, 1906".

dress on the Maine election by Comrade Levenberg created a lively discussion. Next Sunday, Comrade Sullivan will read a paper on The Child of the Loom. This is a most interesting subject to those interested in what is perhaps one of the most pathetic aspects of our social life. Sunday evening meetings are open to the public and everyone is given a hearing.

The Progressive Dramatic Club wishes the names of Socialist men and women who are willing to assist in the production of Socialist and labor plays the coming winter. Address S. P. Levenberg, 92 Wayford street, Roxbury, Mass.

New Jersey.

Hudson County nominations are: For Congress, Ninth District, Max F. Fackert, Jersey City; Tenth District, Charles Ufert, West Hoboken. For State Assembly: Wm. E. Mcconnekin, Jersey City; Carl Kronenberg, Jersey City; Frederick Kraft, Jersey City; George H. Hendley, Kearney; John J. Reynolds, Jersey City; Albert E. Cull, Jersey City; James C. Garrett, Jersey City; Henry R. Kearns, Arlington; Max Neumann, Jersey City; Edwin Dixon, Jersey City; Nicholas S. Peterson, Jersey City; Charles Kiehn, Hoboken. For Surrogate, Francis C. Barnes, Jersey City. For Coroners, Daniel J. Sullivan, Jersey City; John B. Dodd, Jersey City. For County Supervisor, Walter L. Oswald, Arlington. For Street and Water Board Commissioners, Jersey City, Frank Power, Ignatz Sturm.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA. City Central Committee admitted 14 new members at last meeting. Collections of \$22.00 and literature sales of \$15.70, made at 22 open-air meetings.

The Debs meeting on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 28, was a great success, the Grand Opera House being filled with 3,500 people. Fifteen cents admission was charged and the receipts at the door were \$116.15. A collection of \$133.07 was taken at close of the meeting and literature to the amount of \$53.51 was disposed of.

Receipts of the Free Speech Defense Fund to date are \$48.93. All those interested in assisting the cause of free speech in Philadelphia should send contributions to Marcellus Wait, Treasurer, Room 10, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Nomination papers for State Legislative, Senatorial, Judicial, and county offices were successfully sworn to last Saturday night.

Sam Clark has been invited to return to Philadelphia and speak under charge of the Campaign Committee until election.

Open-air meetings in Philadelphia: Sunday, Sept. 30—North Plaza, City Hall-Frank Sattelf, Chas. Sehl. Monday, Oct. 1—Broad and South: Phil. Hemminger, Jos. Cohen; Broad and Columbia: Phil. Hemminger, Chas. Sehl; Fortieth and Lancaster: Wm. Fletcher, Jos. O'Brien; Fifty-second and Haverford: Phil. Hemminger, Jos. Cohen; East Plum, City Hall: E. J. Higgins; Third and Fitzwater: Jewish speakers; Richmond-Richmond and Norris: Jos. Higgins.

Tuesday, Oct. 2—Broad and Fairmount: J. J. McKelvey, Jos. O'Brien; Fortieth and Norris: Phil. Hemminger, Chas. Sehl; Broad and Marshall: C. P. Hall, E. J. Higgins; Fourth and Gaskill: Jewish speakers. Wednesday, Oct. 3—Girard and Warnock: Phil. Hemminger, Chas. Sehl; Twenty-third and Columbia: D. Dollschek, Simon Knebel; East Plaza, City Hall: Jos. J. O'Brien, Sam Sadler; Fourth and Christian: Jewish speakers; Third and Carpenter: Jewish speakers.

Thursday, Oct. 4—Twenty-third and South: P. Hall, Geo. Cohen; Germantown and Girard: Jos. J. O'Brien, Phil. Hemminger, York and Callowhill: D. Dollschek, Is. J. Heller; Germantown and Chestnut: Jos. Higgins. Noon Meeting—Headquarters of Striking Printers: E. J. Higgins.

Friday, Oct. 5—Germantown and Diamond: Phil. Hemminger, W. R. Cassie; Front and Dauphin: Wm. Fletcher, Chas. Sehl; Kensington and Clearfield: E. J. Higgins, Frank and Taylor: Sam Sadler, Jos. Cohen; American and Vine: Jewish speakers; Third and Carpenter: Jewish speakers.

