

The Worker.

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Interest on second-class matter at the New York, N. Y. Post Office on April 6, 1899.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party of the United States of America has been organized in New York State on the 23rd day of September, 1906. The party is organized in New York State on the 23rd day of September, 1906. The party is organized in New York State on the 23rd day of September, 1906.

NEW YORK CITY TICKET. FOR MAYOR: ALGERNON LEE. FOR COMPTROLLER: C. W. CAVANAUGH. PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN: MORRIS BRAUN.

The Social Democratic Party does not ask for personal or sentimental votes. It desires only STRAIGHT votes for Socialist principles—and that is the kind it gets. The way to vote a straight Social Democratic ticket in New York is to mark a cross in the circle under the Arm and Tor.

OUR VOTE IN NEW YORK CITY. 1901, for Mayor 9,534. 1905, for Mayor 10,500. 1906, for President 24,512.

MR. PERKINS IS RIGHT. George W. Perkins, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and of the New York Life Insurance Company as well, is saying interesting things these days. His testimony does not contain anything very new or startling for us Socialists; we knew or inferred the truth of what he has been letting out, long before this insurance scandal began.

We heartily join in his hope. The more a capitalist talks, in such an investigation as this, the more light is likely to be thrown on the real nature of capitalism and the weaker will be the arguments which the defenders of capitalism can put up. We Socialists have long been saying and reiterating that competition is no longer the life of trade, that the old system of competition has naturally evolved conditions in which combination or co-operation is necessary to success, that competition becomes bad for the competitors as soon as combination or co-operation becomes possible for them, that all efforts to re-establish or maintain competition by legal enactment as against this economic advantage of combination are doomed to be futile and even worse than futile, that the reasonable course for the class to whom we address ourselves is to act with this tendency instead of vainly trying to oppose it and to substitute co-operation for competition on their own behalf as rapidly as they can.

The old idea that competition is the life of trade is an exploded idea. The idea that competition is the life of trade is no longer true. Competition is no longer the life of trade; it is co-operation. And these are tremendous questions, and are involving the people of our country and of all countries. I hope you will permit me to express my views on this subject and bring out all these matters fully later on.

Young Schamus, who went to Oyster Bay the other day and asked for an interview with President Roosevelt, he might lay before him a plan for preventing a coal famine among the poor, which these corporations conduct their business. Perkins realizes that it is to the best interests of the class with which he is identified that these men, the mass of the Republican and Democratic voters remain "unthinking of politics", ignorant of the vital connection between politics and the existing form of production and distribution.

co-operated in fleeing the competing workers. But now, it seems, the time for such pretenses has passed. The very peculiar sort of one-sided co-operation which the capitalists practise among themselves has been so far exposed to the profane view of the masses that it can no longer be cherished as a sacred mystery; it is necessary to explain it—or to seem to explain it—and Mr. Perkins goes about the task boldly and even boastfully, with all the air of being a man of extraordinary genius who has discovered the great law of co-operation and is thinking of taking out a patent on it.

True, some of the vulgar herd may not quite appreciate this services. The people who have insured their lives in his company and whose money he has been using in his double-jointed scheme of co-operation between himself and friends as insurance men and himself and friends as stockbrokers and manipulators of the money market—these people may be inclined to wonder just where they come in on the deal. Mr. Perkins will explain, if the investigating committee will permit him; he will explain as clearly and fully, as kindly and firmly, as the Carpenter did to the Oysters: "Now, if you're ready, Oysters dear, we can begin to dine"—and if the policy-holding mollusks do not catch the point, it will not be Mr. Perkins' fault.

As a matter of fact, the Oysters are very tough at catching a point. It must be fought with until infinite patience, "line upon line, precept upon precept",—and especially object-lesson upon object-lesson. But the patient teacher is at work. We Socialists, who are only a sort of assistant teachers, may sometimes weary in well-doing, we may get impatient at the slowness with which the precepts are apprehended; but capitalism itself, the head master in the school of social science, never tires of repeating the object-lessons; it exhibits scandal after scandal, corruption after corruption, hoax-poax and flim-flam without end, blackmail after blackmail, lockout after lockout, wage-reductions and rent-raises ad infinitum; it demonstrates the identity of the old parties by the experimental method, with all the apparatus and paraphernalia of defeated labor bills and unconstitutionality rulings and injunctions and militia bayonets and policemen's clubs; it jogs the minds of the inattentive with dispossess warrants and maintains the army of the unemployed as a special class for absent-minded pupils. Yes, capitalism is a tireless teacher, and the workers are learning, slowly but surely, the lesson that competition is out of date, that co-operation, organization, united action, is the watchword of the day. And as they learn, they are turned over to the Socialist movement to show them how to put their new learning into practical use for their own benefit.

