

Socialism comes to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his Liberty of being, thought and action depend.—National Platform of the Socialist Party.

THE WORKER

Workers of the State of New York the Socialist Party is your party; it advances your cause; it fights your battles. Only in its victories can you be victorious, only in its triumphs can you triumph.—State Platform Socialist Party of New York.

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

GREAT MEETING IN COOPER UNION.

A Crowded House Listens to Socialist Speakers with Close Attention and Enthusiastic Applause.

Carl D. Thompson, State Senator in Wisconsin, Tells What Even a Few Socialists in Public Office Can Do—Wanhope and Mrs. Lewis Show How Capitalism Itself is Forcing Us to Socialism.

Over 3,000 people attended the ratification meeting of Local New York, held in Cooper Union Saturday evening, Oct. 5. Long before the meeting was called to order every seat was taken and hundreds were standing in the rear of the hall. Overflow meetings would have been necessary, but for the bad weather, which drove away those who could not get inside. Henry L. Slobodin as chairman prefaced his introduction of the speakers by referring to the importance of judicial elections. He called attention to the ridiculous position of the Independence League which was denouncing "corrupt judges," some of whom received the support of the League in past elections.

Time to "Get Busy"

Jos. Wanhope was the first speaker, and he referred to the apparent lack of political triumphs by the Socialist Party as compared with the Socialists in other countries. This could not be due to any backward industrial development, as capitalism had reached a higher stage of development here than in any other country in the world. Neither could it be due to the "attacks" made on Socialism by Roosevelt and others. They could only help the Socialist Party by the silly character of their criticisms. Van Cleave, Post, and other representatives of capitalist organizations that openly fight the working class, teach the working class that the material interests of both are at war. What good elements are attracted to the Hearst movement must gradually come to the Socialist Party, for no sincere man can accept the shift of politics and changing vagaries of that nondescript movement. William J. Bryan could only suggest the repeal of history as a cure for the evils of to-day. Even those that offered anything intelligent did so by making concessions to Socialism. If Attorney General Bonaparte suggested government receivership of trusts, "the Socialist Party have only to add to it government receivership by the working class" to realize our aims. Comrade Wanhope concluded by stating that the political and economic conditions were all favorable to the Socialist Party. His advice was to "get busy" and reap the harvest that awaits us. His speech was greeted with loud applause.

Socialist State Senator Speaks.

Carl D. Thompson, Socialist member of the State Senate of Wisconsin, was the next speaker. He showed how all the measures introduced by the Socialists in the Milwaukee City Council and the Legislature were fought by Democrats and Republicans alike and how bills after bill, protecting working-class interests were defeated. Yet, out of some seventy bills introduced by the Socialists in the Legislature, twelve were forced thru and became laws. Among these were a child labor bill that reduced the hours for children employed in industrial establishments, and an eight hour bill for telegraphers in the state that will become a law on Jan. 1, 1908. Aside from the few labor measures passed, even opponents conceded that the Socialists had improved the moral standard of the city government of Milwaukee and the state government of Wisconsin. Political jobbery and graft became less popular with the old-party politicians because of the vigilance of the Socialists, who are ever on the alert to defeat them. Comrade Thompson's demonstration of the practicalness of Socialist policy and of the advantages which accrue to the working people where even a few Socialists are elected to office evoked hearty and repeated applause.

Capitalism is Doomed.

Lena Morrow Lewis, a National Organizer of the Socialist Party, in a clear and well worded speech declared that the capitalist class was bankrupt, so far as its ability and power to manage industry was concerned. As the feudal aristocracy had to give up its rule to a more vigorous class a century or two ago, so the capitalist class must now give way to the wealth-producing class. The capitalists are now capable only of maladministration, while the workers are growing in numbers, in intelligence and class consciousness, and in capacity to deal with great public problems. The Socialist Party is the agency thru which the overthrow of the present ruling class must be effected and a new and better order built up. The tendency of capitalist society is to develop the conditions that make for its own overthrow. The working class have the opportunity to free themselves by the Socialist ballot. They must and will seize the opportunity to free themselves from exploitation and class rule. Like the other speakers, Mrs. Lewis was enthusiastically greeted.

At the conclusion of Comrade Lewis' address, Chairman Slobodin read a message from the Coat Tailors' Union, in convention at the Labor Temple, pledging their support to the Socialist Party.

Greetings to Pettibone.

Resolutions pledging the support of the Socialists of New York City to George A. Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners were also read and adopted by a unanimous vote. A collection was taken up amounting to \$118.23.

In every respect the meeting was a great success and bodes well for the results at the polls. Socialists went home inspired to work better than ever for the cause; and those who were not yet Socialists went away without clearer knowledge and a more friendly feeling for the party of the working class.

DISTRIBUTE THE WORKER OCT. 13.

Sunday morning, Oct. 13, was set aside by the General Committee as the date for a general house-to-house distribution of literature by the comrades in New York City. A special campaign edition of The Worker will be issued, and the comrades of the various branches are urged to go to their respective headquarters next Sunday morning and participate in the work. The house-to-house distribution of The Worker is undoubtedly one of the most effective methods of propaganda. The Worker will be delivered at the various headquarters by Friday, so that the comrades will have ample opportunity to make arrangements for the distribution. This is a work which should be joined in by every comrade, as a success of this first attempt to distribute The Worker will mean that similar editions will be issued in the future.

Big Meeting in the Bronx.

The ratification meeting of the Socialist organizations of the Bronx will be held in Crotona Casino, one hundred and sixty-ninth street, near McKinley square, on Friday evening, Oct. 18. Among the speakers will be Jos. Wanhope, the well known lecturer and writer; John M. Work, member of the National Committee of the Socialist Party, and John C. Chase, its State Secretary.

West Side Ratification Meeting.

The Socialists of the West Side districts of New York City will hold their ratification meeting on Wednesday evening, Oct. 16, at Abington Square. National Organizer Lena Morrow Lewis, State Secretary John C. Chase, and Jos. Wanhope will speak from the grand stand.

Rochester Mass Meeting.

The Socialists of Rochester, N. Y., have arranged a mass meeting at Kaufmann's Hall, corner Platt and St. Paul streets, for Monday evening, Oct. 14. The speaker will be James H. Brower, of Elgin, Ill.

Lapinski Returns Home.

Comrade St. Lapinski, who as a representative of the Socialist Party of Poland has been in the United States for a few weeks, writes The Worker that he was compelled to return home sooner than expected and regrets being unable to see many friends and comrades personally. He expresses his appreciation of the kindness of many comrades who assisted him in his work while here.