Saturday, Oct. 6—Midvale and Ridge: John P. Clark, W. R. Cassie; Germantown and Lehigh: Phil. Hemminger, Is. Levitsky, Kensington and Lehigh: Wm. Fletcher, E. J. Higgins; Germantown and Bristol: Max Staden, Jos. Cohen; Fortieth and Lancaster: Wm. Fletcher, E. J. Higgins; Third and York: Sam Sadler, D. K. Young; Frankford and Girard: Sam Sadler, John Whitehead; Richmond and William: Thos. Farrell, E. J. Higgins; Third and Taylor: C. P. Hall, Jos. J. O'Brien; Twentieth and Federal: J. Russell; Marshall and Girard: D. Dollschek; Third and Taylor: E. J. Higgins; Jewish speakers; Fifth and Christian: Jewish speakers.

ALLEGHENY.

Thus far the receipts from the Labor Day excursion are \$273.30. This should not deter party members from contributing as per circular sent out last week. More money is needed for the campaign. James H. Maurer, Socialist Party candidate for Governor, held very successful meetings last week in this county. Watchers are wanted to man the polls on election day. Send in your name, address, ward precinct, etc., at once. Don't forget the general membership meeting Sunday, Sept. 30, 2:30 p. m. The following branches are requested to return the money collected together with the "One Day Wage Lists": Pittsburg Jewish, McKeespert, Wilmerding English and Bohemian, Duquesne, Braddock and Millvale.

The Second Ward Branch will meet at 145 Fulton street, Pittsburg, Sunday, Sept. 30, at 12 o'clock (noon) on account of general meeting.

Edward Moore, candidate for Auditor General, will speak at 526 Federal street, Allegheny, Sunday, Sept. 30, 8 p. m.

Joseph M. Caldwell has been engaged for six days in this county.

Meetings in Allegheny County are arranged:

Monday, Oct. 1—Wilkesburg: Wood and South; Edwards, Moore, Allegheny, Federal and South Diamond Sts., Fred L. Schwartz; East and Ohio Sts., Wilson and Henry; Haverford, Twelfth and Carson Sts., Washop, and Coopers. Tuesday, Oct. 2—Allegheny: Federal and South Diamond Sts., Wm. Adams; Sharpshooter, Fort St., Main St., Edward Moore. Wednesday, Oct. 3—Braddock: Sixth and Braddock Ave., Holmes and Wright; Allegheny, Heaver and Washington Sts., Fred

L. Schwartz; Pittsburg, Fifth Ave. and Pride St., Meng, Wise and Wilson. Thursday, Oct. 4—Allegheny: Chestnut and Main Sts., Fred L. Schwartz; Federal and South Diamond Sts., Holmes and Wright; Pittsburg, Thirty-fourth and Butler Sts., Meng and Wilson; McKeespert, Fifth and Walnut Sts., Morris and Adams; Pittsburg, Homewood and Kelly Sts., Connors, Croney and Wise.

Friday, Oct. 5—Allegheny: East and Ohio Sts., Fred L. Schwartz; Federal and South Diamond Sts., Meng and Washop; Pittsburg, Clark and Fulton, Sam's Morris (Jewish). Saturday, Oct. 6—Allegheny: Federal and South Diamond Sts., Fred L. Schwartz; Carnegie, Fourth and Jefferson Sts., Holmes and Wright; Duquesne, Grant Ave., Kennedy and Rees; Pittsburg, Second and Flowers Ave., Adams and Connors; Allegheny, East and Ohio Sts., Washop and Wilson; McKeespert, Fifth and Walnut, Morris, Meng and Cunningham; Allegheny, 525 Federal St., Fred L. Schwartz.

Ohio.

Locals Pt. Isabel, Elmwood Place, and Toledo have endorsed the call for a state referendum to change the constitution so that locals will nominate the State Secretary, and he will be subject to recall, same vote taken by the State Committee and not the official under charges.

The state office has new arm and torch small buttons for sale.

Bellaire is reorganized with O. D. Fitzpatrick, 4505 Harrison avenue, as local secretary.

Walter J. Millard is touring the state and with A. M. Stinton and Geo. E. Bigelow, Ohio will have three speakers in the field, besides the state literature.

Wisconsin.

The Social Democratic Party of Milwaukee County held a conference or informal convention Sept. 15 at Frels Gemeindo Hall, Milwaukee. The object of the convention was to outline the plan of campaign and to emphasize the most important local issues. The meeting was enthusiastic and earnest, and excellent resolutions were adopted.

State Organizer Gaylord will speak in Osceola, Oct. 1; Balsam Lake, Oct. 2; Amery, Oct. 3; Rice Lake, Oct. 4; Superior, Oct. 5; and Ashland, Oct. 6.

Alderman Seidel will speak in Phillips, Oct. 6; Glidden, Oct. 7; Park Falls, Oct. 8; Bayfield, Oct. 9; Superior, Oct. 10; Ashland, Oct. 11; Aniwa, Oct. 12; Fernwood, Oct. 13, and Marshfield, Oct. 14.