By all means, let Mr. Perkins go on with his course in economics. We are listening. A PLAN TRIED AND FOUND WANTING. President Pallas of the New York State Workingmen's Federation tells the organized workmen of the state to get to work and "command the attention and respect of the lawmakers" by "strictly non-partisan methods." He seems to think that this suggestion is something really new and important. We would suggest that he put on his thinking-cap and figure out why it is that after so many years of effort, on just these lines in this and other states, organized labor now stands in a worse position before the law than it has at any time in the last half-century, why its non-partisan methods have not prevented most of its bills from being defeated or pigeon-holed in the legislature, others from being amended out of all semblance to what the unions have petitioned and lobbied for, and the few remaining ones from being declared unconstitutional or otherwise invalidated by the courts; why this non-partisan activity of the organized workers has not checked the issuance of injunctions against strikers and the levying of damages against unions for peaceful striking and boycotting; why, after so much non-partisan begging for petty reforms, the administrative authorities are now treating the requests of the unions with unexampled contempt and the judges are making it impossible for unions to enforce their scales and union laws without being held for conspiracy. It would be interesting to hear Mr. Pallas try to explain these well known facts. We have our theory, which has been set forth in a little pamphlet entitled "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics", to which we refer all inquirers. But still, we should like to know Mr. Pallas' theory. So far as we can make out, the most important result that has yet been achieved by this time-worn non-partisan policy of the labor organizations has been the landing of Mr. Pallas himself in a city office, where he became a harmless adjunct to an administration which has been inaudible labor at every opportunity it got. This result may seem to Mr. Pallas himself a big enough one to justify his praise of the non-partisan method. We doubt whether it looks quite so large in the minds of the rest of the workmen of the state.

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Heardst states plainly the bald fact that the millions of old-party voters are entirely ignorant of the nature of politics. And Heardst is correct. But he, like the rest, is not prepared to set them right. The one thing that all these people have to conceal is the fact that this is a class government, a capitalist class government and that it can never be otherwise so long as the masses remain "unthinking of politics". Once that truth leaks to light, class government is doomed, and they know it.

Like many other so-called crimes of the capitalist class, this one of the New York Life consists mainly in being found out. Our industrial rulers must of necessity conceal the fact that they are the real politicians, the manipulators of the puppets and figure-heads whom they place in office to conduct and protect the common affairs of their class, and whom the masses of workingmen "unthinking of politics" regard as the real rulers of the nation.

TRYING IT ON THE DOG. A significant and interesting experiment took place last week at Atlantic City, where the convention of the International Steward's Association, was being held. The chemist of the association, Professor Eugene Girard of Niagara Falls exhibited the effect of adulterated food upon a once healthy and powerful dog, who had been fed for two weeks upon food containing exactly the same proportion of coal tar dyes and other poisonous chemicals found by analysis in the ordinary jams, jellies, catsups, candies, etc., sold at grocery stores.

The animal staggered around the stage in a most pitiful state of physical weakness, the professor explaining that practically every organ in his body was utterly deranged and showed perfect symptoms of the result of dyspepsia in a human body in its most acute phases. Several other animals, guinea pigs, rabbits, etc., which had been experimentally poisoned in a similar manner were also exhibited. The professor in his comments further asserted that from a quart jar of huckleberries put up for the trade, he had extracted sufficient coal tar dye to color a flag three feet wide and eighteen feet long.

Of course the professor suggested a remedy. "All" professors have remedies, and this one was about as simple as professors usually are. He admitted that the menace of adulterants was growing, and that the individual efforts of states were powerless to check it. The people must look higher for rescue from these various and murderous food poisoners. "They must," said the "innocent" professor, "appeal to that brave man and foremost American, Theodore Roosevelt, and to Congress."