Peonage in the South.

At the Rand School, 112 East Nineteenth street, next Sunday morning, Alexander Irvine will speak on "Peonage in the South." Mr. Irvine knows his subject at first hand, having worked as a lumberman for some time in one of the most notorious lumber camps in Florida. An account of his experiences was recently published in two successive issues of Appleton's Magazine. The lecture begins promptly at 11 o'clock. Admission is free.

Study Socialism.

It isn't too late to enroll for the fall term at the Rand School. Economics, elementary Socialism, history of Socialism, biology, history, rhetoric, election and other studies. Evening classes. Nominal charges. Send for bulletin to Secretary, 112 East Nineteenth street.

It is a poor Socialist who lets others do the work and pay the bills while he contributes only a vote and a few kind words.

INVERTED PROSPERITY.

More Wholesale Discharging of Workingmen.

While Rents and Prices Go Up, Opportunities to Earn A Living Are Being Cut Down—Time for a Political Strike Next Month.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 6.—The Pressed Steel Car Company, one of the greatest manufacturing concerns in the Pittsburgh district, has, during the past week, dispensed with the services of 5,000 of their 12,000 employes. Part of the men were laid off Wednesday, and the remainder Saturday night. The greatest number laid off were foreigners, yet a large number of skilled mechanics were laid off as well.

Last week came reports that the three great electric manufacturing companies had discharged 10,200 out of their 73,400 men, that the Pullman Company had reduced its force from 10,500 to 8,000, and other news to the same effect, besides the enormous reduction in the copper and other mining industries.

It seems that a wave of inverted prosperity is striking the working class. While railway and industrial corporations are distributing increased profits among their non-producing owners, and while rents and the price of food are steadily climbing skyward, the demand for labor is falling off and the standard of living of the working people is seriously threatened.

The latest report of the New York State Bureau of Labor Statistics gives the same indications. The statement issued by this bureau, issued last week, based on returns from 93,000 organized working people in 85 trades, shows that the average number of unemployed during the first half of the present year was 147 per thousand, as compared with 104 per thousand last year. The only hope for immediate protection against this combination of unemployment and reduced wages with higher prices, is in a strong movement to reduce the hours of labor. But success in this effort cannot be expected unless the workingmen back up the action of their trade unions by class-conscious action at the polls. The return of an increased number of Socialists to the legislatures and city councils and to various judicial and other offices at next month's elections would do much to encourage and inspire the labor movement and to check the capitalists in their schemes to increase profits by cutting down "labor's share."

The fourth of November is the opportunity for a great and effective political strike against capitalism which will strengthen every industrial strike thru all the coming year.

Big Transportation Combine.

The fact that the New York, New Haven & Hartford has gone further than any other system in controlling electric lines which compete with its steam lines adds interest to the report of the earnings of its electric lines which it submitted to stockholders last week. The New Haven's electric lines last year realized a profit of \$3,615,890, which was more than one-third of their gross receipts.

The New Haven's policy has been to trench itself in its territory, not only by the purchase of steam and electric lines, but also by acquiring control of the water lines which serve points reached by it. How extensive its interests in water lines has become is indicated by the fact that their "net earnings" amounted to \$635,127.

Steel Trust Still Expands.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 3.—The H. C. Frick Coal and Coke Company, the fuel end of the United States Steel Corporation, this afternoon closed a deal whereby the Frick Company will take over its greatest competitor and the biggest independent coal and coke company in the country, the Hostetter Connellsville Coke Company. The deal involves about \$7,000,000. The coal lands owned by the Hostetter Company are situated in Westmoreland County and are among the richest in the country. Much of the land was bought at \$250 an acre, and is now worth \$3,000 an acre.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 5.—The National Steel and Wire Corporation of New Haven, Conn., has been purchased by the United States Steel Corporation.

For Plutocracy's Pleasure.

A Scotch doctor has been appealing for help for his countrymen. The land of Scotland, that had never been yielded to the sword, he cries, has now been yielded to the gold of American and English millionaires. To-day there are vast tracts of private pleasure land which ought to be feeding tens of thousands of Scotch men and women. In the most beautiful country in the world there were the worst slums in Europe.—London Labor Leader.

If not convenient to send a money order enclose 50 cents in stamps when you subscribe to The Worker.

AID REFUGEES FROM MEXICO.

Los Angeles Defense Committee on the Alert.

American Officers of the Law Acting Without Warrant on Instigation from Mexico—Always Ready With New Accusations—Diaz and the Copper Kings.

The Defense Committee organized by Socialists and union men of Los Angeles, Cal., to resist the persecution of Mexican labor organizers who have taken refuge in this country informs us that the fight is by no means ended. The three men in question—Mangon, Villareal and Rivera—were arrested on Aug. 23 by American officers acting on the instigation of the Mexican government. The arrests were made without warrants.

Chameleon Charges.

Criminal charges were then made but were dismissed by the court because unsupported by the evidence. Then they were charged with having committed criminal libel in Missouri, the basis being certain articles about "Col." A. H. Green, the Cannanea copper magnate, published in "La Regeneracion," a Mexican revolutionist paper in St. Louis. The defense showed that the men were not in Missouri at the time, and so extradition was refused. Next came charges of having committed murder and theft in Mexico. The defense says it can and will prove that the men were in Mexico when the crimes are alleged to have been committed. But they understand that the prosecution will then try another task, charging the prisoners with having organized in the United States armed insurrection against the government of Mexico, "a friendly power."

Dictator Diaz.

It is and long has been notorious that the government of Mexico, headed by President Porfirio Diaz, is a republic only in name. Diaz is an iron-handed dictator, who has used the army and the gallows ruthlessly to maintain his autocratic power. He is the trusted agent of the Mexican and American capitalists who are looting the country, getting railways, mines, factories, and plantations into the hands of a few large and allied corporations. Diaz himself has become enormously rich while in the presidential office.

PETTIBONE'S TRIAL.

The trial of George A. Pettibone has been set for Tuesday, Oct. 15, but it may be postponed because of his illness. It is feared that the strain of a trial at this time would result in a complete breakdown for Pettibone. His long confinement has reduced him to a shadow of his former self.

Some of the Idaho papers are pointing out the injustice of Pettibone's confinement and urging his release on bail. Pettibone has been in jail nearly two years now and the state has almost taken his life without a trial. When he is acquitted, as he no doubt will be, what compensation will be made for the shattered health and the suffering Governor Gooding and his Pinkerton squad have caused him?

Orchard Trial Postponed.

