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VOL. XIII.-NO. 20.

SOCIALISM IN MONTANA.

Our Progress in Anaconda and Butte.

Socialist Victories and Their Results -A Socialist Assessor Makes It Hot for the Copper Trust-The Company Tries to Stamp Out the Movemen by Discharging Socialists.

BUTTE, Mont., August 3.—I pre-sume, after the recent Socialist vic-tories in this state at the last fall and spring elections, the readers of The Worker would be interested in hearing something of the local conditions and

In Butte last spring our vote in-creased from 800 to 2,000, of which 2.300 were straight Socialist votes. Four hundred votes more would have elected our candidate for Mayor. We elected one Alderman from the First Ward, Comrade Ambrose, a barber. fight is now ruging in the City Council between ten of the aldermer owned by the 'Amaigamated Copper Company and the Mayor and four of the council who are owned by Mr. Heinze, president of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company. Ambrose's course in the council has been absolutely independent and fearless. He has told that body repeatedly that it is simply a fight between two corpora-tions" and that he will support the Mayor when he is right and oppose him when he is wrong. At the time of Roosevelt's visit, a scheme was sprung that the council appropriate \$500 for a reception. This meant a big dinner for few "swells" at the company hotel, required unanimous consent and It required unanimous consent Ambrose blocked it by voting nay the ground that "Roosevelt should be at home tending to the business that he is paid \$50,000 a year for."

Labor Partyltes Turn to Socialism. In Anaconda, the labor party that last fall elected its ticket, with a few exceptions, has ceased to exist. With the exception of a few (whom we do not want), the rank and file have come over to the Socialist Party. The County Attorney elected on the labor ticket (J. H. McCaffray), however would not stand for Socialism and has returned to the sheltering folds of the company's influence. This spring in Anaconda we elected the three city officials, mayor, treasurer, and police magistrate, and three out of ten alder-emn. The old-party politicians con-tested and refused to give up the offi-Comrade Frueke, our Mayor-elect took the case into court and won. He has a continual fight with the Repubhas a continual fight with the Repub-lican and Democratic majority in the Council. They confirmed his appoint-ment for Chief of Police, a Socialist, M. Powers, but turned down his other appointments. He has refused to sign the warrants for the salary of the members of the fire department, as they have not been legally elected by the Mayor and Council. The firemen have now gone into court to try to force him

The other two duly elected city off trate, and Comrade Tobin, elected as City Trasurer, have not yet taken office owing to delay in the court taking up their cases. These cases, however, will come up in a few days, the demurrer of the opposition having been overruled by the court yesterday, and it is a foregone conclusion that

What Socialists Do in Office.

Comrade Leavengood, who was elected on the labor ticket as County or last fall, raised the assess ment of the Amaignmated Copper Company from six million to 16 mil-lion, and has been praised by every ndependent paper in the state, company is fighting the assessmen ore (who are Democrats), and no doubt it will be scaled down. Leavengood will, however, carry it before the State Board of Equalization if necessary, Board of Equalization if necessa and they will not dare to put it be at the old figure. If his assessmen goes through more taxes will be raised in Deer Lodge County this year on a

assessment last year.
In this same town—Anaconda—the trade unions went into the school elelast spring and elected a majority the School Board. They promptly removed the former superintendent, who had opposed the formation of a W. Dale, a Butte school teacher, a Socialist, a member of the Workingmen's Union, and our candi-

Company Discharging Socialists. Whether it was nowing to these knock-down blows on the political field or whether it is owing to stock manipu lation, the company has that down the smelter in Anaconda, and as a result the town is practically dead. I spoke on the street there a week ago to a large crowd, and when I referred to the fact that the company was vertising for men in the East grizzled old comrade shouted: "Let them bring them in. We'll make Socialists of them as fast as they can fetch them here." Needless to say, getting the "bine card," which means final dismissal, for all time to come, from the service of the company. Every day sees dozens of our best fighters leave Anaconda for other min "Never mind," remarked in to me, "we know what means for us now, and we'll Socialism means for us now, and we as be Socialists wherever we go." Many of them are going to Arisona where-they will be heard from later on. There is a feeling that the company

is preparing for a general fight on trade unions. Well, with a thoroughly cass-conscious Sheriff in the Court House, Comrade George Storrar, a So-cialist Mayor and Chief of Police, none of whom will permit the public power to be used against the workers, I think the company will hesitate before it "starts anything" with the W. F. of M. and the A. L. U. If they dare to and the Governor sends militia into Anaconda, the Socialists would carry Montana, and they know it just as

Our Dangers and Our Hopes.

The shut-down affects Butte, as on half of the mines here are closed, but instead of the Socialists being disheartened they are working away harder than ever. We will have our hands full to steer our way between the corporation tyranny and bulldozing of the Copper Trust, on one hand, and the fake labor policy of Heinze on the other hand—but we can do it. We hope to elect four or five more alder-men this spring, and even many of the Republicans and Democrats admit that we will carry the county in 1904. Our greatest anxlety now is to keep the professional politicians out of our ranks. Many of them have experi-enced a "change of heart." However, we have provided for this by making a year's membership in the party and "service in the ranks during one cam-paign" a requisite before they can be constitutionally eligible for a nomina

We will keep an organizer at work speakers from National Headquarters. The Eastern comrades need not be surprised if we carry this state next fall.

P. J. COONEY, State Secretary, Socialist Party of

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK.

Open air agitation meetings will be held in Greater New York under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organizations as

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13. N. E. corner Forty-first street and Tenth avenue, 13th A. D. Speakers:

Neben and Lewis. Rutgers and Monroe streets, 4th A. D. Speakers: Chas. Lane, chairman, Adler, Babitz, Bernstein, and Joseph-

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15. N. W. corner Christopher and Bleecker streets, 5th A. D. Speakers: Debevois and Sackin.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth

street and Seventh avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, between Third and Lexington avenues. MONDAY, AUGUST 17.

8. W. corner Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue, 19th A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Abrahams TUESDAY, AUGUST 18.

Ninety-eighth street and Amsterdam

N. W. corner Wendover and Third

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19.

S. E. corner Forty-first street and Eighth avenue, 13th A. D. Speakers: Pankin and Abrahams.

Twenty-fifth street and Eighth ave nue, 9th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and

Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue 7th A. D. Speakers: Burrowes and

N. E. corner One Hundred and Fortyighth street and Willis avenue. THURSDAY, AUGUST 20.

N. W. corner Twenty-seventh street and Tenth avenue, 9th A. D. Speaker.

N. E. corner Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, 25th A. D. Speakers; Josephson and Rosen.

Brooklyn. FRIDAY, AUGUST 14.

Speakers: Dawson, Lackemacher and Peiser.
Grand and Rodney streets. Speak

rs: Dooley, Weil, and Droste. SATURDAY, AUGUST 15.

Hamburg avenue and Suydam stree Buffalo avenue and Fulton street

peakers: Weil and others.
Pennsylvania and Atlantic aven Speakers: Koenig, Struempfler and

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18. Starr street and Central avenu Speakers: Pelser, Lackemacher an

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19. Ralph avenue and Fulton street Speakers: Fred Schaefer and others SATURDAY, AUGUST 22.

Central avenue and Stanhope stree Speakers: Peiser, Droste, and Dooley Lafayette avenue and Broadway Speakers: Kearns and others. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26.

Albany avenue and Fulton street peakers: Lackemacher and others. SATURDAY, AUGUST 29. Bedford avenue and Hancock street Speakers: Kearns and others.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15. Bay and Canal streets. Speakers Krafft and Ward.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22. Bay and Canal streets. Speakers SATRDAY, AUGUST 29.

Bay and Canal streets. Speakers Krafft and Ward. Capitalism has become a cance on the body social. It must be exter-minated root and branch. No opiates or other palliatives will do,-Iowa So

FIGHTING FOR FREE SPEECH.

Denver Socialists Resist Persecution.

Wholesale Arrests of Socialist Speakers - Local Denver Is Waging Determined Legal Battle for the Constitutional Right of Free Speech and Peaceful Assembl.go.

DENVER, Colo., August 4.-The ituation is becoming serious in Colo-ado. The driving of union miners from their homes by lawiess mobs of "respectable" business men and the failing of Socialist speakers are parts of the same plan and emanate from the same source. The "Citizens' Alli-ance," by whatever name known, is at the bottom of the trouble and we may as well awake to the fact that the fight

Persecution Began Two Months Ago.

In June Local Denver, Socialist Party, engaged Comrade J. Edward Morgan of Omaha to speak on the streets for a period of thirty days. One night about the close of his engage-ment he was arrested by the police under an order of the Fire and Police Board prohibiting all street meetings except those held by the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America Ball was offered and refused. The next morning Comrade Morgan was discharged by Police Judge Thomas, who held that the order of the Fire and Police Board would not stand if tested in the higher course. Comrade J. B. Osborn, the blind orator, then took up the street work, and he and Comrade Fox were arrested, but relensed on their own recognizance, and on the hearing Judge Thomas dis-charged them.

Local Denver then took the matter up and appointed a committee to have charge of the street meetings and to attend to any legal complications which might arise. The committee, of which the writer is chairman, retained as counsel one of the ablest attorney in the city, J. Warner Mills, and w prepared for the light which we knew was conding. Judge Thomas, to give us a chance to get into a higher court, agreed to impose fines. This was the status of the case on Saturday, July 25, when the legal battle really com-

Police Brutality.

menced.

That evening we had a meeting on Champa street, near Sixteenth. Comrade Osborn mounted the soap box and after speaking fifteen minutes he was ordered to "move on" by the police. Refusing to do so he was arrested. Two other comrades, Fox and Kalver, attempted to speak but were pulled down and hustled off to the city bastile

with scant ceremony.

Accompanied by a half-dozen comrades, I went to the jail to see if we could get them out on ball. Police Captain Lee refused to admit them to ball. I urged the matter quite strongly but with due respect to the dignity of the great man before me, as I sup-posed, but he took offense at some-thing I said and struck me in the face and ordered me to leave the building which I did. About midnight the authorities decided to let our comrades out on bail. Each of them was fined \$25 and costs Monday morning and we at once took an appeal to the County

The speaking has been kept up each evening since then. Arrests are regu-larly made and fines suspended pend-ing the decision of the appeal.

Women Also Arrested.

esday evening the program was varied a little. Miss Carrie L. Johnson consented to be the victim and mounted the famous soap box. She was not disturbed for nearly half an hour, but at last the guardians of the law took her in custody and she was incarcerated in the city jail. In an hour bonds had been arranged and she was at liberty.

Friday morning, July 31, was the time set for the hearing of the appeal. The Socialists and their counsel were promptly on hand, but the attorney for the city, afraid to meet the issue.

moved to dismiss the case at the cost of the city, which was done. This was a victory for us, but not what we wanted. It was a victory on the skirmish line when we were ready and eager for the battle. Friday even ing Miss Wood and Miss Johnso spoke on the street and were no Saturday evening Walter Thomas Mills was arrested and released on bail to appear Monday morning for trial. On trial his case wa

In the meantime we were carefully oking after our legal rights in the courts. After our appeal was dis-missed by the City Attorney, we had Comrade Osborn again jailed on a fine which was not annulled by the dis-missal of our appeal, and at once pro-ceeded to get a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Mullins of the District Court. The writ was issued late Sat o'clock the same evening we had him out on bail. The hearing on the writ of habeas corpus was set for August 6.

Funds Needed for Dafense.

Here the matter rests for the pres ent. Local Denver is in earnest and proposes to carry on the fight in the courts until our rights are either acknowledged or denied. It is a serious matter for an organization of working people who have hard work to make a living, but the comrades realize that it must be done. Many of our people who can ill afford it, have given \$5 or \$10 each toward the legal expenses. About \$200 has already been secured, and more will be needed. How much more no one can tell. We

have retained as able counsel as there is in Colorado, but the other side has able counsel, too, and with the wealth of the Citizens' Alliance back of them they are going to put up a desperate

ngnt.

Local Denver has made no formal appeal for help from outside, but if any reader of this feels moved by sympathy to assist a struggling band of comrades who are fighting again almost overwheiming odds for the con-stitutional right of free speech and penceful assemblage, such assistance will be most gratefully received and

acknowledged. Send remittances to the writer at 3341 Quitman street, Denver, Colo. Comrades, this is your fight as well as ours. In fact, every citizen who values the few remnants of liberty get, remaining to us, should feel a deep in-terest in this cause. If we succeed we have gained a victory for free speech not only in Colorado but in the whole country, for a court decision in one state has great weight in other states. If we lose, the defeat will be equally far-reaching in its effect.

J. W. MARTIN. State Secretary, Socialist Party of

PULITICAL NOTICES.

The attention of Social Democratic roters is called to the following notices of political conventions:

KINGS COUNTY.

A convention of the Social De eratic Page of Kings County to nomi-nate candidates for county officers in Kings County to be voted for at the ensuing election and to elect delegates to the Second Judicial District conven tion will be held on Saturday, August 22, 1903, at 7 p. m., in the Labor Ly-ceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH.

A borough convention of the Social
Democratic Party of the Borough of
Brooklyn, to nominate a candidate for
President of the Borough, and to betend to such other matters as may come before it, will be held on Satur day, August 22, at 8 p. m., at the La-bor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby ave-nue, Borough of Brooklyn.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT. A convention of the Social Demo-cratic Party to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second District of the State of New York will be held on Saturday, August 29, 1963, at 8 p. m., in the La-bor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby ave nue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The basis of representation to the above convention is one delegate a large for each county and one addi-tional delegate for every 50 members in good standing. Delegates must be elected at county conventions, com-posed of delegates elected at prima-ries in accordance with the General Election Law.

The Second Judicial District takes

in the following countles: Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Nas-sau, Suffolk, Orange, Rockland,

sau, Suffork, Orange, Dutchess, and Putnam. Party organizations in the above counties will see that they are repre-

ented at the convention. NEW YORK COUNTY. A convention of the Social Democratic Party of New York County to nominate indidates for public offices to be voted

for at the ensuing election, will be held on Saturday, Aug. 22, 1903, at 7 p. m., in the clubhouse of the Workingmen's Educational Association, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Borough of Manhatan, City of New York.

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

A convention of the Social Democrati Party of the Borough of Manhattan, to nominate candidates for public offices to be voted for at the ensuing election. to be voted for at the ensuing election, will be held on Saturday, Aug. 22, at on's Educational Association will E. Eighty-sixth street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BRONX BOROUGH. A convention of the Social Democratic Party of the Borough of the Bronx to nominate candidates for public offices to be voted for at the ensuing election; will be held on Friday, Aug. 28, at 8 p. m., in the clubhouse of Bronx Bor-ough Workingmen's Educational Association, 3309 Third avenue, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York.

NEW YORK COUNTY ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The Assembly District conventions o the Social Democratic Party of New York County to nominate candidates for members of Assembly will be held on Saturday, Aug. 20, in all the as

MANHATTAN AND BRONX ALDERMANIC DISTRICTS

Aldermanic district conventions in Bronx will be held on Saturday, Aug. 29, in all aldermanic districts but of the Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-seventh in the Borough of Manhattan and the Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-second Alder-manic Districts in the Borough of the Bronx, in which districts the conven ions will be held on Friday, Sept. 4.