Accordingly at the conclusion of the meeting a memorial was drawn up and unanimously adopted calling on Roosevelt and Congress to take action in the matter.

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Judged by their actions the great majority of the voters believe in this theory. Possibly a large number of the vast horde of petty politicians believe it also. The more astute and powerful ones, however, only pretend to believe it, but their pretence is perhaps more effective in preserving its universal acceptance than the unthinking acquiescence of all the others combined. And as might be expected when an incident occurs in which this universal belief is violated, and the pretence exposed, a howl goes up to the high heavens from the gullible public, and the pretenders themselves are as loud in their denunciation as any.

Just now one George W. Perkins, a trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company, and a financial partner of Morgan, stands in the public pillory as the target for verbal and editorial missiles of all kinds. Perkins it seems committed the unheard of "crime" of connecting politics and business by making a contribution from the funds of the insurance company to the Republican campaign last year.

Judge Parker, rightly considering that this exposure vindicates him in charging such actions against corporations last year, refers to the practice as a "vast evil". District Attorney Jerome characterizes it as a "moral crime and an iniquity", and even Perkins himself deprecates the practice while assuming its necessity. Senator Brackett, one of the chief movers of the investigation that uncovered this transaction, declares that it was a business error on the part of Mr. Perkins, that politics are outside the corporate purposes of the company, and that its funds were simply wasted, while the New York "American" has the following editorial statement:

"Men controlling insurance funds are, in effect, administrators of an estate, and one of the most sacred trusts which could be constituted. It is an estate created by MEN UNTHINKING OF POLITICS, in provide the means of life for widows and children after the death of the father who paid the premiums that have always been extortionate.

The father might have been a Democrat, he may have been a Republican, but certainly, when he insured his life in the New York Life Insurance Company, or any other company—for there is grave reason to believe that the others have been guilty of the same crime—HE DID NOT THINK HE WAS CONTRIBUTING TO THE CAMPAIGN FUND EITHER OF HIS OWN PARTY OR THE OPPOSITION."

No attention need be paid to Parker and Jerome on this matter. Their denunciations are about as useless as all other denunciations. Jerome admits himself that it would be impossible to have a law passed checking the practice, and that, even if it were passed, the corporations could find a multitude of other methods of making contributions. Brackett's charge that the funds were simply wasted is perhaps still more ridiculous, as he has admitted that they helped to elect Roosevelt, which was the object of the corporation.

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The capitalist press is beginning early in its attempt to prejudice the public in advance against the United Mine Workers, in case another big coal strike breaks out next spring. That such a strike will come seems very likely—the miners demanding a reduction of the working day from ten hours to eight and recognition of the union as a necessary guaranty of any terms that may be made, and the mine owners resolving to refuse such concessions.

The old-party press and other instrumentalities of organized capitalism will be used even more vigorously against the miners this time than they were in 1902, according to present indications. Their game just now is to make the people believe that the miners were responsible for the increase in the price of coal and that they care nothing for the welfare of the men and women in other occupations. The game will hardly work, however, so far as the working people are concerned, for they know that the increase in the price of coal has been out of all proportion to the increase of the miners' wages, that a similar increase of prices has taken place in other industries where there has been no raising of wages, and that it is due chiefly, not to strikes of workingmen, but to the concentration of ownership in the hands of fewer capitalist corporations. The working people of all trades will be in sympathy with the miners if they have to strike for the shorter workingday. The only question is, will they be wise enough to strike first at the ballot-box this fall, thus strengthening the chances of the miners or any other body of workmen to improve their condition by concerted action later in mine, factory, or railway? Now is the time to decide whether all the powers of government shall be in the hands of the employing and profit-taking class for another year, or whether at least a part of that power shall be wielded by the working class for its own benefit.

Among the prominent leaders of the New York Municipal Ownership League we note the name of C. Augustus Hayland. Unless we are mistaken, this gentleman is one of the firm of millionaire porcelain manufacturers, owning enormous factories at Limoges in France, who recently locked out their miserably underpaid employees, men and women, and hid in the troops to intimidate the working people, break up their meetings, destroy their organization, and reduce them to abject submission—in a word, played exactly the rôle that Carnegie, Pullman, the Colorado Mine Owners' Association, and others of the sort have so often played here at home. We are justified in feeling doubtful about the sort of municipal ownership that such elements would give us if entrusted with power in New York. It might be too much like the government ownership of railways in several European countries, which has been used by the capitalist governments as a pretext for putting the railway works under military regulations and treating strikers as deserters or mutineers, punishable by court martial.

