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NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 13, 1904.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

# "WE WANT SOCIALISM NOW AND WE KNOW HOW TO GET IT," SAY 500,000 VOTERS.

Vote of the Socialist Party Increases by Over 400 Per Cent. in Four Years---Figures of the Coal-Strike Year More Than Doubled---Illinois Heads the Column --- New York in Second Place --- Splendid Gains in Wisconsin ---- Eleven States Pass the 20,000 Mark --- Socialists Enter Two State Legislatures---- Wide Distribution of Our Increased Vote a Most Pleasing Feature.

The results of the campaign of 1904 have more than justified the saddest thing in the election news. We have no information as to the Socialists and the fears of the master class and their the size of the Socialist vote in that state. It may be taken for political lackeys. Returns are still very incomplete, but enough is known to serve as a safe basis for estimates.

In the Presidential election of 1900 our party made a great forward step in polling 97,730 votes in the whole country. In the state and Congressional elections of 1902 we were proud when we increased this total to 229,762. This year it is certain that our vote is over half a million. National Secretary Mailly on Wednesday evening puts the figure at 600,000.

Illinois now takes the place at the head of the column which New York held in 1900 and Massachusetts in 1902. The vote for Debs and Hanford in Illinois is from 70,000 to 75,000, and possibly more—42,000 in Chicago alone. Four years ago the state gave 9,687 and two years ago 20,167. Two Socialist Assemblymen are

elected from Chicago districts.

New York holds second place with a vote variously estimated from 40,000 to 50,000. In the last Presidential election this state polled 12,869 votes for Debs and Harriman, and in 1902 the figure It is almost certain that the S. L. P. has lost official standing, falling below 10,000 votes.

Wisconsin has continued its brilliant record, especially Milwaukee, where nine Social Democratic Aldermen and several minor officials were successful in the city election last spring. The state now gives from 30,000 to 35,000 votes, as against 7,095 in 1900 and 15,957 in 1902. Milwaukee contributes 18,000 of these votes and elects four or five Socialists to the Assembly and probably one to the State Senate. Our candidates in the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, Winfield R. Gaylord and Victor L. Berger, ran ahead of their Democratic opponents and gave the Republicans a

Indiana makes a most striking advance. In 1900 the state gave us 2,374 votes and 7,134 in 1902. This time its Socialist vote is estimated at 30,000—more than quadrupling in two years. Eugene V. Debs may be proud of the workingmen of his state—as they certainly are of him.

Missouri's gain is also very gratifying. Its vote four years ago was 6,128. Two years later, owing largely to the temporary confusion resulting from the launching of a so-called Public Ownership party, which offered a delusive "short cut" to Socialism, our vote fell to 5,335. But the lesson has been learned. Missouri now contributes about 20,000 to the straight Socialist vote. Kansas City alone gives 2,000.

Pennsylvania is another state where our vote has wavered too much. In 1900 it cast 4,831 for Debs and Harriman. In 1902, under the stimulus of the coal strike, our vote there rose to 21,910. Last year there was a relapse, and we polled only 13,245 for our state ticket. But the loss has now been more than recouped and 25,000 or possibly 30,000 votes have been cast for Debs and Hanford.

Massachusetts is the one state that sends bad news this year. As compared with the 9.716 Socialist votes of 1900 and the 33.629 of two years ago, the Bay State now gives about 20,000. For the first time in six years there will be no Socialist in the Legislature. It is up to the Massachusetts comrades to do some hard toiling and then

some extraordinary hard and persistent work.

Ohio's Socialist vote increased from 4,847 in 1900 to 14,270 in

Onlo S Socialist vote increased to 4,547 in 1960 to 14270 in 1902. Now it is estimated at 25,000 or even 30,000.
California's advance is equally encouraging. Four years ago we had 7,572 votes there. Two years ago, in spite of a Union Labor party manufactured by disgruntled politicians, ambitious labor leaders, and impatient visionaries, our vote increased to 9,592. This year 30,000 will be near the mark.

Minnesota has made a record. Her Socialist vote in 1900 was 3.065. In 1902 the highest vote for a state candidate on our ticket was 10,129. This year, through the compliance of the courts with a protest made by the S. L. P.—a party potent only in obstruction—we were put under the handicap of having the name "Public Ownership" instead of "Socialist" to designate our ticket. In spite of this, we have polled about 20,000 votes. We have conquered old Populist strongholds and built up our movement simultaneously in the industrial cities and in the rural districts. Moreover, we have put the S. L. P. where it can no longer do any harm to the cause.

Iowa is perhaps the greatest surprise of all. A dispatch from Moines declares that the state will give 24,000 votes for Debs

and Hanford. In 1900 Iowa cast only 2,742 votes for Debs and Harriman, and two years later it gave only 6,360.

The eleven states named give a total variously estimated from 336,000 to 369,000, as against 70,866 in 1900 and 167,883 in 1902.

National Secretary Mailly reports that twenty other states will range between 2,500 and 15,000.

Besides these there are eight or ten states in which the movement is still very young and which will contribute but a few hundred each, and the territories, whose inhabitants have no voice in national elections but in all of which there is an organized Socialist

movement.

The most pleasing feature about the present progress of the movement is that it is extended over nearly the whole country, not concentrated in one section. This helps to guarantee its stability Once it was New York that led the van: then Massachusetts out stripped it; now Illinois has taken the lead; perhaps it will be Wisin's turn in another year or two. None of us are jealous when her state excels us. We regret only the rare cases where a state loses its leadership, not by another's greater success, but by its own retrogression; but even this is sure to be but temporary. Massachusetts will rally her forces and advance again, as Pennsylvania has done. Meanwhile, the "Solid South," the only considerable portion of the country in which Socialism has not yet attracted general at-tention, is being invaded, and Georgia and Alabama and Louisiana will soon be awakened from their slumbers by the voice of the So cialist Party. We rejoice in this evenly distributed power much more than we should in a doubly greater strength limited to a few centers. We are advancing, not in frantic charges here and there,

Yet there are certain points, of course, to which we naturally turn our eyes—especially Milwaukee and Chicago at this moment. But there are others as worthy our attention, as these dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Debs and Hanford poll 7,23: votes here and will probably have 35,000 in the state.—This means that we now have over 10 per cent. of the vote in that great city, spite of Hearst and Schmitz.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—We have over 6,000 votes in this city. A year ago we had 3,800, and thought it a wonderful gain.—There also, one-tenth of the voters have declared for Socialism. Can it be

OMAHA, Nov. 8 .- The Socialist vote here is about 3,500 --

OMAHA, Nov. 8.—The Socialist vote here is about 3,50c.
There the proportion is still larger, being more than 12 per cent.
Yes, Socialism is coming. Roosevelt cannot stop it with his Big
Stick. Parry cannot stop it with his blacklists. Hearst will try to divide and mislead it with his chicanery-but he will try in vain. is coming, because the immediate interests of the working class and the deepest interest of all humanity require, it, and because capital-ism is so suicidally futile, now it has fulfilled its mission, and because all the vital morality and all the original thought of the world of to-day turns toward it as leaves turn to the sun. It is coming. Are you doing your full share to help, that it may come easily and

The re-election of Peabody in Colorado or even his defeat by a doubtful majority—for the matter seems still to be in doubt—is the

granted, however, that it will be small. The respectable forces of lawlessness and disorder were resolved to carry the state by fraud or by force as might be necessary. The shooting of two tradeumonists who were acting as Democratic judges of election at Crip-ple Creek was doubtless but one of many acts of violence—the one that has so far come to light. It is for us of other states, who are not yet in so hard a plight, to help our Colorado brothers and build up a power that can defy their oppressors and ours.

#### <del>[\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*</del> ATTENTION, COMRADES! THIS IS IMPORTANT.

Comrades, you should give a wide circulation to this and the next issue of The Worker, containing returns of our vote. You know that it is important that the men who have voted our ticket for the first time should be informed of the result. You know that the capitalist press will not give this news fully or accurately; many of the great dailies entirely suppress it and others garble the figures. The only way is to circulate our own papers.

You should also try your best to get subscriptions NOW. The Worker is going to devote especial attention during the winter months to systematic Socialist education. Our new recruits feel the need of such education. You realize their need of it. The best way to give it to them is to get them to subscribe for The Worker for six months or a year.

#### **OUR LEGISLATORS** IN WISCONSIN.

A Social Democratic State Senator and Four Assemblymen from Milwaukee Districts - Working Class at Last

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10.-We elect five Social Democrats to the Legislature-four to the Assembly and one to the Senate. Our Assemblymen are: In the Fifth District, W. L Aldridge, a mion machinist; in the Sixth, August Streich, a union painter; in the Ninth, Edward J. Berner, unton cigar maker; in the Eleventh, F. J. Brockbausen, union cigar maker and Secretary of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor. Our State Senator is Jacob Rummel, a union cigar maker and an old-timer in the movement, who is elected in the Sixth Senatorial District.

### TWO SOCIALISTS IN

ILLINOIS ASSEMBLY. CHICAGO, Nov. 10 .- The Socialist Party has elected two of its members to the Assembly-in the Fourth District, J. A. Ambrose, a union machin ist, and in the Ninth District, Andrew A. Olson, also a manual workingman.

### NEW YORK STATE VOTE.

lood Gains in Buffalo, Syracuse and Many Smaller Places -Rochester's Vote Stationary-Impossible as Yet to Make Close Estimate.

BUFFALO, Nov. 8.-With 29 dis

tricts still missing, we have 832 votes for Debs and Hanford. Four years ago Eric County gave us 401, and in 1902 this was increased to 505.

NEW ROCHELLE, Nov. 8.-This city gives 116 for Debs and 14 for the PORT CHESTER, Nov. 8 .- The So-

cial Democratic vote increases well here. We have 108, as against 81 two years ago, and 30 in 1000. The De Leonites hold 14 of the 15 they had in

ROCHESTER, Nov. 8-With form districts unreported, this city polis 2,010 for Debs and 203 for Corregan. In 1900 we had 1,019 in Mouroe County and the S. L. P. had 444. In 1902 we had 2,171 and the S. L. P. 845. SYRACUSE, Nov. 9 .- Our national ticket receives 545 votes in this city. In 1900 we had 336, which we mised

to 352 two years later.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 8.—Debs gets years named was 247 and 136, re

JOHNSTOWN, Nov. 8.—This city gives 223 for Debs and 35 for Corre-

GLOVERSVILLE, Nov. 8 Debs has 223 here and the S. L. P. candidate 88.
Fulton County, which includes these two cities, gaye us 98 votes in 1900 and 465 in 1902. The S. L. P. had 179 four ears ago. / TICONDEROGA, Nov. 8.-Our vote

here is 55. In 1900 it was 44 and in 1902 it was 68 in Essex County.

WELLSVII.LE. Nov. 8.—Debs gets 25 votes. We had only 15 in Allegheny County two years ago.

CORNING, Nov. 8.—One record is; Debs, 103; Corregan, 9. Addison gives II, in place of the one cast in 1900, with one also for Corregan. The whole of Stenben County gave us 185 two years ago. with 105 for the S. L. P. Stenben County gave us 185 two ears ago, with 105 for the S. L. P. MIDDLETOWN, Nov. S.-Debs has

121 and Cerregan 42.
PORT JERVIS, Nov. 8.—We have
149 for Debs and 43 for Carregan.
Opange County, in which both these

places are situated, gave 142 for the Social Democratic Party and 187 for the S. L. P. in 1902. WATERTOWN, Nov. S.-Watertown chists 284 for Debs and 25 for the De Leonite. Two years ago Jefferson County gave us 368, with 126 for the S. L. P.

S. L. P. MALONE, Nov. 8.—Debs received 95 votes here. In 1900 Franklin County gave him 40. LINDENHURST, Nov. 8.-Three election districts show 14 votes for

TROY, Nov. 9.—Fifteen districts in Troy give Debs 128 votes and Corregan in Waterviet Debs has 108 and Corregan 31. The whole of Renselaer County, two years ago, gave us 233 and the De Leonites 489.

PEEKSKILL, Nov. 8.-Our national

214 votes; the whole county gives him 386. In 1909 we had 114 in the county. CONSTABLEVILLE,-Last year, 7;

now 20.

MT. VERNON-Increase from 92 to 131 in a rear.

EAST AURORA.—The 2 votes of

1903 have grown to 28.
TUCKAHOE. - Twenty-one votes. here: last year, 3... JAMESTOWN.—We have 536 votes.

In 1902 We had 148. / FALCONER. Debs gets 28 votes. SALAMANCA.-Last year 2 votes;

HASTINGS 2 ON- HUDSON. - We have 16 votes where we had 2 a year

PEARL RIVER.—We advance in one year from 16 to 22. BERLIN.—Eight votes; last year, 2. CARTHAGE.-Seven last year; 29

BATAVIA.-Debs gets 47 where we GOWANDA.-We poll 19 Social Democratic votes here, as against 2 in 1900. The S. L. P. has 3.

### NEW YORK CITY.

Yote for Debs Increased IS4 Per Sent. Over That of 1900, While the De Leon-Ite Vote Is Reduced by 30 Per Cent -Brooklyn Does Bast This Time.

The Social Democratic vote has had an inspiring increase in Greater New York, while the De Leonite vote has fallen off heavily. Both tendencies are more marked in Kings County than in New York, though in the latter comty the Lower East Side has distin-

Approximately the figures for the two parties in the city are as follows, compared with those of the last Presidential election:

Manha	ttan and Brons	
	yn	
	ond bno	

Our vote in the city is thus a lift larger than was our vote in the whole state two years ago.

A year ago the city gave 16,956 for Furman, our candidate for Mayor, and 18,811 for Matchett, our candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; the 8. L. P. candidates had 5,205 and 5,965,

Manhatten and Bronx.