MUNICIPAL JUDICIAL DISTRICTS The Municipal Judicial District convention for the Twelfth and Thirteenti Municipal Court Districts will be hele on Friday, Sept. 4.

J. GERBER,
Campaign Secretary.

The Arm and Torch is the em-

FURMAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

A Clarion Call to the City A Remarkable Capitalist Campaign.

Ringing Letter of the Social st Candidate for Mayor of New York-Let Every Socialist and Sympathizer Swell the Campaign Fund Now Openedl

Dr. Charles L. Furman, who was communed for Mayor at the city conreution of the Social Democratic Party of New York, has issued the following letter of acceptance:

Comrades of Greater New York:--It is gratifying to know that in your opinion my efforts in and for the Socialist movement during the past ten years have been of such character as to consider me worthy of the honor tendered me at the city convention of the Social Democratic Party on July 4.

I accept the nomination for Mayor of New York. And I hope the Socialist movement may always have as much cause for confidence in me as I

have confidence in Socialism for the working class. In the coming campaign we will have to meet the builcoing issues of the old parties as usual, and it is our mission in the political areas to show the working people that they are the same old defunct issues only dressed in modern disguise, and that our argu-ments and our objects are ever the same: namely, the absolute liberation of the wealth-creating class from capitalism and wage-slavery and that we capture by ballot the law making, law judging, and law enforcing power of the country, which up to the pres-ent day has always been operated by and in the interest of our oppressors and to the detriment of us, the working class.

Thus recognizing the fact of the existing class antagonism, we as slaves have nothing to lose, we as men have othing to fear.

It is impossible to lay too much stress upon this point of class-con-sciousness and class interest. It is the very heart of our organization, the blood of its arteries and the breath of its nostrils, its vitality, its force, its spur, and energy, and our ever-growing strength centers and pivots upon this disputable fact. It is of this granite rock we have built our fortress whos defenders cannot be bribed, whos guns cannot be spiked, and whos

votes cannot be bought.

Every wage-slave bears the brand and scar of enpitalism. Let the light from the Socialist torch and the words of our agitators show each and every workingman and woman in whose hands are held the branding irons, show them that the wolf at the poor man's door is the business agent of

capitalism Freedom and liberty will only come to labor when labor comes in a united body to the ballet box with but one

ticket and but one labor ballot. The names on a Socialist ticket are but passing shadows, while the de-mand of our platform for liberty is immortal. Fraternally yours

CHARLES L. FURMAN. Following Comrade Furman's letter of acceptance, the City Executive and Campaign Committee of Greater New York issued the following appeal for campaign funds:

Call for Campaign Funds.

Fellow Workingmen of the City of New York:-Once more the Social Democratic Party enters the field in a municipal campaign, uncompromis-ingly advocating the interests of the many advocating the interests of the working class. We call upon you to look back over the history of the present "Reform" administration and nize that it h for our class than did the Tammany administration that preceded it. Wher-ever the interests of Capital and Labor conflict the Republicans and emocrats and the "Reformthe Democrats and the "Reform-ers" alike consistently serve the in-terests of Capital. The organization of the capitalists in Trusts and Combines, in Landlords' Associations and Merchants' Associations and Employers' Associations has gone steadily on, with the consent or the approval of on, with the consent or the approval of old-party leaders. Your organizations, on the contrary, are constantly hampered and persecuted through the unrestrained lawiessness of the exploiters and the perversion of the law itself to their service. Here, as in every other part of the world, the wage-workers stand face to face with a combination of the most powerful interests for our enslavement, and only by prompt and united political action our liberty be established.

The Social Democratic Party carries on a great campaign of education to unite the working class at the polls. unite the working class at the polis. It needs your help in that work. As the organized employers and landlords and the great corporations will contribute to the campaign funds of both old parties, for the purpose of corrupting and confusing and dividing the voters, so we call upon you, our fellow workingmen of every trade, to contribute to the extent of your ability to the campaign fund of the Social Democratic Party, that the light of knowlratic Party, that the light of knowledge and reason may be carried interest workshop and every tenemen

"The City for the Workers!" is our watchword. Down with the Lockout Conspirators! Up with the Arm and Forch!

Send all moneys to the Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee, C. A. Sprenger, 64 East Fourth street, Borough of Manhattan.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

WATCHING THE WAGE-SLAVES.

Document.

National Metal Trades Association Reduces Exploitation to an Exact Science-Would Have the Workers Waste No Time to Answer Mature's

The Worker has obtained and re printed from time to time various secret circulars of the National Manu-facturers' Association, the National Metal Trades Association, and other such employers' organizations, in-structing their members in the latest methods of exploiting labor, fighting trade unionism and Socialism, and

"influencing" legislation.

The circular letter given below—an exact copy of the latest document of the National Metal Trades Association is, in some respects, the most remarkable which has yet fallen into our able which has yet fallen into our hands, showing as it does how capi-talism is reducing slave-driving to an exact science so that no single moment of the unpaid time of the workers may, for any purpose whatever, be lost to the capitalist who makes a profit out

of their labor. Not content with "speeding up" ma thousand other ways, the employ ers are now becoming jealous of the performance of any natural bodily function which takes the wage-slave for a few moments from his task. The ideal workingman of these gentlemen of elegant leisure is a profit-producer who would not need to "waste" time (THEIR time-for does not the time of the slave belong to the master?) for such unreasonable purposes as sleeping, eating, and other things now so lamentably necessary to the lazy work ingman who only works twelve or four-

een hours a day. But let this very frank document speak out for its own vile self:

"NATIONAL METAL TRADES AS-SOCIATION.
Commissioner's Office, Union Trust
Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Circular A-35. "Subject—Time of Men Wasted in Water-Closets. "July 17, 1903.

To the Members of the Nationa Metal Trades Association "Gentlemen:—Referring to the cir-mar letter on this subject, dated June cuiar letter on this subject, dated June 24, your Commissioner has received numerous replies. The replies seem to-indicate that the practice of 'soldiering' in water-closets is one that has bothered many shop managers, although each seemed to think that he was the only person noticing it and that he should, therefore, feel a hesitancy about asking anyone else. It the light of this feeling, your Commis sioner would urge every member to whom any sort of abuse becomes a matter of consideration, to take up the question and ask this office and get the

in such regard. "Most of the replies indicate that very few shops have any system, and a great many shops are at a loss as to how to regulate this matter. All the replies indicate an anxiety to know

combined wisdom of the membership

how it can be regulated. "Some say that the sanitary appliances in their own particular estab lishment are uninviting and are in such dark corners that loafing therein becomes unpleasant, but with modern sanitation, keeping things clear and light, it would seem that loading would

crease rather than diminish "A number of replies are to the effect that the companies in order to correct this evil, have gone to the expense of locating the closets in the center of the shops, and having the loors so arranged that the person cupying the closet can be recognized; the door being high enough from the floor to see the legs of the occupant, and in some cases low enough for the foreman, in passing, to get a full view of the interior

"Most shops leave the matter to the foremen with particular instructions to keep their eyes on the machines or workmen's places, and if they find same vacant, to make it their bu to find out why the work is not goin on, but it is manifest that the above rather a lax method of regulation. "Shops operating the premium sys

tem, or piece-work, do not seem to have much trouble in this regard. "A general penalty for waste of time is first a warning and then discharge f continued.

newspapers or the carrying of news-papers in the closets and furnishes tollet paper. "Some large shops give checks o check up the time on a regular time keeping system, and in that way have an absolute knowledge of what is go-ing on, and therefore have no com-plaints to make.

"One concern placed a time clock for this purpose.

"Another suggests that so sign a mechanical seat with a spring to be released by time clock after five minutes' occupation. Another sug minutes' occupation. Another suggests an automatic deluge of ice water after five minutes. A third suggestion along this line is that some electrical ction might be devised whereh after five minutes occupancy of a sea a bell would ring long and continu usly.

"Where the closets are in regula washrooms the man in charge of the washroom seems to be charged with the duty of preventing waste of time uplaints are made on this

"It seems to be the general opi that no particular set of rules is

CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS.

[This powerful article is George D. | ization we now have as a universal of the A-B-C of Socialism in "The Socialist" of Scattle.]

impersonal beast of prey, expressing the power of the ruling and possessing class to absorb and to convert int I know that the term "class-conever-increasing power to absorb, the clousness" is offensive to many, both whole output of the life and labor of without and within the Socialist movehumanity. There have never existed ment. I know that it is used in a way other than predatory civilizations, up that often makes it seem like a tireto the present time; and their institusome and commonplace cant. Those tions and morals and creeds have but who do not understand the history of served to keep the people submissive the term mistake class-consciousness to the depredations of the ruling class. for class-hatred. None the less, it re-To this end have the powers that mains true that until the working class might happen to be at any given time becomes more vividly conscious of italways been invested with the superself than it is now, until it realizes stition, menace and hypocrisy of a that it is the disinherited owner of the divine origin. world that it builds on its own back, Yet strip possessing class instituuntil it understands that there can be tions of their vestures of fraud and no possible identity of interest or reforce and you behold only the stolld conciliation between itself and the emor cunning parasite. Take the standploying or ruling class, its struggle toing armies of the world, with their ward emancipation will be blind and millions of men taken from productive unintelligent, betrayed and baffled and labor to be supported by the labor of compromised, and without that nobilothers, and compelled to serve and ity and comprehension which should revere a glorified criminality-for certainly nothing is so low in the scale mark the greatest cause to which man of human occupations, so loathsome has ever been summoned. In meeting the issues of life and society, we must and really cowardly, as the modern military, with its picnics of loot and begin with fact and not with sentiment. The class question is not as to murder. Take this military system, and look at it, and consider whence it comes. What are its guns and navies, whether we like to have classes or not; the question is: Are there classes in its bespangled officers and bedizened ranks? They are the forcibly withheld and parasitically consumed labor of the laborer. That which glitters on society as now constituted? And is the present constitution of society founded upon the division of the peothe officers' shoulder-straps is the un-paid labor of the consumptive girl in the sweatshop, or of the miner in the Virginia coal mines. The annual riot ple into classes? And do class an tagonisms and social destruction inhere in the nature of a class society? No one disputes the affirmative answer of capitalist lawiessness, the annual orgy and pandemonium of capitalist prostitution, that brenks out at Washto this question. Not even the most horrified and sophistical opponent of ington and yet solemnly commands the sacred respect of seventy millions of the idea of the class struggle can deny the fact of the class structure of existpeople—whence and what are its power, its disposal of the affairs of the nation, its billion-dollar disburse-ments? It is all the unpuld and ing society. And if I am to do anything whatever, even as a social coralbuilder, toward making the world ravished labor of the laborer. It is equally good and resourceful and unpaid labor that towers in the steeples of our churches, that sits in our legislatures, that builds palaces on lovely for all men, I must begin with the fact that all we know of as civilithe avenues, that blossoms in our zation, up to the present time, has been shameless fashions, that drones in our shameless fashions, that drones in our academies and rituals, that produces our war novels and our insipid poetry, that raises our shameless ideals of "the stremous Hfe," or sings in Mr. Kipling's brute heroics. Our poisoned thoughts, our petty and servile motives of life, the very air we breathe, are but the color or movement of this unpaid labor. Our civilization and all the civilizations that have been are but the institutionalized expression and defense of one class of people living off another class. There are no words that can make hideous and ghastly enough, or vivid and revolutionary ngh, this fact that society and its institutions are organized for the pur pose of enabling some people to live off the civilizations that have been are but of other people—the few to live off the

institutionalized unpaid labor, organ-ized and giorified for the purpose of keeping labor unpaid and submissive. As I have said, there are no words red tegrity, to lay bare the chasm between and living enough in human experi-ence to state this fact. There is no power in the human tongue—no dythe possessing class and the producing class; between the class that works ence to state this fact. Energy is no power in the human tongue—no dy-namic in the human pen, that can por-tray the awfulness of a world that builds its glories and its gods, its temples of trade and law and religion, as forms of beauty and systems of and the class that reaps the fruits of that work; between the class that is grist for the great world-mill of eco nomic might and the class that har vests the grist. And until the working good, upon an economic might that is but conventionalized robbery of the common labor of mankind. The his-tory of the world is but the struggle class becomes conscious of itself as the only class that has a right to be, until the man who is down and bound unbetween unpaid labor and those who derstands that he is exploited and possess its fruits; and the struggle must go on until the man who is down shall be purified and enlightened to bound by the power which his own unpaid labor places in the hands of the capitalist, until we all clearly see that get up, until the man who works shall have the whole result of his work, un-of every class but the working class has ceased to be, with every member what we call civilization is but the organized and legalized robbery of the common labor until we have a revo of that class a creator and a poet, a lutionizing comprehension of the facphilosopher and a dreamer, and a sou of endless beauty.
The danger to our American Socialthat our churches and governments our arts and literatures, our educations ist movement is not that it may array and philosophies, our morals and man class against class. Our danger is that ers, are all more or less expr that is not class-conscious; a Socialist movement that shall concede some and deformities of this universal rob bery, building themselves and drawing identity or reconciliation of interest be their life and motives upon and out of tween labor and painsitism; a Social-ist movement that shall accept the en-thusiasms of discarded politicians or the vitals of the man who is down and unprivileged, out of his unpaid labor and exhausted life-until then I say evangelists, or bow down to the vooden images of middle-class moralour dreams and schemes of a common ists. I am not speaking as a Marxian or a dogmatist, and I know that Sogood or a better society are but philis tine utopias, our social and industrial cialists may be given to phrases that become a cant quite as repulsive as the cant of religious emotionalism and its orthodoxy. And I know, and am reforms but self-deceit, and our weapons but the shadows of stupid ity, of hypocrisy. A civilization that constantly urging, that the Socialist is fundamentally parasitical, that has propaganda of Europe will not answer for America without being recast in the spirit and moulds of American ex-perience and history. But I do speak its birth and breath and being in the power of one class to take what an other class produces, cannot be so reas one who believes that the integrity and achievements of the Socialist movement, that the quality and final-ity of the freedom and justice it may formed or added to as to bring forth

many. There is no language realistic

enough, or possessed of sufficient in

viduality. It is not a question of individuals that we are discussing-not the dismoralists make between the so-called good and the so-called bad; it is a question of the quality of civilization.

economic justice or any kind of eman-

elpation; or so ordered as to procur

equality of opportunity and free indi

am defining or characterizing the civil-

"One company took all of the doors off of the closets, making open stalls, and in front of the line of closets placed a partition, open below and about four feet six inches high.

"It would seem from all the abov would be the only way to definitely regulate the abuse.