The time-honored and threadbare farce of taking Harry Orchard to Caldwell for trial was gone thru again Saturday, Sept. 28. The fat and sleek assassin and all-round criminal—the pet of Governor Gooding, Warden Whitney, and the Pinkerton gang—was taken to Caldwell and the formality of continuing his case over the term of court, without objection from the prosecution, was completed in just 11 minutes.

Orchard was elegantly attired as usual, freshly shaven and massaged, like a beau going to a beauty show. He was treated, as usual, like an honored guest, rather than the brutal murderer he confesses himself to be. Yet there are some people—only a few now—who believe that this burlesque is in reality carried on in the interest of justice.—Idaho Unionist.

Darrow Ill.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Clarence S. Darrow is seriously ill in a hospital at Rose City after an operation for tumor on the brain. Mrs. Darrow, who is with him, wrote to friends in this city just preceding the operation, giving discouraging reports of Mr. Darrow's health. His disease had undermined his health and dragged him down to the verge of collapse. His work in the trial of William D. Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, is largely responsible for his condition.

The operation was performed on Wednesday by a surgeon from Portland, Ore., assisted by local physicians. The trouble was thought at first to be an abscess back of the ear.

Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Carnegie are held up by a Methodist minister as examples of what patience and hard labor will achieve. Whose patience and hard labor?—Chicago Post.

UP TO THE MAYOR.

Hackensack Socialists Stand for Their Rights.

Our Gubernatorial Candidate, Frederick Krafft, Notifies Mayor That Meeting and Parade Will Be Held, Despite Refusal of Permit.

The authorities of Hackensack, N. J., are trying to join in the losing game of trying to suppress Socialist meetings. During the last six months we have had to combat such attempts in New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, Seattle, and Spokane, and have won in every case except that of Seattle, where the fight is still on. Our comrades in New Jersey do not propose to let the Mayor of Hackensack assume the role of dictator, as is shown by the following open letter:

New York, Oct. 8, 1907.
"To the Mayor of Hackensack:
"Dear Sir:—As the candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor, a duly recognized political party, having learned that you have denied our party permission to parade in Hackensack, although applied for in the established manner, and trusting that at this writing you may have discovered your mistake, I herewith notify you that we will hold an open-air meeting and parade in Hackensack and that I shall be the speaker on that occasion; that I shall expect due protection as a citizen of this state, and that we shall resort to all the customary campaign methods employed by all political parties to secure the election of our ticket, with the exception of bribery, fraud, ballot-box stuffing, and rowdiness, the self-assumed prerogatives of the two dominant political parties, one of which doubtless receives your enthusiastic support.

"The Socialist Party is the only party in existence which fights and wins its battles solely with the weapons of truth and reason, weapons which only men opposed to progress need fear.

"In closing, allow me to assure you that these lines are not animated by any personal ill feeling toward you. On the contrary, I am sincerely yours for a higher civilization."
"FRED KRAFFT"

The meeting will be held in front of the court house on the evening of Friday, Oct. 18.

AMONG THE PRINTERS.

The most important action of the fifty-third annual convention of the International Typographical Union, recently held at Hot Springs, Ark., was the decision to establish an old-age pension system. There is hardly a doubt that this will be approved by the referendum. The funds will be provided by an assessment of half of one per cent on the wages of all working members. Out of the fund thus created \$4 a week will be paid to every member 60 years of age, with 20 years' continuous standing in the union, who has no adequate means of support.

Among other important acts of the convention were the following: Providing that whenever a man has made overtime to the amount of one day's pay he must take a day off, giving a chance to a sub; refusing by an emphatic vote to repeal the "priority law," which provides that the oldest sub must get the first sit; debaring from strike benefits any member on strike who refuses an opportunity to work; raising the burial benefit from \$70 to \$75; providing that a member holding a sit shall act as proprietor and work after hours himself; appointing a commission to devise a system for technical education of members and apprentices.

Would Bar Socialists.

Samner W. Rose, of Biloxi, Miss., Socialist candidate for United States Senator, states that efforts are being made to deprive the Socialists of the opportunity to vote under the Primary Law. The objections are based on technicalities. Comrade Rose points out the fact that a number of public offices would now be vacant if the same were raised against the old parties.

Senator Borah Acquitted.

United States Senator William E. Borah has been acquitted of the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government of Idaho timber lands. The case was submitted without argument by the defense, and the jury was out just long enough to take one ballot.

Senator Borah admitted having acted as attorney for the Barber Lumber Company, recording the deeds of the fraudulent entrymen. He claimed that such acts constitute no violation of the law or connect him in any way with a conspiracy to defraud the government. When President Roosevelt had special counsel of his own selection substituted for the regular prosecutors, it was evident that a conviction was not likely. It would not do to have one of the "lawyer's" prosecutors proven a lawbreaker. They are all "honorable men."

"Unionism and Socialism" is now selling at 5c. a copy; 25 copies, \$1. The Worker, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street.

CAPITALIST JUDGES.

The most important places to be filled in the state of New York this year are those of two Judges of the Court of Appeals. These will be voted for all over the state and the men elected will serve for fourteen years, at a salary of \$13,700 a year, and along with the other five members of the court, will exercise the supreme power to interpret or misinterpret the laws and to uphold them or declare them unconstitutional—a power greater than that of the Governor or any other public official.

The workingmen of this state cannot afford to neglect the judicial elections, especially for this highest court. They have before them a record of labor laws, enacted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor in response to their earnest demands, and then wiped off the statute books or else so distorted by judicial interpretation as to make them useless or harmful to the working class, by the arbitrary fiat of these judges.

The capitalists realize the importance of this court. While they allow the two old parties which serve their class to fight for other offices, they are resolved to take no chances with regard to the Court of Appeals. They feel that, so long as they have this court under their control, they are safe; and they set about it to make sure of this point, regardless of the confessions which their actions involve.

"A non-partizan judiciary" is now the cry. Obedient to the dictates of the possessing and exploiting class, the Republican and Democratic parties have united to nominate "safe" men—the two Bartletts—for the Court of Appeals. In the same way they fused in support of Denis O'Brien three years ago and of Cullen and Werner in later years.

It makes no difference to the capitalists whether these judges are Republicans or Democrats. Therein lies the "confession" to which we have alluded. The two old parties pretend to fight each other; and so far as the politicians are concerned, they do fight each other—for the offices, for the lucrative privilege of doing the cap-

italists' political dirty work. The individual capitalists range themselves under the banner of one or the other of these two parties and pretend that they are in strong opposition. But when it comes to these highest and most important offices, they confess that their fight is a sham fight by requiring the two pretendedly hostile parties to unite and ensure the election of men who are sure to support the claims of property against the demands of labor, regardless of their old-party tags.