The following table shows approximately the vote for Debs and for the S. L. P. candidate. Corregan, in the various assembly districts, compared with the vote cast for the Presidential candidates of the two parties in 1900 and for their candidates for Governog in 1902. The figures for 1904 are those furnished by our watchers, except those with a star, which are mostly taken from the "Sun" for districts

ormity:	1900 1 -		1902		1904	
Assembly	Debs.	Mal-	Hap-	· De-	Debs.	Cor-
Districts.		loney.	ford.	Leon.	erin fo	regan.
First	13	18	23	28	15*	24*
Second	61	35	85	37	138*	5*
Third	36	28	62	80	88*	58*
Fourth	437	247	814	179	1,100	52*
Fifth	42	45	65	52	91	29
Sixth	86	95	240	141	300	50
Seventh	44	40	78	GG	146	97
Eighth	253	157	457	150	770	287
Ninth		62	84	68	146	57
Tenth	396	240	656	282	938	113
Eleventh		. 54	119	78	142	30
Twelfth	352	443	534	351	900	93*
Thirteenth	131	70	192	108	294	83
Fourteenth	295	262	462	286	607	138
Fifteenth	95	85	168	103	244	69
Sixteenth	219	847	469	609	872	220
Seventeenth	95	68	123	82	223	95*
Eighteenth	93	138	176	142	249	85
Nineteenth	54	72	85	86	142	57
Twentieth	71	65	128	103	187	59
Twenty-first	98	92	184	129	347	96
Twenty-second	162	62	158	98	337	(3
Twenty-third		112	342	82	460	107
Twenty-fourth	212	92	378:	121	420	75
Twenty-fifth	.18	26	52	33	52*	33*
Twenty-sixth	378	136	581	184	556	120
Twenty-seventh	18	10	29	36	30*	36*
Twenty-eighth	420	110	628	174	872	115
Twenty-ninth	37	20	59	36	59*	36*
Thirtleth	491	155	939	217	1,152	116
Thirty-first	***	107	220	178	475	100
Thirty-second	258	199	440	295	763	161
Thirty-third	97	92	181	165	272	91
Thirty-fourth	203	252	486	381	486*	338*
Thirty-nith	. 517	260	1,012	424	1,512	382
Annexed	41	25	136	67	224	46
Ammaru F	and senter	***	1	CHARLES THE		

Total . . . . 6,198 4.867
In the Ninth Congressional District, which comprises the greater part of the Jewish East Side, our candidate, Joseph Barondess, made a very re-markable run. His vote, as nearly as now ascertainable, is 3,874, the Demo-cratic and Republican candidates receiving about 5,000 each. Nine hun-dred additional votes, if drawn equally from both the old parties, would have

The uptown districts-the region PEEKSKIIL, Nov. 8.—Our national commonly described as Yorkville, Har-lets and the Bronx—have made ad-years ago we had 118.

UTICA, Nov. 9.—The city gives Debs able as those of the East Side.

### Kings County.

Brooklyn gives a still larger propor tionate increase in the Social Demo cratic vote than Manhattan and the Bronx, and an even more emphatic repudiation of De Leonism.

In the following table, we do not give the vote of 1900, because at that time Brooklyn was divided into wards which did not correspond with the as-sembly districts. The totals in 1900 were, for the Social Democratic Party, 2,331 and for the S. L. P. 1,711.

	15	23	30	G.	
,	Totals	, 698	992	2,010	
	1902		1904		
	Hanford.	DeLeon.	Debs. Co	rregan.	
	59	54	157	8	
	37	75	97	35	
	GI	49	83	28	
	100	. 87	137	38	
	193	136	214	50	
	261	195 *	332	. 64	
	149	171	307	125	
	36	40	104	33	
	91	73	120	87	
	52	52	60	17	
	71	50	153	35	
	150	143	274	73	
	298	228	309	93	
	126	156	132	57	
	354	276	613	(15	
	188	98	242	51	
	52	39	80	15	
	135	102	200 -	61	
	372	191	496	59	

the second place among the districts of the whole city, the 35th A. D. and the 30th A. D. of New York ranking first and third, respectively, with the 4th A. D. following close behind.

### Queens County.

1900		1004		
Debs	Malloney	Debs	Corregan	
6,193	4,867	15,674	3,375	
2,331	1,711	6,392	1,253	
614	250	1,400	160	
109	- 144	150	. 70	
9,277	6,972	23,616	4,858	

374 votes for Debs and Hanford. In the Second Ward, with two\_districts missing, he has 553. The Third Ward, with five districts still to be heard from, reports 113. It is believed that the whole county will certainly give Winfield contributes 33 and Hollis 4.

## NEW JERSEY MAY

DOUBLE ITS VOTE.

as Well as Hudson and Easer, Our Total Yote in the State Will Reach 9,000.

Hudson Counties, the total may even exceed 0,000. We give below such returns as are now at hand. NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9 Es County makes a much better showing

10,885 5,820 15,674 3,375

than ever before. In the city the vote is as follows, with one district each in the Fifth. Sixth, Ninth, Fourteenth,

Wards.	1900	1902.	1904
1	22	29	50
2	21	. 35	, C
3		133	280
4		14	51
5		20	41
6		63 .	101
7		31	71
8		372	55
9		23	GS GS
10		62	117
11		40	115
12		82	151
13		192	427
14		192	366
15		30	65
		-	
Totals	698	992	2,040

	Assembly Districts.	Hanford.	DeLeon.	Debs. Co	rregan.
	First	59	54	157	8
	Second	37	75	97	35
	Third	61	49	83	28
ě	Fourth	100	. 87	137	38
	Mifth	193	136	214	50
	Slxth	261	195	332	. 64
	Seventh	149	171	307	125
	Elghth	36	40	104	33
	Ninth	91	73	120	87
	Tenth	52	52	60	17
	Eleventh	71	50	153	35
8	Twelsth	150	143	274	73
Ť	Thirteenth	298	228	309	93
	Fourteenth	126	156	132	57
	Pifteenth	354	276	613	(15
	Sixteenth	188	98	242	51
ë	Seventeenth	52	39	80	15
Ŕ	Eighteenth	135	102	200	61
ij	Nineteenth	372	191	496	59
	Twentieth	1.025	264	1,191	90
	Twenty-first	550	378	945	172
	Totals	4,381	2,809	6,392	1,253

Irvington, in this county, gave us 15 in 1902 and now gives us 51.

The whole county in 1900 gave us 1,003 votes. In 1902 it rose to 1,447, and this is now at least doubled. HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 9.-The vote

for Debs and Hanford in this city, a part of Hudson County, is 384. At the last election we had 282. The S. L. P. falls from 150 to 113.

Weehawken, also in this county, gives, us 54. Two years ago we had 33. The S. L. P. has 13, as against 41 in 1902.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 9.-The Socialist vote here exceeds 1,000, and will probably reach 1,200. Seventy-two out of 108 districts give us 908. Two years ago we had 736.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 8.— This city gives 458 for Debs and Hanford. Two years ago we had 276.
Union Hill gives 197, a gain of 30 in two years. In Kearny we have 93, and in West New York 75.

The whole of Hudson County gave The whole of Hudson County gave our party 1,373 votes four years and 1,805 two years ago. This year it will paobably reach 2,500.

HOHOKUS TOWNSHIP, Bergen Co.—We have 24 votes here. In 1900 we hall but 3.

FORT LEE, N. J., Nov. 9.—Debs and Hanford set 38 votes here. In 1900.

ord got 38 votes here. In 1900

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Nov. 9.—The Socialist Party has 24 votes here and the S. L. P. 6. WOODBINE, N. J., Nov. 9 .- Out of

from which we have no watchers' reports. In two or three cases, having no information from either of these sources, we have simply carried over the figures of 1902, for the sake of uniformity:

1902 our vote rose to 5,491, Indications are that we shall have 7,000 or 8,000 or 1,000 or 1,000

Party polls 127 votes here. In 1900 we had 4 and in 1902 we had 29. The S. L. P. has 21.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Nov. 9.-In spite of the fact that this town is a residence place of capitalists and their hangers on, we have increased our vote by 50 per cent. We have 42, as against 28 the last time. A few active comrades have worked very hard to accomplish this. The S. L. P. has 8

WHARTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—We have raised cur vote from 18 to 43. The S. L. P. ticket got 7 votes, but they do not really belong to that party.

#### SOCIALISTS LOSE. IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Haverhill Especially Experiences a Severe Set-Back-Gains in Smaller Citles and Towns, but Not Enough to Offset Losses In Important Centers.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 9,-We have suffered a heavy loss here. Debs' vote is 764, as compared with 1,280 in

WALTHAM, Mass., Nov. 9.-This place gives our national ticket 105 votes. In 1900 we had 22. MILLER'S FALLS, Mass., Nov. 8.— This place gives Debs and Hanford

41 votes. In 1900 we had 7.

WARE, Mass., Nov. 8.—We have 140 otes, as against 47 in 1900. HINSDALE, Mass., Nov. 8.—We got 10 votes here. In 1900 we had two and in 1902 five

HYDE PARK, Mass., Nov. 8.-Our national ticket has 105 votes. In 1900 we got 72.

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 9.—This place casts 17 votes for the Socialist Party national ticket. None in 1900. PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 9.—Debs received 66 votes here, as against 9 four years ago. The S. L. P. has 44; in 1909 it had 45—"stands like a rock,"

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Nov. 9.-Our national ticket has 99 votes here, as against 10 four years ago. NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 9 .-

Debs' vote in this city is 241. In 1900 be had 118. MELROSE, Mass., Nov. 9.-The vote for Debs is 31; in 1900 it was 14. BOSTON, Nov. 9.—This city gives 2.014 votes for Debs and 626 for Cor-

regan. Watson got only 159. Four years ago we had 1,205 and the S. L. P. had 431.

P. nad 431.

Our largest vote is in Ward 22, where we have 352. Ward 24 follows with 147, Ward 19 with 127, and Ward 14 with 118. HOLYOKE, Nov. 9.—We have 206 rotes for Debs. Had 116 in 1900. BROOKTON, Nov. 9.—The vote for

Debs in this city is 1,322, out of a total of 8,505. Ransden is defeated for re-election to Legislature, in which he has served two years.

MILFORD, Nov. 9.—Debs has 63

votes here. Had 41 in 1900. WELLESLEY, Nov. 8.—From 5 votes in 1900 we rise to 19.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Two hundred and ten cities and towns give Debs 8,804 votes. The same cities and towns gave us 5,679 in 1900.

These places give John Quincy Adams, our candidate for Governor, 6,257 votes. Last year they gave our gubernatorial eandidate 7.267. Corregan gets 825 votes in these places. Berry, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, gets 851. One hundred and forty-four cities

#### 80 PER CENT. GAIN IN CONNECTICUT.

New Haven Gives Nearly 1,500 Votes for Debs-Increase Is General-S. L. P. Loses Heavily. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9 .- Such

returns as we have from the state indi-cate a gain of 80 per cent, over the Sicalist vote of 1902. We had a total of 2,857 in the state that year. We are certainly the third party now. The S. L. P. cuts no figure whatever, having lost considerably from the already small vote it cast in previous years. W. E. W.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 9.-This city gives 1,473 votes for Debs and Han ford. Four years ago we had 437, and 806 in 1902. The S. L. P. has 131, as against 253 in 1900. HARTFORD, Vonn., Nov. 9 .- Debs

and Hanford have 529 votes in Hart-ford. Four years ago we had 339. WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 8.—Our

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 8.—Our vote is 378, a gain of 119 since last election. In 1900 we had 173.

BRIDGEPORT. Conn., Nov. 8.—From 103 votes in 1900 and 234 in 1902, we rise to 376 to-day.

NAUGATUCK. Conn., Nov. 9.—The Socialist vote here is 184. At first election we had 141. Some of our caudidates ran as flight as 233.

MERIDEN, Conn., Nov. 9.—The Socialist Party polls 171, as against 90 at last election.

DANBURY, Conn., Nov. 9.—We lose a little here. We have 64 votes; last election, 73.
GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 8.—From
17, our vote rises to 52 in this place.

MIDDLEBURY, Conn., Nov. 9.— There are 4 Socialist votes here and one in Beacon Falls—the first ever cast in these places. There will be next time. SAYBROOK, Conn., Nov. 8 .- Two

otes here; three last election BETHEL, Conn., Nov. 8.—Four for Socialism; 5 at last election. CHATHAM, Conn., Nov. 9.—No Socialist vote was ever cast in this place

before. This year we poll 23. HAMDEN, Conn., Nov. 8.—Our vote ises from 4 to 22.

MANCHESTER, Conn., Nov. 9.—

The Socialist Party vote here increases from 5 to 68. The S. L. P. has 10—and they will be with us next time. BRISTOL, Conn., Nov. 9.—We have 31 straight Socialist votes, and 9 others for our national ticket. At last election we had 35 in all. In 1900 we had

 The S. L. P. has 8, as against 15 in 1900. The Populists have 50, whom we must convert. STONINGTON, Nov. 8 .- The Socialist Party's vote here has risen from 42 to 73. The S. L. P. has 13.

LITTLE RHODE ISLAND COMING UP FINELY. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.-In-

emplete returns give Debs and Manford 597 votes in this state. Last year we had 303 for our candidate for Governor. That was our first appearance in the field here. We are greatly en-couraged by such progress. The S. L. P., which had 943 votes last year,

seems to have lost considerably.
PROVIDENCE, Nov. 9.—Later advices indicate that our candidate for Governor, J. E. Carney, polled 652 votes, while McDermott, of the S. L.

P., got 501-a gain for us of 349 and an S. L. P. loss of 442.
PROVIDENCE, Nov. 9.—Nearly complete returns give Debs 789, a gain of 480 in one year, and Corregan 444, a loss of 499 in the same time.

### FROM "DOWN EAST."

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 9.—This little city yesterday cast 201 votes for Debs. Four years ago we had 35. The total vote of the city is only 2,149. At least three-quarters of our Socialist voters of yesterday are clearly class-con-

scious, too.

PUTNEY, Vt., Nov. 9.—In 1900 we had 2 votes here. Now we have 34.
The vote of all parties combined is 212. We have almost one-sixth of the

BENNINGTON, Vt., Nov. 8 .- Debs and Hanford received 26 votes here to-day. At the state election in September our ticket had only 17.

EXETER, N. H., Nov. 9.—We have to record a loss here—30 yesterday, as against 62 in 1900.

WESTBROOK, Me., Nov. 8.—We cast 77 votes here to-day. In November, 1900, we had 7. In the state election of September, 1902, they increased to 36. In September of this year there were 41. So we grow. PORTLAND. Me.—Debs gets 333

votes here. In the September election we had 192 we had 192.

LITTLETON, N. H., Nov. 9.—We had one vote here in 1900. In 1902 we had 8. Now we have 19.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 9.—Maine gives about 2,500 votes for Debs and Hanford. In 1900 dis state gave 878 for Debs and Harriman, in 1902 our

state ticket had 1,974.

BARRE, Vt., Nov. 9.—This city gives 88, as against 66 in the state election in September. -Our vote in the state is probably about 800. We had 371 in 1900.

### PENNSYLVANIA AWAKENING.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The So-cialist Party polls 3,140 votes in this city and takes third place. Two years ago we had 1,781 and four years ago our vote was 1 297 The S. L. P., which had 200 in 1900 and 457 in 1902, now falls to 376.

In the Jewish part of the city our watchers were ejected from the polling places, and several persons known to be Socialists were prevented from voting. Capitalist lawlessness is rampant in this City of Brotherly Love.

in this City of Brotherly Love.

CLIFTON HEIGHTS, Pa., Nov. 9.—

We have 23 votes in this borough, as against 15 two years ago.

National Secretary Mailly is informed that Wilkes Barre gives our party 2,000 votes. If the report is accurate, it indicates a tremendous awakening in the ceal fields.

in the coal fields. in the coal fields.

EASTON, Nov. 9.—Debs has 109
votes in this city and 180 in the whole
of Northampton County. Four years
ago the county gave us 38. The S. L. P. had 16 in the county then and now

SALINA, Nov. 8.-Bell Township gives us 18 votes.

READING, Pa., Nov. 9.—This city gives us 1,160. In 1900 we had 196. In

(Continued on page 4.) LATER BROOKLYN FIGURES.