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Judged by their actions the great majority of the voters believe in this theory. Possibly a large number of the vast horde of petty politicians believe it also. The more astute and powerful ones, however, only pretend to believe it, but their pretence is perhaps more effective in preserving its universal acceptance than the unthinking acquiescence of all the others combined. And as might be expected when an incident occurs in which this universal belief is violated, and the pretence exposed, a howl goes up to the high heavens from the gullible public, and the pretenders themselves are as loud in their denunciation as any.

Just now one George W. Perkins, a trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company, and a financial partner of Morgan, stands in the public pillory as the target for verbal and editorial missiles of all kinds. Perkins it seems committed the unheard of "crime" of connecting politics and business by making a contribution from the funds of the insurance company to the Republican campaign last year.

Judge Parker, rightly considering that this exposure vindicates him in charging such actions against corporations last year, refers to the practice as a "vast evil". District Attorney Jerome characterizes it as a "moral crime and an iniquity", and even Perkins himself deprecates the practice while assuming its necessity. Senator Brackett, one of the chief movers of the investigation that uncovered this transaction, declares that it was a business error on the part of Mr. Perkins, that politics are outside the corporate purposes of the company, and that its funds were simply wasted, while the New York "American" has the following editorial statement:

"Men controlling insurance funds are, in effect, administrators of an estate, and one of the most sacred trusts which could be constituted. It is an estate created by MEN UNTHINKING OF POLITICS, in provide the means of life for widows and children after the death of the father who paid the premiums that have always been extortionate.

The father might have been a Democrat, he may have been a Republican, but certainly, when he insured his life in the New York Life Insurance Company, or any other company—for there is grave reason to believe that the others have been guilty of the same crime—HE DID NOT THINK HE WAS CONTRIBUTING TO THE CAMPAIGN FUND EITHER OF HIS OWN PARTY OR THE OPPOSITION."

No attention need be paid to Parker and Jerome on this matter. Their denunciations are about as useless as all other denunciations. Jerome admits himself that it would be impossible to have a law passed checking the practice, and that, even if it were passed, the corporations could find a multitude of other methods of making contributions. Brackett's charge that the funds were simply wasted is perhaps still more ridiculous, as he has admitted that they helped to elect Roosevelt, which was the object of the corporation.

But it is easy to see why Perkins deprecates his own action, and the reason can be found in the statement above taken from Heardst's paper. The corporations depend for their existence on "men unthinking of politics"—men who "do not think" that in their business relations with these corporations they are contributing to the support of the political system by such transactions.

The capitalist press is beginning early in its attempt to prejudice the public in advance against the United Mine Workers, in case another big coal strike breaks out next spring. That such a strike will come seems very likely—the miners demanding a reduction of the working day from ten hours to eight and recognition of the union as a necessary guaranty of any terms that may be made, and the mine owners resolving to refuse such concessions.

The old-party press and other instrumentalities of organized capitalism will be used even more vigorously against the miners this time than they were in 1902, according to present indications. Their game just now is to make the people believe that the miners were responsible for the increase in the price of coal and that they care nothing for the welfare of the men and women in other occupations. The game will hardly work, however, so far as the working people are concerned, for they know that the increase in the price of coal has been out of all proportion to the increase of the miners' wages, that a similar increase of prices has taken place in other industries where there has been no raising of wages, and that it is due chiefly, not to strikes of workingmen, but to the concentration of ownership in the hands of fewer capitalist corporations. The working people of all trades will be in sympathy with the miners if they have to strike for the shorter workingday. The only question is, will they be wise enough to strike first at the ballot-box this fall, thus strengthening the chances of the miners or any other body of workmen to improve their condition by concerted action later in mine, factory, or railway? Now is the time to decide whether all the powers of government shall be in the hands of the employing and profit-taking class for another year, or whether at least a part of that power shall be wielded by the working class for its own benefit.