"Yours very truly, E. F. DU BRUL Surely such a picture of shameful

visable beyond one, that cleanliness be , and humiliating slavery as this, such an evidence of the commercial valua-tion of the worker as a mere living machine for grinding out profits, should arouse the spirit of revolt, teach the necessity of solidarity in labor's struggle, and awake the de-termination to utterly do away with the industrial system of private capitallsm from which such slavery springs, in the breast of every work-ingman who has yet left a spark of

win for men, will depend upon a com

prehensive, patient and noble recogni-

tion of the class structure, class an-tagonisms and parasitical nature of

the society that now is. And all this to the end that it may do away with

all classes forever, and that there may be one people, with one common joy

and well-being, and one strifeless

movement toward perfect and uni-

versal harmony.

-The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

sly and by imperceptible

ws, stands for the revelut

have been granted by the ruling clas-

are social reformers, no matter how much their social ideas may antagon-ize existing social forms. On the con-

trary, anyone is a revolutionist who

seeks to conquer the political power for an hitherto oppressed class, and he does not lose this character if he pre-pares and hastens this conquest by so-

cial reforms wrested from the ruling classes. It is not the striving after social reforms, but the express confin-

ing of oneself to them, which distin-guishes the social reformer from the

would refuse the opportunity to win partial amelioration of existing evils,

partial amelioration of existing evils, that desires rather an intensification

of these evils to the point where they

us guide our conduct by the expecta-

tion that the desired transformation of society will be effected by a series

of such ameliorative measures granted

by the class which is actually the beneficiary of existing evils. This ground which Kautsky defines, the

ground upon which the German Social

Democracy actually fights and wins, is

not merely a "golden menn" between

the extremes of catastrophism and re-formism; it is the ground of applied

science, as distinguished from abstract

theorizing on the one hand and from superficial empiricism on the other.

In defending the idea of revolution

-Kautsky incidentally shows, with

illuminative effect, how the bourgeois Weltanschauung, at first revolutionary, then triumphant and conservative, has

impressed itself upon even the natural sciences. The passage (pp. 12-16) is too long to quote and two concise to too long to quote and two concise to be summarized; it is worthy to be read

twice, once for its immediate part in the argument, again for its larger suggestion. What if leads up to is a biological illustration of the nature of

revolutionary changes as parts of the

evolutionary process—namely, in the revolutionary crisis of birth in ani-mals. The illustration is trite, of course; but it is here elaborated in an

parallel between the reformist plan of

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK-DR. CHARLES L. FURMAN. FOR CONTROLLER-MORRIS BROWN. r of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144. FOR PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN-PRIER J. FLANAGAN, Member of Typographical Union No. 6.

In the state of New York, on account of ethnia provisions of the election laws, the locialist larry is officially recognised-ander the name of Secial Democratic Party, and it enablem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

above.

The Socialist Party for Social Democratic Party in New Yorky should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor-Party. The latter is a ring-valed organization which derotes all its energies to two purposes. First, to disrupt the Socialist movement and ainnier the Socialist who carry on the battle against captivitism; account, to making and injure the trade-union investment. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its second general determination of the Socialist Speedy victory for-shadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures.



SOCIALISM IN MUNICIPALITIES

Why do we Socialists go into municinal campaigns, avowing, as we do, that n revolution, a reconstruction of society on a basis radically differen from its present one, is both desirable and inevitable and that no system of reform, of compromise between capitalism and Socialism is practicable and frankly admitting, as we do, that the power of municipalities, even if wholly controlled by Socialists, is quite in adequate to effect that necessary revolution? This is a question which, in some form or other, is already often put to us and which we ought to be prepared to answer and will be com pelled to answer as multiplying suc cesses at the polls put more and more of the administrative power and responsibility of municipalities into our hands.

If we participate in city campaign only as a means of propaganda to hasten our national victory, we ought frankly to say so. But in that case the voters to whom we address our selves may very reasonably say: "All right. We will listen to your arguments during the city campaign and consider the propriety of voting your national ticket; but that he no reason for us to vote your city tickel." That would not satisfy us. The fact that it would not satisfy us, being a reason the position indicated, proves that this position is not the right one.

As a matter of fact, we enter, city campaigns in the same uncompromiing manner as national campaigns for the reason that we know that, although the conquest of political power in a city by Socialists will not give us Bocialism in that city, it will hasten the future coming of Socialism in another way besides the campaign propaganda and that it will now give us son

tration-on a small scale, in deed, and very incomplete, but still a sort of intelligible "sample"-of what Socialist administration in the larger field of state or nation will be.

But saids from this propagands of practise-aside-from it, yet consistent and inseparably linked with it-there is another aim in the attempt to estab lish Socialist control of municipalities. Though we cannot establish Socialism in a city while capitalism still rules in state and nation, and while we neither expect nor desire to establish any odus vivendi or workable compro mise between the opposing forces in society, yet a Socialist administration can-as Socialist administrations have done in other countries and will soon begin to do here-so use the municipal power as considerably to alleviate the sufferings of the victims of capitalism and to increase their power of resistance to capitalist aggression and their spirit of revolt against class rule.

In this respect, the difference be tween "municipal reform" and the Socialist program of municipal activity is that any improvement which the former brings in the condition of the workers is subservient to the purpose of rendering them more satisfied with their lot and more submissive to exploitation, while with us every improvement, being something won by the workers, not something given to them, tends to render them less satished and more aggressive.

Nor does it so much matter, the

actual measure of relief being the same, whether it is enacted by a victorious Socialist party or wrung from a frightened capitalist party-provided arways that the Socialists, having always that the Socialists, having dollars, that if the singer will sing wrested one concession from the enemy, proceed with unabated vigor in paint your dollars, your dollars may enemy, proceed with unabated vigor in the attack, so as to force still other concessions to follow. "Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts" is a sound maxim. But the acceptance of the Wooden Horse would have done the Trojans no harm had they only looked nside him before bringing him luto the city. We need not refrain from discussing municipal affairs and setting forth our municipal program for Some dollars may be sanctioned. Some may be condemned. Some may be formary be condemned. fear that the capitalist parties will fear that the capitalist parties will given. But all must report. Every dollar in the world must report to the putting that program into effect. If it is the right program, the best and strongest that we can honestly put forward as defining our own intentions in case we win, then the capitalist parties cannot afford to forestall us with it-unless they would emulate Maupassant's foolish coward, who shot himself to avoid the chance of getting shot in a duel.

Working-class interest-neither moentary nor ultimate, but immediate and permanent at once-is the touchstone by which a Socialist municipal program or any "immediate demand of our party must be tried. But to say that is not to make a program that will appeal to the voter or definitely enough instruct the elect. The details of a municipal program, of course, will necessarily differ somewhat in different cities, according to their size, their prevailing industries, the forms and powers of their governing bodies, and the special grievances and needs of their proletariat. But with some such variation, there will be a great deal of unity. Much of what a Socialist administration could and should and therefore would do in New York such an administration could and should an would do also in Philadelphia or Chicage or San Francisco, or in Rochester or Reading or Seattle. To work out that program in its definite general lines is a problem that just now de serves careful attention.

We have to some extent repeated and enlarged here upon a part of what Comrade Simons said in his article in The Worker of August 2. He has ject and his suggestions are sure to be of value. We would therefore call especial notice to a second article from his pen upon "Socialism in Municipali ties," to appear in The Worker of August 28, in which he will speak more in detail of the lines of action which Socialist municipal officers should pursue. A third article by Comrade Simons and several others upon special phases of Socialist municipal policy will appear in The Worker dur ing the two following months.

HOW OUR MASTERS THINK OF US.

It is worth while for workingmen to read this little editorial paragraph from the Chicago "Tribune," in order to realize how our capitalist master think of us, their wage-slaves:

"The cotton planters need not fancy they are the only men who have spent wretched nights and miserable days because of the ruinous whims and enprices of labor.

"It is not unlikely that sometimes the Northern employer, threatened with bankruptcy or great loss by his inabiiity to make men work for him when he thinks they ought to do so, has wished in the bottom of his heart that ae could take a whip to them and scourge them to their task, and has felt that it would really benefit them as well as himself if they could be made to quit loafing. No Northern emplayer will utter such seatiments, for they would make him unpopular, but he may sometimes envy the Southern planter his simple method of getting labor."

different from and better than capitalist rule in that city.

Socialist administration of a city's, affairs may be considered as a new and beneficent "propaganda of deed," a those pleasant places.—Eric People.

THERE IS NO ESCAPE

By Horace Traubel.

You with your millions. You our thousands. You with your You have got to report. Civilization is examining its dollars. It is trying every dollar by a test of justice.
It is going back of the reputation of
the dollar to the character of the dollar. You cannot escape the inquisition. It is granting no concessions. It is making no exceptions. Property has got to report to the soul. The soul is

We are going to wash every dollar clean. We will wash and wash until it is clean. We suspect every dollar. Every dollar is as bloody as the hands of Lady Macbeth, Property of and mixed with cruelty. We must buman. Property now we will of Lady Macbeth. Property is tangled and mixed with cruelty. We must make property human. Prop starves one to feed another. make property starve none and feed all. We will not permit one item of value to escape unscrutinized. We will sub-ject all possession to the most drastic indictment. The first dollar of the poor, the last dollar of the rich, the stolen dollar of the thief, the prayed dellar of the anchorite, the soiled dollar of the prostitute, the virgin dollar of virtue, must all come to the same bar, must all be justified in the same court, must all confess judgment to the same tribunal of the heart. There

is no escape.
You think that you can dodge with your dollars round the chairs of pro-fessors in colleges or of editors in sanctums. You think that if you can put your dollars into the prayers of the priest all will be forgiven. You think that if the poet will rhyme your cherished silences have convened, the question still remains, interrogating, forever interrogating, your fortressed

Every time an injustice appears in Every dollar must report to the over without food. Every dollar must report to labor. Every dollar must go back to the heart suing for permission to live. But for labor no dollar can exist. But for the consent of labor no dollar can loaf. But for labor no dollar can yacht or dine or jewel itself in the leisure of exploitation.

in the leisure of exploitation.

There is no escape. You have enjoyed your extras. Now they are being called in. Labor is finding that it has been too generous. It is wondering why it should fatten you with plenty and starve itself. It has been comparing the rosy cheeks of your children with the pale faces of its own darlings. It has been first asking itself a few questions. Now it is asking itself a few questions. self a few questions. Now it is asking the same questions of you. It asks you to report on yourself. It demands that you give reasons for your su-perior increments. Why should they continue? What did you ever do to create them? What are you doing to give them vitality? It calls you home from your induigences. What can you say for yourself? No sea will make you safe. No leagues of air or land will make you safe. You have got to make your appearance. Sick or well you must come. The court is convened to hear you. You must appear in the

There is no escape for you. You first person. You must plead. This is have got to report. You have got to a court which excuses no default. You report to civilization. Civilization is cannot even waive your case. You asking you questions which you must must put up a defence. You must come here with every dollar and justify its genesis. For this is the justify its genesis. For this is the court of the industrial democracy. This is the rallying spot of the verities. Every dollar must be checked off with justice. Every dollar that justice can-not check is forfeited. Here you are called. Here you must come. Speak. We listen.

Your cities and your fortunes are so big. And the heart is so small. Yet your cities and your fortunes must win the acquiescence of the heart. With the favors of the heart, which are the favors of justice, withdrawn, your cities are depopulated and your fortunes are ciphered. Dare you call a city without heart big? Dare you call any single humble man full of call any single humble man full of heart small? Come, now, let us hear what you have to say for yourself. Look labor in the face and tell it the truth about yourself. Labor has been very decent with you. It has tolerated your inroads for a long time. It has never really resented your incursions. You have built up kingdoms and You have built up kingdoms and plutocracies on the back of labor. You have charged the costs of caste culture to labor. Every college represents an enforced tribute. The avenues of leisure which labor has initiated you have enjoyed. You have charged labor every sort of toll on the very roads which but for labor would never have been broken. Now labor has opened at least one eye, heard with at least one ear, and questions you with at least one lip. What have you got to say for yourself? There is no escape. Labor as not going to borrow the weapons of earthquakes and water-

steads, enjoy its own pleasures, work out the measure and shape of its own will, and leave you to fall in line in the one way that will secure you against annihilation. Labor is not going to destroy snything. It is not going to destroy even you. It is going to use everything. It is going to use you. Labor does not say you are use. from the scientific point of view—as a less. Labor says you are useful. And part of, not an exception to, evolution not going to let you loaf any longer. For labor has decreed that the loafer shall not loaf. Only-the worker shall loaf. Inhor says that when you have earned your loaf you shall have it. But-you may no longer loaf on the earn-ings of others. Labor believes that you are deaf and blind. It believes that you have not heard the cries or the wretched tenements of the poor. Labor believes that if you knew from what your surfeiting usufruct was derived you would refuse its gifts. So labor will instruct you. The best instruction for any doubter is work. He who does work knows what work may mean and what is its due. There

spouts. It is simply going to swarm on its own roads, occupy its own home-

is no escape. This is a court whose findings are enforced. Come now, you with your yachts and your perfumes, you with your margins and priorities, you with your lorded lands and palaces. Come, bring-ing along your dollars. Explain them. Do not leave one dollar behind. You will be required to explain them all. This is a court of list resort. You have escaped other tribunals. But here presides the everlasting eye, Here is the everlasting ear. Yes, here is the everlasting heart. Call it labor, call it justice, call it civilisation. I do not care what you call it. This is where the beginningless God begins and the endless God ends. This sacred en closure, this holy open. This valley of interrogation, this hilltop of question. Here the long enchained labor of the world stands free at last der your report.

this country the thoughtful study of

Current # # Literature

All books and namphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York,

SOCIAL REVOLUTION B

Karl Kautsky. Translated by A. M. and May Wood Simons. Chicago. Charles H. Kerr & Co. 1903. Cloth, 189 pages. Price, 50 cents. This book, undoubtedly one of the most important additions to the body of Socialist literature made in recent years, falls into two parts: "Reform and Revolution," dealing with the ter dencies of the present, the expecta-tions founded upon them of the man-ner in which the capitalist society of to-day is to give place to the co-operative order of the future, and the attitude to be taken by the militant Socialist movement now and in the near future in view of these present and prospective tendencies; and "The Day After the Revolution." wherein the author, perhaps the best qualified to speak as scientific student and as party leader in the name of the So-cialist movement, discusses with an admirable combination of boldness and of self-restraint the probable out tines of the collectivist organization, the weighty problems that will de-mand solution in the day of our vicmand solution in the day of our vic-tory, and the grounds upon which we may reasonably expect that those prob-lems will be solved. This whole work is, as we have said, that of a student who is also a statesman, that of a thinker who is also a man of action, that of a man who can guide his course by the stars and yet step boidly and firmly on the solid earth. This type, for whom the practical is not something apart from and opposed to theory, but rather the constant appli-cation and testing and correcting of theory, for whom principle and policy are but two indissolubly united phases of one consistent sife, is still so lament-ably rare outside of Germany, is espe-cially so rare in America (we speak not of Secialism alons, but of Amerinot of Secialism alone, but of Ameri-can life in general), that we cannot too warmly commend to our combades in

"The Social Revolution."