-Leter and no doubt more accurate reports from Brooklyn give us 243 in 7th, 137 in the 14th, 101 in the 17th, 493

in the 19th and 1,208 in the 20th, with a total for Debs of 8,427. They indicate also a total of 1,360 for Corregan.

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Socialist Party (the Social Democratic y of New York) has passed through its of general election. Its growing power deleated and its speedy victory for-ward by the great increase of its vote own in these figures:

29)0 (Presidential) ...... 97,730 1902 (State and Congressional) ... 229,762 In the state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, the Socialist Farty is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party, and its emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown



#### ELECTION RESULTS.

A memorable campaign has passe

On the part of the Socialists of the land, this contest has been marked by greater energy, greater devotion, better discipline, and clearer class-cons ness than any that preceded it. We have fought the good fight; we have kept the faith; but we are very far from having finished our course. The results attained this year abundantly justify the faith that is in us, and they Inspire us to renewed and redoubled On the part of the Republicans, this

campaign has been marked by a brazen slence of strength, a brutal defiance of fraditional decency, well befitting the party of the great capitalist class,

On the part of the Democratic party it has been equally marked by stupidity, worthy the party of a dying middle Never in the politics of any country has such a spectacle been preseuted as by the party of Bryan and the speciacle of a party oscillating be tween wild demagoguery and hidebound conservatism, or even trying to combine both those extremes at the same moment. That party has met its well merited fate.

Between the two old parties there was really no choice. Both were, by their platforms, committed to the support of capitalism. Both had nomin ated candidates who could be counted on to serve the capitalist class against the working class in any emergency. Yet we may express a certain satisfac tion in the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party, when it is accomnamed by an unprecedented increas in the Socialist vote, masmuch as it brings nearer a clear drawing of th lines between the one party of Capitalism on the one side and the one party of Socialism on the other. The Demo cratic party does not know where i stands. It tries to stand on both sides on all sides and in the middle at once and it deserves to die. It has well deserved its present humiliation. Its changes of face, from Cleveland to Bryan and from Bryan to Parker, have destroyed whatever respect a certain portion of the people may have had for it. Henceforth, in spite of the efforts that will undoubtedly be made to

#### THE PRESENT NEEDS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

galvanize this corpse into life, we may

recognize that the Issue is clearly

drawn between Republicanism and S.

cialism, and in that clear drawing or

In the days of the old French me archy, it was the function of a certain official of the royal palace, at the moent when a king had breathed his last, to cry out: "The king is dead, Long live the king!" So at this mo ended. Let us begin the campaign!" But what kind of a enmpaign now?

In our last word to the voters, a

week ago, e. pointed out that our party wishes for nothing but "straight" votes, that, "for the Socialist, the vote is not an end, but a means." We said that last week to the voters. We repeat it now to the party members, and would insist with all possible emphasis on the importance of that truth, the urgent need of applying it at once in our action as a party.

To say that this is a critical moment is to repeat an old story. In truth, for a vital movement like ours, every moment is critical. Because ours is the only party that is not temporizing, postponing, palliating, evading, because ours is the only party embodying the great constructive forces of modern society, because ours is the party that is making the future-net arbitrarily, but yet freely, not blindly-because ours is the only party to which the disinherited of the earth can turn for hope and help, because ours is the only party in which living ideals find expression, because of this there lies a tremendous responsibility upon us who understand.

Socialism is inevitable, we say. We have a right to say it. And yet it is possible to misuse that truth. It is a truth from which we may draw inspiration and courage and strength. But we turn it into a falsehood if we make it an excuse for shirking our ever-growing duty-if we say to our selves: "Socialism is inevitable, so it does not matter much whether I work for it or not."

That responsibility of each of us to the cause, to his class, to humanity, is ever upon us, and will be till the vic tory is achieved. That is why every moment is a critical moment for us.

But in a certain sense the present noment is perhaps more critical than any in the past. Let us see why No one who has read the history of he world and particularly of the

United States and, who has, in the light of history, watched the developments of the last few years in this country can help feeling-even if he loes not clearly see—that, in this most purely capitalistic of all lands, capitalism is hurrying to some great catastrophe. It is not of the signs from below, the mutterings of discontent, the movements in the lower strata of society, that we speak. Above, in the "frenzied finance" of the trust kings and in the "big stick" fury of their political satraps, we see the signs of a swift-coming débâcle. Capitalism is mad with an incurable and a double madness-å madness common to rulers and ruling classes on the eve of their fall—the madness of irresponsible pow er and the madness of guilty fear. The madness of power: It respects nothing, not even itself; the forms of lib erty and the habft of law-abiding citi zenship have long been its only secur ity; yet it is now perversely exposing the emptiness of those forms and set ting the example of lawlessness. The madness of fear: It sees enemies ever where there are none; and striking out wildly, it makes enemies. Sufcida manias, both. What fraud, what usurpation, what violence, what folly it will commit next, we cannot guess Roosevelt does not know; Rockefeller himself does not know; only, we know that one fraud involves it in another one usurpation necessitates another one violence commits it to another, and its feet are set on a downward road of destructive folly from which there

what may we not expect? Capitalism now run mad in America is leading us, then, at an incalculable pace toward a perilous situation-a.situntion in which only the multitudinous energy and the sterling honesty of the working class, only the collective wislom and the democratic wisdom of a Socialist working class can avert disaster.

is no withdrawing. After Colerado

But further: As in every epoch of ing to get those searching questions; revolution, we have those whose evil trade it is to "fish in troubled waters." The latent forces of mere negative re volt against capitalism are as yet vastly greater than the forces of posi tive reconstruction, "The voiceless wrath of the wretched and their un learned discontent"-that is, after all the great source of danger. For the American people, much as we boast of our manly independence, is a peo ple trained to follow leaders. And to follow leaders is to risk following misleaders. The breed of Judas and Arpold, the breed of Catiline and Phil lippe Egalité, are not extinct. They are too much in evidence, in politic and in the labor movement, to-day. They will be more in evidence as the social anrest grows, as the crisis an proaches. There are the middle-class elements-confused, compromising, va cillating rash and timid by turns, par row of view and crooked of policy, as they always are—whom the American workingman is too much inclined to respect. Yet more dangerous, there is the adventurer, who sees in the popu ar agitation only a wind to fill his sails, who will be Socialist to-day, An archist to-morrow, Democrat the day after, and traitor all the time; and the American workingman 🖨 especially prone to follow men of this type, be cause with our rampant and blatant individualism, we regard brilliancy nore than depth, stre than patience. At a time when capi

talism run mad is bringing us face to

face with undreamed-of problems, it is imperative that we guard against mis-

leadership, against division of, our

forces and diversion from our path.

Misleadership? But "maybap there needs not a leader; mayhap we can and the way." Not mayhap, in all certainty, we shall find the way only if we realize that we need not a leader, that we must guld ourselves. And that is the present work of the Socialist Party-to educate and organize a self-reliant mass of workingmen, who will not need to be led and who cannot be misled, who will look for a Moses to show them the way to the Promised Land, but will see the road before them and advance upon it in ordered march, who will unite in themselves such a freedom as the an archist cannot dream of and such discipline as autocracy can command

Such an unbetrayable army we alendy have. But it is yet far too small for the task that it approaches. It is growing in numbers rapidly. It must grow in numbers. But its quality must be kept up, must be improved, a its numbers are increased. Two years ago the number of our party members was but one-twentieth of the number of our voters. To-day the proportion is even less; our party membership has more than doubled, but our vote has increased in a still larger ratio. That proportion is altogether too small.

We know very well-we need make no secret of the fact, and above all we must not conceal it from ourselvesthat a very large proportion of our unorganized voters are not well grounded in the principles of Socialism and could be swept Away by a skilfully organized and energetically conducted "radical" or "semi-socialist" counter-movement. And let us frankly admit that we have never been really tested in this waynever tested as we probably shall be in the near future. The politicians of capitalism and the political adventurers have given us only passing notice heretofore; they will concentrate their attention upon us now, more and more as we grow stronger. Napoleou used to say that the worst mistake a general could make was to overestimate his own strength or underestimate that of the enemy. We must guard against that mistake. We must organize those new Socialist voters. It is the only way to make sure of them.

Propaganda is important. But we are at a point where organization is. for the time, more important. Propaganda must not be neglected. But if it must be relaxed a little, in order to set some of our energy free for organization, so let it be. It is better worth while to organize those myrlads of new and raw Socialists, just now, than to leave them raw and make yet more

And again, we know well—and again, we need not be ashamed to admit it. but should be ashamed to try to shut our eyes to the fact-that even among our party members, there are too many who, while they are in no danger of being seduced from the movement, are yet by no means so well educated in its philosophy and its history as militant Socialists should be. The very enthusiasm of propaganda, the demands of campaign work, prevent many of our comrades from doing the reading and discussing and thinking that they ought to do if, in the long run, they are to be of full service to the cause. In every local can be found earnest young comrades who sadiy confess to their ignorance of things that they feel they ought to know, who realize this lack, but whose leisure. ever since they came into the party, has been fully occupied with the work of distributing literature and carrying out platforms and collecting money, so that they have had no time to read. Even among our speakers we have many who have to confine themselves to general statements and borrowed phrases, who would be "stumped" if any opponent knew enough to ask a really searching question. We are goswer them right.

Organization, just now, is more ortant than propaganda. But just as important as organization is education. It would be our ideal to get every So cialist voter into the organized party; we must strain every nerve to get in as large a proportion as possible. It would be our ideal to have every party nember educated in Socialism to th limit of his capacity; we must spare no effort to approximate that ideal.

Quantity and quality are both essen tial. Capitalism itself, driving people to us as it is to-day, assures our quantitative growth. We who realize the greatness of our task, the dignity of our movement, must take care of the quali

For the present, especially for these winter months, Organization and Edu cation are the watchwords for all So-

### THE MUNICIPAL PROBLEM.

In a recent number of "Justice" on english comrade, J. B. Askew, writes English comrade, J. B. Askew, writes:
One of the most important objects
for which the Socialist Party has to
aim is the emancipation of the municipalities from state supervision and
control. In no country does the necessity for such a policy impress itself
with such prominence on the attention
of the party as in Germany, and more
especially in Prussia, where the interference of the central government in
the affairs of the municipalities, in the
interests of the clericalism in the
schools and of private companies in schools and of private companies the domain of the public services been particularly marked of late y It was remarked at Bremen by rade Ulrich that nowhere had the war developed itself in recent;

with such rapidity as in the sphere of be expected. Nowhere is the democ racy brought more directly face to face with problems which go right to the roots of our social order than here. Hence the importance of maintaining the democratic character of our municipal institutions, and guarding agains any plausible attempts to strangle that in the interests of an enlightened, or otherwise, bureaucracy.

The same problem will confront us

here in the United States, though un-

der a somewhat different form. It

might more accurately be said that the

same problem is already before us here, and that only the Socialist Party is in a position, as it conquers increas ed powers in the municipalities, to solve it. Here the interference in municipal affairs is not, as in Germany, by the executive or administrative authorities of the state, but by the legislatures, which pass special laws to control and limit the activities of city governments, and by the courts, which are every year interfering more frequently and more arbitrarily by means of injunctions forbidding city. officials to carry out the will of the voters, mandamuses compelling them to do what the voters have not chosen them to do, and decisions declaring ordinances and resolutions of city councils unconstitutional or in conflict with charter provisions. This present tendency to deprive the municipalities of all independence or power of progress. is but a part of a general tendencyaway from political democracy-the state governments encroaching upon the local and the national upon the state, the upper upon the lower houses of the legislative bodies, the judiciary upon the legislative and the executive upon both-in general, those officials who are least nearly responsible to the voters increasing their power at the expense of those whose short terms and direct election make them feel such responsibility. ... It is a tendency which results from the fears of a highly developed capitalist system in face of growing popular discontent. It is a system, therefore, which only the Socialist Party, as a party free from capitalist influence, can consistently combut. And in order to combat such a demoralizing tendency, it is necessary, not, only that our municipal policy be vicerous and aggressive, but also that our efforts to capture the other branches of government be kept up to the

Philip Engle of Detroit, who was the candidate of our party in the First Congressional District of Michigan in the campaign just closed, writes: It may amuse you to learn what sort of Socialists the "Appeal to Reason" is turning out. It will also show those con rades who are clear on the class struggle the necessity of increasing the circulation rades who are clear on the class strugge the necessity of increasing the circulation of such papers as The Worker, the Chicago-Socialist," and the Milwaukee 'Social Democratic 'Heraid," if our organization along class lines is to keep pace with our rapidly increasing vote, I recently attended a business meeting of Local Grad Rapids, which is composed of "Appeal Army" men, and was invited to speak. In the course of my taik I spoke of "the red flag of international Socialism." This phrase 'brought one after another of the local' comrades to their feet to denounce me as "a red-flag: Amarchist." One of them said suck a speech as that in public would cost them 400 votes in Grand Rapids. Another exclaimed that I was "arraying class against class." These comrades, it may be remarked, do not believe in the due-spaying system. "We need all our money to spread Socialism in Grand Rapids."

highest practicable intensity.

laxity of organization, vagueness of ideas, and timidity of policy as Comrade Engle describes exist in far too many of our locals. If the Socialist Party is to weather the storms that now threaten, such internal weak-nesses must not be allowed to con-

This is not to be taken at all as a aptious criticism of the "Appeal to Reason." We believe that paper is doing a valuable work in what it has often declared to be its chosen special field-the work of elementary propaganda. But, necessary as is the work of teaching little children the alphabet and training them to read in one syllable, it would be very foolish to overlook the necessity, once these things are learned, of leading them on to higher learning. The A B C of Socialism is not enough to make self-re-liant Socialists. Much more must fellow, if the movement is to be what it ought to be and do the work laid out

#### THE DANGERS OF ISOLATION We are learning that a standard of social

ethics is not attained by travelling a scquestered byway, but by mixing on the the size of one another's burdens. . . We realize, too, that social perspective and sanity of judgment come only from coutact with social experience; that such co tact is the surest corrective, of opinion ment. . . We have learned as common knowledge that much of the insensibility and harshness of the world is due to the lack of imagination which prevents a rea zation of the experiences of other people Already there is a conviction that we experiences, since the result of those ex riences must ultimately determine ou tremendously circumscribe our range of life, but limit the scope of our ethics.—Jane Ad-dams in "Democracy and Ethics."

the turning point in our trade union methods and that we must now make a move to wring the opportunity of wealth production from the few greedy monopolists who despoil us and then stut up shop and let us suffer until the time comes when they can carry on production at a prufit?—Terry Haute Toiles.

### DEAR BROTHER, HOW DO YOU FEEL THIS MORNING?

By Norace Traubel.

Dear brother, how do you feel this | have yourself espoused. Ballots can

never go back on you. They may not elect you to office. That is one thing.