Dates are being arranged for Moses Hill, candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District. Local speakers thruout the state are arranging short tours in their respective neighborhoods.

Here and There.

Socialists in New Hampshire who wish to contribute to the campaign fund, to help get the party on the official ballot and carry on the campaign are requested to remit to W. H. Wilkins, State Secretary, Claremont, N. H.

Local Woonsocket, R. I., has arranged for a lecture in Socialist Hall, Sunday, Sept. 30, 3 p. m., with George G. Cutting, Boston, and Fred Hurst, Providence, as speakers. Open-air meetings are arranged for Court Square, Oct. 6, 13, 20, 27, and Nov. 3.

New York State.

The New Rochelle meeting, to be addressed by Comrades Chase and Stokes, will be held in Masonic Temple, corner Locust avenue and Main streets, Sunday, Sept. 30, 3 p. m. Admission, ten cents.

Chas. S. Vander Porten will address an open-air meeting, Friday evening, Oct. 5, at New Rochelle, corner Church and Main streets.

The following nominations have been reported to the State Secretary: Greene County: For Congress, 21st District, Andrew C. Faucher, Catskill; State Senator, Geo. H. Warner, Akeley, Catskill; Member of Assembly, James Akeley, Cairo; Sheriff, Martin Schlenker, Alsen; County Clerk, James H. Burhaus, Catskill; Overseer of the Poor, D. Frank Dayter, Legeds.

Chautauqua County: For Assembly, Waldemar Marker, Jamestown; 50th Senate District, Amiel Carlson, Jamestown; 37th Congressional District, E. R. Esler, Olean; 38th Judicial District, A. L. Purdy, Wellsville, John Bugoff, Buffalo; Benjamin Schafer, Buffalo; W. C. Hess, Jamestown. A full county ticket was also nominated.

Olean County: 29th Congressional District, A. L. Byron-Curtis; 27th Senate District, Otto L. Endres, Utica; Surrogate, William C. Dorn, Rome; Sheriff, Martin Woodell, Rome; Superintendent of the Poor, C. C. Allen, Verona; Coroner, Charles Wilson, Stanwix. Members of the Assembly, John G. Kirby, Clinton; F. H. Carpenter, Rome.

Jefferson County: For Congress, Raymond K. Bull, Watertown; State Senate, Thomas H. Lynch, Watertown; Assembly, John Humann, Watertown, and James Tooley, Deferit; County Treasurer, Levi Carpenter.

Schenectady County: Assembly, Timothy W. Burns; 28th Senate District, Chas. W. Noonan; 23d Congressional District, Henry V. Jackson; County Treasurer, Herbert M. Merrill; Coroner, John L. Meyers.

Nominations in Salamanca County are: For member of Assembly, Daniel McElligott of Olean; Sheriff, Cornelius F. Hogan, Limestone; County Clerk, Charles G. Miess, Salamanca; Coroners, John J. Maher, Salamanca; Wm. Brewer, Limestone; Burt A. King, Olean. County Committee are: E. B. Esler, Olean, chairman; J. G. Dwyer, Limestone, Secretary; Charles G. Miess, Salamanca.

Secretary Van Seiner of Auburn reports a joint debate at the Court House, Sept. 20, between James P. Carey and Mr. Ingersoll of Sylvan Springs. Mr. Ingersoll was forced to admit he had no argument, as he knew nothing about Socialism, but anyone could be a millionaire, etc., etc. Comrade Van Seiner says that "Carey did to him was a caution".

Mr. Ingersoll was presented with some Socialist literature and it is believed

it will do him good. Papers did not report debate.

The State Committee held two meetings Sept. 10 and 17. Tuesday, Sept. 10, Comrade William Koenig acted as chairman. The acting secretary read communications from the locals up-state showing that everywhere an increased activity is manifested. The communications from the speakers now touring the state were very encouraging, unusual interest and large attendances being a general feature of the campaign.

Charter was granted to Local Poughkeepsie and eight applications for members at large were accepted. One hundred and fifty leaflets were shipped to locals in the state and secretary was authorized to make arrangements for printing two new leaflets in lots of 100,000 each.

The returns on the state campaign lists are not very satisfactory and the State Committee finds itself completely out of funds to meet the current expenditure made necessary on account of the large number of speakers toured thru the state. Special attention is given to unorganized territories and the speakers will visit at least 75 unorganized places, most of which were never visited by a Socialist speaker before. Comrade Strelbel will probably speak at several places around Syracuse. Comrade John W. Brown will be sent thru the state beginning with Oct. 8. Comrade Myron W. Wilkins will devote the time from Oct. 1 to election day speaking in various places between Albany and Rochester.