Among the prominent leaders of the New York Municipal Ownership League we note the name of C. Augustus Hayland. Unless we are mistaken, this gentleman is one of the firm of millionaire porcelain manufacturers, owning enormous factories at Limoges in France, who recently locked out their miserably underpaid employees, men and women, and hid in the troops to intimidate the working people, break up their meetings, destroy their organization, and reduce them to abject submission—in a word, played exactly the rôle that Carnegie, Pullman, the Colorado Mine Owners' Association, and others of the sort have so often played here at home. We are justified in feeling doubtful about the sort of municipal ownership that such elements would give us if entrusted with power in New York. It might be too much like the government ownership of railways in several European countries, which has been used by the capitalist governments as a pretext for putting the railway works under military regulations and treating strikers as deserters or mutineers, punishable by court martial.

The Toledo "Socialist" very correctly remarks that the only alleged vote against the use of the Socialist ballot by workingmen "will discover on investigation that there is 'harmony between Capital and Labor' on this point. If on no other." Some of these new-style revisionists think they have made a very strong point against the accepted policy of the party when they declare in a loud voice that "you can't make a revolution by dropping pieces of paper into a box." This is the old and simple trick of meeting a sound argument by first twisting it into a ridiculous form and then pointing out its ridiculousness; it is and for centuries has been a favorite method with priests and politicians, and no one else who has turned politician. But in this particular case what we wish to point out is that this argument of the would-be revisionists of the labor movement is just a new edition of the cheap capitalist apologist's time-worn "objection" to Socialism, that "you can't make people good by law." One statement is as true as the other—and as far from having any bearing on the subject under consideration.

MY NEGRO COMRADE--THIS IS TO YOU.

By Herose Traubel.

My negro comrade--this is to you. Are you sure you know what you are about? We have heard that you went to Chicago and enlisted among the strike-breakers. We have heard men who have thought they were your friends congratulating you. We have seen you put these cherished congratulations away in your heart pocket. Now I ask my question. Are you quite at ease about it all? I am going to talk with you. I am going to tell you the truth. This is what I want to say. You have been treacherous to yourself. I want to say that harshly. I want to say that roughly. I want you to feel its pain. Such bonds as you have been trying to throw off your own body and soul you have aided to fasten on other bodies and souls. I do not suppose you know it. But the fact is the fact. Do you not know that these strikes everywhere are fighting your battle as well as their own? That your battle is their battle? You ought to be with them. The only thing that will finally give you the freedom you have so long looked for is that thing which sacredly sends them to their holy contest with the money powers of the world. Every blow you have struck at them you have struck at yourself. Look back just a minute. Do you not see yourself in a new light? What pain is the pain you feel? It is the pain of the brothers against whom you have raised an adverse hand. Do you think that your service as the mercenary of economic pillage is going to set you free? Who is to open the door and let you out? The masters? Never. Your eyes lighter. They will use you to enslave others. And you will know that all the time you have been turning keys that perpetuate your own bondage. Who will open the door and let you out? Labor, Yes, labor. Always. Always. Always. I was sorry to see you playing the game in Chicago on the side of the masters. I knew what it meant even if you did not know what it meant. I could have cried bitter tears over your self-defection. Treacherous? Yes, you were treacherous. But you were not aware of it. What you did, you did as blind men do blind things. I am willing to wait until you grow. Until your ears hear real words. Until your eyes see real causes and results. But my negro comrade, you have not to grow. You have got to grow for yourself. You have got to see that your cause is not a single cause standing alone, but part and parcel of a universal cause. You cannot free yourself alone. Your cause is the industrial cause known so far under another name. The strike-breaker is the traitor at court. He is the hidden enemy. He is the blow in the dark. He is the man who strikes while labor is asleep. He is the power that steps in and does the sinister work of reaction. It is not a pretty figure to cut at the best. At the worst it is satanic.

PARTY NEWS.

National Committee Motion No. 29, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

National Committee Motion No. 30, by Maschke of Oklahoma, to condemn the N. E. C. for publishing the special circular on Wisconsin charter and dues-account has been defeated by a vote of 24 to 16.