A non-partizan judiciary means a capitalist judiciary—nothing more or less. She plan of "taking the judiciary out of politics," which has become so common in these recent years, shows that the capitalists realize the growing intelligence and independence of the working class. The fusion of the two old parties in judicial nominations is a step toward the time when they sham battle will have to be stopped altogether, when they will be merged all along the line for the defense of capitalism against the Socialist Party of the working class.

Workingmen of New York, the fusion nomination of the Bartletts is an added reason why you should vote against both old parties. If you do not wish to invite more injunctions against your unions, if you do not wish to have more labor laws declared null and void and to see capitalists successful in all their legal actions against workingmen and workingmen unsuccessful in all their legal actions against capitalists, there is only one way to safeguard yourselves now.

Vote with a cross under the Arm and Torch. Pile up a big vote, a bigger vote than ever before, against the fusion judges and against all capitalist candidates. Even the Bartletts, and especially the men who pull the wires that make the Bartletts and other judicial and political puppets move, will respect a big and increasing vote cast consistently against them.

Give them warning. Vote against capitalism. Vote for your own class. Vote together as you are exploited together, as you strike or get locked out together. Vote under the Arm and Torch.

THE POWER OF THE BALLOT.

The cost of a workman's vote. Who can estimate it? One would have to sum up the miserable wages, the long hours of patient drudgery and suffering, the blighting of child life and the hopeless future of the world's damned to estimate one tithe of what the worker pays for the ballot cast in defense of capitalism.

Altho impossible to estimate the loss workingmen sustain by voting the tickets of the capitalist class, some slight conception may be gained from figures recently disclosed of John D. Rockefeller's income. From the examination of Wesley H. Tilford, treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, at the hearing before Judge Franklin Ferriss a few weeks ago, it was shown that Rockefeller's income from oil alone the past eight years was \$21.25 per minute. A better conception of this sum it seen in the following table:

\$21.25	per minute
\$1,275.00	per hour
\$39,600.00	per day
\$214,200.00	per week
\$856,800.00	per month
\$11,888,400.00	per year

Conceding the average wage of the workers to be \$2 per day this means that Rockefeller received ten times as much per minute, day and night, as the workman gets each day; or 15,300 times as much in one day as the workman gets in one day.

Rockefeller does not invest in oil alone. If he did, he and his class would never retain their power and their income would be gone. He invests in politics also and this investment makes secure all the others. He has oil, railroads, mines, factories, and steamships, but not the votes. What he hasn't got he buys. The working class have no oil, railroads, mines, factories or steamships, but they have the votes. These votes they give to political parties without thinking of their value. Rockefeller buys the political parties who get the votes the workers cast in the election booth. In buying them the Oil King and his class get the political power of the working class and use it to protect capitalist interests.

In that way Rockefeller with only one vote controls the votes of millions for himself and his class. That is why he has the police and military powers, the judicial and executive powers on his side when he and his class need them. That is why the worker pays a fine or goes to jail for taking a loaf of bread, while Rockefeller's fine of twenty-nine millions is still unpaid.

What Rockefeller gets from oil is part of the cost of the workers' votes. The moment those votes are withdrawn from capitalist parties the income of every industrial king stops. When the working class invest in politics for themselves and vote with their class, this enormous legal theft will be impossible. The long hours of hopeless toil, privation and suffering will pass away with the triumph of the working class. As the cost of wage slavery is the misuse of the ballot by workingmen, so the price of freedom is united political action by the working class.

The Socialist Party gathers the scattered forces of workingmen and unites them at the ballot box for common interests. Their numbers make them a great power—the greatest power in the world to-day. On that power capitalism rests, without it capitalism falls. With that power the workers can take industry and convert it to the common use of all. Rockefeller and other capitalists would then get what they earn instead of taking what the workers produce.

The time to vote right is now in this election. The Socialist Party may not win the election but it can elect some workingmen to office. One Socialist elected is a victory the all the rest are defeated. A Socialist elected to a legislative body or placed on the judiciary is so much power to be used in defense of the working class. We must have that power to work out freedom from capitalist rule.

And we will have that power. If not this year, then the next or the next. This is the issue this year as it has been in the past and as it will be until the working class possesses political power and is forever free.

"Nebuchadnezzering."

An atavistic pleasure called "Nebuchadnezzering" is the latest fashionable craze among the surfeited plutocrats of America. To "Nebuchadnezzering" is to drop the hands and feet and trot round a room with the posture and gait of a monkey. Had Darwin an opportunity of investigating it, another chapter might have been added to the "Origin of Species."—Brisbane Worker.

A Fallacy.

Nietzsche wrote that "to be master of oneself is to be master of the world." It is a fallacy that has beset the philosophers since ever Thales uttered his sententious "know thyself". There has been no greater incentive to egotism and selfishness, to forget oneself in the service of others is power. To be master of oneself is to be slave to a petty boss. Most men who know themselves know very little.—Ex.

—Demand the whole hog, and you'll get a big slice of bacon. Let it be known that a slice will content you, and the pig will laugh in your face.—Irishman Worker.

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If not convenient to send a money order enclose 50 cents in stamps when you subscribe to The Worker.

THE WORKER.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party of the State of New York. JOHN C. CHASE, State Secretary. U. SOLOMON, State Treasurer. 239 E. Eighty-fourth St., New York. TELEPHONE: 4086-79th Street. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 15 Spruce Street.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office on April 6, 1891. As the Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker, 15 Spruce Street, New York. One of the editors may be seen at the office every Tuesday and Wednesday between 7 and 9 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1906 (Presidential)..... 96,961 1902 (State and Congressional)..... 229,762 1904 (Presidential)..... 408,230



TO NEW READERS.

We take this occasion, when The Worker will reach many thousands of thoughtful men and women in New York City who have never seen a copy of it before, to call their attention to the necessity of supporting the labor press.

The great dailies are run for profit by capitalists. They depend for their profits largely upon the advertising of great capitalist corporations. For these and other reasons, they are devoted to the interests of the capitalist class. There is not a single English daily paper in New York that is not in the service of the capitalists against the workers. We hope and intend in the near future to have a workingman's Socialist daily in this city, but for the present this weekly paper must fill its place.

In order to get the workingmen's side of a question, in order to get the truth instead of a distorted version or a tissue of falsehoods on any matter that concerns the toiling masses, it is necessary to read The Worker.

The Worker is owned and published by the Socialist Party of New York, a party of working people. It is not run for profit, but for the service of the cause. It depends on the rank and file for its support.