Comrades are making large preparations for the Stokes-Chase meetings, engaging the largest halls available and the prospects are very bright and all indications point that these meetings will be the largest and best attended ever held up-state. The comrades in Rochester and Buffalo are endeavoring to hire theatres for this occasion.

A complete ticket has been put in the field by all locals and we will have candidates for Congress in every Congressional District in the state.

Comrade Vander Porten's meetings were well attended and his tour will be productive of much good.

Comrade Jas. F. Carey addressed about 25 meetings in the state and he personally writes that at no time did he ever meet with more eager and enthusiastic audiences.

The fifteen dates covered by Comrade John Collins of Chicago proved a complete success. On his way from Troy to New York he was accompanied by Comrade Henry Harris of New York and they held large meetings in Troy, Albany, Kingston, Peekskill, Yonkers and New Rochelle. The Kingston papers gave considerable space to Comrade Collins' meeting.

Comrade Sol Fieldman will remain up-state until Oct. 23 when he will come to New York City to assist in the city campaign. He had large meetings in Schenectady, Albany, Amsterdam and Oneonta. He spoke as a rule for more than two hours. Comrade Fieldman has established a good reputation for himself up-state and the locals are very anxious to have him speak again.

At the special meeting of the State Committee held on Tuesday, Sept. 17, among other matters the fight of the Yonkers comrades for free speech was taken up and it was the consensus of opinion in the State Committee that the case should be appealed only thru habeas corpus proceedings. The secretary was instructed to communicate to that effect with Local Yonkers assuring them that the State Committee will gladly render them whatever assistance they may need.

The next meeting of the State Committee will take place on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at the headquarters and the members are requested to be present as matters of importance will be discussed at that meeting.

Dates for speakers under direction of the State Committee are: Sol Fieldman: Sept. 27-28, Utica; Sept. 29-30, Rome; Oct. 1, Oneida; Oct. 2, Canastota; Oct. 3, Syracuse; Oct. 4, Auburn; Oct. 5, Cortland; Oct. 6, Ithaca; Oct. 7-8, Geneva; Oct. 9, Newark; Oct. 10 to 17, Rochester; Oct. 18, Batavia; Oct. 19, Warsaw; Oct. 20, Olean; Oct. 21-22, Corning; Oct. 23, Peekskill; Oct. 24 to Nov. 6, New York City.

John C. Chase, J. G. Phelps-Stokes and Rose Pastor Stokes: Sept. 30, New Rochelle; Oct. 1, Yonkers; Oct. 2, Peekskill; Oct. 3, Newburgh; Oct. 4, Schenectady; Oct. 5, Troy; Oct. 6, Watervliet; Oct. 7, Albany; Oct. 8, Glens Falls; Oct. 9, Johnstown; Oct. 10, Gloversville; Oct. 11, Utica; Oct. 12, Rome; Oct. 13, Oneida; Oct. 14-15, Watertown; Oct. 16, Syracuse; Oct. 17, Auburn; Oct. 18, Geneva; Oct. 19-20, Rochester; Oct. 21, Buffalo; Oct. 22, Jamestown; Oct. 23, Salamanca; Oct. 24, Olean; Oct. 25, Hornellsville; Oct. 26, Corning; Oct. 27, Ithaca; Oct. 29, Port Jervis; Oct. 30, Middletown; Oct. 31, Port Chester; Nov. 1 to 6, New York.

James F. Carey: Sept. 27, Salamanca; Sept. 28, Limestone; Sept. 29, Olean; Oct. 1, Wellsville; Oct. 2, Corning; Oct. 3, Spring Valley.

Chas. S. Vander Porten: Sept. 27-28, Elmira; Sept. 29, Ithaca; Sept. 30, Oct. 1, Binghamton; Oct. 2, Hancock; Oct. 3, Port Jervis; Oct. 4, Middletown; Oct. 5, New Rochelle; Oct. 6, Mount Vernon.

M. W. Wilkins: Oct. 1, Albany; Oct. 2, Troy; Oct. 3, Lansingburgh; Oct. 4, Cohoes; Oct. 5, Mechanicville; Oct. 6 and 7, Saratoga Springs; Oct. 8, Palmer; Oct. 9, Glens Falls, or South Glens Falls; Oct. 10, Schuylerville; Oct. 11, Whitehall; Oct. 12 and 13, Ticonderoga; Oct. 14, 15 and 16, Plattsburgh; Oct. 17 and 18, Malone; Oct. 19, 20 and 21, Ogdensburg; Oct.