National Committee Motion No. 31, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

National Committee Motion No. 32, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

National Committee Motion No. 33, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

National Committee Motion No. 34, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

National Committee Motion No. 35, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

National Committee Motion No. 36, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

National Committee Motion No. 37, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

National Committee Motion No. 38, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

National Committee Motion No. 39, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

National Committee Motion No. 40, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

National Committee Motion No. 41, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

National Committee Motion No. 42, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

National Committee Motion No. 43, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

National Committee Motion No. 44, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

National Committee Motion No. 45, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

National Committee Motion No. 46, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

National Committee Motion No. 47, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

National Committee Motion No. 48, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

National Committee Motion No. 49, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

National Committee Motion No. 50, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

National Committee Motion No. 51, by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and municipal program before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 23 to 3.

of Cambridge spoke to a crowd of 250 people, which they enjoyed for two hours. In the evening Comrade Baumstark spoke at Union Square to a crowd of 150 in the Jewish language. This is new ground we are breaking for Socialist speakers in Worcester and the police don't know what to make of it.

Socialist conventions for the Sixth Congressional and Fifth Essex Senatorial Districts were held at Lawrence, Mass. Comrade Hatch of Malden was nominated for the Governor's Council and Fred Tepper of Lawrence for Senator.

In the Sixth Essex Representative District, composed of Methuen and Wards 1 and 2 of Lawrence, William Andrew of Methuen and Joseph Mosler of Lawrence are the candidates.

In the Seventh Essex Representative District, composed of Wards 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Lawrence, the candidates are John P. Fleming, Charles McGuire, and Charles W. Green.

In the First Essex Representative District, composed wholly of Amesbury, A. W. Wilbur is the nominee.

In the Fifth Essex Representative District (Carry's old district) the nominee is John W. Adams, a musician and member of the Haverhill Central Labor Union.

The Ninth Essex District, composed of Ward 7, Haverhill, Georgetown, Groveland, and Boxford, has nominated Arthur L. Brown of Haverhill.

It was stated in these columns last week that a Register of Deeds and County Treasurer were nominated at the convention held at Haverhill. The Secretary of the Commonwealth has informed the officers of the convention that these should not have been nominated this year.

The Lawrence Socialists will hold a rally at City Hall, Oct. 4, with James F. Carey as the speaker. Efforts are also being made to secure Guy E. Miller for either Oct. 20 or Nov. 2.

Arturo Caroli, editor of "Il Proletario", the Italian Socialist weekly published in Philadelphia, addressed an audience of Italians at Benjamin's Hall, Haverhill, Saturday, Sept. 16. Owing to confusion in the arrangements only a small number attended.

It was at first intended to hold it at Socialist Hall, as it was understood that Benjamin's Hall, in the Italian district, could not be secured as it was engaged for an Italian Anarchist speaker. But as he failed to appear the Socialists decided at the last minute to take Benjamin's Hall.

Sunday, Sept. 17, at 10 a. m., Comrade Caroli spoke to about 150 Italians in Ford's Hall, Lawrence. A club of twenty-two members was proclaimed and the club will not at present affiliate with the Socialist Party, but will remain independent as the members are undecided whether to affiliate with it or with the S. L. P. The speaker does not advocate either party, but simply explains Socialism. Comrade Caroli has made a tour of the three southern New England states, having spoken at Providence, R. I., Fall River, Quincy, Wakefield, Salem, etc., in Massachusetts. It is understood that out of a membership of about 1,300 Italian Socialists in this country 1,000 of them would favor the Socialist Party in preference to the S. L. P. if a referendum vote were taken.

The Haverhill Socialists began their campaign of speaking on Sept. 9, when John B. Cameron of Lawrence spoke on Washington Square. Saturday, Sept. 16, James A. Wilkinson of Lawrence spoke on West street. Dates for Carey and others are being arranged. The Republican mayor of Haverhill has refused to appoint Socialist election officers, subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen. The state law says he shall appoint twelve precinct officers, six of whom shall represent each of the two leading political parties, and does not specify whether the two leading parties of the city or the state are intended. It also says no representative either of them. As the Socialists have been the second party in Haverhill since 1898 and are so strong that the Democrats have not dared to nominate a municipal ticket since then, for fear of a Socialist victory, it seems only legal that we should have election officers to see that our ballots are counted honestly. When ex-Mayor Flanders was in office the Socialists succeeded in securing them, but have not been able to do so since. Ninety new members were admitted in August.

A women's branch of the Quincy Finnish Socialist Club has been organized. They are to affiliate with the Socialist Clubs of Massachusetts. The branch has 30 charter members.