Thousands already recognize the importance of this paper, and their number is increasing every week. But we want it to increase faster. In order to place The Worker on a safe basis and enable it to improve and extend its field of usefulness, we need 15,000 more subscribers.

To every new reader of this paper we say: If you find in it something of interest that you do not find in the other papers, if you wish to see its work continued and pushed on more rapidly, do your share by subscribing this week. Send 50 cents in money or postage stamps to The Worker, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, with your name and address clearly written, and you will get the paper by mail for a whole year. Better yet, get a neighbor or shopmate to join with you and send a dollar bill with two names and addresses.

The Worker is your paper, fellow working people, and it asks for your support. Do it now.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Editors of The Worker are glad to be able to announce for the immediate future a series of articles which, we are convinced, will command intense interest both within and without Socialist circles.

For several years our comrade Gustav Myers, well known as a magazine writer and as the author of a "History of Franchises in New York," and known to our readers particularly by a number of valuable articles which he has contributed to The Worker, has been industriously collecting material for a "History of Great Fortunes in the United States." He has dug into the records of the past, into records which the capitalists would gladly have kept in obscurity and which other writers, more intent on pecuniary success than on getting at the truth, have carefully neglected, and has traced the fortunes of our great millionaire families back to their origins.

His laborious task is now practically completed. The work will be published later in book form. But meanwhile Comrade Myers permits us to present considerable portions of it to the readers of The Worker. We shall begin the publication either next week or in the following issue.

The importance of this work may be judged by the fact that more than one publisher has frankly said that the only reason for his not accepting it was that the facts which it discloses would be very distasteful to "respectable" and powerful interests which he did not care to antagonize. It is radically

different from any other work of the sort which has been undertaken, in that it treats the subject from the point of view of the serious investigator and thinker, not from that of the sensation manufacturer.

We would suggest that every reader of The Worker make a special effort to enroll new subscribers this week, so that they shall not miss the opening chapters.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

The frequency with which the question of government regulation, inspection and supervision of private enterprise is debated by politicians to-day is a symptom of the economic changes that are taking place. At one time it was considered a theoretical question which scientific men like Herbert Spencer could amuse themselves with in showing its antagonism to "natural law." Now, in this country at least, rapid economic changes have forced it to the front as a practical issue of grave concern to capitalist parties.

The unchecked centralization of capital has called into being a Frankenstein monster that threatens the capitalist system itself. The extremes of wealth and poverty, the shameless debauchery of government, the poisoning of foodstuffs, industrial murder of childhood, the reign of graft and swindle, all these are symptoms of the utter abandon and criminal folly of a ruling class having complete sway over society. Such symptoms breed unrest and distrust. They stimulate the desire to dispose of the system that breeds them. And that is dangerous—to the ruling class.

On the other hand the policy of regulation is also dangerous to this same class. And between the two policies capitalist "statesmen" are continually wavering as to which is the lesser evil. In regulating private enterprise the desirability to strangle some of the worst effects of capitalist rule or at least to quiet the mind by assuring them that the government will render such effects innocuous. But regulation is logically regarded by many of the ruling class as an impudent interference with their "legitimate" business. They prefer a career of unbridled license, with its guarantee of unrestricted plunder of the working class, to any regulation that would conceal the infamies of modern trade in order to prolong it.

Thus the capitalist class is divided over a question which originally was a theoretical one, but which events have made of great practical importance to them. The policy of "let alone" represents the old school that considers the immediate interest of the capitalist class. Regulation represents the new school of capitalists who hope to guard the ultimate interests of their class by a pretended interest in removing some of the evils of their own rule. In either case it is an issue that concerns the exploiters of labor alone, for both schools have in mind the best policy of keeping the workers quiet while the latter are plucked.

But the increasing class consciousness of the workers will proceed just the same regardless of which policy is triumphant. Squirm and plan and play politics as rulers may, the future, with its great promise of emancipation, belongs to the working class alone.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

R. B. G.—Certainly, Mr. Rockefeller and all other capitalists are "products of the system"—that is, they are results of all the circumstances of past and present. So is every thief, every forger, every blackmailer, every murderer, every spy, every liar a result of adequate causes, past and present. If we were angels or Olympian deities, removed from the struggle and the sufferings of life, we might look on with tranquil eyes and pass mathematically calm judgments, untouched by indignation or any other feeling. But we are men. We also, for that matter, are products of the system, if you like. We do not love the murderer or the liar or the millionaire. They are men, too. It does not tell the whole story to characterize them as "products of the system." They, and also we, are not only products, but also factors. The "system" is not a thing apart from living men and their characters and deeds. It is embodied in men; or, to speak more correctly, it is the algebraic sum, the generalization, of men's activities. The men, with their interests and their thoughts and feelings and their conduct, are the reality which we generalize under that abstraction, the capitalist system.

When we vote, we vote for and against men who have such and such interests in common with or opposed to ours. When we strike, we strike against men whose interests prompt them to act against our interests and whose thoughts and feelings are in accord with those interests. When we are locked out, when we are boycotted, when we are evicted, when we are arrested, when we are imprisoned or deported or clubbed or shot, it is men

who do these things to us. It is not just an abstract and impersonal system with which we have to deal, but a class, composed of persons and having its personal agents and spokesmen. As men they act, as men we suffer, and as men we must resist.

As for this particular man, John D. Rockefeller, we know no reason why we should be more tender of his feelings than he and his agents are of ours. He is an old man, you say. True; but age deserves no honor in itself. Louis the Eleventh was not less a detestable tyrant nor Poldiosloff less a scourge of mankind because they lived to senility. And how do he and his kind honor grey hairs on the workingman's head? The notice of discharge, the dispossession warrant, the sentence to jail or the workhouse for vagrancy—those are the marks of consideration that they award to the veterans of toil by tens of thousands every year. He "has performed a valuable service to society", you say. True, in a sense. But if you condone his crimes on the ground that he is "a product of the system", should you not give credit solely to "the system" for his services? He has performed a service to society just as George the Third performed a service to the cause of American independence, just as Jefferson Davis performed a service to the cause of Abolition. Shall we sing psalms to King George on the Fourth of July and to Davis on Memorial Day? He "has been useful to all society", you say. In the sense that the more rapid concentration of wealth helps, other conditions being favorable, to hasten the future coming of the Co-operative Commonwealth, yes; but in no other sense. So far as the present results or the purposes of his activity are concerned he has been useful only to himself and his immediate associates and hangers-on, and to every other element in society he has been either a corrupter or an exploiter or both. For a life of valuable service, you say, "he has reaped vituperation as his reward". Do not forget that he has reaped also such wealth and such power and such adulation as no king or emperor has ever been able to command. You say: "All of you admit that you would do the same thing if you got the chance". It is not true, you may accuse us, if you like; but we admit nothing of the sort. Truly, if the present writer had been born a tiger cub, he would have grown up to rovin and devour; if he had been born and reared under certain conditions that are too common in present society, he would probably have grown up to be a robber or an assassin; with a heredity and environment similar to Rockefeller's he would probably have grown up to be a Rockefeller. But he emphatically repudiates the suggestion that, "if he got the chance", he would choose to live the life of a tiger, a robber, an assassin, or a Standard Oil magnate. He decidedly prefers to be a self-respecting Socialist. Finally, you plead: "Putting all else aside, Mr. Rockefeller is a human being and should be included by our brotherhood of man." Very well; let him come in, and we will welcome him. We would even forgive Nicholas of Russia, if he would first open all the prisons and then abdicate his crown and put himself by our side in the fight against all that he now supports and profits by. Nicholas and Rockefeller are men and, as men, we can wish them a place in a better society. But they are also tigers, and, as tigers, they are our enemies and we are theirs.