Not the worst thing by any means

There is one ballot that may go back on you. Your own ballot, it goes back on you even if it elects you to office if in electing you it has been false to

morning? It is a gray morning to a man who has regrets. It is a ruddy morning to a man who has nothing to be sorry for. A good deal was depend-

ing upon you yesterday. A whole world

was on your shoulders. The starved children looked you in the face. The hunted men. The hurt men. The over-

worked laborers. They all looked you

in the face. They all looked to you to

do something for them. Did you feel the burden of your responsibility? Did

you feel that anything unusual de-volved upon you? Did you feel that it did not matter much which way you

turned? How you played your cards?

Whether for life or death? Whether

for fratricide or for the commune Whether for things as they are or fo

things as they may be made to be?

Whether for something that prejudiced

you towards the past or for something that led your spirit towards the future

Did you think it made little difference

what you did with the power and the

privilege of the ballot? I do not mean

to say hard words to you if you de-

Tanited or soft words to you if you

were faithful. I am only asking ques-tions. I am wondering how you feel this morning. What you did yester-

day for yourself. For you must know

that after all this problem is for each mun the problem of himself. If you

wronged yourself, dear brother. If you righted anybody you righted yourself. Justice is not a thing outside you. It

is a thing inside you. The sad children

of the streets are not outside you. Not other people's children. They are in-side you. They are your children. If

you struck a blow at the integrity of

the future yesterday you struck a blow at yourself. For you will live into all

that future. The larger you, the im-

mortal you, will last into the remotest

civilizations. The ballot that you did not east or east in love or east in hate

or falsely or truly yesterday will affect

the last drop of water in the last hu-man sea. Yesterday was a day for failure and success. Yesterday was a

day upon which you might have

recorded a vow. What did you do with your yesterday, dear brother? Did you give it to the living or the dead? Did you give it to the castes or to

man? Did you give it to the few or to the many? Did you give it to plenty

or to starvation? To property or to the soul? I am listening this moraling

for your report, dear brother. Not the report of the builot. Not the click of the telegraph. Not the counties of states and the wards of cities. Not

gains and losses. I am listening for your word seant only for me, dear

prother. Your word about yourself.

Your word spoken by your lips of love

for my listening ears of love. What did you do with your yesterday, dear

brother? Is this next morning gray

Zon

wronged anybody yesterday

morning? The election is over. How do you like the looks of things this rning? The ballots of the election licked you. But what of the spiritual effect of the election? Did that also lick you? What did you do with your body, with your soul, with your potent first person, festerday? Did you play the game for love or for hate? Did you play the game for the benefit of a few or for the benefit of all? Did you ove with the biggest crowd because you did not wish to waste your vote? Or did you see that no vote is so wasted, as a vote for wrong and act accordingly? You have lost a battle. The war still goes on. Did you act in such a way vesterlay that you will be seen. a way yesterday that you will be sat-isfied with what you did for the rest of the year? You had infinite treasure deposited in a piece of paper. You gave the treasure away. To whom, on what interest, did you give the treas-tre away? I do not ask you to report to me. Report to yourself. I am not the one you are to satisfy. You are yourself the one you are to satisfy. You may have said to yourself: "There is a man in my vote." I say to you: "There were ten millions of men in your vote." You were not acting for one man. You were acting for the millions of men. You were not fulfilling a contract with yesterday. You were fulfilling a contract with to-day and to-morrow. Have you any regrets this morning? Any sense of guilt? sense of treachery? Any sense of ton retreat? You may be licked wanton refreat? You may be licked. But did you retreat? No man is licked by ballots. He is not licked by majorities. By the physical success of the enemy. He is only licked when he enemy. He is only licked when he surrenders his integrity. When he deserte his ideals: When he does the thing he tells fitmself he should not do. When he leaves his faith without defense to the allen fire. Dear brother, how do you feel about yourself this morning? Is your heart all right with your heart-this morn-

ing. Did you stick by yourself in the squarely in yo , own eyes? Did you see no light but the one light? Did you fearlessly pass the shadowa? Were you deaf to the appenis and warnings of your friends, of your family, of your power, of your possessions? Dear brother, how do you feel this morning? Did you save your own soul yester.lay? bid you damn your own, son! yester-day? Is thus morning heaven or hell? I could not finswer for you. You can answer for yourself. When you heard! the Voice yesterday did you answer: Here! When you heard the Voice yes-terday did you hide yourself away? When you went to the polls yesterday did you go with yourself? When you went to the polls yesterday did you go with some one else? You had the helm of the ship in your hands. Where did rou steer the ship? You held the future in your open palm. It was clay to your touch. Did you fashionalt in the mage of justice? I do not set up an idea for you to accept or an ideal for you to follow. I only ask whether you ac-cepted your own idea and followed your own ideal. Whether you were faithful to the principles which you

THE WORK OF KARL KAUTSKY.

On Sunday, Oct. 16, our Comrade

ang." which accidentally discovered the fact, remarks to the occasion: "There is no need to dwell on the in-

portance of Kautsky for the Socia

Democracy. He is one of the ablest

oupils of Marx and Engels, equipped

with a quite peculiar capacity to ren-der clear difficult and involved trains

of thought. His method always re-minds one of the work of the micro-

scopical student who, with a drop of

glycerine or other striking liquid, ren-ders clear an organic tissue, which would otherwise have been inext.c-

ably involved, so that it appears clear

and plain before the student. Even if this wonderful gift of rendering things

clear has its dangers, this is dimin

ished in the case of Kautsky by the

and arranges a mass of facts, and which makes of him a recognized teacher. But not only is he our teach-er, but our leader in the fight. Those

who talk of him as the dry teacher, do

not know his books; do not know him at all; little know the flery soul which burns in this learned man. The revo-

lutionary passion which glows in him is his best quality and makes him the

s his best quality and makes him the leader to whom we are indebted no

only for light but for warmth. May

subscribed to-by all those who realize the important work which Karl Kaut-

sky has achieved in recent years and last but; not least his work in stem-

ming the Revisionist tide. No one car

Socialist movement, French, Italian etc., without seeing that since the

death of Liebknecht, no German So

authority as the theoretical authority

of Socialism is absolutely unique to day. London Justice.

Bribery is lawlessness—a kind of law-essness freighted with far more peril to

he republic than any violence of striking en. And yet it is practised hourly

ally, by the pillars of religion and societ

the men from whose lips is heard so unctu

the men from whose his a ment as outsit the appeal to law and order. Bribe-money is put forth as a business invest-ment in our municipal assemblies, our courts, our state assemblies, and even in

"Th' goolden days has pass nissy. Labor rayfuses to nted as a frind. It wants to

CAPITALIST LAWLESSNESS.

A TYPICAL FORM OF

minent intern

cialist fills such a prominent interitional position as Karl Kautsky, who

have read the press of the non-German

orces long be spared to the prole-t." These words will be heartily

entifing energy with which he

Kantsky, reached his fiftieth hy. The Vienna "Arbelter Zeit-

# with regrets or red with hope? Dear brother, how do you feel this morning?

THE FIGHT FOR WORK. In answer to an advertisement for snow-shovelers by the city, thousands of men applied. I witnessed, that sight. The throng pushed and pressed. The official was puzzled as to whom to select and whom to reject. He de-cided to throw the shovels to the ground and let the men scramble for their possession. The sight was one never to be forgotten. It reminded one of the spectacle of little boys fight iag for pennies which some jocularly inclined rich youth sometimes throws them. Their fight is for pennies for candy; this was for shovels for bread to sustain life. When the shovels were early gone the men fought for their possession with aimost beast-like fero-city. They came to blows, I was seized with an indescribable horror and walked, even ran, away; but this picture stands indelibly upon my memory. And these cases are typical.—G. W. Galvin, Our Legal Machinery and Its Victims, in the Arena.

### . FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

In the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post" for Oct. 29, David M. Parry, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, wrote:

"Both of the great parties have reently inserted planks in their national which virtually DECLARE FOR THE OPEN SHOP, and each the candidates for president has, in his speech accepting the nomination, taken pains to state explicitly that the law nust be enforced, and that every man has the right to work where and when he pleases. THE ONLY CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENCY WHO UPHOLDS THE UNION SHOP IS DEBS, THE SOCIALIST!"

It is now too late for you to act on

t thin year. But other elections are ng, and the situation will be the Rosseveit and Parker have represented their respective party orranizations fust as truly as Debs rep ents his. Judge between

### THE OLD WORKMAN'S FATE.

dispatch from Wellsville, O., states t over 1,000 employees of the Pennsylvania system northwest and the Pennsylvania tem southwest left the service of the us just been issued and made operative No employee of the company who was hire after he reached the age of thirty-five is ed. If a man was bired before was thirty-five, then he retains his position hills to the poorhouse."

pears under some other and more cuphemis-tic name) is a regular account in the fiscal affairs of every corporation having a quasi-public character, and of all the important ouths, was lost. The workers retur

### JOTTINGS FROM AN AGITATOR'S NOTE-BOOK

By John Spargo.

During this campaign it has been my I range a meeting for him, knowing the lot to travel something like 12,000 miles, and did time permit I should like to summarize some of the impressions of that trip, for the benefit of my numerous less fortunate comrades. As it is, on the very eve of election, while "still on the wing." I can only set down still on the wing." I can only let down at random a few items which may prove as interesting to others as to

Whatever the number of Socialist Party votes cast may be, I am confident that the Socialist Party is the only party that can possibly win any thing permanent and lastingly worth while in this election. We shall not elect our presidential candidate, but we shall win a great victory. One or other of the enemy's parties must electis candidate, but both of them mus

se. We shall accomplish that for which we have worked so long and sacrificed so much. We shall "elect the issue;" e shall put the question of Socialism before the people with such force, and so securely, that it cannot be ignored or disladged by any tricks of political jugglers. The foes who have met our campaigus, and our challenges, by conspiracy of silence, with muzzled lips, will be impaled upon the horns of serious dilemma. If they keep silent in future and refuse to discuss the issue made important by a surprising vote, they will be beaten by their sience. They dare not keep silent!

But suppose they unlock their lips and speak? Suppose the Depews and the Bryans: the Roots and the Cockrans are told that they must discuss this Socialist issue? Why then the vic-tory is still ours. They will be defeat-ed by their speech instead of by their silence—and sooner! Whichever way the cat jumps electorally we must win

Socialist vote will come from the farms and factories; the sweatsliops and the mines; the railroads and the counting houses of the land. The farmer in the small poverty-haunted farm of New England and the farmer of the great poverty-haunted farm of the nonlinestern prairie will join with the miners of the Alleghenies and of the Rockies; and with the ill-paid and overworked drudges of mine and mill, railroad and office in voting against the servitude of capitalism and for the freedom of Socialism.

And the vote of the farmer will mean just as much as the vote of the miner or the vote of the clerk. Many gal lons of link and many reams of paper have been used up in academic discus-sion as to whether the farmers can be good Socialists. The discussion is an old one and most of us who have been long in the movement have at some time or another made our bid for a place among the "theorists" of the party by making our contribution to t. I plead guilty. But "an ounce of fact is worth a ton

of theory" and benceforth let none aim to convince me that the farmer comfidence and comradeship than the miner comrade or the comrade in the

I have been amongst the farmers in Maine and the great Northwest and have not found them less earnest, less devoted, less clear or less courageous than the comrades of the cities. As I think of some of the farmer com-rades of North Dakota, with their thousands of acres of valueless, "rust"destroyed crops in the face of poverty and hardship sacrificing for the cause they love and going twenty-five or thirty miles across the prarie to attend a Socialist meeting, I feel like raising my hat to them. They are heroes indeed albeit unknown and un-

Speaking of heroes: One of the comic papers of the West recently published a "joke" to the effect that if the commissioners find any difficulty in se-curing heroes enough to use up Carnegie's Pension Fund, the man who runs for sheriff on the Socialist ticket ought to be considered a fit subject.

There is more truth in that than the quires a good deal of courage to stand thus boldly for principle anywhere. But in some of the towns I visited in for courage such as only haves possess. Not infrequently in the West a city is owned by a single company which controls practically all its life. Such a city is Anaconda, Mont., where we have a Socialist mayor, police judge and chief of police. Two years ago a practically complete city ticket wa elected upon a platform aptly describ ed to me by one of its makers as "an ill-constructed, ill-understood laborplatform with socialistic tendencies. It was not the Socialist Party which elected them; indeed, it was only after their election that the men thus elect ed by a spasmodic vote formed with others a Socialist local. Not all the officials joined and some who joined soon grew faint and left us. The cor poration which owns the city tried to keep the police judge and other offi-cials from being seated, but in the end the courts ruled in favor of the duly

Soon the campany began its crusadgainst the them. Men were "blue-earded" and forced to leave the city merely because they attended Socialist or trade union eetings. The company had, and still even an ordinary business meeting of trade union, his name is reported to the office of the "spotters" and day or so he gets a card of dism no reasons being assigned. When they first began this system of espionage and tyranny the cards used were blue, so the term "blue-garded" to mean dismissal on accoun of daring to manifest personal independence. In other parts of Montana, and in several places in other states I met men who had been "blue-carded" out of Annconda, preaching Socialism with even greater zeal than before their "exile." These men are heroes indeed. But small wonder that many men are afraid to attend Socialist or trade union meetings in Annconda. Debs is exceedingly popular there, yet the little band of comrades would not arof daring to manifest personal indepen

impossibility of getting even a small rowd in a hall to listen. I spoke there on the streets the evening before Fairbanks, the Republican nomine Vice-President spoke. A few brave workers and a few business men loved by curiosity gathered round me as I spoke, but most of the listeners were on the far side of the street. Some so I learned later, were in a near by barber's shop with the blinds down, having so concealed themselves be-cause of their fear of the "spotters." Long after midnight two men came to my hotel and expressed their regrets that they had not been present. "We shall vote right," said one of them, "but we could not come to the meeting; we've got wives and children."

This in free America!
These conditions obtain not only in Anaconda: There are other places just as bad. Our comrades fighting under sympathy and encouragement. If they are free from many problems which beset us in great cities like New York, they have problems which we do not

One meets Socialism in strange places nowadays, I saw scores of little Socialist "stickers" stuck against the sides of rocks and trees in Colorado, and on loose stones that bounded the pratric trails in Wyoming and North Dakota. But the most notable example of industrious Socialist advertising that I saw was in Montana. At Livingston, the point of entrance to the Yellowstone Park, I learned that the train I was to take would pass the train Debs was on some two hours ater. I spoke to the conductor of our train about it, to find out first when to look out for a possible chance to greet Debs

"Is Debs on that train?" , he said. "By God, how I'd like to see Geue. So, at the proper time we both got out upon the rear platform and shouted "Rah for Debs." But there was no response. Debs had not heard.