22, Canton; Oct. 23 and 24, Gouverneur; Oct. 25 and 26, Watertown; Oct. 27, Carthage; Oct. 28 and 29, Rome; Oct. 30, Lowville; Oct. 31, Rome; Nov. 1, Oneida; Nov. 2, Syracuse; Nov. 3, 4, and 5, Rochester.

Arrangements are being made to send John W. Brown thru the state, beginning with Oct. 8. Comrade Brown will visit mostly unorganized places. The following is the tentative list of dates:

Oct. 8, Port Chester; Oct. 9, Yonkers; Oct. 10, Poughkeepsie; Oct. 11, Kingston; Oct. 12, Catskill; Oct. 13 and 14, Hudson; Oct. 15, Chatham; Oct. 16, Rensselaer; Oct. 17, Cohoes; Oct. 18, Schenectady; Oct. 19, Amsterdam; Oct. 20, Johnstown; Oct. 21 and 22, Gloversville; Oct. 23, Little Falls; Oct. 24, Herkimer; Oct. 25, Ilion; Oct. 26, Frankfurt; Oct. 27 and 28, Utica; Oct. 29, Rome; Oct. 30, Oneida; Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, Syracuse; Nov. 2, Auburn; Nov. 3, Ithaca; Nov. 4 and 5, Owego.

New York City.

General Committee of Local New York met Sept. 22. The 8th A. D. reported successful meeting at which \$21.50 was collected and 200 copies of The Worker sold; 21st and 23d A. D. reported they would form a German branch for Harlem; 23d A. D. reported getting Washington Hall on Amsterdam avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth streets, for a meeting on Oct. 15, under auspices of Harlem Agitation District; 22d A. D. reported a banner would be raised at Yorkville clubhouse, Oct. 6, the date of the Yorkville ratification meeting; German branch of 33d A. D. reported their experiment of placing party papers on news stands in their districts had been successful. The obtaining of volunteers to translate standard English Socialist literature into various foreign languages, and of supplying suitable literature for sale to branches and districts, were referred to City Executive Committee for further action. Organizer was instructed to have printed 100,000 each of the leaflets by Comrades Hanford and Slobodin, the Moyer-Haywood leaflet being left to the Moyer-Haywood Conference. Organizer was instructed to order election badges and communicate with the Yorkville clubhouse about getting the large hall for meeting.

Alexander Rosen will lecture on Education, Capitalistic and Socialist at Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday, Sept. 30, 8 p. m.

W. W. Passage will lecture on The Rights of Man at West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue, Sunday, Sept. 30, 8 p. m.

Secretary Refel of the West Side Agitation Committee requests comrades on the West side to visit headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue, regularly, as there is plenty of campaign work for everybody.

Eleventh A. D. holds regular meeting Friday, Sept. 28, 585 Eighth avenue.

The monthly meeting of the Printers' Socialist League will be held at the Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street, Sunday afternoon, Sept. 30, 2:30 p. m. Comrades of the Allied Printing Trades are urged to attend, as the time for doing effective work during this campaign is getting short. Already two successful early morning meetings have been held for night workers; literature has been distributed at several union meetings. It is proposed to arrange a debate with the W. R. Hearst Printing Trades League, and also to arrange evening meetings to which printers will be especially invited. Those who have not yet paid their \$1 initiation are "invited" to bring it with them to this meeting.

The New York Socialist Literary Society will hold a reception at Apollo Hall, 126-128 Clinton street, Saturday, Sept. 29. Proceeds of this affair will go to the Ninth Congressional District Campaign Fund, and comrades should make the occasion a successful one in every respect.

At a meeting of the City Executive Committee held Sept. 24 the Organizer reported that the Yorkville clubhouse hall had been reserved for meeting to receive election returns on the evening of election day. A committee was appointed to take charge of the issue of 50,000 German leaflets and the Organizer's proposal to have printed 10,000 state platforms in Italian was approved. A committee was appointed to arrange for a party festival to be held in the Yorkville clubhouse Dec. 16. A committee was appointed to prepare and submit a list of books, pamphlets, etc., from which some fifty may be selected as a standard for the guidance of districts and literature agents.

A special meeting of the Theatre of Labor will be held on Sunday, Sept. 30, 7:15 p. m., at the Rand School of Social Science, 112 E. Nineteenth street. After last Sunday's reading of Julius Hopp's drama, "The Friends of Labor," it was voted to make arrangements for its production and plans will be acted upon next Sunday. Guests admitted.

Brooklyn.

At the last meeting of the 7th A. D. a donation of \$10 in aid of the branch was received from the Ladies' Branch of the Socialist Liedertafel of South Brooklyn, and the secretary acknowledges the same with the thanks of the branch.