L-REFORM AND REVOLUTION. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." Intellectual timidity and in-dolence, fearing or shirking the conistent application of great ideas even while recognizing their truth, finds it cossible in every age, despite the con-trary experience of ages gone by, to rything is going to "er of itself, that a spft and flower-strewn path is going to show itself through the wild deserts and rugged mountains that check human progress, that we may good-humoredly take things as they come, needing not to summon up stern resolution to triumph over ob-stacles, but comfortably believing that the obstacles will melt away if we do but shut our eyes to their existence. Hegel seems to be half right when he says that what history teaches is that we never learn anything from history. To study the period just preceding the French Revolution ought to be enough to assure any man that it is a revolu-tionary crisis and not an era of pro-gressive reform that we have now beore us. The social forces then strug gling for the mastery, the moribund feudal order and the nascent bourgeois system, were far less fundamentally opposed, far more capable of mutual adaptation into workable transition forms, than are the developed bour-geois state of to-day and the collec-tivist society that now struggles to be The early years of the reign of Louis XVI., say 1774-81, gave far more roay promise of an easy and peaceful solution of then existing prob-lems than even the learning and the lems than even the learning and the eloquence of a Berustein and a Jaurès can deduce from the facts of this day. We all know how that promise failed. Kings and queens, nobles and even bishops, applauded the dectrines of Jean Jacques and wept over the sufferings of the poor; but when the time came, their enurs was that of the ings or the poor; but when the time came, their unswer was that of the Philosophe-Kaiser, "Mon métier à moi, c'est d'être royaliste." The Fourth of August did not come till the Four-teenth of July compelled it, and it did not prevent the Red Terror nor the White. But we have not a few among us nowadays who can convince themwante. But we have not a lew among us nowadays who can convince them selves that it will happen quite otherwise this time, that a ruling class will gradually and gracefully abdicate if only not harried too much, that capitalist private ownership will somehow

so forth, one after the other, at monthly intervals. On the other hand, as against the crude catastrophist view of revolution, it is pointed out that birth is neither an unprepared-for birth is neither an unprepared-for change nor a change complete in Itself. Such analogies are, of course, as easy

of abuse as they are instructive if used with discretion; but our author

does not push his too far. After marking the main distinction between the social and political move; ments of the ancient and medieval periods and those of modern timesthe former as local, turning largely on personalities, and predominantly un-conscious, the latter as increasingly elf-conscious and ever wider in their

scope and the scope in their effects— Kautsky countries to the question: "Is the time in revolution past or already the political transition from capitalism to Socialism without political revolution, without the conquest of power by the prole tariat, or must we still expect an enoch possible in every age, despite the con-trary experience of ages gone by, to hill itself to rest with the assurance, founded on the desire, that this time historical conditions. They p not simply a highly developed class antagonism, but also a great national state rising above all provisional and communal peculiarities, built upon form of production that operates built upon a vel all local peculiarities, a powerful military and bureaucratic state, a scimilitary and bureaucratic state, a sci-ence of political economy, and a rapid rate of economic progress. None of these factors of social revolution has been decreasing in power during the list decade. Many of them, on the contrary, have been much strengthen-

contrary, have been much strengthen-ed. • • We shall not make the tremendous transition from capitalism to Socialism unconsciously and we can-not slowly undermine the dominion of the exploiting class without this class being conscious of it and consequently arming themselves and using all their powers to suppress the strength and influence of the growing proletariat." This is his answer, that the revolutionary character of our movement becomes more and not less evidently and imperatively necessary as the years go by, that the task before us, being a real thing and not a phantom of our minds, looms larger as we approach it, and that we have ever the more It, and that we have ever the more obvious need to inspire ourselves for aggressive action by the recognition of that task in its full magnitude.

Through some fifty following pages our summary has thus far covered but the first thirty-seven) the writer con-siders and, as it seems to us, refutes hey to the co-operative state. The ni-leged "softening of class antagonisms" comes in for a good deal of attention. It is shown that, notwithstanding some partial improvement of the material ditions of some portions of the protarint in reent years, the rate of exploitation of the protectiat as a whole is increasing and "the capitalist standard of living grows figure than that of the protectarist." Incidentally it is shown been

the proletarint is its intellectual and moral advancement, to the point where legrees transform itself into social instead of being a standing menace to civilization, it is recognized by many outside its ranks as the great champroperty if only we do not disturb the process by our impatient clamors. Kautsky, as doubtless every reader oion of true culture. This brings us to theory—the orthodox theory, as critics the consideration of the "new middle like to dub it—against this sweet hope of reform. In the present little work he sums up, with admirable force and brevity, the reasons for holding this class," the "intellectuals," upon whose friendship for the workers is so largely based the hope that capitalism will eventually reform itself out of exist-ence. Unfortunately, however, these intellectuals, while speaking in the It is thus that our author defines the It is thus that our author defines the word "revolution," as used in this discussion: "The conquest of the governmental power by an hitherto oppressed class is the essential characteristic of social revolution in contrast with social reform. Those who repudiate social revolution as the principal means of social transformation or wish to confine this to such measures as have been granted by the ruling class name of the capitalist class, constitute but a part of that class and that not

than good to the working class; they honestly think themselves entitled to lead, but they do not understand the army they would lead nor know the field on which it is arrayed.

The influence of the real middle class, the small capitalists—whether of manufacture, commerce, or agriculture—while in a way more tangible, being -while in a way more tangible, being founded on material class interest, is not more to be counted on as a source of strength to the proletariat. As it declines in economic power, this class grows more timid and reactionary. The middle class is a very unreliable social revolutionist." Here is nothing of the "Zusammenbruch theory," noth-ing of the ideological dogmatism that ally, just because of its intermediate position. As Marx has already noted, the little capitalist is neither wholly proletarian nor wholly bourgeois, and considers himself, according to the casion, first one and then the other. will become intolerable, expecting then a sudden and complete overturn. But on the other hand, the line, is drawn clear against those who would have

Of the real capitalist class Kautsky strongly declares that he can see no sign of increasing friendship for the workers. Neither Krupp nor Hanna convinces him. The concentration of the control of industry in each country through the growth of stock compan-ies and of trusts widens the class division, both by eliminating the intermediate stages between the extremes of wealth and poverty and also by doing away with personal contact be-tween capitalist and worker. The former conflict between the interests of agricultural capitalist, industrial capitalist, and financial capitalist—a conflict by which, in several important cases, the proletarian gained consider able advantages - is disappearing "since, with the progressive concentra-tion of capital, finance ever more and more dominates industry;" and of the three forms, it is always financial capital that is least swayed by considera-tions of humanity or of statesmanlike prudence, that most inclines to violent

and arbitrary policies.

But do not the extension of the suf-frage and the growth of co-operative societies and trade unions offer, a means to the easy and gradual transformation of the social order? Knutsky thinks not. Co-operation is dismissed with a brief but sufficient comment. As to the unions, very recent events—the growth of employers' asso-ciations, increasingly unfavorable court decisions, and even positive legislation designed to hamper their work-con-firm one in the belief that "one can hardly expect any effective restriction of exploitation from them." "But the political sphere? Shall we

original and effective manner. Again, we can neither quote nor summarize, but only call attention to the suggested not find there an unbroken advance for the protection of the laborers?" Kaut-sky replies: "When one considers how socializing the state piecement and the Gulliverian fancy of a child born by easy stages—respiratory system, cir-culatory system, digestive system, and remarkably fast the capitalist system o. production extends its sphere it will be found that the exten the protection of labor follows at a much slower pace; it can never over take the extension of capitalism, but always comes limping slowly on be-hind. • • • It appears that the only thing in social reform that makes rapid progress is the modesty of the so-cial reformers."

Why the increasing representation of the projectariat in national parliaments—being still but an increasing minor ity-is able and can reasonably be ex pected to accomplish only defensive opalliative work, why it cannot advance the interests of the workers as fast as (not to say faster than) the develop ment of capitalism depresses them, why, accordingly, it cannot forestail the social revolution by a large program of constructive reform, is shown, to our mind very convincingly in the concluding pages of this first part. Briefly we may say, the reason is twofold: Because, side by side with the growth of the working-class representation, proceeds the consolidation the various reactionary elements also the general decline of parliamentary power; and because social reforms iarge enough to satisfy the limmediate large enough also to throw capitalist industry out of working order or, vice versa, reforms modest enough to be practicable while the working class is not yet politically dominant are too small to check the forces that make for revolution: we might put it paradoxically: Reforms large enough to prevent revolution would be large prevent enough to precipitate revolution.

This is not at all to say that the Socialist minorities-as our fifty-eight grown to eighty-one in the German Reichstag or our three in the Massa chusetts Legislature—can do nothing Quite the centrary. They can, through the fear their presence inspires or otherwise, win reforms that help pre-pare for the revolution in many ways by alleviating extreme suffering which otherwise tends to degrade the sufferers, by inspiring the with confidence in themselves with confidence in themselves, by bet-tering their equipment for battle (laws favorable to labor organization, measures for extending education, etc.) Our elect, moreover, are our spokesmen, most favorably situated for propaganda, and have therefore the duty to make their parliamentary words and votes so clearly revolutionary as to in spire resolution rather than delusive hope on our side and to inspire respec-rather than friendship in our oppose ent. Finally, participation in politic is of the utmost value to the proletaria as a means of self-education and dis

The form in which the revolution will come and the weapons with which it will be fought out ennot now be definitely predicted. Kautsky thinks of the actual revolution "as an historic process that may easily draw itself or into a decade of hard battles," as (ex cept. perhaps, in Russia) "more of th ter of the struggle of one por tion of the people against another than of a more uprising of the populate against the government and as likely "therein, and only therein, to resemble more the struggles of the Re-

formation than the type of the French Revolution." That the strike-hithert with few exceptions, merely a weapon for desultory petty skirmishing—may become an important revolutionary weapon, seems to him not improbable. Conflict waged by armed force, as a part of the revolution, seems as prob-able as it is, on our part, undesirable. Whatever the forms or weapons that circumstances may dictate, one thing for the present is clear: "One can do nothing worse to the proletariat than to advise it to rest upon its arms in order to encourage a favorable attitude of the bourgeoisle. Under present conthe part which determines its acts. On account of this double position in which they stand, Kautsky thinks, the friendship of these intellectuals has been productive of rather more harm ditions this means nothing less than to deliver the proletariat over to the bour-geoisie and bring it into intellectual and political dependence on the latter, to enervate and degrade it and make it incapable of fulfilling its great histhan good to the working class; they torical purposes."

II.-THE DAY AFTER THE REVO-LUTION. We have had too many "visions" of

he Co-operative Commonwealth, from Bellamy and Morris down. We have had any number of writers who were ready to tell us just how everything is to be arranged in the future-after it is all in working order. How it is got into order is a matter they prudently pass over with a few vague phrases. Even Morris and Bellamy, in the chapters they devote to this part of the subject, hardly seem to have tried— still less have they succeeded—to treat it seriously, to take into consideration things as they are and things as, in their general outline, we see they are to be, and scientifically imagine the methods of transition. We say "scientifically imagine" advisedly, for imagination has its right place in scientific investigation; advisedly, too, we say "methods," in the plural, for the mani-fold and multiform tendencies now working for Socialism as well as the varied and complex character of the material they have to work in (the existing facts of economics, politics, ethics, manners and customs, and ethics, modes of thinking) make it fairly ob vious that the passage from the capitalist to the Socialist system will not be a simple and direct process, but an exceedingly complicated one, a whole set of related processes, rather, whose proportions and mutual relations we cannot, of course, foresee with any

great degree of accuracy.

Kautsky approaches the subject with the confidence and the self-restraint of a trained thinker, accustomed to deal, not with principles apart from facts or facts regardless of principles, but with principles as summarizing the observation of facts. He makes no attempt to give us in ad-vance a drainate story of the revolu-tion, nor does he pretend that there can be any approach to certainty in detail. But on the other hand, he "main-tains that it is a help to political clear-ness to examine the problems that will grow out of the conquest of political power by us" and that "this is also valuable for propaganda, since our op-ponents frequently assert that our victory will give us insoluble problems

• • • and it is important to investigate
and know how far this is the case."

Kautsky does not underestimate the

bigness of the task the proletariat has before it. He does not expect the revo-lution to be made in a day nor a year, perhaps not in a decade. Aside from recognizing that the complete political power, even throughout a single na-tion, is very unlikely to be grasped by the proletariat all at a single moment and that the proletariat itself is not and will not then be an absolutely united and uniform body to pursue ideally whole and definitely purposeful policy at every step, he recognizes that, even if these two facts were otherwise, the sweeping away of old institutions would have to go on simul-taneously with the building up the new ones and the development dividual and social habits suitable to them, and that the rate of production nust not only be maintained, but must be positively increased, while this reconstruction is going on. But serious as he sees the task to be, Kautsky does not doubt the ability of the proletariat

to perform it in due time.

Kautsky's forecast of the future state is as different as possible from the centralized, uniform, we had ni most said regimented society imagines by Bellamy, and just as far from the sweet elyslum of "News from No where." It is a state as varied and complex in its forms as that now pre vailing, perhaps more varied, as being more free and plastic. Some industries will be taken over by the nation, capitalist portion of puber me by municipalities, some by trade unions or co-operative societies of pro-duction or consumption; in agriculture to a considerable extent and in manufacture to a lesser degree, private in-dustry on a small scale will persist for long time in the midst of the collect ilvist society-"the proletarian govern-mental power would have absolutely no inclination to take over such little businesses." This does not mean, of course, that capitalist exploitation would continue in such industries.

Kautsky thinks it probable that some form and measure of compensa-tion will be given to the present owners of the means of production-not as a measure of abstract justice, but as being the easiest way of making the change with the minimum of social disturbance. This compensation will not, of course, mean the permanent establishment of a class of public bondholders, relieved of all responsibility of management and guaranteed a fixed income by the state; it will mean only a distribution of the un-avoidable actual "confiscation" over the period of a decade or even a generation. A large portion of this second part

is devoted to the question of the in-centive to labor and the means by which production is to be kept u without interruption and even enough and progressively increase under the new regime. The habit of working, acquired and accumulated through many past generations, will be a powerful factor, but it is not alone to be counted on. The intelligent democratic discipline of the proletariat will be a still more powerful force. The improvement of the conditions of labor will make it all the easier to keep industry going. But after all, it will still be necessary very greatly to increase the productive power of labor in order at once to lessen the burden of the proletariat and to meet the manifold needs of the new society. How this is to be done our author considers at length, and concludes that,

by the organization of industry in he most effective manner and elimination of competitive waste, "a proletarian regime can raise produc-tion at once to so high a level that it would be possible considerably to increase wages and simultaneously duce the hours of labor." He con that the forms of wages for labor and of buying and selling products with money of some kind will persist for a long time, though the reality under these forms will be radically different from those now prevailing.