The Hampden County Federation made a great success of their picnic and have sent in \$43.48 for the state debt fund.

The Pittsfield Club was the first to make returns on the campaign subscription books. County Organizer P. Ryan of North Adams and Otto Henckler of Pittsfield organized a club at Dalton, the home of United States Senator Crane. The Socialist Party candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Patrick Mahoney, will speak there on his tour of the western part of the state.

Germaine and Bristol. George Cohen, Sam Clark. Broad and South. Sam Sadler, John H. Fagan. Sunday, Sept. 24, 2 p. m., the 3d, 4th, 5th Ward Branch will open the campaign with a big mass meeting at the New Auditorium Hall, 747-751 S. Third street. Sol. Fieldman and Abe Cahon, editor of the "Forward", will be the speakers. The first will deliver his address in English and the second in Jewish. As this will be the first hall meeting in this campaign the comrades should see that it is a rousing success.

The hall has a seating capacity of 2,500 and it is expected to have it filled. A good meeting will also mean a good financial success. The ability of organizers traveling in this state. This is a truism. The national files, if complete, contain the following letter, which speaks for itself.

"Mr. Wm. Mally, National Secretary of the Socialist Party. Dear Sir: We are entirely willing to make the arrangements in regard to collections taken at meetings of the National Secretaries, which you desire, and I should have made this arrangement before, had I known that you had to choose which National Secretaries to collect from. I am not aware that this is the arrangement made in other states. Certainly, if I had known that this is the case, I should willingly have so arranged the collections. I will at once send a circular letter to the Secretaries of all the localities where Comrade Carr will speak, explaining matters and requesting that they collect from the National Secretaries. I will also request that the services of the state organizer be given to our localities, provided they pay local expenses. I will also request that the state organizers, or other speakers, be given the privilege of speaking at the local Secretaries' meetings. I will also request that the National Organizer be given the privilege of speaking at the local Secretaries' meetings. I will at once rectify the mistake and suppose this will be satisfactory.

Eugene V. Debs will lecture at Old City Hall, Pittsburg, Friday, Sept. 29, 8 p. m. Comrades, push the sale of tickets. All comrades holding tickets for Debs meeting are requested to give money for tickets sold to Comrade Leach, Sunday, Sept. 24, 2 p. m., at headquarters, 1701 Centre avenue.

Walter Thomas Miller will lecture at Old City Hall, Pittsburg, Wednesday, Oct. 11, 8 p. m. Ten thousand copies of a special Pittsburg edition of the "Union Sentinel" will be distributed during the month of October.

The County Committee will meet Sunday, Sept. 24, 2 p. m. The Labor Day picnic of Local New Haven was postponed on account of rain and moved to a social and dance at Aurora Hall, Monday evening, Oct. 2, and all Labor Day picnic tickets will be accepted at the door. The picnic committee also desires that all monies and tickets be turned in as the local needs the money to pay off its indebtedness. The newly organized dramatic club has begun its work and in a few weeks expects to produce some plays in the English language and the members have taken up the matter in an optimistic spirit. All comrades who wish to join should make application at the next meeting, Wednesday, Sept. 27, or to any of the members of the club. The women comrades are wanted very much to help along the work of the dramatic club.

Issue Cowen, candidate for Governor, has started out in the campaign and is delivering good blacksmith blows against capitalism. Guy Miller of Colorado is speaking in the southern part of the state. Max S. Hayes' 18th Congress addressing many meetings, and James O'Connell will fill a number of dates.

Comrade Theodore Miller of Sandusky has resigned his office and joined the Socialist Party. A new branch has been formed in Cleveland. Leon Cleveland, O., mourns the loss of Herbert W. Baird, who died on Aug. 25, aged forty-six. Comrade Baird was a man of fine mind and fine character, endowed with courage to stand for what he saw to be right, and was esteemed as a friend and a comrade by the thinking workmen of his city.

The Milwaukee politicians are making a desperate effort to "construe" the new election law as to shut out the Social Democratic election inspectors. The Socialists will contest the case. If our inspectors are not confirmed by the Common Council warrants will be sworn out next week against every Alderman refusing to act. The case will then be carried into the courts. All this is good Socialist agitation.