The free public lectures at Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn, will be resumed Sunday evening, Oct. 14. Prior to Election Day addresses will be given by prominent speakers of the Socialist Party, and comrades in the vicinity should advertise these lectures. Brooklyn speakers are requested to speak at

outdoor meetings regarding these coming lectures. After Election Day lectures will be delivered by well-known non-Socialists in a critical and educational capacity. Any one desiring to assist is requested to send his or her name to the secretary, J. Libske, 1050 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn.

The Silver Hall Sunday evening meetings will open on Sept. 30 at 315 Washington street, Brooklyn. John Collins of Chicago will be the speaker. The next Sunday evening, Rev. George Fraser Miller, who has recently come out for Socialism, will speak on The Ethical Basis of Socialism.

Open-air meetings will be held as follows: On Friday evening—Fifty-third street and Third avenue; Knickerbocker avenue and Jefferson street; on Saturday evening—Hopkins street and Tompkins avenue; Sixtieth street and New Utrecht avenue; Knickerbocker avenue and Harmon street; Third and Fifth avenues; Third avenue and Twelfth street; Manhattan and Norman avenues; Cornelia street and Broadway; Bushwick avenue and Siegel street; Court and Degraw streets; Thirty-ninth street and Fort Hamilton avenue; Saturday noon—Navy Yard, Sand street gate.

The 20th A. D. convention on Sept. 21, nominated Comrade Well for Assembly. It was decided that 22 captains and all enrolled members of the district meet at headquarters, 257 Hamburg avenue, Sunday, Oct. 28, to make a house-to-house canvass and distribute 1,000 copies of The Worker and 500 of the "Volkszeitung" in the district. The annual festival will be held at headquarters, 257 Hamburg avenue, Saturday, Oct. 29, 8 p. m., to raise funds for the campaign.

Queens County.

Local Queens County will hold a ratification meeting at Kreuser's Hall, Myrtle and Cypress avenues, Saturday evening, Sept. 29. John A. Burger will preside, and John W. Chase, candidate for Governor; Mark Peiser, candidate for Congress, and J. G. Phelps Stokes will speak in English and William Burke in German.

Branch Long Island City will hold its ratification meeting in Hettenger's Hall, Broadway, Astoria, Monday evening, Oct. 8. Speakers announced later.

The full party ticket nominated in Queens County is as follows: Governor, Mark Peiser, clerk, 423 Bleecker street, Ridgewood Heights; County Clerk, Ernest Koepplens, salesman, 132 Snediker avenue, Union Course; Sheriff, Martin Kramer, machinist, 250 Woodward avenue, Ridgewood Heights; State Senate, Second District, William H. Burns, proofreader, 445 Linden street, Ridgewood Heights; Assembly, First District, John Urschel, painter, 117 Sixteenth avenue, Long Island City; Second District, Stefan Wenzel, pipefitter, 16 Forest avenue, Corona; Third District, Louis Hahn, manager, Fulton avenue, Glendale; Fourth District, Peter Berg, engraver, Hoffman avenue, Chester Park. William Burke and William Senbert are the Queens County representatives on the Second Judicial District ticket.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

NEW YORK. John Anderson, List 41; \$2; Maries Blowska, List 209, 50c.; Jas. Boyd, List 223, \$1; Carl Crossen, on account List 310, \$2.50; Geo. Danitz, List 358, \$1; Gus Denecke, List 373, \$6; Walter B. Grossbeck, List 558, \$5; H. Herbst, List 750, \$1; Louis Jaeger, List 840, \$3.25; Julius Gorlich, List 857, \$3; William Karlla, List 904, \$2.85; Langbein, on account List 1044, \$8.50; H. Lichtenberg, List 1110, \$4; H. C. Meestmaker, List 1238, \$2; H. Miller, List 1304, 50c.; Elise Mushi, List 1311, 50c.; Adolph Scheps, List 1615, \$2.70; G. Scharwachter, List 1623, \$2; L. Schapiro, List 1718, \$2; N. B. Short, List 1736, \$1; Emil Spindler, List 1804, \$1; Henry Stahl, List 1810, \$1.75; G. B. Staring, on account List 1817, \$2; Otto W. Toennies, List 1897, \$4; A. Varierman, collected in Hotel St. Regis, List 1917, \$2.25; John Wagner, List 1941, \$3; Peter Wedner, 1969, \$1; New York Wood Carvers and Modellers' Association, List 2307, \$1.25; List 2309, \$7.90; List 2370, \$4.85; Club Mahlknecht, collected by W. W. Gertner, List 2533, \$9.10; Socialist Literature Society, List 2550, \$1.25; List 2561, \$2.50; Fred Franke, List 2702, \$2; S. Goldharz, List 2921, \$4.25; Henry Gruetzer, List 5520, \$18.75; G. Falkenberg, List 5580, \$5.25.