To conclude, the verses "To a Rich Man's Photograph" certainly treated Rockefeller as "a product of the system", even as "the tool of mankind" and even with a certain tone of commiseration as the "pitiful puppet of progress". If the writer held up to view his repulsive personality, it was obviously not out of hatred for this individual as a man, but to show one of the horrible results of the system which produces such men and puts them in high places.

Just why people should worry themselves about whether John D. Rockefeller's father is alive or not is not very clear. It would make no difference in the ownership and operation of the oil industry for the profit of John D. and other capitalists. Even when they are dead the industry will run on just the same, for the workers will still do the necessary labor as now. Only with social and not private ownership the workers would get the full benefit of their labor which they do not now.

William R. Hearst says he will not run for President, an unnecessary announcement to make. There was no good reason why he should run.

The New York "Times", discussing the part played by the Labor Party in the British Parliament, informs its readers that "getting a Laborite, in the person of John Burns, into the Cabinet has proven a barren victory for labor." To every reader at all familiar with the recent history of British politics it will be news that the appointment of Mr. Burns to a Cabinet position was a victory for labor at all, barren or otherwise. If it was, then we must revise our American histories and record the appointment of Benedict Arnold as a major general in King George's army as one of the victories of our revolutionary forefathers.

Elsewhere in this paper our readers will find the platforms of the Socialist Party and the addresses of the officers of the party organization in New York. Consult the directory and attend the next meeting of your branch. Or address State Secretary John C. Chase at

THE SOCIALIST PARTY, ITS AIMS AND METHODS.

How and Why It Is Ruled and Financed by the Rank and File, Not by "Leaders" and "Backers"—What the Party Stands for and Why Every Workingman Should Join its Organization.

The Socialist Party is radically different from either of the old parties in its principles. It is equally different in its organization and methods. Its purpose is just opposite to theirs. Therefore, it carries on its work in a different manner. The purpose of this article is to give to those who are favorably inclined to Socialist ideas some account of the Socialist organization and methods of party action, to explain the reasons for them, and to show why everyone who wishes success for the Socialist Party ought to be a member of the party organization and take part in its work.

"The People" and the Classes.

The Socialist Party is the party of labor and of humanity, as against capital and class rule. It does not pretend to represent all classes of the people or to represent "the people" regardless of class.

No party can honestly make that claim. Both the old parties make it, and both do it dishonestly. "The people" is not a unit, with common interests. There are two great classes of people—the large class of those who work and produce wealth and get a bare living out of the product of their labor, because they do not own and control their means of employment, and the small class of those who own the land and mines and railways and factories, who control other people's jobs, who do not produce work, but get a good living and grow rich and richer out of the underpaid labor of the working class.

These two classes of capitalists and workers do not have the same interests. Their interests are opposed. What is good for one is bad for the other. A public policy which makes for higher wages and shorter hours of labor and lower house-rents and prices is good for the large and poor working class. A policy which makes for lower wages and a longer workday and higher rents and prices is good for the large and rich capitalist class whose income is made up of dividends, interest, rent, and graft.

Each of you knows that this is so in your own case. If you are a wage-worker, you know that your interest is not the same as that of your employer and your landlord. Every month in the year you see that they desire what is bad for you and that what you desire would be bad for them, that their income is derived from your labor, that their riches mean your poverty.

Where You Are Weak.

Your employer is more powerful than you. He can discharge you when he pleases. Alone, you are helpless against him. Even united with fellow workers in your union, you find it hard to cope with the employers united in their associations. Your landlord is more powerful than you. He can raise your rent when he pleases; and if you will not or cannot pay it, he can put you on the street. He not only can—he does. There are over 100,000 evictions in this city every year—and it is workingmen's families that get evicted.

Where You Can Be Strong.

All the year round you are at a disadvantage in conflict with your employer and your landlord. But on one day of one month in the year, each of you is as powerful as the richest capitalist in the land. On Election Day you workingmen can meet the employers and landlords on equal terms, man for man. And for every employer or landlord there are ten or twenty or fifty workingmen. On that day, if you will think together and vote together, your class is invincible.

The Party of Labor.

It is the function of the Socialist Party to educate and organize the working class to think and vote together, to use its power for its own emancipation from a system that keeps the majority in toil and poverty and the few in leisure and luxury. We repeat: The Socialist Party does not pretend to stand for all the people. It honestly claims to stand for the working class against the capitalist class. If some individuals from outside the working class come to us and offer to help in this task, we welcome them as comrades. But we do not wait for them. It is to the working class that we appeal; it is on the working class that we depend; it is the working class that we serve.

Their Purpose and Ours.

Not only is the purpose of the Socialist Party different from that of the old parties. It is diametrically opposite. The purpose of the Socialist Party is to do everything possible for the immediate improvement of the conditions of the working class and to help in all its struggles and at the same time to hasten the day of its complete emancipation, the abolition of the system.

239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York; Organizer U. Solomon, at the same address; or Wm. Mackenzie, the Brooklyn Organizer, at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willsburgh avenue, Brooklyn, and get all necessary information. Then—get busy.

Owing to great pressure of work requiring immediate attention, Comrade Sanial has found it impossible to prepare for this issue of The Worker the sixth and last article in his valuable series, "The Share of Labor." It will appear next week.

A. TIERCE-BORSU.—The Manager has been informed as you request.

tem of capitalism or private ownership and control of the means by which the masses of the people make their living.