The following lectures will be given in Milwaukee County during the last week in September: Sept. 28, The Class Struggle, L. Sachs, Wagner Hall; Sept. 28, Trade Unionism and Socialism, T. Feeley, Odd Fellows' Hall; Sept. 29, Taxation, Comrade Jones, at Bulgur's Hall.

Alderman Melms will address an open-air meeting in Kenosha and Supervisor Jeske in Racine on Sept. 19. Many thousand copies of the leaflet "Why Farmers Should Vote the Social Democratic Ticket" were distributed at the state fair to the visitors or slipped into their wagons. It was noted that scarcely one of the recipients threw the leaflet aside, but that almost every copy was received with interest and preserved. The farmers are not such a difficult proposition as they used to be.

We are informed that Ben Hanford's health is improving very slowly but it is believed, surely and steadily. The Socialists of North Carolina will hold a state convention on Oct. 11 in the courthouse at Greensboro, the purpose being to devise ways and means for further education and organization within the state.

Highland, Utah, the Democratic, Republican and American parties have combined against the Socialists for the city election. Last fall the Socialist Party outvoted the Democrats in several of the precincts.

Clinton H. Pierce has been engaged by the State Committee to make an agitation and organization tour of the Hudson River cities and then will be carried thru the state. All localities desiring a speaker should send in their request at once.

Another order for the Kerr leaflet, "What Socialists Think", has been placed and the State Secretary is prepared to fill orders as fast as they come in. The regular meeting of the State Quorum was held Tuesday, Sept. 12. Present: S. Stobodin, Phillips, Chase, Solomon, Atkinson, and Bartholomew. Comrade Stobodin elected chairman. Many communications were read from locals regarding organization matters, etc. A communication was read from Was. Ariz. State Committee.

The publication of the monthly bulletin by the national office is a necessary expenditure and uses up more of the money than is properly used in sending out speakers. After discussion of the matter it was voted that the State Secretary inform the National Secretary that the New York State Quorum has voted as follows: "As the National Committee, or National Secretary, has found no successful way of publishing and sending out the National

Publications. If there are any Germans in your neighborhood, be sure to send their names and addresses at once to "Vorwärts", 184 William Street, New York. "Vorwärts" is the leading German Socialist weekly. It is the weekly edition of the oldest and well-known German Socialist daily, the "New York Volkszeitung".

Subscription Price: One Year, \$1.00; Six Months, .50; Three Months, .25. A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy. By Karl Marx. Translated from the German Edition by N. S. Stone, A. M.

313 PAGES, CLOTH, \$1.50. For sale by Socialist Literature Co., 184 William St., N. Y.

History of Socialism in the United States. By Morris Hillquit. No one can thoroughly understand the Socialist movement in the United States if it exists to-day without knowing how it arose and developed to its present position.

Books Worth Reading. "Mass and Class" by W. J. O'Connell. "The Evolution of Property" by Paul Lafargue.

Jack London's War of the Classes. A series of correlated essays, direct and trenchant in style, fresh and vigorous in thought, and exceedingly entertaining in manner.

"Mass and Class", by W. J. O'Connell. The deservedly favorable reception of this book has resulted in the issuance of a paper bound edition at such a price as to enable the comrades to sell it at public meetings.

"Die Zukunft" (The Future). A Monthly Magazine of Popular Science, Literature and Socialism in Jewish language, published by the Zukunft Press Federation.

"Poverty Hunter". This book is the result of several years of original investigation of social conditions in New York, Boston, Chicago, and London. It is a storehouse of trustworthy information, invaluable to the Socialist student.

Lawyers. Morris Hillquit, Attorney-at-Law, 320 Broadway, Tel. 2796 Franklin.

Where to Lunch and Dine. Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

Abbott Bros. Lunch Room, 110 E. 42nd St., N. York. Kangaroo are welcome. No line drawn on smaller animals.

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The Conservator, Philadelphia. One Dollar a Year. Edited by Horace Traubel.

Dr. Anna Ingerman, 151 E. 112 St., Returned from abroad. Office hours 10-12 a. m., 5-1 p. m.

Dr. C. Berlin, Dentist, 22 E. 106th St., Corner Madison Ave., N. Y.

Dr. C. L. Furman, Dentist, 121 Broadway, Tel. 3112 Main.