It was while we were watching for our chance to cheer Debs that I saw the Socialist advertisement referred to above. There is a massive, obelisk-like rock called "The Sentinel" which forms a landmark for many miles around. Upon this, in large, hold letters, someone—probably some one of our rancher comrades—had painted "Socialism is the Hope of the World." "Socialism is the riope of the early morning sun was just breaking when I saw it, and seemed to breaking with golden gleams. Whatcaress it with golden gleams. Whatwrong of disfiguring the landscape's most prominent objects by painting signs, it cannot be denied that the motto on "The Sentinel" is a powerful, if silent, missionary for Socialism

One has strange experiences while on the road as a Socialist agitator. L. have speken under all kinds of strange esting meeting of the whole trip was in Jamestown, N. D. It was not scheduled and no advertising was done. It began at a quarter past six in the morning, in the epen air, and ended at half-past seven. I had a good audience and the meeting belped to pass away a dreary four hours wait for a connecting train And goodness knows how far the message was taken by my audience

At Huntington, W. Va., our comrades had hired the city hall, which had been let for the purposes of the meeting by the mayor and his clerk. But, frightened at the interest manifested in the approaching meeting on the night be-fore it was to take place, at eleven o'clock, the local politicians. Republican and Democratic, got together and come to a hurried decision that the So challsts must not have a meeting. So they revoked their contract to let us have the hall.

have the half.

When I arrived next afternoon I found the good comrades excited and disappointed. At the last moment they had been denied the use of the half. and the Democrats, the dominant party locally, had arranged for a big meeting with brass bands and a par-ade. What could be done? I took to the streets, of course, opened my meet-ing half an hour before the Democratic meeting was scheduled; got all the crowd so that they abandoned their efput us out of business then by sending their bard to play on the opposite cor-ner, but we came out victors, with fly-ing colors, though I left my voice behind me

good example of political fusion. The Democratic candidate for governor is named Johnson, and at first the cata-paign was for Parker and Johnson. Soon, however, the campaign managers decided to throw over the Jonah, Parker, and the Democratic clubs be-came "Roosevelt-Johnson Clubs" and Roosevelt's picture took the place o Parker's alongside of Johnson's

One supreme need of our movement has impressed me in all parts of the country, the need of education in our We mee'd above, all things to begin at once a campaign of education amongst our own members. Our greatly increased vote brings us that responsibility. The need is just as great in New York as in any of the other states, and unless it is met serious trouble will result in the not far distant future. Something must be done and done quickly! Who will lead the way?

### - CALIFORNIA'S TURN NEXT.

A dispatch from San Francisco says the Parryites of that city have determined to begin a fight against organized labor that will be conducted after the manner of the Colorado struggle in many respects. Agents are being sent into Eastern states to procure 35,000 mechanics and laborers for the coast cities. The time to begin the fight has not been made public, but it is believed that it will con nence after election

eather trust in Chicago have abo nine-hour day, and 1,200 employees have been forced to work ten hours a day.

#### DEN QUIXOTE CRITICS.

Steel Worker Answers One of These Who Attacks Socialism Without Knowing What It Moans,

[A steel worker of Covington, Ky. writes as follows to the "Amaiga: Journal," the organ of his union:]

says Brother Van Brimmer of Cleve land, in a great long article in the not the whole court; I want to give a great deal of space pretending to tell what Socialism is, and then asserts with great solemnity that it won't work because we can't change human

th all due respect to Brother V. B., I will say that he has about as much idea of what Socialism is as the much idea of what Socialism so fash-society dudes and butterflies of fash-ion have of the aims and purposes of the nobis and heroic trade union movement. The charming simplicity with which he allrs his ignorance of this great economic question is truly laugh-able. He sets up a man of straw (his ocialism) and then proceed to knock it to pieces with as much seri-ousness as Old Quixote, with, mistak-ing wind-mills for armed knights, courageously tackled them with his broken lance and rusty old sword. Old Quixote was excusable, because he was daffy and his eyesight was bad. But Brother V. B. can read, and stand ard Socialist books, pamphlets and newspapers are plentiful and cheap. and there is no earthly excuse for his

None of the things which Brother V B, enumerates is Socialism, and if he will read the Socialist platform care fully, or any of the writings of any well known American or European So-cialist, he will find that they all agree

"Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in com-man depend shall by the people in commeans that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be together, and that all oppor tunities shall be open and equal to all men."-Extract from Socialist platform adopted at the convention which

when we look at the matter carefully we see that society (all the peo ple) is divided into two distinct class and control the machinery of produc-tion, and those who work this vast ma-chinery for a wage. In other words, the capitalist class and the working

class.

Bear in mind that one class owns the machinery, etc., which they do not work; and the other class work the machinery, etc., which they do not own. The owning class, who do prac-tically nothing, have practically every-The working class, who do practically everything, have practic-

Our motto is: "Labor Omnia Vincit." Labor Conquers All Things. Labor builds palaces. Do the builders live in them? Labor builds a railroad. Labor makes the rolling stock. Labor runs the road. Do the laborers own the oad? Do they control it? Why not? Because this all-powerful giant is yet too stupid to change the system of industry which compels him to work and drudge on the terms laid down by his bosses. Because he is yet too stupid to demand the right to own and control the machine which he works and with which he "conquers all things." When this hypnotized giant wakes up he will de-mand this right, and he is big enough and strong enough to enforce these

•

Parry is disturbing him. Peabody is punching and jabbing him. Already he is stretching out his big arms, and with growls and curses is asking who it is that is annoying him. Wait till he comes to, and there will be something doing. He will see why we have Parrys and Penbodys and Bells and Baers. He will see that as long as his job is owned by some one else, there will be Parrys and Penbodys and Belis and Baers with their hireling courts and soldiery to oppress and enslave

Can't you see that it is the owner-phip of our jobs that gives the capi-Itist class so much power over us? sent system stands for the private ownership of the jobs. So does the trades unionist who stands up for This system. He may seem to be a good and true trades unionist; may stand up like a man on a strike. But tf he believes that one class of men have the right to own the means. Thereby another class must live, he sannot truly serve two masters. No man can serve the interest of the capition. An executive can't order out his troops against both the strikers and the bosses.

The Socialist alone stands for the integest of the working class, Ask a Democrat or a Republican how he stands for the interest of all the peo-ple. But, mind you, after he is elected he shows by his actions that he meant the capitalistic people. Ask a Social-ist how he stands and he will tell you without any dodging that he stands for the interest of the working class only. They are the only people worth considering, in the estimation of the

Listen! We ask the bosses to be good. They arrogantly say: "There is nothing to arbitrate. This is our in-dustry, we own it; we intend to run it: if you don't like your jobs get out." Then we go ou strike. Out trots a judge with an injunction made to or-der. You can't tell from the wording of the injunction whether the judge is a Democrat or a Republican. A Republican or Democratic executive backs up the Lajunction with soldiers and gatting guns. The capitalist al-ways obeys the law, you know. They make the law. And they have it intermake the law. And they have it inter-preted soid enforced in the interest of their class, too, even if they have to twist it all out of shape. But, we workers are the law-breakers. We must be a bad lot, because, somehow or other, we always lose our case in court. If we made the law and had

judges who would interpret it to suit us, and if we had executives enforce it in our interest, we would then be the law abiding citizens and the capitalists would be the law-breakers

and the criminals.

Now, we are going to be compelled sooner or later to take the bull by the horns and make and enforce the laws in the interest of our class, or they will be enforced more and more fit the interest of the capitalistic class. The man who can't see that must have

ty, state of Missouri.

But we can't make and enforce the laws in the interest of our class with-out injuring the interests of the capi-talistic class, any more than laws could have been made and enforced in the interest of the slaves without in juring the interests of the slave-own-ing class. If the working class get their rights they will get the full pro-duct of their labor. If they get that there will be nothing left for the capttalistic class. Can't you see, then, tha either Labor must live up to its moti and conquer everything or it mus give up its motto and be conquered

to change the present system of in dustry. He believes that it is proper and right for one class of men to own the jobs of another class of men. But he wants the job-owning class to be good. He thinks Brother Labor and Brother Capital ought to each work for the other's interest. While we are begging Brother Capital to be a and reasonable boss, he is exiping everything in sight and telling us he has dallied with us long enough, and that hereafter he intends to put the law (his law) to us good and hard That Colorado is only a taste of what we will get if we don't quit insisting in meddling with the running of his

The very fact that Brother Capital has made up his mind that Brother Labor shall no longer have anything to say as to the way Brother Capital's industries are going to be run is going to make Brother Labor see that they are not brothers after all, and never have been. The working class will then see that if they are to have any thing to say about the conditions under which they work they must own the machines, etc., which they work They can't regulate and control the industries of the country unless they ewn them, and they can't own them unless they abolish the private owner ship of industry and set up in its place by all the people (the working people) of all industries. They can't do this unless they unite, organize themselves into a political party and demand the overthrow of the entire capitalist system at the ballot box and run the gov ernment in their own interest, as the capitalist class now do.

This is why the Socialist movement a few smart men to suit the require ments of the working class. struggle of the trades unions for better conditions brought it into existence. And out of this Socialist movement has grown the Socialist party under whose banner the working class shall emancipate themselves and institute a higher and nobler order of society in which there will no longer be master lionaires and paupers.

### A NEWS ITEM.

I take the following from the New York "Times" of Oct. 26: "Policeman O'Connell of the Delancey Street Station, while passing along Cherry street, near Jackson, last night about 10 o'clock, saw a curlyheaded boy about four years of age ly ing on the sidewalk in front of the to be asleep, but when the policeman took the child in his arms and tried to awake him he was unable to do so.
"The youngster's eyes were staring

wide open, but still he did not seem to respond to any of the efforts of O'Con-nell to arouse him. The policeman then called an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital. Dr. Colton after working over the boy decided that he was starving. Up to a late bour the boy had not been revived."

It seems hardly credible that the most pronounced capitalistic sheet in New York should convict the system it advocates, by printing such a news

dence of the crime of capitalism. guitty. They killed the curly headed

hoy. Poor little chap, he never did harm. Why should he have starved? Think of his eries for food. Think of the heart pangs of his mother. Misery and magnificence. Cherry street and Fifth avenue. Little Miss Carnegie and the curly headed starv-

ing boy.

Great heavens, has it come to this, sidewalk!

We are more or less calloused to the sight of the dispossessed, but not yet hardened to the sight of starving babes in the street.

in the street.

It can be stopped, must be stopped. Socialism, and Socialism only can stop it.

E. S. EGERTON.

#### THE OLD BEGGAR WOMAN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR GATE.

She stands with outstretched withered But the crowd passes carelessly by; A beggar come to fairyland.

The world's gay beart at play to try.

The world must have its holiday— The poor are with as aye, and so. The crowd goes heedless on its way.

There is no mirth upon her face; No pleasant light is in her eye;

They hurry or they lounge the while, In all their life she has no part; She smiles the suppliant's cringing an The curse fermenting in her heart.

O world, where will she rest to-night? The world cares not it saunters by.

Nay, yet the hole to which she'll cresp

#### THE BREMEN CONGRESS.

Bobol's Report on the Proceedings the International Gormon Party Or ganization—General Strike to Be Considered Next Year.

Bebel's report to the Bremen Con-gress of the German Social Democracy upon the International Congress of Amsterdam presents some interesting

Bebel expressed his earnest hope that the deliberations at Amsterdam would ultimately result in unity of the party in France and other countries where division now exists and urged that the party press in Germany should avoid any such recriminations as might make unification more difficult. He noted a recent article by Jaurès in "L'Humanité" which, in his opinion, constituted a real step toward unity He found encouragement, too, in the rospectus of a new French review, "La Vie Socialiste," sent out by Jean Longuet, a member of the left wing of the Janresist party; Francis de Pres-sensé is to be editor, and Vaillant and Bebel have I sunised to collaborat

reply to a statement which Comrade Quarck, one of the German delegates at Amsterdam, had made in the c man delegation at Amsterdam was in clined to vote for the Adler-Vander-velde substitute, but that a free decis-lon was not allowed, that the debate was cut short and that Bebel made it a question of confidence, and that the delegation, in deciding to support the den resolution, was influenced by its unwillingness to desert or emba rass its veteran leader. "I do not like such flatteries," said Bebel at Bremen; they are repugnant to my character and to my democratic conception of our relations. It is not true that I made the acceptance of the Dresden resolution a question of confidence in me. I did say to the German delegation, when Quarck proposed support-ing the Adler-Vanderveide substitute: 'You know that I have taken a decided stand for the Dresden resolution. If you decide to support the substitute, you can hardly expect me to agt as reporter. You will have to choose an other spokesman.' Was not that nat-ural? It is not true that discussion was suppressed; if the delegation set short its debates, it was in order to listen to Adler's speech in support of the substitute. The delegation decided by vote of 51 to 13 to support the Dresden resolution." Bebei said also that he would have had nothing against the text of the Adler-Vandervelde substi-tute, but that the fact of the revisionists accepting it as an endorsement of their views made it necessary to op-

pose its adoption.

Bernstein, who opposed the Dresden esolution, confirmed Bebel's statement that no undue pressure had been used to carry it in the delegation, that it was not voted on again question of con-fidence in Bebel.

Comrade Barnilberg proposed that

under the head of "Emigration and Im-migration," which had been referred to the Congress of 1907, should be considered also the subject of the right of emigrant workingmen to transfer free-ly from the trade unions of the old

#### country to those of the new. PARTY ORGANIZATION.

The Bremen Congress considered carefully the revision of the party constitution. The present form of organi zation dates from the time of the Ex ception Laws, when national political associations were unlawful. The com-rades then resorted to the device of choosing in each locality certain trust ed men ("Vertrauersmänner"), in whose hands was put the whole con-duct of affairs. There were no regular dues, funds being raised by the volun tary contributions of groups and indi-viduals. This system has worked very well and has been allowed to continue, even though the necessity for it no longer exists. But it is felt that such a system is liable to abuse and that it is now time to form a regular party ororganization—such, for instance, aswhat to centralize the control of the propaganda. About thirty propositions were introduced upon this subject. On motion of the reporter, Gerisch, it was decisied to refer them all to a commit-tee, which is to work out the draft of a new constitution within the next three months and publish it, so that it may be considered for nine months be fore being voted on by the Jone Congress. The question of centralization omy is involved, the South Germans being autonomists. The commission includes nine Prussian delegates, two Bayarians, one each from Saxony, Württemberg, Baden, Hesse, Alstee, Thuringia, Mecklen-burg, and Hamburg, three of the Ex-ecutive, and Clara Zetkin, who was specially elected.

The yearly financial report of the Executive showed receipts of \$162,000, Parecutive showed receipts of \$162,000, of which \$22,600 was surplus from the publication of "Vorwarts." The expenditures were \$99,700-of which \$19,500 was for general propaganda, \$13,700 for campaigns, \$8,400 for aid to victims of persecution, \$3,800 for cost of defending comrades in the courts, \$11,-300 for payment of Reichstag mem-bers, \$6,000 for expenses of administration, \$21,000 loans to weak organizations, and \$3,200 to weak party papers.

The 70 Socialist papers have an aggregate circulation of 620,000. gregate circulation of 620,000.

The Socialist press has a total personnel of 121 managers. 125 editors, and 1.476 other employees. In 19 of the offices the printers work eight hours a day and in 28 offices eight and a half or nine hours. [It may be noted that in Germans the stindard working.] that in Germany the standard working day for printers is at least nine hours. -Ed.] The Executive urged that the

—Ed.] The Executive urged that the managers of party papers should at once arrange for the eight-hour day in all offices, with a free annual vacation of at least one week, and provisions for pensions in case of sickness. Pfankuch, in discussing the report of the Executive, put in a word for the editors, urging that they should be al-lowed to give their time to their proper work instead of being continually call-ed on to lecture and serve on commit-

### THE GENERAL STRIKE.

and it was by no means sure that it

would be so a year hence.