It would be quite impossible in a newspaper review to do more than give the reader a general idea of what he will find between the covers of this little book. No thoughtful student of the social problem can afford to neg-lect it. It is not a Socialist "Law and and should not be read as such. It is a careful scientific investigation of present facts as indicative of future tendencies and as a means of determining the wisdom of present policies. Read in the spirit in which it is written, it cannot but be of gree

Of the translation it must be said that it is too evidently a translation More freedom and more revision would have made it both clearer and more Some of the more glaring faults we have to note may be due to hasty proof-reading. It is too bad to see "catastrophes" repeatedly spelled "catastrophies." "Affiliation" 4p. 15) clearly should be "affinity." "Former" and "latter" are obviously transposed and "latter" are obviously transposes, on p. 33. "Polish" (p. 63) is, of course, a slip of the pen for "political." The misprint of "protection" for "produc-tion" in the ninth line on p. 73 seriously obscures the sense, as does the misprint of "supplemented" for "supmisprint of "supplemented" for "sup-planted" on p. 90. The sentence beginning "One fears every energetic policy" (p. 95) is correctly translated— by the rules of grammar; but it conveys a wrong impression if taken for idiomatic English; "they fear" would have been better; best would be:
"Every energetic policy * * * is
feared." As the sentence stands, it seems to mean that the writer shares the fear, whereas it is reactionaries that are afraid. Let us hope that these and some minor errors will be set right before another edition goes to press. Kautsky is a close enough thinker to merit verbal accuracy in translation.

In commenting, in our issue of June 28, on Wm. H. Leffingwell's "Easy Lessons in Socialism," we expressed our regret that the author has used "the common but extremely inaccurate statement" that the working class re-ceives back in wages but 17 per cent. wealth it produces. Our attenion is called to the fact that Comrade tion is called to the fact that Comrade Leffingwell does not claim—that he dis-tinctly denies—that all of the remain-ing 83 per cent. is profit, but says that "of the balance, what is not wasted in useless labor goes into the pockets of the capitalist class." We are glad to acknowledge that Comrade Leffing-well's statement is far from being so extrangent as the form labels. extravagant as the form in which the 17 per cent, proposition is commonly advanced. We still hold that it is somewhat ambiguous, that in one of two interpretations (probably not that intended by the writer) it is inaccurate and that in the other it is so far unsafe as that it is not based on anything that "Uncle Sam says"—that being the general authority to which reference is made. So much we must say how made. So much we must say, howsingle out this particular pamphiet to raise the point on, since the same error or looseness of statement appears in many others where we have not noted it. "Easy Lessons in Socialism" is, on single out this particular pamphlet to

the whole, an excellent propaganda pamphlet and we hope to see this one important fault corrected in a later

BOOKS RECEIVED.

State Experiments in Australia and New Zealand. By William Pember Reeves. Two vols., with maps. Price, \$7.50. New York, E. P. Dutton &

Another View of Industrialism. By William Mitchell Bowack. Price, \$2. New York. E. P. Dutton & Co.

TWO KINDS OF PUBLIC OPINION

The fact is, that public opinion is divided into two classes, and in all occasions where the interests of capital and labor, or rather, where the interests of capitalist and labor, clash, the which has the en prostituted pulpit and the endowed college chair as vehicles of expressing its portion of public opinion ice set in operation, all repeating, crot-like, the same hackneyed once set in operation, an repeating, parrot-like, the same hackneyed parases. The capitalist press, which to-day is simply the phonograph through which the capitalist talks, is set in motion, and that sound is by

them called public opinion.
On the other hand, the great dumb mass of wealth producers, who in the mass of weath products.
large industrial centers have very littie oportunity of expressing their "publis opinion," aithough they constitute 85 per cent. of the public, are helpless so far as expressing their opinior is concerned. Take for instance the strikes that have taken place thi taken place this spring. One would think from reading the capitalist papers that public opinion was entirely with the capitalist i ion was entirely with the capitalist in this struggle. While nothing is farthis struggle. While nothing is fur-ther from the truth, there is no doubt that fally 75 per cent, of the population were in full sympathy with the work-ers in their struggle for better condicons, but this 75 per cent, had no daily press nor any pulpits in which to ex-press their "public opinion."—Chicago Socialist.

THE PROBLEM AND THE SOLUTION

First question: What is the most dreadful fact of modern times? Au-swer: Multitudes of men out of work. Second question: What makes these memployed multitudes of men? Answer: Modern machinery, which needs only a few men to do the work of the

world. Third question: How can these unemployed multitudes employ them-solves? Answer: By voting themselves into power, taking possession of modern machinery and creating with it wealth enough for all.—Seattle So-

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Action Upon the Minutes of the Recent Meeting of the Local Quorum.

National Secretary Maily has sub-mitted to the National Committee of the Socialist Party a report of the nction of the various National Commit-teemen upon the minutes of the last meeting of the Local Quorum, held on July 5 and 6, and reported in The rker of July 19.

actions of the Quorum meeting were approved by National Committee-men Dobis of Kentucky, Carey of Massachusetts, Claffin of New Hamp-Barnes of Pennsylvania, Boomer shire, Barnes of Pennsylvania, Boomer of Washington, and Berger of Wiscon-sin. No action was reported by La Kamp of Colorado, White of Connecti-cut, Miller of Idaho, Reynolds of Inof Iowa, Fox of Maine, Raebel of Michigan, Talbott of Minne Raebel of Michigan, Taibott of Minne-sota, Goebel of New Jersey, Massey of North Dakota, Critchlow of Ohio, Hal-brooks of Oklahoma, for Lovett of South Dakota. Mills of Kansas re-ported mail not received. Other Committeemen took action as follows:

follows: Richardson, California: "I approve the action taken regarding C lishire representing us at meeting of iternational Socialist Bureau, also the action taken in regard to the dues of Local Cripple Creek, Colo. I believe in scate autonomy but not in local autonomy

"I assure you that a very large majority of the comrades in California are through with fusion; and every vestige of its work whether in our convestige of its work whether in our con-stitution or out of it will soon be rooted out. Have taken the matter up with our state secretary and shall, if necessary, assist in starting it referendum to correct all conflicts with our

entional organization.

"The getting up of a campaign book is a very grave responsibility. I favor the idea, but we must beware or it may result in dissension that will do result in dissension that will do harm than the book does good. ald not be issued until after our national convention in order that it may contain our national platform. It should contain the national plat-It should contain the national pint-forms of Germany, France, Italy, and England, or at least types of platforms adopted by these peoples. This for reasons that are very obvious since we have witnessed the manner in which capitalistic hirolings can lie about 'for-eign' Socialists. It must not be too voluminous or expensive or its proper work will be seriously impaired. This litless will be the most difficult thing to avoid. It may prove difficult in such a work to avoid committing the party on a certain line of tactics dicting lines and either condition may breed serious dissen-

"I favor the appointment of Comrade Harry M. McKee to the position on organizer for Nevada, Arizona, etc., or for any other place that may be

or for any other place that may be open for him. I personally know McKee and he is one of our best and meet untilring workers."

Healey, Florida: "It has my endersement. I am especially pleased at the idea of the campaign book and wish it was now ready." It will be a valuable adultion to our literary re-

"It is my opinion that in the interest of the solidification of our move hould be allowed to do propaganda work in opposition to the organize favor any move having this object in favor any move having this object in view. It seems to me very poor policy view. It seems to me very poor policy cannot do their work within the regu-

Berlyn, Illinois: "As National Committeeman, I approve of the action of the Quorum. As regards National Committeeman Critchlow of Ohio I ould state that under the co as it is, I cannot see why he does not understand that state autonomy also embodies home rule, and the recogembodies nome rine, and the recog-nisted authority of each should be the deminating force which controls and directs the Socialist activity in each state; and loyal members will govern themselves accordingly. Our party is a growing force, and its efficiency depends on its organisation and dis-cipline. We must not reach out beyond er proper sphere and not assume to to the work that is properly delegated

Turner, Missouri: "All acts, except-ing those mentioned below, I vote my

"Regarding the campaign book, 1 move to reflect the action of the Quo-rum, and move the following substi-tute: That the National Secretary be tute: That the Salisbon all Socialists instructed to call upon all Socialists who may desire to assist in the prepa-mater book to submit ration of the campaign book to submit contributions of not more than 1,200 ords not later than November 1, 1908. I such articles so submitted be reor to the National Committee as a

whole for approval.

"I move that a special committee of five be elected by the National Comee to meet at a place and time to bereafter decided by the National Committee to pass upon all matter submitted as provided in the above

inction.
"I move that the action of the Quo-rum in giving the National Secretary full power to act on all applications

hereafter only at the direction of the

here mentioned meet with my approval. In regard to campaign book, I move to add to the list of subjects, 'Women in the Stores and Factories,; and that Wenonah Stevens Abbott be and that we of an arriver state of the called upon for contribution to the same. I also suggest that Mother Jones be called upon to contribute to the subject of child labor. I am pleased with the work of the Local Quorum. I am anxiously awaiting replies from Compades Critchiow and Mills to the constitutional violation charge.

rades Critchlow and Mills to the constitutional violation charge."

—The baslot in the hands of the Milliguit, New York: "I question that wisdom of the Quorum resolution that working the stress on the work of assisting the stronger states as against the weaker organized states. The resolution may cause dissatisfaction in a number of states, and it may well be argued that the weaker states stand more gued that the weaker states stand more

younger states, while its proffered aid to states like Massachusetts, New York, Ohlo, or Wisconsin, may be of but liftle use."

Kerrigan, Texas: "I assent to all

that was done excepting the appointment of Comrade Goebel as organizer. In my opinion, Comrade Goebel is not the man for the place. He is from New Jersey, a manufacturing state and a state long settled. He is sent into territory purely agricultural and but recently settled for the most part by people from the Southern states. Con rade Goebel may be competent. I do not question that, but I know from experience that a man unfamiliar with the modes of thought and daily lives of the people among whom he is work-ing is handicapped. It is important that he be able to draw Hustrations from familiar subjects, and the idioms of speech peculiar to the territory be familiar to him. This to my mind is very important and as the movement is not overburdened with funds we must get the most for our money. I therefore move that the name of W. E. Farmer of Denison, Texas, be substituted for that of Goebel.

"I move that the National Secretary open an account with each organize that said organizers be charged with all moneys paid them for their account and that they be credited with the number of addresses delivered, towns visited and branches organized. That the National Secretary render a state-ment quarterly to the National Comeach organizer's work to the end that the National Committee be in a position to judge of the effectiveness of each organizer as compared to the ex

In his report to the National Committee, Secretary Mailly remarks: "As Comrade Kerrigan's motion directly affects the work of this office, I wish to object to it because if will involve an expenditure of time and labor which the results will not justify. I am making as full reports as possible of the work of organizers in our bulletins, and in my annual report I shall give complete statements of their

"The value of an organizer's work cannot be estimated immediately. This must be left to show itself later, in embership in the states worked in. If given an opportunity, I shall dewill be always accessible and the interests of the party subserved."

TOLEDO OBJECTS TO MILLS.

The following resolutions were the City Central Committee of Local Socialist Party, on August 9: "Whereas, The party press has an-nounced that Walter Thomas Mills would tour Ohio for fifteen days before

election, and "Whereas, Comrade Mills has in two recent instances, namely at Omaha and San Francisco, spoken under the auspices of organizations antegonistic to the Socialist Party despite the pro-tests of Locals Omaha and San Francisce, and

"Whereas. We wish to go on record as endorsing the action of the above-named locals and to protest against the action of Comrade Mills or any other serson who, to advance his own selfish into the party, and

"Wherens, Walter Thomas Mills has persistently ignored the class struggle, the teaching of which we regard as of primary importance in this working class movement; therefore be it

"Resolved by Local Tolede, That a the progress and harmony of the So cialist Party in Ohio and that we earnestly protest against such a tour being arranged by the State Secretary, and that any offer of the services of Walter Thomas Mills be rejected by Local Toledo; and be it furthe

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the members of the State Committee, to the party press, and to Walter Thomas Mills."

AS TO CRITCHLOW'S

of Comrade Spargo under the title "The Grafter Must Go," in The Worker of August 2, expresses what scores of Socialists have been thinking and feeling, and prompts me to say something to the Socialists of Ohio. Yes, and to those of the country at

large, for they are concerned.

The Secretary of the State Committee of Ohio has been conducting a lecture bureau. His monthly financial statements to the party have for sevof money credited to a percentage of proceeds from lectures managed by his bureau. What does this mean? .In plain English, simply this: That the Socialist Party of Ohio is participating In the expectation of comrades in other states. If speakers are worth the prices asked, they should receive it

such action go unquestioned. Not only have we been sharing in the exploiting of comrades in other states, but it transpires that this lecture bureau has been arranging dates with persons who are expelled members of the party, causing the comrades to protest to the national organization.

To remain silent under such conditions for fear off "raising a racket" is to place us on a level with the old parties. As one of the two from Ohio who were present at the organization of the movement that has developed into the present Socialist Party, I pro-test, and if the locals of Ohio do their duty, this exploiting of comrades will

CHARLES R. MARTIN. Tiffin, Ohio, August 9.

in need of assistance than the stronger ones, and furthermore, that the National Committee may be in a position to effectively assist the weaker and IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Compiled for the National Head- | the past nine months. Formerly it had quarters of the Socialist Party by Agnes Wakefield, Boston, Mass.]

The complete official returns of the parliamentary elections are published in the Berlin "Vorwarts" of July. Germany has 3,008,377 Socialist vote a gain of 505,645," for in 1898 it had 1,141,958. Saxony has 441,764, a gain of 142,574, for in 1808 it had 290,190. The great Socialist victory in Saxony

will sweep from the government Mit ister Von Metzsch, the most infinential representative of Saxon reaction, who helped establish unjust privileged suffrage for the legislature. He will resign in autumn

In reviewing the parliamentary ele tions in Saxony, where the Socialists won twenty-two out of twenty-three districts, many conservatives are saying that the chief cause of the people's opposition to the government is the suffrage system for electing members of the Saxon Legislature (Landtag), which was introduced in 1896, giving more power to the privileged classes To coax back the votes of the people those frightened conservatives now for legislative suffrage reform. It is reported that the King of Saxony is opposed to suffrage reform; this will ncrease his unpopularity. The B "Vorwarts" declares that the King's opinion will have no influence of

The Socialist Women's Electoral Club of Berlin did good work during the campaign. June 4, Comrade Mrs. Klara Zetkin, editor of the Socialist women's fortnightly review "Die Gleicheit" (Equality), spoke to one thousand persons on "Socialism and the Emancipation of Women." June 12, the club held its last meeting before the elections; Comrade Mrs. Dr. Wally Zeppler addressed a large audience on the subject "Why Must Women Obtain the Suffrage?" After seven weeks' of its existence, the club was compelled by law to disband at the close of the parliamentary campaign, June 25, but it will be reorganized in autumn at the Prussian legislative elections, and later at the Berlin City Council elections. The women con rades did their share of distributing Socialist leaflets, and they went from house to house arging tardy voters to get to the polls in time.