UP-STATE: Local Oneida.

4400, \$4.50; Local Sag Harbor, List 3165, \$4.25; George Spornael,

HELP ELECT MORRIS HILLQUIT TO CONGRESS

BY ATTENDING THE RECEPTION OF THE NEW YORK SOCIALIST LITERARY SOCIETY AT APOLLO HALL, 126-128 CLINTON STREET SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29

THE WORKINGMAN'S RIGHT TO LIFE.

From a Leaflet Issued by Local New York.

Mr. Free American Workingman, just a few words with you. You have been called Free for ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY YEARS.

Have you ever stopped to think that over seriously, Mr. Free American Workingman? For the moment let us consider just ONE of these rights—not all three of them.

Look it over carefully, Mr. Free American Workingman. On what does your life depend?

To LIVE, to support LIFE, to have a RIGHT TO LIFE, you must have other things beside air and water.

To LIVE, to support LIFE, to have a RIGHT TO LIFE, you must have food, fuel, clothing and shelter.

Now, Mr. Free American Workingman, where is your RIGHT to the means to maintain life?

They are produced by labor intelligently applied to land and raw materials. To intelligently apply labor to land and raw material, it requires tools and machinery.

To-day, Mr. Free American Workingman, YOUR RIGHT to Life is owned by the capitalist. HE owns the things without the use of which YOU cannot live.

Why is it, Mr. Free American Workingman, that you are not the OWNER of the food, fuel, clothing, and shelter which your labor produces?

The land, raw materials, tools, and machinery for the production of wealth in the United States belong to the capitalists of the United States.

You can change this condition of things, Mr. Free American Workingman, when you and your brothers want to change it.

When you OWN the things with which you work, Mr. Free American Workingman, then you can work when and as much as you please.

When you OWN the things with which you work, ALL the wealth produced by your labor will be divided into two parts, one part called WAGES for you, and another part called PROFIT for the capitalist.

When you OWN the things with which you work, ALL the wealth produced by your labor will be YOURS.

Having no Right to Life, in order to live you are compelled to sell yourself from day to day, from week to week, from year to year, to whoever will buy you and pay you enough to enable you to live.

So the capitalists, the men who own the lands, mills, factories, and mines, buy you to work for them, and your labor produces wealth—food, fuel, clothing, and shelter—and of that wealth produced by your labor they give you a PART called WAGES, and they keep a PART called PROFITS.

THE COSSACKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Infamous State Constabulary and Their Dirty Work.

After describing several cases of the inhuman barbarity practiced by the members of the Pennsylvania state constabulary, a correspondent of the Reading "Union Sentinel" writes as follows:

"This example, with the recent blowing up of a house with dynamite, killing a number of workmen, and their record of wounding and murdering men, women and children in recent strikes, assures the capitalist class that they can depend upon to commit the foulest crimes against the working class should the workers ever dare to threaten their masters' profits.

"Degenerates in Uniform." It is a psychological fact that if you put a mental and moral degenerate in a uniform and give him unlimited authority you will have a most arrogant, insolent scoundrel, a being who thinks he is superior to everything he sees except the man who gives him orders.

"Fellow workmen, do not believe those Republican and Democratic candidates who promise to work to abolish the state constabulary when they get into office. When they are elected to office you have no control over them and they will vote for the interests that pay them.

"Gooding Dare Not Jug These Men." Gooding, who is yearning as never before, to wear upon his brow the spoils of political victory, knows that a trial will puncture the brazen conspiracy and leave him wrecked upon the breakers of defeat.

Only One Force to Beat the Bosses.

"There is only one force that the industrial kings and their retainers cannot account for in their plans, and if they could account for it they could not stem the tide. That force is revolutionary Socialism.

CHICAGO'S VAMPIRE.

(McCreedy Sykes, in Life.) A fool there was and he paid his cash (Even as you and I) For a can of Armour's Patented Hash (They knew it was nothing but scraps and trash) But the fool he supposed it was really hash (Even as you and I)

CRIMES OF COLORADO AND IDAHO MINE OWNERS COMING TO LIGHT.

If There Was Evidence to Convict Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, How Long Would the Prosecution Delay Their Trial?

The time is drawing nigh when the conspiracy against Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone and the Western Federation of Miners, cannot longer be kept under cover.