On the other hand, each of the old parties stands for the maintenance of capitalism, for the continuance of a system by which some of the people get a good and easy living out of the product of other people's labor. The Republican party represents and serves one set of capitalists—in general, the great capitalists. The Democratic party represents and serves another set—in general, the smaller capitalists. The various short-lived "reform" and "radical" parties, when they represent anything definite and important, stand for some special interest of some special group of great or small capitalists.

Old-Party Pretenses.

But, in order to win political power and effect their purposes, these parties must have votes—not only the votes of the few capitalists who are to be benefited, but also the votes of the many workers at whose expense that benefit is to be gained. They need the workers' votes in order that they may have political power to use for the capitalists against the workers. It follows that these parties must make false pretenses, must keep the workers divided on false "issues", must delude them with fine phrases and empty sentiments and delusive promises and racial antipathies and national vanity and worship of personalities, must cajole or corrupt them with fireworks and brass bands and beer and boodle. Bill Nye correctly described Republican and Democratic platforms when he said: "A party platform is like the platform of a railway car—something to get in by, not to stand on." There is all the difference in the world between the ostensible platform of either of these parties and its real policy. Each pretends to represent "all the people" and each denounces the other as the enemy of "all the people"; but each, when in power, demonstrates that all the other party said about it was true and that all it said about itself was false, by serving a part of the people against all the rest. Their records on all questions affecting the working class are as like as two peas.

A chapter on "What the Republican Party Has Done for Labor," would be as short as the famous chapter on "The Snakes of Ireland," which consisted of six words—"There are no snakes in Ireland." And you would only have to change the party name to tell what the Democratic party has done for labor.

Parties Ruled from Above.

Now a party which pretends one thing and practises another, a party which has to get votes from the many in order to serve the few, must necessarily be a party ruled from above. Both old parties are ruled from above. Capitalists dictate their policies and the political leaders conduct the party affairs accordingly. All the rank and file have to do is to cast their votes, celebrate the election returns, and go back to work to pile up profits for the capitalists.

And Financed from Above.

But more than this. It takes money to run a political party. It takes a great deal of money to run a party that depends upon corruption for its success. Where is the money to come from? People who pay money expect on equivalent and are likely to inquire into the results of their expenditure. Parties whose purpose is to hoodwink the majority of their voters, to keep them as passive followers, cannot ask them for money. On the contrary, such parties must spend money among the voters. The money must come from those who are to be served by the party. Accordingly, the old parties are financed from above. All the voters know is that the district leaders and precinct captains have money and favors and jobs to pass out about election time. But where do the politicians get the money? Even though they may all be grafters, the campaign expenses are not paid out of their graft. No; it is the capitalists who supply the funds—the bankers, the insurance companies, the railway and mining and manufacturing corporations, the merchants, the landlords. These, because they want the politicians to administer city and state and nation for their profit, and because they know the politicians must get votes in order to do this, and because they know it costs money to get votes on false pretenses—these capitalists, the beneficiaries of Republican and Democratic rule, furnish the money for the old-party campaign funds.

A Good Investment.

They do not do this out of pure enthusiasm for Republican or Democratic "principles". It is a good investment. They get it back with interest in the shape of franchises, contracts, government loans and deposits, subsidies, favorable tariff legislation, permission to violate laws or dodge taxes, injunctions against strikers, defeat of proposed labor laws, and, in general the service of the government in compelling the workers to maintain the capitalists in leisure and luxury by means of profit, interest, and rent.

The old parties are organized on a basis of personal leadership and are ruled and financed from above, because these methods and this form of organization suit their purpose as agents of the possessing class.

The Purpose of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party is organized on a basis of personal leadership and is ruled and financed from above, because these methods and this form of organization suit their purpose as agents of the possessing class. The purpose of the Socialist Party

being just the opposite, it has adopted the opposite form of organization and follows opposite methods.

Socialist Party Finance.

To make sure that the Socialist Party shall faithfully represent the working class, it must be financed by the working people. This is the reason for our system of dues-paying membership. In every place where five or more Socialists can be got together, we organize a local of the Socialist Party. Large locals are subdivided into branches. The locals are grouped under state committees and these under a National Committee. Each member pays dues of 25 cents a month—except when excused on account of sickness or unemployment. The national organization issues stamps to the state organizations at 5 cents each; the latter sell them to locals at 10 cents each; and whenever a member pays his month's dues a stamp is affixed to his card as a receipt and an evidence of his good standing in the party. Thus the revenues are divided among the national, state, and local organizations.

Other methods are used to add to our funds. In campaign time special appeals are made and lists circulated and party members and sympathizers give according to their means and their enthusiasm—a dime, a quarter, a dollar, or more. Progressive trade unions and other labor organizations make donations. Entertainments and picnics are arranged, and the proceeds turned into the party treasury. Sometimes, when we arrange public meetings we charge a small admission fee—and the old-party politicians hold up their hands in wonder at a party that can use such methods. While they are passing around the cigars our party is passing the hat, so to speak. While they are calling on the voters to get drunk with enthusiasm and other things and 'whoop'er up', our party is calling them to keep cool and think.

There is no secrecy about the finances of our party. Public account is made of receipts and expenditures and we are proud that our funds come in small amounts from large numbers of thinking men and women.

How Our Party Is Ruled.

As the Socialist Party is financed, so it is ruled by its rank and file. Its affairs are democratically managed. Its officers are elected by the party members and are subject to removal by the membership if it is not satisfied with their work. Acts of the National Committee and the state committees and even of the conventions are subject to referendum if desired, and an opportunity is given for locals to in-

STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY Adopted by the State Convention in New York City on June 3, 1906.

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

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

Never before has the contrast between the needs of the masses and the conditions of the day, the comparatively small number of capitalists control virtually all the means of wealth production and have appropriated the fruits of the collective labors and struggles of past generations.

Through this economic supremacy, the capitalist class has secured the control of our legislative and executive bodies, our schools, and the other organs and powers of our public life, while the working class has remained in a state of misery.

The workingmen, the great mass of the wealth producers, are dependent upon the non-producing capitalist class for their daily existence; their much vaunted liberty is, at most, an illusion; they have no control over their masters, and their political sovereignty is but too often the mere right to vote according to the dictates of their employers.

Between the two classes there can be no common interest or harmony. The masses and wage-slaves of present society live in a constant state of open or suppressed struggle, wherever in this country has the struggle assumed such gigantic proportions as in this, our own Empire state. In no other state of the Union are such enormous wealth amassed in the hands of so few men; in no other state are the powers of government, executive, legislative, and judicial, so openly and brazenly used for the capitalists and against the workers.