Berlin "Vorwarts" of July 14 contains the following additional statis ties of the German parliamentary elections held June 16 and 25: "At the main election in the year 1903 ther were in all 12,400,660 persons entitle to vote; in 1898 there were 11,441,094 The valid votes cast in 1903 amounted to 9,495,952, in 1898 there were 7,752, 093. The number of persons entitle to vote has increased by 1,049,566; th number of votes cast has increased by 1,743,259. The 'party of non-voters' has sunk from 2,888,461 to 2,994,798. The Socialists with their more tha three million votes have surpasse even the hitherto strongest party—that of the non-voters. The Socialists are not only strenger than all middle class parties, but have also defeated the lazy mass of the indifferent. The civilizing self in having saved the German peo-ple this time, from the shame which has hitherto existed, that their largest party was composed of non-voters. The Socialists now form almost a third of the active voters and almost a fourth of these entitled to vote."

The German papers deny that Emperor Wilhelm has said "The Socialist hand must be destroyed with fire and sword," etc. It is denounced as a sensational fabrication without a word of

The Christian trade unions of Ger many had 85,367 members in 1901 and 82,596 in 1902, a loss of 715. The Chris-tian trade unions lose, while the indepe s'ent trade unions gain. Out of six y-one trade union federations in Ger many, fifty have reported their men bers for this year—727,700 in all, a gai of \$1.149 since last year.

The penalties inflicted on the criticise the court scandals in Saxony LECTURE BUREAU.

Editor of The Worker.—The article people against the government. Comrade Dr. Lentsch, editor of the "Leip ziger Volkszeitung," on July 9 was sentenced to four months of fortress imprisonment for "insulting" the King in an article on "The King of Saxony's Entrance into Dresden."

A Socialist mayor, Comrade Wester menn, has been elected in Gruenwin kel Baden.

Many of the Socialist journals of Germany report that during the elec-tions their circulations have largely increased. The central Socialist daily lournal Berlin "Vorwaerts." with about 75,000 subscribers, now has the largest circulation of all the political newspapers of Berlin.

The German Socialist bicyclists, "Th sed Cavalry," as they are called, did their daty in the parliamentary cam-paign, distributing Socialist literature in country places. They have been helding great festivals to celebrate the victory. They have a Workers' Bicyclist Federation, "Solidarity," which extends all over Germany, and is divided into twenty-two branche The dues are five cents a month. Ther are about 15,000 members. Branch 9 with headquarters in Berlin, has abou

At the end of each quarter, Berlin "Vorwaerts" publishes the addresses of all the Socialist and labor journals in or an inescensia ann anor journals in Germany. "Vorwaerts" of July 11. gives such a list, from which it is seen that there are now 53 Socialist dailies, 9 papers published three times a week, 3 twice a week, 9 weekly, 4 twice a

The German labor press consists of 31 weekly papers, one Issued three times a week, 2 three times a month, 22 fortnightly, and 10 monthly, making 86 in all. The German Socielist and

to depend partly on gifts.

The Socialist Deputy Magniaude, in the French parliament, July 2, present ed a motion to substitute an incon tax for the four direct taxes: Personal, discuss separately the two kinds of taxation.

"Le Socialiste" of July 12 gives the addresses of the 22 periodicals belong ing to the party; 19 of them are pub lished weekly, one daily, and two menthly. "Le Socialiste" is published at 7 Rue Rodier, Paris. It is in its nineteenth year. It is a four-page pa per and is not illustrated. The sub scription in France is \$1.20 a year; in oreign countries, \$1.60.

At Croisy, June 21, the Socialists

won a victory in the municipal elec-tions. Six Socialists were elected with

who has furiously tried to drive Socialism off the earth, is seriously disap-pointed at the results of the elections held July 5. Three common council-men were to be elected and there were two tickets. The three Socialist candidates, Gozard, Pailleret, and Magnant, Union, were elected with 151, 130 and 125 votes. Their radical opportunist opponents had 107, 80, and 60 votes.

According to press dispatches, the Countess Callapa, a married woman, has brought libel suit against the Ronan Socialist daily "Avanti" for publishing a story of Pope Leo XIII, in which her name is mentioned. At the Pope's death, "Avanti" snid: "We Socialists, without disdain, but with in-difference, pass before this corpse and invait the new enemy."

Oddino Morgari, editor of "Sempre

Avanti" (Forward Forever) of Ro as made a speech in Parlian prously protesting against the Czar's ed visit to Italy. Comrade Mor gari declared the Russian despot had better stay at home, for if he comes to Italy the people will greet him with

"Avant?" and its chief editor, Enrice istration are calumnies and insults. It is not known whether other papers which supported "Avanti" in this at-tack on official corruption will be presecuted.

Comrade E. Levin, in a letter on the Manifesto of the Russian Socialist Revolutionists," published in "Justice" of London, July 11, explains the differ ence between the Social Democr Labor Party of Russia and the Soc ist Revolutionary Party of Russia. He says that the latter is an "opportunist, semi-anarchical so-called party." The Socialist Revolutionary Party Includes in the term projetariat also the small master and the small farmer. It uses terrorism, bombs and other methods of the anarchist school, and has a special militant organization for the "propaganda of deed." The Social Dem Party of Russia is based on the princi-ples of Marxian Socialism; its methods are persuasion, argument and educa tion. It is opposed to violence. The

der which Socialist propaganda is car ried on, Comrade Levin says that in known "the average 'life' of a Social-ist is from ten months to a year; the rost passes in prisons, 'Siberia or exile. One arrest very often leads to the col-lapse of a whole organization, and it takes years to build it up again." The American Socialist papers which have published the "Manifesto of the Bussian Socialist Revolutionists" advocat-ing assassination, should reprint from "Justice" Comrade Levin's very intersting letter.

esting letter.

That the revolutionary movement in Russia keeps gaining ground is proved by official documents frequently published in "Vorwnerts" of Berlin. circular of the Russian Minister district superintendents to the lessen ing of discipline in the schools and cites cases of propaganda hostile to the government and of open revolt against school authorities on the part of papi in the higher classes. At the same time, the Minister gives the teachers instructions for conduct in which he says that the "lack of discipline" must not be opposed with repressive meas' ures; besides correct conduct of the teachers, a constant influence upon the religious and moral development of the

scholars is requisite.

A dispatch to Renter's Telegram Company, from St. Petersburg, date July 20, says: "The attitude of Japa and the warlike tone of the majority of the Japanese press have attracted much attention in official circles here. It is declared by the best informed people that there is no likelihood of war, certainly not upon Russia's initia-tive. Russia has every motive for de-siring peace, chiefly for financial reaons, with which is bound up a desir for extensive domestic reforms, which the government considers to be the most efficacious manner of disarming internal discontent and nipping the revolutionary propagands in the bud." Great Britain,

The Irish Trade Union convention held in Nowry the first week of June unnaimously passed resolutions favor-ing Socialism and urging the unions to amiliate with the Labor Representation Committee. (The Social Democratic Federation is not affiliated with the

in a special election in the Burnley di-vision, and Harry Quelch, editor of "Justice," is running in Dewsbury, both epresenting the Social Demo

times a week, 2 three times a month, 22 fortnightly, and 10 monthly, making 86 in all. The German Socialist and infor press together consist of 105 periodicals.

France.

The French Revolutionary Socialists' of Paris, has had a finacial surplus for reveal organ, "Le Socialists' of Paris, has had a finacial surplus for

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which is creditable and beneficial. "These latter can got great help from Lee's pamphlet, The

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PARTY NEWS.

The following contributions have been received for the Special Organizing Fund since last report: Sixth Assembly District, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$2; Max Brodkey, Sioux City, Iowa, \$2; H. H. Meyers, Soldiers' and Sallors' Home, sky, Ohio, by purchase of five s in the Chas. H. Kerr Co-operative Publishing Company, donated by Wm. English Walling, \$50; Patriot, Knoxville, Tenn., \$5; Two Comrades, by purchase of shares in the Chas. H. Kerr Company, denated by Wm. Eng g. \$20: Hermine Schreiber Chicago, Ill., \$1; A Comrade, Evanston Ill., \$2; Julius Bernard and Ed. John son, Hamilton, Montana, \$1.50; Local Porterville, Cal., \$1.50; Luzerne Coun-ty Committee, Pennsylvania, \$5; total noon August 8, \$90; Previously re ed, \$790.57; total, \$880.57. Chas H. Kerr & Co. have sent in \$110 in all for the organizing fund, on the offer made by William E. Walling, and there are fourteen more shares of stock for sale which will bring \$140, if comrades will avail themselves of the opportun ity. The shares sell for ten dollars each. and the money is given to the organ-izing fund. Address Chas. E. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill, for

The revised list of Labor Day speak ers, for whom engagements can be made through the national headquar-ters, is as follows: J. Mahlon-Harnes, John W. Brown, Chas. L. Breckon, Geo. E. Boomer, Paul H. Castle, W. E. Clark, Isaac Cowen, G. W. Davis, N. P. Geiger, H. A. Gibbs, Walter Huggins, Geiger, H. A. Gibbs, Watter Hugglis, Frank Jordan, F. A. Kulp, Courtenay Lemon, Granville Lowther, L. D. Mayes, William Mahoney, A. G. Miller, James Oncal, R. H. Sherrill, John F. Taylor, Ernest Untermann, Prof. Thos. E. Will, Joseph Wright, Comrades Ches. Chess. Absertion Lee, A. W. John C. Chase, Algernon Lee, A. W. Ricker and John Spargo have been engaged. Communications regarding terms, etc., should be addressed to the National Secretary, Omaha, Neb. It should be understood that the mational hendquarters is making no charge to either organizations or speakers for making arrangements for Laber Day, the work being done merely to facilitate matters for the organizations who desire Socialist speakers on that occa-

"Il Proletario," the Italian Socialist "Il Projetario," the Annan socialist paper in New York City, is now being oublished as a daily. Although still supporting the S. L. P., it treats the Socialist Party fairly. It devotes itself to fighting capitalism, not to perpetuation. g unision in the Socialist ranks.

cent number it published an ext uded interview with the editor of The Worker, setting forth the position of our party.

In his weekly report to the National Committee, under date of August 3 National Secretary Mailiy reported as

Actions of Quorum: Further in formation requested as to terms, linbill ties, etc.. concerning Central Lecture Bureau: proposed tour of Geo. E. Bigelow endorsed. Referred to Quorum correspondence with Walter Thomas Mills, relative to non-receipt of mail sent from this office bearing upon protest of Nebraska Quorum and H. M. McKee, and other correspondence to him as National Committeeman; request from Local Dallas, Texas, that National Organizer Goebel be placed in that city for three weeks beginning Oct. 1; request from Haverhill, Mass., that John W. Brown be placed in that vicinity for one week to offset opposi-tion of capitalist press. Actions of Na-tional Committee: Carey, Hillquit, Claffin approved the semi-numual report

and printing of same. -National Secretary has received its of subscribers in unorganized states from "Los Angeles Socialist" and "Wil-shire's Magazine." George D. Herron, International Secretary, reports that there is nothing to report to the Na-tional Committee at present. Sent in-vitation to August Bebel in accordance with instructions of Quorum, Letter of endorsement of the plan to establish direction of the National Committee received from Local Elgin, Ill. Semi-annual report has been sent to all local and state secretaries.

in Pennsylvania, Eugene V. Debs states that his time is already booked for October and some of September. If not able to comply with request of Nato give time as requested, his services will be given without charge.

The National Secretary has received lists of subscribers in unorganized states from The Worker, "Wilshire's Magazine" and the "Social Democratic The "Appeal to Reason" has nt the list of Kansas readers to assist Comrade Bigelow's tour. 'The "Coming Nation" will do the same.

What the National Organizers Are Doing.

Ben Hanford will begin his Western tour at Philadelphia, on Saturday, Aug. 22. The following dates have now be arranged: Williamsport, Pa., Aug. 24; Condersport, Pa., Aug. 25; Erie, Pa., Aug. 26: Conneaut. Ohio, Aug. 27. Hanford will be the Labor Day speaker at

John C. Chase concluded his work for the national party at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., July 28, going thence to Massachusetts preparatory to his touring Maine for the State Committee. Besides the Mt. Vernon date, meetings at Peekskill, New York, and Brooklyn covered Chase's last week under the direction Chase's last week under the direction of the national office. During his entre Southern tour Chase visited 117 cities and towns in seventeen states and territories, addressing one or more meetings in each place. Resides the meetings in each place. Resides the regular engagements, extra meetings of trade unions and similar organizations were spoken to, upon request. Eight days were spent in Arkansas, arrang-Mere spoken to, upon request. Eight days were spoken to, upon readest. Eight days were spent in Arkansas, arrang-mittee of two to go to a little hamlet four miles below Peckskill to prepare the ground for an organization. We mittee induced enough of the members

workers, and eight days in Kentucky it the expense of the national office. The floods and washouts of May and June caused the waste of several days in Missouri and Tennessee, involving confusion and increased expense, and preventing dates being made for the return journey. The unorganized con-dition of the territory, necessitating long distances between meetings and high expense made the tour a difficult one. Three thousand miles was covered in Texas alone. Nearly thirty locals were organized, directly or indicate where organized offerts. The rectly through Chase's efforts. Th: al report for the trip was as folhotel, \$270.25; railroad fare, \$460.1; total, \$1,276,39; receipts, \$984,55; leaving a cost to the nation \$291.84 for the entire tour. national office

John Spargo spent eighteen days altogether during July among the strik-ing textile workers of Philadelphia and vicinity. He addressed twenty-five meetings in all, some of them being at places where Mother Jones' army of striking child workers were assembled. Nine of the meetings were indoors. The Philadelphia strike agitation committee speaks in high terms of Spargo's work and says that "the national office could not have sent a better man for the oc-Financial statement show the following expenses: Salary (18 days), \$54; railroad fare, \$11.90; hotel and miscellaneous, \$33.30; total, \$90.2).

During John Ray's recent work in Alabama, from July 5 to July 25, he visited Athens, Decatur, Birmingham, Dolomite, Adger, Belle Sumper, Blocon, Brooksides, Lipscomb, Brighton, Bessemer and New Decatur. New Bessemer and New Decatur. New locals were formed at Adger, Belle Sempter, Brighton, and Dolomite with 100 members. Ray addre twenty-five meetings in all, mostly among the miners, 12 000 of whom were idle through a suspension of work, pending a wage scale settlement with the operators. State Secretary Waldhorst speaks enthusiastically of Ray's fresh spurt as well as organizing the new ones. Comrade Johnson of Besse most successful one, and tells how Ray captured a Citizen's meetings and turned it into a Socialist one

Since entering Washington on June arade Wilkins addressed nine teen meetings, all successful, up to August 1. He reports: "I have numpered much in my work in Washington. State Secretary Moore depu-tized Charles Hart of Washougal to make ten or twelve dates for me in Clark County, beginning at Vancouver on June 22. On June 20 Hart notified me that owing to widespread smallpox public meetings were forbidden in that county. Hence I came to Scattle, June 23, and found that no dates were made for me. Pending arrangements, I spoke at Charleston, Scattle, Ballard, R Fremont, and Green Lake. neanwhile Comrade Moore was taken very sick and remained in bed three weeks. As he had all arrangements in As he had all arrangements in hand this broke into them and caused delay and loss of time. I have had to with Acting Secretary Curtis to arrange a route and meetings. will make my receipts low for July, but I expect to make up later, as it looks as if things will go smoothly from now on." The national office is in receipt of letters from places visited by Corade Wilkins, highly commending his work.