"Orchard's Reformation." Such a discovery throws no halo of lustre on "Evangelist" McParland, who claims that under his Christianized influence, Orchard, the moral degenerate, became converted to see the light of a better and a nobler life.

"A Soulless Conspiracy." As months have passed away since their imprisonment, and as the people become better acquainted with the lawless methods that were used by the bloodhounds of capitalism, a conviction is growing stronger day by day, that Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone are but the victims of an soulless conspiracy as was ever born in the depraved mentality of fiends in human shape.

"Innocent Men." Adams was immediately committed to the solitude of a cell in the penitentiary, and his attorneys were denied the right to visit their client except in the presence of the hired guards.

TROUBLE BREAKS OUT IN JAPANESE ARMY.

The following is from the "Hikaro" ("Light"), the principal paper of the Japanese Socialists: After the war, the spirit of discontent is prevailing thruout the army.

NORWAY SOCIALISTS GAIN.

The Storting elections took place in August, but on account of the new election law, the returns in the most places have shown figures that make second election necessary, which takes place during this month.

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CRIMES OF COLORADO AND IDAHO MINE OWNERS COMING TO LIGHT.

The time is drawing nigh when the conspiracy against Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone and the Western Federation of Miners, cannot longer be kept under cover.

"Orchard's Reformation." Such a discovery throws no halo of lustre on "Evangelist" McParland, who claims that under his Christianized influence, Orchard, the moral degenerate, became converted to see the light of a better and a nobler life.

"A Soulless Conspiracy." As months have passed away since their imprisonment, and as the people become better acquainted with the lawless methods that were used by the bloodhounds of capitalism, a conviction is growing stronger day by day, that Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone are but the victims of an soulless conspiracy as was ever born in the depraved mentality of fiends in human shape.

"Innocent Men." Adams was immediately committed to the solitude of a cell in the penitentiary, and his attorneys were denied the right to visit their client except in the presence of the hired guards.

TROUBLE BREAKS OUT IN JAPANESE ARMY.

The following is from the "Hikaro" ("Light"), the principal paper of the Japanese Socialists: After the war, the spirit of discontent is prevailing thruout the army.

NORWAY SOCIALISTS GAIN.

The Storting elections took place in August, but on account of the new election law, the returns in the most places have shown figures that make second election necessary, which takes place during this month.

CHICAGO'S VAMPIRE.

(McCreedy Sykes, in Life.) A fool there was and he paid his cash (Even as you and I) For a can of Armour's Patented Hash (They knew it was nothing but scraps and trash) But the fool he supposed it was really hash (Even as you and I)

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BY J. MEDILL PATTERSON

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STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Adopted by the State Convention in New York City on June 3.

The Socialist Party of the state of New York in convention assembled, reaffirms its steadfast adherence to the principles of the International Socialist movement, and endorses the national platform of the Socialist Party of the United States.

In entering upon the campaign of 1906, the Socialist Party again makes its appeal to the working class and calls upon the workers and those in sympathy with their cause, to join the party in its struggle against capitalist rule.

Never before has the contrast between classes in society been more glaring than it is to-day. The comparatively small number of capitalists control virtually all the means of wealth production and reap the fruits of the collective labor and struggles of past generations.

Through this economic supremacy, the capitalist class has secured the control of our government, our courts, our press, and our schools, and the other organs and powers of our public life, while the working class has remained in a state of misery, degraded, and without any voice in the government.

Between the two classes there can be no common interest or harmony. The master and wage-slaves of present society live in a constant state of open or suppressed struggle, and nowhere in this country has the struggle assumed such gigantic proportions as in this, our own Empire state.

The working class can expect no relief from these intolerable conditions from either of the old political parties. There is a constant warfare between the two different tools of the capitalist class for the preservation of its mastery over the workers and for the perpetuation of wage slavery.

The callous indifference of our legislature to the needs of labor, the hostile decisions of our highest courts, the new and oppressive laws that have been passed and the use of the militia, police and courts to break strikes, have always characterized the government of the Empire state.

The people of this state have been fairly staggered by the severity of the new laws. The Armstrong Committee was called off just in time to prevent it from exposing the real organs and heads of the insurance thieves and forgers from just punishment.

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A MORAL SPECTACLE. Brevet prize fights between women are getting very popular and the press dispatches are dripping with the edifying details of how Miss "Texas Mangle" knocked Miss Ellen Devine into unconsciousness in six "fast" rounds. The refined morality of this capitalist system is so exquisite that it must be shielded and guarded from the degrading breath of Socialism. And yet we wonder if lady heroes will be paid under Socialism for prize-fighting. Hardly.—Socialist Voice.

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