Bernstein challenged this view. He was counted a "moderate," but moderation did not mean weakness. In view of the progress of Socialism the abolition of universal suffrage was act unly being considered by the reaction aries. Must we say: "The Lord gave The Lord taketh-away. Let His holy will be done"? He thought not. We must be prepared to defend the sufstrike as one of the methods of de-fense. The Socialist conception of the general strike was quite different from the Anarchist idea. We need not fear that here the general strike would de-generate into a "barricade fight." The German proletarint, especially in the large cities, is cool and tenacious, and it might be able, by simple stopping of industry, to check any attack on the suffrage.

Karl Liebknecht also thought the subject ought to be considered serious-ly. Socialism must not be simply a moral force. It must be prepared to

defend what it had won.
- Clara Zetkin, representing the left of the party as distinctly as Bernstein represents the right, likewise supported the proposition, and the Congress voted to instruct the Executive to study the question of the general strike and to put it on the order of business

PROSPECTS OF UNITY IN FRANCE. The prospects of unity among French Socialists certainly seem bet-ter, to judge by the recent discussion in the National Council of the ministerialist wing. The great difficulty is friends are most unwilling to give up. It may, however, be hoped that the masses will have something to say, and thes decisively, in favor of unity. The favorable impression produced by the discussion has been further strengthened by the action of Comrade Conigneaux in withdrawing his candidature in the Saint Fargeau division ministerial Socialists there can be no doubt tant our Comrades Jean Longuet and Renaudel have worked hard in the interests of unity, and their work has been made very much easier by the conciliatory, though firm and consis-tent, attitude of the muti-ministerialist party.- London Justice.

#### FOR FREE MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

From being the most vehemently opposed of the palliative measures first put forward by the Social Democratic Federation some twenty-one years ago as "Practical Remedies for Pressing Needs," the proposal of free mainten-ance for school children is rapidly becoming the most popular. This is doubtless due as much to the economic pressure, which makes more and more evident the impossibility of decent provision being made for the children except by public collective effort, as to our agitation. However that may be, and whatever may be the cause or causes, the demand for free mainten-ance-or at least free meals-is finding almost universal expression, and especially among the bodies representative of the organized workers, from the Trades Congress to practically every trades council and every trade-union

conference in the kingdom.

In view of this fact it is important that the S. D. F., the body which first formulated the proposal, and has stead-ily and steadfastly championed it for the last twenty years, should not relak its efforts, but should persistently press forward its demand until complete suc-cess crowns its efforts. How this car be best secured is matter for serious consideration. The S. D. F. is now ure ing a demand for a special autumn ses-sion of Parliament to deal with the unemployed problem. Now the question of hungry children is intimately bound up with that of unemployed men, and the free maintenance of school children should be strongly urged as one of the want of employment may be relieved. Whatever may be said for the objection that free maintenance of the chil-dren would tend to pauperize both them and their parents, it will, we should imagine, be readily conceded, that the children should not be allowed to perish for want of food in couse quence of the enforced idleness of their parents. In any case, the fact that thousands are so perishing in the midst of plenty is a strong argument in favor cial Democrat for October.

### SAN FRANCISCO UNIONS START

tion of the bess butchers of San Francisco affiliated with the Citizens' Alliance, to enforce the "open shop," The unions of that city have replied by the organization of a Co-operative Meat Company, to be run by union labor exclusively. If this plan is car-ried out on the democratic lines indicated in the prospectus, if the rank and file take an active interest, instead of leaving the work and the power to a few leaders, and if, above all, they buck it up with a steadily increasing Socialist vote, very good re-

#### THE SELF-DELUSIONS OF ECONOMIC DETERMINISM

To this day men give themselves up to wounds and death in the struggle for fereign markets, under the belief that they are impelled by patriotism or religion. Ministers, under the de-lusion that they are interpreting the ethics of Jesus, but actually prompted by the direct economic pressure of con-formity to the views of their rich par-ishioners, preach a doctrine of sanction to predatory wealth, and urge acquiescence upon protesting labor. Teachors, economists, in their search for truth, too often find it only within the narrow limits which are prescribed by endowments; while judges, in their la-bor of interpreting the constitution, are not infrequently brought instead to an interpretation of the wish and will of the dominant economic class.—W. J. Ghent, h "Mass and Class."

—The membership of the Cigar Makers' International Union is great-er now than ever before, the reports showing about 42,000 regularly paying dues.

#### AN UNJUSTIFIED ATTACK.

The Texas Federation of Labor re-cently adopted resolutions declaring that the American Labor Union in Colorade and Idaho had "placed a boy-Typographical Union, the Cigar Makers' International Union, the Interna-tional Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the Amalgamated Butcher Work-men," and that the A. L. U. must

therefore be "stamped out" in Texas.
Whether this manifesto was inspire
by the A. F. of L. administration, of whether it was instance the purpose of ocratic politicians for the purpose of nether it was instigated by the Dem a labor organization pledged to Socialism, we do not know. The latter explanation seems the more probable. But we do know that the charge

ande against the A. L. U. are absolu ly false. That organization obligates ts men to buy union-made goods, and between it and the A. F. of L. It has given especial support to the printers and cigarmakers' labels in the Rocky Mountain region, so effectively in the latter case that it was formally thankled for its services by the C. M. I. U. As for the meat workers, when they went on strike at the Chicago packing houses last summer, the A. L. U. at once offered its assistance and the mill-wrights and machinery erectors in the pucking houses, who were affiliated with the A. L. U., went out to a man

n sympathy.

There may be two sides to the dis agreements between the A. F. of L. and the A. L. U. But the interests of justice and harmony in the labor moment are certainly not promoted such falsifications as this to which the Texas Federation has tent itself.

#### WORKMEN'S LIVES

HAVE NO VALUE. Fifteen furnace men at the Pueblo zinc smelter went on strike for fresh air. Their places were filled by new As fresh air cannot be had at the fernaces, the men were accustomed to go outside at certain intervals to clear their lungs of the deadly fumes which they had inhaled at the furnaces. The management of the smeller decided that the workers spent too much time in safe-guarding their cheap respiratory organs from suffoca tolu, and, therefore, set up notices for-bidding the men to leave their posts or stand to the doorways while on duty, The life of the worker is absolutely worthless when it hinders, in ever so small a degree, the profit-making of

It is a well-known fact that the fumes from melting zinc ores are far more hurtful than those from any other mineral. The man who works eight hours at a stretch around the furnaces without breathing fresh air, practically signs his own death warrant. But, under the wage-slavery system, the death of the worker means no loss to the tool-owner, because there are al-ways other wage-slaves to be had in the labor market for the mere cost of subsistence while actually engaged in wealth for their capitalist producing

growing at a tremendous pace. It is very speaker is announced. There is scarcely loubt any mere that Nov. 8 will show tion. Especially will this be true of Illinoi unless all signs fail. Many of the town are all aflame with Socialist sentiment. The places is an organization to intelligently guide and gother in the Socialists and direct the rising tide of Socialist sentime that It will work to the best interests our cause. It is the unanimous report o the one great and important work before the Socialist Party just as soon as the election is over will be to see to it that n ganization and get it in a position to prop erly do the work that will be required of i

in the new future.

Collins, Stedman, Breckon, Block, Bro er, Simous and Courtney all tell the sam story, no matter what part of the state

What is true of Illinois is doubtless tru and responsibility before us in the near future is going to tax our best efforts. We I with is alive to the magnitude of the situation renewed vigor. H. Quelch in the So- | Don't wait, but take the initiative in this matter yourself.-Chicago Socialist.

### WHICH DO YOU CHOOSE?

Blessed is even now our privilege. We have our choice, to live as individuals, and on our death-bed look back in despair o dreary, hateful life of play-acting, Social Democrats, fill our existences with those serious moods that make the grand tone of life, and in the hour of death stand on the mountains top, as it were, and see with entranced eyes the rays of the sun that will soon illuminate the dark valleys below. I deem it worth ten crucifixions to win for my memory (as a Secialist) a frac-tion of the adoring love which millions of the noblest men have felt for Christ.—Lau rence Gronlund.

### THE WORKER PAYS THE BILLS.

"Who pays unionism's bills?" someb sks and attempts an answer by saying "the professional or saintied class." No so, mister. All the bills, of any class i ociety, are paid by the productive worker The workers pay their own bills and the bills of everybody else.—International Meta Worker.

-The long strike of the street rail employees in Houston, Tex., which has been since the first of June, is off. The me game, and so were tile governing powers which the votes of the laboring people cre-ated.—Cleveland Citizen, trade-union paper.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We have of late, received man complaints of lost letters containing ant, and there is but one way to avoid such losses. Send all money by check, money order or registered letter. We THE WORKER other way.

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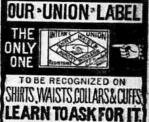
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### SHAFFER ON ROOSEVELT.

#### "No Politics in the Union," If You Please.

#### Steel Workers' President Grossly Insults the Intelligence of His Constituents by Officially Endorsing the Friend of Parry and Peabody.

Theodore J. Shaffer, President of the Amalgamated Association of Stee Workers, is a type of the sort of labor aders that Socialists oppose, not be cause they decline to accept Socialism but because they are inconsistent and insincerc in their opposition to it. He is a type of the sort of labor leaders that have given the capitalists and their political agents ample reasen for desnising the labor movement feel safe in trampling upor

President Shaffer is one of that co terie of men high in official position in the trade-union movement whose war-cry against Socialism has been, "No politics in the trade union." We well know by long experience that this cry is almost always a ruse to conceal the purposes of labor leaders who wish to use their prestige in the unious for their own political advancement. Thus we are not surprised when, five days before election, we find this same nonpartizan Shaffer writing thus of

"President Roosevelt is essentially a ople's man. He is a man of the and his whole soul goes out to ward those who have to work for wages. His entire-record is a proof of this He has studied the industria question of our country for himself, and he clearly understands how labor can be crushed by capital. t emphatically declared himself on this point. He has publicly stated time and time again that, as far as he is concerned, labor must be fairly dealt with by capital, even though stringen laws have to be enacted to accomplish the object. Declarations of this kind have caused a certain class of mill aires to array themselves against him. In this we have proof that President Roosevelt is looked upon by wealth capitalists as a friend of labor. Thi fact ought to prompt wage-workers to support Roosevelt. I want to say em-phatically that it is the duty of the working classes to support their friends, and most certainly President Roosevelt is one of the best friends we

"I firmly believe that Presiden Roosevelt intends to knock on the head every illegal combination of capital there is in the country.'

It is well known that Shaffer is an applicant for the succession to Carroll D. Wright's job of Labor Commission-er. It is to be expected—and with reret-that he will get it now, having

With Roosevelt's record on the "open of him still in our ears, worst of all, with his record as a silent abbettor of the atrocities committed against Labo Colorado-to have the head of great labor organization come out in his support, not as an individual only but as a labor leader, this is such at insuit to the rank and file of the un lons that, if they stand for it, no on can worder at the contempt the cap alists show for them.

#### SOCIALISTS DEFEAT OBNOXIOUS LAW.

#### Michigan Statute Imposing Tax on emination of Candidates is Declared Invalid on Our Protest.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 4. portant victory in the courts.

The primary law prevailing in Kent County provides that nominations shall be made only in primaries and that a certain fee must be paid for every candidate's name placed on the primary ballot. The Socialists, decid-

ed as a check to the minority parties nde their nominations by mass ntion. The election authorities fused to recognize the county ticket s nominated, and we then appealed to the courts, on the ground that the re-quirement of fees was unconstitutional and invalid. The Supreme Court up held this contention and issued a pe emptory mandamus ordering the Ele tion Commissioners to gint our candi dates' names on the official ballot.

As an attempt may be made in other states to introduce this fee system for the purpose of hampering parties that have no big "barrel," the comrades should take notice of the Assistance.

### FRELISH SOCIALIST CO-OPERATION

The Socialists of Northampton, Eng profits from which go to the "war chest" or campaign fund of the Social Democratic Federation. The co tribution for October amounted to nearly \$100, the largest monthly profit

### CLOSER UMON OF LONGSHOREMEN

of longshoremen are planning to amniga-mate. The united body will start with 150, more in a short time. The docks, making take in all workers on the docks, making a real industrial organization on an inter-

# IN COLORADO.

#### Mayor Ellison's Story of Conspiracy.

#### Exposure from the inside of the Methods Used by Peabody's Military Authorities to Break the Miners' Strike.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 20.-Major Francis J. Ellison, working directly under the orders of Gen. Sherman Bell, Gen. Reardon and Major McClelland, has sworn to facts that almost stagger belief.

He charges, first of all, that he offered to Sherman Bell, Peabody's adju tant-general, evidence that would clear up the Vindicator explosion. No steps, he charged, were ever taken in the matter, though he asserts that his information would have led to the arrest and conviction of the men responsible for the placing of the infernal

He further charges that under the master at Victor, a United States official, a series of street fights were com-menced between men of Victor and soldiers of the national guard on duty there. He swears that each fight was planned either by Gen. Reardon or Major McClelland and carried out under their actual direction. The instructions were to "knock them down; knock their teeth down their throat; bend in their faces; kick in their ribs, and do everything except kill them." He swears, and his evidence is con roborated by men who were with him in the work, that about the middle of February Gen. Reardon and Major McClelland ordered him and Sergt J. A. Chase of Troop C, First Cavalry, to hold up or shoot up the men coming off shift at the Vindicator mine at 2 o'clock in the morning. When that was found impracticable he was or-ered to see fifty or sixty shots into

the Vindicator shaft house during the night. Instead of taking Sergt, Ch with him, Gordon Walter of the same troop, accompanied the officer and they fired sixty shots into the Vindlento and Lillie shaft houses, reporting later concerning the work to Gen. Reardon and Major McClelland. Gen. Reardon, in giving his directions regarding the shooting up of the Vindicator shaft house, stated that "Gov. Peabody, Gen. Bell, himself and myself (Ellison) were the only ones who knew anything about the plan," which he insisted was ntended to force the mine owners to

come up with promised money...
A similar attack on the Findlay mine
was countermanded because, as Gen.
Beardon said, "THE MINE OWNERS

HAD PUT UP." Major Ellison goes even further and ays bare the conspiracy to use the croops on May 17 in Denver; swearing that riot guns were kept in autom biles, ready to be used at a moment's notice, and as a matter of fact, he, together with Major Randolph, Major Naylor, and several others, acting unolling place AND START TROUBLE THERE. In June. Major Ellison returned to Cripple Creek, and on the 15th day of that month he was present when the mob took possession of the union store and wrecked and looted it. and those who took property belonging to the union store to their homes, to Sheriff Bell. Sheriff Bell said he would call for the information the next day,
BUT THE NEXT DAY, NEVER

CAME. Major Ellison in his affidavit swears that on the night the five prisone were taken from Deputy Sheriff Wa ters and his posse he was directed to have all the soldiers on duty at ten o'clock. At eleven o'clock that night he was informed of what had occurred to Deputy Sheriff Watters and his posse and accompanied Capt. Moore in ursuit of the mob.