George H. Goebel's two meetings at Wilmington, Del., resulted in an English branch being formed, and arrange nents will be made through Comrade Ella Reeve Cohen for speakers to ad-dress more meetings in Delawate. At Baltimore, Goebel attended a conternce of forty comrades looking to form ing a state organization. At Washington a fairly good meeting was held indoors, and at Alexandria, Va., a very attentive audience attended an open-air meeting. Goebel went next to Freeport, Wilmerding, and Spring Church, Pa., after which he spent two days in Greater Pittsburg for the South Side branch Comrade Donaldson writes that both meetings, one indoor the ther open air, were very succe All of his dates were not cancelled in the Wheeling district. He is in Hagerstown, Md., from August 8 to 13, and is Nerfolk, Va., from August 14 to 20.

Comrade Geo. E. Bigelow of Lincoln. Neb., will begin a tour of Kansas In answer to inquiry regarding work for agitation and organization pur-in Pennsylvania, Eugene V. Debs states that his time is already booked for Oc-direction of the national headquarters. The dates arranged so far are as follows: Scandia, Aug. 17; Beloit, 19; thonal Committee, it will be because of Rice, 20; Clyde, 21; Clay Center, 22; prior engagements. Should be be able Junction City, 24 and 25; Abeline, 20; Acme, 27; Minneapolis, 28; Salina, 29 and 31; Lyons, Sept. 1; McPherson, 2; Cauton, 3; Hutchinson, 4 and 5; Wichita, 7 and 8; and Eldorado, 9.

. New York State.

A large delegation of Social Demo-crats from Watertown visited Black River recently and held a street meeting, which was addressed by Comrade Thomas Pendergast. The meeting drew a crowd who listened attentively the arguments of the speaker. The Watertown comrades will try to organize a local in Black River in the near

Comrade John J. Heleker writes from Peekskill: "Since Fieldman's ar-rest we are meeting with less opposi-tion from the workers, but have more from the shirkers. Mr. Knapp, one of our 'respectables,' wanted to stop Mother Jones' meeting, claiming that his wife had nervous prostration and could not stand the noise. We told him we did not make half as mach noise as the Salvation Army, which holds meetings with drums and tam-bourines right in front of his residence. To this, he argued, his wife got used. We told him Socialist agitation is angive them some day? Everyone was pleased with Chase. People are ask-ing when we are going to have another speaker. The local appointed a com-mittee of two to go to a little hamlet

will get names and send them The was blacklisted in trade-union and Socialist move working at Poughkeepsie and doing good work for the cause. We sent him literature and will send him more. We are taking care of Croton and planck's Point.

Sol Fieldman is doing pioneer work in out of the way corners of the state never before reached by Socialist agitation. With headquarters in Port Jervis, he is holding meetings in Spar-rowbush, Goshen, and other places. He will remain in this vicinity for some time, as he expects to organize some time, as accommades out in the some locals. The commades out in the state should be a little more generous state should be a little more generous ploughing the virgin soil for Socialism. There are no \$50 per speech fees at-tached to his work. He is working. most of the time, for his victuals and a place to rest his head. He has no ess agent to herald and acclaim him as the wonder of the age. Some are prone, for this very reason, to undervalue the work of speakers who do not charge high fees and are not adept in the art of puffing their own reputs tions, notwithstanding the sterile qualities of their work. But Sol Field nan meets the situation cheerfully and is glad of this opportunity to work for the cause. He acknowledges warmly the good will of Peekskill and Middle

Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street New York, on Saturday evening August 15.

Last Saturday evening at Buffalo mrades Whittmore and Fitton held open-air crowd for an hour and a Comrades Whittme There is every reason to thin that the picnic to be held this Sunday August 16, at Teutonia Park, Buffalo by the trade-unionists and Socialists in the territory stretching from Erie to Buffalo, will be a great success.

The Rochester comrades believe in expansion. They expand their propa ganda far beyond the city and ever the county limits. They are hamning the truths of Socialism into in ested minds in adjacent towns every Saturday night. Last Saturday even ing Comrades Bach and Mische spoke to an enthusiastic open-air meeting at Macedon, while Comrades Lippelt and Van Auken were addressing an imcrowd at Palymra, five miles away. While Comrade Van Auken speaking at Palymra the Chief of lice commanded him to stop, but he informed this lackey of capitalism that the constituion of the United States vouchsafed to all men the right of free speech and peaceful assemblage, and Comrade Lippelt, who followed, gave this officious Chief to understand that the permission of the President of the Village had been secured. At the "house-warming" of the new day evening, the rooms were crowd to the doors. City convention will be held next Friday.

Friday evening and held a crowd esti mated by the local prest at two thou sand. The campaign is on and meetings are held every two weeks, the las speaker before Mother Jones being Comrade Chase. Primaries were held Aug. 6 and our city takes place on Aug. 17. being distributed and the comrades are getting busy and expect a healthy in-crease on Election Day. Youkers' chief difficulty is a lack of speakers and the local comrades say they all the agitators they can get.

New York City. A general meeting of all the de to the various agitation district held on Saturday, Aug. 15, 8 p. m., at the W. E. A. clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, for the purpose of agree-ing upon a systematic and uniform plan of carrying on the agitation during the campaign. This meeting is of the utmost importance and should be attended by every agitation district lelegate. At present the strongest dis tricts get all the speakers and agitation in other districts, where better results might be obtained, is neglected. To cope with this difficulty and to solve the problem of getting more speaker is the object of this meeting.

On last June 12 a

held in Jamaica for the purpose of organizing an independent political party in the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the call being issued by the members of various trade unions, who had become dissatisfied with existing conditions. A new political party was launched, called the United Labor and People's party, and it was afterwards incorporated with the Secretary of State at Albany and held frequent meetings, which were well attended. At some of these meetings Comrad Chris Bub. Organizer of Queens, and other members of the Social Demo-cratic Parly became acquainted with William Goeller, Jr., Chairman of the Organization Committee, and other members of the new party, and as a result of discussion it was finally agreed that a meeting of the United Labor and People's party be called at which Social could have an opportunity to present the platform and principles of the So cial Democratic Party and to endeavo to convince the members of the new party that they should join the S.D. P. instead of starting a new party. At this meeting Dr. Furman, who is now the Social Democratic candidate for Mayor, and several other speaker were present. Comrade Furman made an eloquent appeal to those present to join the Social Democratic Party, saying: We cannot take your party into our ranks as a whole, but we can take you in as individual members and then you can organize your own branch and conduct your business for this section as best you can to further the interests of the Social Democratic Party, being entitled to all its rights and duties of membership. At the close of Comrad-Furman's address, William Goeller, Jr., expressed his willingness to sign the first application for membership in the S. D. P., and then made a motion

to go into the Social Democratic Party to organize a branch, and last month to organize a branch, and last month Branch Jamaica was organized with the following officers: Organizer, William Goeller, Jr.; Recording Secretary, Edwin Campion; Financial Secretary, J. V. D. Walker; Treasurer, Ernest Koeppicus. There are some good workers in the branch and Comrade Goeller believes it has a bright future. Goeller believes it has a bright future

The last meeting of the Down Town Young People's Social Democratic Club was well attended. Constitution and by-laws were adopted. It was de cided to meet every second Tuesday in August and after that once a week. The Verein für Volksbildung is to establish clubrooms in September and will grant the club the privilege of using these rooms for its meetings. Comrades Schönberg and Rohr were elected as delegates to the Second Agitation District Committee. A few texin the textile industry which was heard with great enthusiasm. In future lec will be arranged for every meet Tuesday, Aug. 18, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lycoum 64 East Fourth street, and all young people living in the neighborhood are invited to attend.

The 14th A. D. will meet Thursday ing was postponed, every member should be present. The agitation com-mittee has been holding very successful open-air meetings, especially among the Italians, who were addressed by Comrades De Luca and Origo.

The open-air meetings held by the Harlem Agitation Committee at the corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue, the last two Saturday evenings were very successful. Not only wer the speakers accorded a most attentive hearing but at each meeting many questions regarding Socialist pri were asked, all of which were an swered to the entire satisfaction of the interrogators, and much literature was

All comrades of the 16th A. D. ar requested to attend the next meeting to be held on Thursday, Aug. 20, at Lafayette Hall, S-10 Avenue D.

The 28th A. D. will hold an import ant meeting on Friday, Aug. 14, at 1497 Avenue A. which all sympathizers and readers of The Worker residing in this district are invited to attend.

The second regular meeting of Sunday at Delle's Hotel, Van Nest, added four more names to the roll of membership and the branch organized two weeks ago by three Socialists has now twelve members. A hall meeting will be arranged for the Italian speaker, Comrade De Luca. The branch will hold its first outing in Bronx Park on Saturday, Aug. 29, and invites all sympathizers to attend same. On Saturday the Williams-bridge comrades hold their first picnic in Haas' Park, Eleventh street and Fourth avenue, Williamsbridge, and hope to see many comrades enjoying the occasion with them.

At the last meeting of the 12th A D., Brooklyn, it was decided to held two Italian meetings, near Twentieth street and Fourth avenue, and near Union and Fourth avenues.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of Local New York it was decided to meet in future on Thursday ed to inform inquirers that the service of the Italian speaker, Comrade De Luca, can be had for \$1.50 per day Luca, can be had for \$1.50 per day The treasurer stated that he had re ceived a donation of \$75 from Branch 24 of the W. S. & D. R. F., and that he advanced the Campaign Committ \$75. Organizer was instructed to write to all subdivisions requesting them to elect two delegates each to act on the Picnic Committee at the picnic on La bor Day. Treasurer was ordered to pay Comrades Butscher and Philip Barte \$25 each on account as soon as he has the funds. The matter of Organizer being again referred to the committee by the General Committee it was de-cided to abide by the former decision, that the Campaign Secretary act as Or ganizer of Local New York and the Campaign Secretary was authorized to employ an assistant whose salary will be paid by Local New York. The dele-gates to the City Campaign Committee were instructed accordingly. Comrade Goldbarth was elected on committee on halls in place of Bock. It was decided to delegate charge of campaign lists of Local New York to the Campaign Con The 1st, 3d, and 5th As Districts report that they have join the West Side Agitation District. It was decided that the monthly meetings of the General Committee be held here after on the fourth Saturday of eac month, commencing Aug. 22.

A picnic of the West Side assembly districts of the S. D. P. will be held on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 23, at Meierdierk's Rock Cellar Park, Guttenberg, N. J. Cars for this point can be reached by any New Jersey ferry. All trade unionists, Socialists, sympathizers, and friends are cordially invited to attend. Music, dancing, prize bowling and shooting, and other attractions will help to make the day enjoyable.

At the last meeting of the Genera there were seated as new-delegates Dan Featherstone, Branch 2, Annexed District and George Brown, 11th A. D. Comrade Tanzer appeared as committee from Verein für Volksbildung and remested assistance in the sale of ticket for a festival to be held by the society were received for distribution among the subdivisions. Twelve new member were admitted. The vote on an ments to by-laws was reported as fol-lows: Paragraph 1, 154 for, 13 against; par. 2, 164 for, 1 against; par. 3, 135 for, 28 against; par. 4, 155 for, 14 against; par. 5, 164 for, none against; par. 6, 114 for, 51 against; par. 7, 156 for, 6 against. The by-laws as am were ordered printed in booklet form in English and German. Charges wer preferred against W. J. F. Hannemann for informing the police of actions of the party. Comrades Meyer, Neppel, Lowenthal, Kanely, Schaeffer, Ramm, and Wolf were elected to the Picnic

Committee. The new by-laws providing for a financial secretary, G on was nominated for that ffice. S. Solo

Ohio Organization.

There are now more members at large in the Socialist Party of Ohio than ever before in the history of the

A new local has been organized a Barberton, Ohio, by Frank N. Prever of Akron. The new local promises to develop rapidly.

The State Secretary has issued a s cial election instruction letter to al locals in the state for their guidance in nominating tickets this fall The instructions should be followed care fully.

Over twenty open air agitation meet-ings in Dayton, Ohlo, the past week. Hynes and Glickert have been speaking twice a day. The amended state constitution of

Ohio is being printed by the "Ohio So-cialist," beginning with the second issue, under date of Aug. 8. The State Committee of Objective vot ng on a referendum to place Frank P O'Hare and Geo. R. Kirkpatrick upor

Ben Hanford will be the Labor Day speaker at Cleveland and Eugene V. Debs will be the orator at Youngstown on the same day.

the circuits again in the early part of

Frank P. O'Hare, Howard H. Cald-rell .Rev. H. W. Smith, M. J. Hynes, and W. G. Critchlow are open for La bor Day engagements in Ohio, to the State Secretary for details. Write

At Corning, Ohio, the postmirter did not like the "Coming Natioh's" that were sent there to Howald H. Caldwell for distribution, so be took it upon him elf to dump them into the gutter near fice. Fortunately Caldwell ie post discovered them and the bundle of 2.00 were saved. The postmaster received a severe raking and the proper officials at Washington were notified of the ocurrence. Comrades, take warning by this incident, and if you do not get you papers on time always investigate the local postoffice first, for many occur rences of this kind have of late to light, and, although it is hard to be Heve that there is an understanding sters, yet all evibetween these ience points that way.

Zanesville, Cleyeland, Ironton, Bar-Serton, and Bainbridge are all new ad-ditions to the circuits, either for new dates or for additional ones.

The Wauseon comrades are working like beavers these days, and they pron fee to develop unexpected strength this fall, both in the party vote and in the organization proper.

The various mills in Toronto, Ohio have again started to work and the So-cialists are again found pushing the work there with all the energy they

Bellefontaine Socialists have organ ized and will soon affiliate with the state organization. They are now ar ranging for speakers and will try to have a good man for Labor Day.

Cincinnanti Socialists held they coun ty convention last Sunday and nom ated a strong ticket for the fall election. This city will bear watching in the future, for they are noted for doing things, and no doubt will keep up their excellent record when the votes are ounted next November.

New Jersey News. The mayor of Plainfield refused Com rade Frederick Kraft a permit for street meetings, but finally consente o grant same for vacant lots. suitable for an open-air meeting could be found, but Krafft distributed much literature. Meeting at Morristown was very successful, even New York papers publishing the startling intellig that an includent race riot occurred dur was shown at his meetings in Dover and Paterson and literature eagerly in great need of speakers. Absolute ly no organization in Plainfield and New Brunswick. The Worker proved to be an eye-opener and its circulation in New Jersey should be pushed energetically.'

Comrade C. L. Furman spent a s racation in Westfield, N, J., and held two splendid meetings, one in a hall and the other in the open-air. The local comrades are enthusiastic over his clear exposition of Socialism. Comrade Ferdinand Ufert of West

Hoboken, one of the "Volkszeitung" staff, and Comrade Emily E. Krueger were married at Arlington by our Socialist magistrate, Comrade Victor, on Aug. 6. The couple received hearty con gratulations in the form of a speech from Peter E. Burrowes of Brooklyn and some appropriate little wedding gifts from the comrades present. Com-rade Burrowes remarks: "It was an occasion where a good precedent for this interesting episode of life was set. The civil parson proved himself to be extra civil inasmuch as he spread a delicate little dejeuner before the couple and refrained from the usual custom of holding up the victims for fees before they enjoyed the right to be happy in orthodox."

Local Essex County, N. J., has elected Comrade Wheirie County Or-ganizer. Comrades Wheirie and Hep-ner were chosen to call on the City Clerk of Newark for information in regard to the new primary law and are expected to report to the County Com-mittee on Aug. 13.

Massachusetts Movement.
At its last meeting the Socialist Party club of Maiden, Mass., voted to order 300 copies of The Worker per week dur-ing the campaign.

A grand picule will be held under the

New Downes Landing (formerly known Lovell's Grove) on Labor Day, Sept. 7. This will be the largest outde affair ever held under the auspices of the Socialists of this state. The grounds engaged are well lighted; there is a rustice theatre for speaking, fine dance ing pavillion, baseball grounds and good track for sports and running races. Tickets will be sent to every club in the state, and it is earnestly re-quested that all comrades rush the sale of the same. The State Committee is in great need of funds to conduct the coming campaign, and every dollar turned in for tickets will help to furnish speakers and literature to the clubs and city and town committees at nominal cost. Buy tickets, even though you cannot come and thus help your Executive Committee in their efforts to roll up a big vote this fall. Considerable money must be raised to pay the advance expense, so the sale must be pushed at once and receipts turned in as rapidly as possible to J. Harry Page, Secretary of the Picnic Committee, 193 Washington street, Boston.

The resignation of Charles Steven The resignation of Charles Severa-son, formerly a member of the Social-ist Town Committee of Clinton, Mass., was asked by that body on account of his membership in the state militia. The letter of the committee read, in part: "It is the unanimous opinion of your associates on the Socialist Town Committee that your action in bolung. Committee that your action in joining the militia is in violation of the spirit and aim of the great world-wide So-cialist movement (of which the Social-ist Party of Clinton is an integral part), which stands for the emancipa tion of the race from capitalistic ex ploitation, and in every way oppose the existing spirit of militarism now fostered and kept alive by the capitalist class for the sole purpose of further enslaving the workers. • • • The pres ent structure of government is creation of the ruling class. That be ing so, the militia is part of the equipment of capitalist society. • • • Your membership on the Socialist Town Committee is not desired by the other members thereof, and by vote of the committee your resignation is asked The capitalist press is wildly excited about Socialist and trade-union opposition as usual when they see that the working class is beginning to open its eyes to its own interests.

lowa Items.

Comrades John W. Bennett and J. W. Wilson of Sloux City are campaigning in Northern and Western Iowa.

The referendum returns on the state the secretary not later than Aug. 10. But few locals have reported so far.

Comrade Ellis Fox of Cresco has been elected State Committeeman for the Fourth Congressional District, and Comrade J. S. Burrell of Logan as Committeeman for the Ninth District.

application as members-at-large: Albert L. Schroeder, Keokuk; Ross J. Miller, North English; and C. J. Thor-

The following comrades have made

Iowa paid national dues on 379 me ers for July.

The prospects are good of Winterset again showing on the Socialist map of Iowa shortly. Comrade G. W. Davis made a speech there and reports that very much alive and will re-

The following amounts have been ted to the organizing \$3; R. H. Schlater and J. J. Wile 25 cents each; R. C. Catheart and R Warner, 50 cents each (all of De Moines); subscription blank circulated in Boone, \$2.75; D. S. Ehrhart, 50 cents: and J. S. Burrell, \$1 (both of Logan); total, \$8.75. Previously re

The State Committee has by refer endum vote adopted resolutions pro-viding for an auditing committee of two to be elected by the branch where headquarters is located, and has endorsed Comrades J. W. Bennett and J. W. Wilson of Sloux City as State Organizers, the Ohio plan to govern or all work referred to them by the State

been tendered to the State Committee during state fair week.

Pennsylvania Propaganda

A general meeting of the Socialists of Luzerne County will be held at headquarters, 16 South Main street, Wilkesbarre, next Tuesday evening, Aug. 18, at 8 sharp. A large attend-ance is looked for as plans will be outfined for an unusually active fall cam paign.

Wilkinsburg, the "Holy City," a pretty residential town in the suburbs of Pittsburg, despite its depressing air of orthodox respectability, now has a local of the Socialist Party, one which gives every promise of being as wide-awake and interesting as any in the district. In connection with this local we had a visit from Comrade Goebel on Aug. 3. An open-air street corner meeting, unless in connection with the churches, is something very shocking to Wilkinsburgers. However, we had this very shocking thing, and our meeting was a great success. Comrade Goebel had a large, attentive, and intelligent audience, who listened to him for nearly two hours.

At the last meeting of the Pennsyl

vania State Committee on Aug. 10 com nunications were read from Locals Sellersville, Shamokin, Springchurch, Lehighton, Williamsport, Carbondale, Pittsburg, Lansford, Summit Hill, Pittsburg, Lanstord, Summit Hill, Wilmerding, Media, Reading, Freeport, Lancaster, Hauto, Connellsville, New Castle, Eric, Charlerol, and Luzerne County Committee. Shamokin will hold a convention on Aug. 22 to name candidates for the Iail election. Com-rade Goebel spoke in Springchurch on July 30 and they wish to be entered in the speakers' circuit. Lehighton sends in financial report and is doing well. Williappaport had a good weather on the company of th Williamsport had a good meeting on July 30 and took in five-new members;

organization there in fine shape. Com rade William Adams of Will has been elected organizer of Alle gneny County. It has been decided that the seat of the County Committee will be at Wilkinsburg. Local Lansford is anxious for agitation and asks to be placed on the speakers' circuit. Local Sellersville pledges itself to pay at least \$1 per month towards th liquidation of the state debt and asks to be enrolled in the speakers' circu which is about to be formed. Comra Spargo will be the principal speaker at Connelisville on Labor Day and Comrade George Ward of Eric will speak at Warren, Pa. Hauto reports speak at Warren, Pa. Hauto reports that the organization is progressing

very nicely there. Freeport reports that Comrade Goebel spoke to an audi-ence of about two hundred people there on July 31. Comrade John W. Slayton will be the principal speaker in Reading on Labor Day. Media re-ports doing pretty well. Wilmerding sends in fifteen applications for membership and says Comrade Goebel spoke to a large outdoor meeting and did much good. Luzerne County Committee say that it is encouraging to see some of the new blood that is coming in and will no doubt be heard from in the near future. Hazleton wants to be enrolled in the speakers' circuit and says there has been a great change of public sentiment in favor of Socialis public sentiment in favor of Socialism there since last summer and all that is necessary now is to agitate and crys-talize it. The excursion of the Social-ist Party and the Workingmen's Sing-ing Society of Philadelphia on Aug. 9 was not so numerically successful as was antichasted on account of the was anticipated, on account of the weather, but did much to arouse the enthusiasm of the comrades. Ad-cresses were made at Glen Onoko by comrades from Pottstown, Coaldale Hazleton, Lansford, Mauch Chunk Hazleton, Lansford, Mauch Chunk, and Philadelphia, and altogether the comrades had an enjoyable time. Comrade Edward Kuppinger has been elected Treasurer of the State Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Comrade Jos. Edelmann to Callfornia. A resolution of suprecise removal of Comrade Jos. Edelmann to California. A resolution of apprecia-tion for his faithful services was ten-dered to Comrade Edelmann by the Committee. Local Philadelphia has Committee. Local Philadelphia has pledged itself to pay \$3 a month toward paying off the Springchurch donated \$1 toward the

Michigan Matters. State Secretary Lamb issues the fol-

lowing appeal: "There are signs of a coming stampede of voters into the So cialist Party in many parts of Michigan. Farmers are becoming greatly in-terested. The work of the state organizer's office has increased vastly be yond expectations, and present facili-ties are entirely inadequate for the transaction of the large business which is piling up. The solution is better facilities. Regular state headquarter must be equipped and opened up. We need a typewriter, furniture, station ery, a job printing outfit and material Without these the will drag. We now have 170 "stations" on our list, and not less than 800 con rades doing local work at these sta-tions. We have seven speakers on our circuits, and should increase the num ber to ten or twelve without delay. Be sides the routeing of these speakers the notifying of comrades at stations the presswork, and correspondence con-nected with this branch of the work, we have much new work to do. must extend our circuit system and or ganize locals, transform our present soap-box circuit system into a regular ecture circuit system for winter work and organize committees in every posible county and town, in read ext summer's campaign. The outfit scribers.' necessary for this work will cost not less than \$500. It is needed right now We have got to raise that money and

expand our facilities to meet the increased demands. The equipmen would be the property of the Socialis Party of Michigan. The state organ zer asks Michigan Socialists to send in their nickels, dimes, quarters, dollars, fives, tens, and twenties, each accordng to his ability. We are punching holes in the enemy. We have then on the point of wavering; things are coming our way and we must get read for the rush. We have been doing lots of work in Michigan. Equip your headquarters with a business outfit right now and we will proceed to pul

"I am making this step because it is not revolt to shoulder with my comrades, the toilers, in the fight to overthrow the capitalist system. I am not making a sac rifice by giving up my easy life, com-forts, friends and social connections. These mean nothing to me in the face of my own present slavery, and the control of the sources of life by organ-ized greed. I do not expect the gratitude of the toilers for taking up their fight. It is my fight, and I must fight it to be a man." These are the words of Alexander M. Stirton, pastor of the M. E. Church at Imlay City, Michigan. who has decided to enter actively upon the campaign for Socialism. His conclusion has not been arrived at hastily, but is the result of strong conviction No steps have yet been taken to de-pose him from his ministry, but it is understood that he will voluntarily retire at the close of his conference year in September. He will henceforth devote all his exceptional abilities to Socialism. State Secretary Lamb is glad to offer him the field of work he de-sires. Dates have been given him upon Michigan circuts, beginning at Silver wood, Aug. 17.

The dates of speakers on the Michigan circuits are as follows: Wil-liam E. Walter: Shelby, Aug. 12; Rentwater, Aug. 13; Ludington, Aug. 14: Manistee, Aug. 15 and 17. Dr. S. A. Knopfnagel: Owosso, Aug. 12 and 13; Flint, Aug. 14, 15 and 16; Saginaw, Aug. 17 and 20. Samuel Block: Aug. 10 and 11; Charlerolx, Aug. 12 and 13. Rev. A. M. Stirton: Silverwood Aug. 12; Leslie, Aug. 13; Stockbridge, Aug. 14; Hamburg, Aug. 15 and 16; Walled Lake, Aug. 17; Pontiac, Aug. the meeting was addressed by com-rades from New York and Philadel-phia. Comrade Goebel held two good meetings in Pittsburg and reports the Aug. 31. James Allman: Jackson,

Aug. 11; Ann Arbor, Aug. 12; Detroit

Several Fioneer picnic associations are calling for Socialist speakers.

Here and There. Many comrades have written in ap-proval of Comrade Spargo's article, The Grafter Must Go," in our issue of

Local Victor, Colorado, has adopted a severely sarcastic set of resolutions against Walter Thomas Mills and Carl D. Thompson and in mock rebuke of the The Worker, the "Scattle Socialist" and "the lucid fraction of an editor on the 'Appeal to Reason'."

Secretary T. E. Palmer of Kansas City reports that the local has opened headquarters at 502 E. Twelfth street, and that the names of 1,300 sympathizers have been compiled by wards, in the card system, and the comrades are going after these sympathizers for or ganization purposes. That is the work that counts.

Comrade P. J. Cooney is the new state secretary of Montana, with headquarters at Butte, and he seems to have taken hold of the work in a capable manner. Comrade Cooney reports several amendments to the state constitu tion are being voted upon by the mem-bership, and these tend to safeguard the movement in Montana against the "old party heelers" who are showing a partiality for the Socialist Party since the spring elections. The State Com-mittee, at its meeting July 12, adopted gage speakers to speak for them in the of the party unless such speakers have the approval of the state comnittee, and under no circumstances shall any speaker be paid more than \$15 per lecture." Blank pledges, special stamps, for donations to support the State Organizer (who is also the State Secretary) have been issued. A Social ist picnic at Anaconda was a success despite corporation intimidation. The outlook for a well organized Socialist movement in Montana is exceedingly favorable, and the party can expect to how increased strength at the polls in

State Secretary Dial of Kentucky reports three new locals during July, with the prospects very bright for organizing more. A call for a special or ganizing fund has been issued. Local comrades are speaking and working hard in many localities. Altogether the movement in Kentucky is in good shape and the future seems bright in

A local charter has been granted to Wilmington, Delawar

Frank P. O'Hare, en route to West Virginia, spoke at St. Thomas, Canada, under the auspices of the Canadian Socialist League.

At one of J. W. Brown's meetings in Inrtford a couple of disapproving gentlemen of plutocratic persuasion hired an organ-grinder to drown the meeting, but without success as three applications for membership in the party were received. Such little incidents some es open the eyes of the crowd than can the words of the ablest

"If you ever want a few words of encouragement from one who thinks your paper is O. K., just apply here," writes Comrade Cushman of Auburn, Me. You ought to have eighty million sub-Well, we don't expect to reach the eighty-million mark this eserve to grow, and we appreciate both the kind words of our readers and their activity in extending our "sphere

A SKETCH OF BEBEL.

The "Fortnightly Review" has an inleader of the strongest party in Germany." It is written by Miss Emily Sellers, who gives the following char-acter sketch of the personality of the amous Social Democrat: "Even Herr Bebel's enemies admit

his speeches, indeed, are perfect models of eloquence, original in matter, terse and vigorous in style. His lan-guage is singularly beautiful; and the be sane and not take my place shoulder fates have given him one of the very sweetest voices in all Europe. He has not, it is true, that power of exciting wild enthusiasm which his Herr Liebknecht, possessed. he is himself too many-sided, perhaps to 'sweetly reasonable,' his friends would say. None the less, he is by far the most convincing speaker in the Reichstag. There is a certain fatalistic ring about many of his utterances which is in itself singularly impressive. As men listen to him a curi eminently unpleasant-sense of the inevitableness of the changes he advo-cutes steals over them; the very calm-ness with which he enunciates his ness with which he enunciates his doctrines seems to render them more incontrovertible. Although there is rarely a trace of violence in his speeches, until within quite recent days they were undoubtedly somewhat ruth-less in tone, for he is the veriest Mohammed in his views as to the measures to be meted out to his opponents; he smites them hip and thigh when

PRIMARY NOTICE.

Primaries for election of delegates to Borough and County Convention of the Social Democratic Party will be held on Friday, August 14, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, Roff street and Richmond Road, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. C. LEGRAND, Organizer.

PRIMARY NOTICE.

Primaries for election of delegates to Assembly District Convention of the Social Democratic Party will be held on Friday, August 14, 8:30 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, Roff street and Richmond Road, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

C. LEGRAND, Organizer.