CAUT. MOORE INSISTED UPON TAKING THE WRONG ROAD though Ellison demonstrated to him that the mob could only have gone on the Canon road.

Sergt. Gordon Walter not alone roborates Ellison with reference to the shooting up of the Vindicator and Lillie shaft houses, implicating Gen. Reardon in the niatter, but gives further particulars of the manner which the mine owners discuswhich the mine owners directed the wrecking of the union store on Benuett avenue. He charges A. E. Carlton and Harry Watters with not alone leading the mob, but with directing the deportation of the men employed in the store.

Seret J. A. Chase, in an affidavit orrorborates Major Ellison and Sergt. Walters in every fact stated by them in which his name is mentioned.

In addition to these sworn state ents, Frederick L. Warburton and D taken from the sheriff's posse, have prepared affidavits showing that Wat-ters and W. N. Dingman arranged their deportation in such a way as to

make the brutalities they underwent not alone possible but inevitable. All these affidavits speak for them-selves and are in line with the scent of the two bloodhounds that went un-erringly to a "mine owner" detective's erringly to a "mine owner" detective's house when put on the track of the perpetrators of the Independence dis

-You can't stop the capitalist from robbing the workingman by inducing

#### EVENTS IN ITALY.

### Last Sunday's Toneral Elections and

the General Strike In September. .It is impossible as yet to get any clear idea of the general elections in Italy, which took place on Nov. 6. It is clear that a powerful coalition was formed by the government, including Liberals, Conservatives, Clericals and, in general, all that are commonly de-scribed as the "forces of order" against the Socialists and Democrats. On the other hand, a large part of the support that would otherwise have come to the Socialist Party from the Democrats seems to have been alienated as a result of the general strike of a few weeks earlier, to which the Socialists gave their support, thus offending the small capitalists, from which class

most of the Democrats come. It seems, from such disputches as have been received, that the Socialist vote has been reduced. This, however by no means indicates a reduction of the real Socialist strength, but only a charper drawing of the lines. The So-cialist Party now stands alone and

Of the general strike a writer for the London "Labor Lender" writes: "To appreciate the serious nature of the events of last month in Italy there are certain facts to be berne in mind. Briefly these: First, no public meetings may be held without twenty-four hours' notice having been given to the state police ("Carabinieri," armed with rifles and revolver), the local chief of police having full power to prohibit such meetings or to attend them and limit their proceedings as he thinks fit; second, all printed matter for publica tion or distribution must first be in-spected by the local chief of police, and over this he has the same unlimited power; third, at a moment's notice all postal, telegraphic, and telephonic cou-nunication is under the rigorous su-pervision of the state censor. All these and other powers were fully exercised ngainst the popular movement, the following are the bare facts.

"For months past there had been small strikes in various parts of the country, all due to local conditions of labor. In some half dozen of these the military were called out by the local chief of police, and fired on the strikers, in every case but one for truly paltry reasons—as, for example, the knocking off the hat of the chief of police. Finally, one of these massacres took blace at Sestri, near Genea, and a week later, as the leaders of the So cialist Party sat in consideration of the possibility of a national strike in October in protest against the brutal interference of the government in the pacific solution of economic problems, telegrams were being received from all parts of the country announcing a general strike. This was on Friday, Sept.

"The practical movement had its or igin at Milan, where the strike was inost successful and most prolonged, lasting for five days from Saturday— longer than the parliamentary leaders hoped or, indeed, wished. It was pro-claimed by the Camera del' Lavoro [Labor Council] and during those five days the city was entirely in the hands of that body. There was no train, tram, or cab service, no electricity, no newspapers, and all the shops and most of the restaurants were closed. The Camera del Lavoro published at "Official Bulletin of the General Strike," and attended to the distribution of bread and to the cleanlines and order of the city. Several great mass meetings were held, at which Re-publicans. Socialists, and Anarchists spoke in turn, and the single violent death which took place was apparently due to a private quarrel. When the strike began, most of the military were out of town on manoeuvres, and railway communications being at a standstill between all the northern centers, they did not get back until the evening of the fifth day. As there was no rowdy inbble to fire on—only some quiet fun at their expenses—they at once disbanded in search of food. The next day work was quietly resumed by order of the Camera del Lavoro.

the crike was spontaneously general -among the cities, notably Turin and Genoa, at least for one day, in Roma Bologua, Venice-scores of towns and hundreds of little ones. Nowhere was there serious dis order" but Milan was the most order the most revolutionary."

The "Comrade" translates from an

article in "Neue Zeit" by Oda Oldberg:
"On the morning of Sept, 15 the
news spread through Italy that again the Carabinieri had shot upon organ-ized workers, killing two of them. A new link in the bloody chain that reaches from Berra, Candela, Giarratana to Buggerru, came the blood; deed of Castelluzzi. Ten days had passed since the last occurrence of that kind. The effect of the news was like that of a thunderbolt. All at once it impressed itself upon the conscio implessed itself upon the consciousness of everybody, how meagre and unavailing had been all preceding protests. Should they repeat the words of indignation and accusation uttered at the graves, hardly closed, of the miners of Sardhula? Were the prolected to again protest in mass meets. tariat to again protest in mass meet-ings, feebly make a fist and leave things as they are, patiently carrying things as they are, patiently carrying its yoke, without possessing the first elementary right of social community—the protection of life from violent outrages? All felt that the hour of wordy protests had passed. Something had to be done. And without waiting for an order, they acted. Two hours after "Il Tempo" had spread the news from Sicily among the workers of Monga the strike had been declared there. At noon the wheels ceased to go around: Seven thousand workers had gone on strike. On the evening of the same day the members of the Milan Camera del Lavoro proclaimed the gen-eral strike. On the morning of Sept. 16 all work in Milan came to a stop. The number of strikers was variously estimated at 80,000 to 100,000. On the ers of Rome decided upon an address to the Socialist Party and the execu-tive committees of the labor organiza-tions, advising them to follow the ex-ample of the workers of Milan and enample of the workers of Milan and en-ter into a general strike as a profest against the murder of innocent profe-tarians. That same night twelve men were wounded at Sestri near Genoa, where the authorities had ordered the Carabinieri to open fire upon the peo-ple. On Sept. 17, at noon, the strike was declared throughout Liguria. The

street railroad workers, the gas workers and the workers of the electric power houses had already ceased working. For three days the city of Genoa was without light, bread and meat. In Rome the strike was declarated at ed on the evening of Sept. 17. Except-ing the gas workers, it comprised all the industries of the capital. The pa-pers announced on the morning of Sept. 18 that on account of the strike hey had to cease publication. Turin, Bologna, Livorno, Biella, and hundreds

of smaller cities followed suit, A simultaneous stoppage of work had been rendered impossible through the suspension of telegraphic communication. On Sept. 18, after Premier Glo-litti had stated that the government, had no intention to take sides in peaceful strikes and that those who responsible for the shooting of strik-ers would be punished, the Camera del Lavoro of Milan resolved to call noon the workers to resume work. But the strike spread to other cities—Man-tun, Venice, Naples, Florence, Raven-na, and many more. It is impossible to give exact figures as to the number of strikers and the number of working days lost. Far into the smallest mountain villages, into the most remote province of Mantum, which is predomi-nantly agricultural, about 120,000 workers left the fields. The railroad workers, with the exception of those of Siena and Naples, did not strike." It appears that the government,

either frightened by this dem tion, or taking advantage for political certain circles, or for both reasons ent large bodies of troops to the So cialist strongholds just before the elec-tion and undoubtedly exercised all possible pressure to keep the Socialist vote

#### FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Social Democratic Federation Energetically Pressing its Demand for Special Session.

The Boards of Guardians (local poor relief authorities) of Shoreditch, Hack-ney, West Ham, St. Pancras, Poplar, have foined in the demand ated by the Social Democratic Federation and the London Trades Council for a special session of Durlinment to deal with the question of the unem-

The S. D. F. in its letter to Mr. Balfour, the Prime Minister, puts the responsibility on the government in these words; "If Parliament can be specially summoned when it is a question of the destruction of life, for the benefit of millionaire mine owners, as in the case of the South African war, surely it is not too much to expect that our legislators ever eager to promise fair thing when votes are wanted, will readily meet together to device means by which the labor of those out of work may be usefully employed and organ;

#### SPOILED THE MAYOR'S BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Dr. Karl Lucger, the Burgomayter of Vicuus, and his Antisentite supporters planued a great celebration in honor of his birthday, but the Social Democrats very effectively turned it into an occasion of ridicule. Lueger is a par-ticularly base type of capitalist politician, depending upon the power of race prejudice to support him in his oppres-sion of the progressive workingmen, whom he describes as "blackguards," The Focialists, therefore, in attacking him, make a demonstration at once for the dignity of the working class and for the solidarity of labor regardless of

racial or religious lines.

On the day set for the grand parade and oration in honor of the Burgomaser, the "Arbeiter Zeitung" cailed on know what they thought of him. As-semble they did. to the number of 20, 000, with red flags and badges, hissed Lueger heartily at the time when he had expected to be receiving compli mentary addresses from his partizans, and sang Socialist songs for his delec-tation. The result was that the proected birthday celebration was render

Executive of the Social Demo cratic Party of Germany sent the fra-ternal greetings of the "miserable wretches" of their land—such is the Kulser's phrase—to their Austriau

This completely successful counter-

Semitic majority in the Lower Aus trian Landtag are preparing a measure to hand over popular education more completely than ever to the priest who are given a quite exceptionally privileged position with power to in-terfere. They have had enough power hitherto, but now it is simply senndalous. The Socialists are holding enernous mass meetings as a protest.

### WORK OF WRIGHT'S

LABOR DEPARTMENT. Cheap labor is wanted in the South. The appeal of the cotton planters to Southern Congressmen to ask govern-ment aid in securing plenty of labor has been acted upon. The Department of Labor at Washington has informed the Mississippi Congressmen that within six months over 150,000 Italian mmigrants will land in America. An assurance is given that 40,000 of these will land at Southern ports and that 30,000 will have come by Nov. 1, the busiest part of the season. This is an experiment of the Department to ascertain comparatively the extent of en-durance under famine conditions of the Negro and Italian, and will be the Negro and randa, and win on made a special subject of a bulletin to be issued by the Department. If the Italians do not work cheap enough, probably Japs and Chinese will be imported. Meanwhile the immigration laws are pretty much of a dead letter, and the Labor Department, over which Carroll D. Wright still presides, is tunibling over itself to serve capitalsm.-Cleveland Citizen.

-Mr. Lawson, the gentleman wh —Mr. Lawson, the gentleman was, is exposing "Annigamated Copper" in the magazines. is telling truth, but the object of his solicitude, the small invesior, will not escape being devoured by his bigger rival on account

## PARTY NEWS.

#### National.

The National Campaign Fund increased by \$562.11 during the week ending Nov. 3, of which \$532.44 was received as regular contributions and \$29.67 on half-day's pay fund, making a total to date of \$9,242,22.

date of \$0,242.22.

Comrades having lists and coin cards upon which they have collected are urged to send in the amounts immediately, as the National Secretaray is anxious to clean up all outstanding bills during the month of November. Not all the half-day's pay lists have been reported upon by the state secretaries and locals. A complete report of outstanding lists will be made shortly, so that accounts can be renshortly, so that accounts can be rendered by local and state secretaries.

The November "Bulletin" will contain the list of contributions to the na-

tional campaign fund since Oct. 6.
C. Christensen has resigned as National Committeeman from Nebraska and the election of his successor is now in progress. The referendum of the Socialist Party

of Idaho has endorsed the action of the state convention in electing T. J. Coonrod as State Secretary by a vote of

The National Quorum at its meeting held Oct. 17 instructed the National Secretary to call for nominations for the election by the National Committee of the National Executive Committee and the Natilnal Secretary on Dec. 1, 1904, the nominations to close Dec. 22, declinations and acceptances to close Jan. 1, 1905, the election to extend from Jan. 1 to Jan. 22, John W. Brown of Massachusetts

filled a special assignment for the national headquarters through the coal of southern Indhana during last six days of the campaign and the comrades report large and enthusiastic

#### Rew Hampshire.

State Secretary Wilkins of New Hampshire writes: "The Socialists of Claremont held their first rally at the town hall Nov. 5. Geo, E. Littlefield was the speaker and from the opening to the close of his remarks he poured hot shot into the camp of the old par ties. He also took up the matter that has been appearing in one of our local papers, attributed to a Catholic priest who is too cowardly to sign his name Comrade Littlefield took up 'every point mentioned by this unknown writer and completely mopped the floor with him. The attendance wals fairly oed, more than was expected by the We had the American Band, who gave a short concert outside and then gave several selections in the hall. Several meinbers of the band, in-cluding Leader Leonard, are Socialists. Claremont comrades have worked hard to make this rally a success and we feel that it was so. Of course at this time it is impossible to know how Com-rade Littlefield's address was received, but I am sure by the applause that it will be the cause of lots of comment, and if that is the case his object will have been accomplished.".

#### Massachusetts.

George Roewer, Jr., will speak on "The Difference Between Anarchy and Socialism," Sunday, Nov. 13, at 8 p. m., in Homestead Hall, 424 Washingon street, Boston. Admission is free

On Saturday, Nov. 5, a meeting was held in Union Hall, Riverside, Paterson. Camrade Headley spoke in Eng-lish and Comrade Wesch of New York in the German language. On Sunday, Nov. 6, Comrade Killingbeck of Orange addressed a meeting in Helve-tha Hall. About a dollar's worth of literature was sold and \$1.00 was collected. Next Sunday, Nov. 13. there will be another meeting in Helvetia Hall. The results of the election will

### Pennsylvania.

A grand rally will be held at the Philadelphia Labor Lyceum, Monday evening, Nov. 74. Every contrade should be present, with a friend or

### New York State.

The debute held Sunday afternoon at New Rochelle between Algernoa Lee on behalf of the Social Democratic Party and Edmund C. Sutherland, Assembly District of Westchester County, undoubtedly brought many votes to the Socialist ticket. Music Hall was well filled and the majority of the audience followed with close atoution. Mr. Sutherland's cause suffered much, however, from the disor-derly behavior of a gang of his partizans, who stood in the reer of the half and divided their time between tumul-tuous shouting for him and noisy interruptions of Comrade Lee's remarks. Mr. Sutherland personally is probably not to be held responsible for this un-pleasant feature of the meeting, but it fairly represented the political meth-ods of his party. Mr. Sutherland's own share in the debate was an elaborate exhibition of sife-stepping. He began by declining to open the debate, as agreed, and insisting that Comrade Lee first present the Socialist argument. He continued by entirely avoiding the discussion of Lee's argument and talking about pretty much everything but the principles and purposes of the S.\*D. P. There is not much satisfaction in such There is not much satisfaction in such debates, where the opponent tries all the time to evade the question at is-sue; it would be much more pleasant to meet opponents who would really debate. But the meeting certainly resulted in advantage to the Social Den cratic side. State Secretary Chase addresses the

comrades thus: "The battle of the ballots is over and we can now beed the lessons that it gives us. We have made a great campaign and the result "But while we enthuse over our vote in Illinois, Wisconsin, California,

New York and many other states where we made big increases, it is well for us to stop and consider its true "The great crying need of the hour

organization. "With a well drilled, intelligent or-"With a wen drilled, intelligent or-ganization of our forces we can look forward to the fature with the belief that we can go marching forward to early success. Without this organiza-tion we are lost.

"The vote in Massachusetts shows

#### that without organization and work the vote in any or all of the states may be lost to us in the future.

"I would impress upon the mind of every comrade, especially in the state of New York, the absolute neces-sity of building up the locals of the party and educating every member, not only in the basic principles of So-cialism, but in an understanding of what is required of any comrade as a

party worker.
"New York is one of the most difficult states for organization and every one of the fifty locals now in existence should immediately start a campaign of education by holding lectures and discussions to be continued all through the winter. I shall have more to say this matter later, but I feel tha which to bring this important point

home to the comrades.
"Remember that Socialism is not coming in this country without the most perfect organization of our forces. In the great battle of capitalism and Socialism which must a will be fought out in the future, must have every man prepared to do

his part.
"The vote of the Social Democratic Party last Tuesday in the state of New York was in all probability over

crease over any previous state or national election. Every comrade in the state has a right to feel proud of the part be has played in the achievement of this result. But the work has just begun. No Socialist should think that he has done his duty and earned the right to go to sleep. Let us to the work then and while we very properly exult over our present standing as a political party, let us also perform that which will make our organization absolutely impregnable to the assaults that will surely be made upon it in the

### "Organize, agitate, educate."

#### New York City.

The debate between representatives of the West Side Socialist Club and the Y. M. C. A. Literary Society last Saturday was fairly well attended, and the audience exaced a lively interest Owing to the absence of one of the intended debaters on the negative, the plans were changed and only John J. Rowan on the one side and Algernon Lee on the other took part. In accord ciety, Recorder Goff acted as ju of the debate. His decision was in favor of the affirmative or Socialist side t being understood, if course, that he decided, not according to his own on on the merits of the question, the manner of their presentation.

John C. Chase will lecture at Colo-nial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, Sunday cvening. Nov. 13, on "The Meaning of the Election." Comrades will doubtless be interest-

ed to learn of the marriage of Edward Cassidy and Mr. Hall, both members of the 21st A. D. and very active werkers in the movement. The wedding took place Sunday evening, in the presence of a few friends, L. D. presence of a few friends, L. D. Mayes performing the ceremony. They certainly have the congratulations and good wishes of all who know them.

The comrades of the 6th and 10th

A. D. during the campaign have sold 2.288 copies of The Worker, 139 of the "Volkszeitung," 386 of Debs' "Unionism and Socialism," and 357 of Hanford's "Labor War in Colorado," be sides getting about 60 subscriptions for The Worker. To Comrade Tänzer chiefly is due the credit of beginning Meyer deserves high praise for his faithful and efficient services; he has this campaign. Mention must be made also of Comrade Rabinowitz, who conducted the truck campaign in the Jew-ish part of the district in a very able

The regular meeting of the General Committee will be held on Saturday, Nov. 12, 8 p. m., at the club rooms of the W. E. A., No. 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. As this is the first meeting after the election all delegates should

be on hand promptly.

All candidates for public office in New York County, as well as all Presidential electoral candidates in New York County, are requested to file their itemized expense account with the Organizer at once on forms especially provided for that purpose. The law says that all such certificates must be filed within ten days after election and any candid fuses or neglects to file such statement is guilty of a puntshable misde

The second annual concert and ball of the Down Town Young People's So-cial Democratic Club is near at hand. This affair will be held on Saturday evening, Dec. 3, at the Grand Ameri pieces, with Mr. Frank E. Houts as bandmaster, has volunteered to furnish the concert program gratis. The com-rades should remember that this band also volunteered their services at the last Debs meeting, which is certainly to be appreciated. In addition to the by either Ben Hanford or John Sparge and the affair will close with a grand ball. Dance music will be furnished by Local No. 310, h. F. of M. The General Committee has endorsed this affair, as half the net proceeds will go the State Committee. In order to mak this concert a success it will be neces sary to have the co-operation of the party members and sympathizers. Tickets have been sent to all district promigntions as well as to trade union The price of admission has been set at 25 cents a person. Comrades should push the sale of tickets everywhere so that a large sum can be turned in for next year's campaign. It is also urged that monies for tickets be paid to the treasurer, Henry Waldinger, 64 E. Fourth street, as soon as possible as there is considerable current expense to pay. Posters will be ready by Monday and any comrade desiring to distribute them, as well as thrownway cards, should call at the Organization of the constant of t zer's office without delay.

At the last meeting of the

York "Call" Conference held on Oct.

14, it was decided that the next regular meeting be held on Thursday evening. Nov. 17, at 64 E. Fourth street, and thereafter on the second and fourth Thursday of each month. The

following amounts were received as contributions originally intended for one month subscriptions for the "Call": W. Zablonsky, E. Anner Henry Smith, Joseph Sonnabend, aurice W. Landers, H. F. Muller, 45 cents each: total, \$2.70. Delegates a eeting, as an important report fron the Board of Management is to be act-ed upon, and there is work for every delegate to do according to his ability. Every progressive trade union and lab-or organization is invited to send two delegates to the Conference. The New York "Call" is to be published as a daily trade-union and Socialist news paper, in the interests of these who toll. The daily newspapers now in the field do not do justice to the working men, in their struggle with their masters for better conditions. In the face of this well-known fact it should be clear to every reading workingman that we need a daily newspaper to serve the interests of labor; such the New York "Call" is to be. All work lugmen should heed this call for re fund to the \$50,000 mark.

#### BLOOKLYN.

Morris Hillquit will lecture on "So dallsm at Home and Abroad," Sunday evening, Nov. 13, in the Silver Building, 215 Washington street. All who interested are cordially invited. A L. Samuelson, Leonard D. Abbott, Algernon Lee, and Henry L. Slobodin are the lecturers for the four following Sundays. Charles H. Matchett is to speak in

Buffalo Hall, Buffalo avenue and Fulton street, Sunday evening, Nov. 13. Admission free. The 16th A. D. meets at Comrade

Holzer's bouse, 73 Truxton street, Sunday, Nov. 13, 2:30 p. m.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

(Continued from page 1.)

1901 we raised the figure to 246. In 1902, the year of the coal strike, we advanced to 1,080. Last year we tem potarily lost a part of this big gain. But now we have reclaimed it all and a little more.

BRADFORD, Nov. 9.-This town gives Debs and Hanford 222 votes. In 1900 we had 28 in the whole county.

#### NEWS FROM OHIO.

FOSTORIA, O., Nov. 8.-In 1900 we had 15 votes in this city. In 1902 we increased it to 67. This year we poll 135. While we did not get our names in the papers much, we were not any means. Nor shall we be

COLUMBUS, Nov. 9.—Eugene V. Debs received 605 votes in Columbus. In 1900 we had 140.

MASSILLON, Nov. 9. - We poll about 200 votes. In 1900 we had 22 EAST LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.-Our

here increases from 20 in 1902 to

#### BIG JUMP IN BALTIMORE.

65 yesterday.

\*BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 9.—This city gives between 1,400 and 1,500 votes for the Socialist Party. In the national election four years ago the whole state of Maryland gave us only 208. This progress is the result of a great deal of hard work, and it inspires the comrades for continued and increased effort.

### NEW YORK CITY

CAMPAIGN FUND. All persons who still have campaignfund lists in their possession are urged to return them at the earliest moment, with meneys collected, to Pinancial Secretary U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth

The receipt of the following contri-

betions is neknowledged: Chas. Boss-ler, List 73, \$10; Berthold Korn, List 87. \$1: Henry L. Slobodin, List 10 \$18: Gustav Falkenberg, List 125, \$3.30; Chas, Zimmerman, List 137, \$1; Jac Troller, List 3095, \$1.25; Wth. Tetsch. List 177, \$1; Heinrich Wogatsky, List 299, \$4.50; Edw. P. Clarke, List 322, \$3.75; Fred. Rapp, List 337, \$1; Henry Spitzfaden, List 394, \$1; Thomas Nicholson, List 3202, \$1.50; Marcus Sachs List 460, \$1; Fritz Hoppe, List 531, \$3.10; Herman Wallström, List 567, \$1.65; J. H. Kissier, List 505, 10c.; Julius Neven, List 599, \$5.50; Henry Rathman, List 602, \$1.75; Jos. Renke, List 606, \$2.50; Fred.\*Schnefer. List 611, \$2; Carl Vollmer, List 624, 59c.; Joseph Vogt. List 625, \$1.25; Carl Gottsnevel. \$2.50; F. Berghausen, List 675, \$1.65; J. Fromer, List 3279, 95c.; N. S. Reichberg, List 3234, \$2.75; Otto Alten-berg, Lists 710 and 3117, 50c.; George Beck, List 723, \$1.05; Edward Behnke, List 724, \$3; George Blümler, List 726, \$2.50: Gustave Dressler, List \$2.50; Gustave Dressier, List 728, \$1.75; Theodore Guirs, List 734, \$4.05; Fred. Oldenstadt, List 749, \$2.75; H. Sch., List 752, \$5; Sam Eiges, or secount List 763 \$1. Sam Hal \$2; Louis Estes, List 1846, \$1.75; Jos Karlinsky, List 1995, \$1.25; H. King List 2003 \$2.50 Otto Welermiller Lis 2303, \$2.25; W. Arons, List 2345, \$1.25; Miss A. Berman, List 2370, \$1; E. Green, List 2506 \$1.10; employers of the Reid Marble Co., collected by Ferd. A. Meyer, balance Lists Nos. 3287 and 2692, \$6.50; Fr. Müller, List 2721, \$1; C. Patenando, List 2743, \$1; John
 Schmalbach, List 2834, \$6.65; A.
 Schram, List 2866, \$1.55; Geo. Wetz,
 List 2963, \$3.50; F. Friedman, List 3205, \$5; Alb. Abrahams, List 3206, \$2-Quartette Club Fidel, collected by Wn Unterstutzungs Verein der deutsche Maschinisten, collected by Klett, List 50c : do., do., collected by H. Rein hardt, List 860, \$1; Br. 180, Working-men's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Lists 1140-1-2-3, \$5; Br. 153, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, collected by Eberle, List 1164, 60c.; Er. collected by Eberle, List 1164, 60c.; Br. 24, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, collected by E. Eckert, List 1185, \$3.25; Br. 1, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Lists 1204-5-6-7-8, \$3.30; Cigar Makers' Int. Union No. 90, List 1386, 50c.; B. Liederman, cash contribution, \$1; Music Section W. E. A., do., \$5; A Letter Carrier, do., 25c.; John Spargo, do., \$2; Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Br. 25, do., \$5; total for week, \$175.45; previously acknowly

#### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Continued Increase In Individual Subscription List-Last Week's Circulation a Good One.

Last week's issue, the last before election, had a very large circulation— the largest since May Day, except for our special campaign number. What is more to be noted, though, is that there was an unusually large increase, last week, in the number of individual sub-scribers. Let us hope the experience will be repeated. The statement for the last two weeks is as follows:

Nov. 6. Oct. 30. ......22,000 21,000 or at retail. . . . . . . . 4,242 6,414

The Socialists of Camden, N. J., are

going to get up a good list of subscrib-ers for The Worker before another campaign begins. Comrade Wittman this week lays in a stock off 20 cards. Comrade Koller of Jamestown, N. Y., finds that The Worker subscription cards go well. He sends for 10 year-lies and 20 half-yearlies to replenish his stock. "Right after election," ho writes, "we are going to make a concerted effort to increase the circulation of The Worker and the Eric 'People.'

Comrade Hartnett of Lewiston, Ida., says: "I have seen one issue of your paper and it suited me so well that I have made up my mind to get it regu-larly." And he sends four other subscriptions with his own. A pretty sat-isfactory credential, that. "Our real work is about to begin and

the success of our movement will depend wholly upon the education of the working class. It is our duty to diour energy, not to propaganda alone, but to educating those who are as yet but little versed in Socialist thought. Therefore I request that a column be set aside in The Worker for this purpose." So writes Comrado Milder of Vallejo, Cal. The Worker will certainly do its best to respond to this present need, which it fully recog nized. Within a few weeks we shall begin the publication of a series of articles devoted to a systematic and yet popular exposition of Socialist eco-nomic and political theory. The series will probable run through three or four months. While it is progressing, we hope, readers will feel free to call our attention to any points which the writer of the articles may fail to make ther explained, as well as to ask any pertinent questions suggested in the articles. We would ask that during the next two or three weeks our comrades get as many new subscriptions for the paper as possible, in order that, with the same amount of effort, our writers may do a greater amount of

#### AND ON EARTH PEACE. GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN."

### By Robert T. Whitelaw.

In this our day, the white-winged dove of

peace Can find no place to set her foot, can find Nowhere to build her nest or rest be The trend of marching armies bids her fly:

Men cry to her, "Begone! We want you And maddened with the noise and pomp of

The empty plaudits of the mindless mob, And with the greed of conquest in their eyes-The mad desire to gratify ambition, To grasp that phantom thing called glory,

Rush on and drown in blood the rights of others.

And yet—and yet, there comes to listening

ears A whisper running through the centuries, A promise and a prophecy of peace, But few can hear it, for the world's niad

## Has dulled our ears and blunted our per

CRISIS FOR THE LABOR MOVEMENT. The large unemployed army is the club the capitalists are using to smash the unare closed down and thousands are turned ists to keep their factories open and give us steady employment. When our members are out of work for awhile the weak kneed soon lapse and only the more determine sticks to the union. The capitalists are giving us a good dose of this medicine now, finding scabs to take our places. It is stated by the president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor that there are 100,000 fewer men paying union dues in Chicago than there were a year ago. The Toller,

#### THE FABLE OF THE INCUBUS. The Incubus sat on the Workingman's

"Get up," said the Incubus, as he stuck in his spurs. "This is a question as to whether we or the miners are to run out

"But I cannot keep on carrying you unless I get more to eat," said the Workingman.
"You have a full dinner pall," said the

Incubus, as he ordered a bottle and a bird. "As for me, although God in His infinite wisdom has given me control of the property of this country-I get no more than

board and clothes.
"But," objected the Workinsman, "I

"I will give you a library to carry on your back," said the Incubus.
"How could the likes of me get a change "He content," said the Incubus, "In that

station of life to which it shall please me and God to call you."
"But you grow heavier all the time," said the Workingman.

"Every man has a chance to do as I do." said the Incubus. "Why don't yes get here? There's plenty of room at the to "I think," said the Workingman, "it was "That,' said the Incubus, "is biasphemy If I should get off your back it would shake