State propositions to be submitted to general vote. The greater part of the party work is done by unpaid volunteers, men (and women, too—for women have equal rights and duties with men in our party) who give a little of their leisure to help along the cause by speaking, writing, working as organizers or secretaries, arranging meetings, distributing literature, and the like. A few are employed at moderate salaries, to give all their time to the work.

Comrades, Not Leaders.

If you ask: Who are the leaders of the Socialist Party? we answer: We have no leaders in the sense that word commonly bears. We have chosen agents and spokesmen whom we honor according to their fidelity and efficiency; but we do not let them do our thinking for us, do not give them a chance to become misleaders. Ours is a party of comrades, a democratic party in the best sense of the word, every member having the same right to participate in its decisions and the same duty of helping to carry them out.

By these methods our party has weathered many storms in the past—has endured misrepresentation and persecution, has settled differences while presenting a fighting front to the enemy, has learned by its mistakes and corrected them, has escaped the snares in which so many reform and labor parties organized on old-party lines have been caught, and has gone forward toward a victory which many of our opponents now admit to be near at hand.

In a word, ours is a party of men and women who know what they want and how to get it and who depend on their own efforts, not on luck nor on trickery, nor on the favor of those above, nor on the influence of some political Moses. Only by such a party can the existing industrial despotism be exchanged for the Co-operative Commonwealth. In the struggle to win their freedom the workers must learn how to use it when won.

You Need Us and We Need You.

You, as a workingman—overworked, underpaid, exploited by employer and landlord and trader, barely making a living for yourself and your family by hard work and fearful of the time when you may fall sick or get hurt or grow old or lose your job and find yourself face to face with want—you need the Socialist Party to use the powers of government for the protection and advancement of your class.

And the Socialist Party needs you—you individually, reader. If you are not satisfied with things as they are, if you wish for a better system, then we invite you, not only to vote our ticket, but to come into our party organization. You belong there. No Socialist is doing his full duty while he remains outside the party. Join it, not as a leader nor as a follower, but as a comrade. Join it now.

—Now is the time to join the Socialist Party.

neither the desire nor the power to remedy these evils. Since the last general elections a new political organization has made its appearance in our midst, the Municipal Ownership League, developed such remarkable success in the local elections in the city of New York, has now entered the field of state politics under the name of the Independence League.

The workingmen of this state cannot expect more greater benefits for their class from this organization than from either of the old political parties. The Independence League is not a working class party, and has no understanding of the needs of the workers; it addresses itself to all classes of society alike, the exploiters of labor as well as the victims of their exploitation, and strives to reconcile the irreconcilable. It does not attempt to strike at the root of our social maladies—capitalism, but advocates a policy of reform, which, if realized, would leave the working class precisely where it is now: in a state of destitution and servitude. The Independence League is a movement called into life and continued primarily in the interests of one man, and its development and future depend upon the political career of that man. The working class of this state cannot and should not entrust its welfare to any one man; it cannot place its hopes on a Messiah.

There is but one way to free labor—to transform the capitalist system of private ownership of capital and the means of collective ownership by the entire people. There is but one power which can accomplish this—the working class itself.

To this end—the working class must be equipped with all weapons of modern social warfare and must organize politically as well as economically. Without the aid of the masses of the working class, the workers on the economic field will always remain illusory; without a strong political party and the establishment of the working class will always be ineffective. Workers of the state of New York, it is in your own interest that the Socialist Party calls upon you, without regard to race, sex, nationality or creed, to vote and work for it. The Socialist Party is your party; it advocates your cause; it fights your battles. Only in its triumph can you be victorious, only in its triumph can you triumph.

While thus always aiming at the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Socialist Party to use all political power entrusted to it to relieve, as far as possible, the misery of the workers under existing economic conditions, to assist them in all their conflicts with the capitalist class, we pledge to give undivided support to all measures which will benefit the working class and to oppose, contrary to their interests, all measures as immediate measures for the present relief of the workers, operating to weaken the hold of capitalism upon them and thereby bringing nearer their ultimate triumph, we advocate and pledge our candidates to work for legislation providing for the insurance for all workers against accident, sickness, and old age; for public franchises for the unemployed; equal suffrage for both sexes; shortening of labor hours of capital and the protection of labor unions in case of strikes and boycotts; prevention of the use of militia to break strikes of the working class; the national ownership of all means of transportation, communication and exchange; the prevention of the use of force in the housing and administration of justice; proper regulation of the labor market; the initiative and referendum and such other measures; and all other measures tending to the betterment of the interests of the working class.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

CANADIAN LABOR CONGRESS. The Canadian Labor Congress at Winnipeg appointed a special committee to prepare an appeal to the imperial government...

RUSSIA. It is announced that the Tsar has decided to permit the badges of the Union of the True Russian People to be openly worn...

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

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JAPAN. "Heimin Shimbun", the Socialist paper published in Osaka...

FRANCE. The New York Tribune has a cable dispatch stating that M. Briand, Minister of Public Instruction...

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LABOR DIRECTORY

Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE UNION No. 90-Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St.

PARTY NEWS

Editorial Notice.

Reports for this department must reach The Worker office, 15 Spruce street, NOT LATER THAN MONDAY EVENING OF EACH WEEK to make possible publication in the issue immediately following. All reports must be WRITTEN IN INK OR TYPE-WRITTEN, and in all cases are subject to editorial condensation. As the demand upon the space for Party News is steadily growing correspondents are requested to cultivate brevity. Reports of past occurrences, lectures, meetings, picnics, etc., will either be eliminated entirely or limited to as few words as possible, according to the discretion of the editors. Observance of these rules will facilitate the work of the editors and make toward more general satisfaction among those making reports.

National.

With the September issue of the Socialist Party Official Monthly Bulletin it enters upon the fourth year of its publication. No action was taken by the National Executive Committee upon the proposition of moving the national party headquarters to the Workers' Publishing Building. Only three votes were recorded. The National Committee has adopted Motion No. 15, which provides "that the National Secretary be instructed to give the party papers operating a job institution the entire job printing contract of the party. Time only preventing."

The National Committee is now voting on Motion No. 16, which provides for a systematic and general agitation for the repeal of the "Dick Military Law". Vote will close Oct. 22. Two sets of political candidates for state offices have been nominated in Nebraska, each claiming the name of the Socialist Party. The subject has been submitted to the National Executive Committee for decision.

In accord with National Committee Motion No. 13, adopted Sept. 3, the National Secretary's financial report for the month of September contains a statement of the assets and liabilities of the national organization. Local Racine, Wis., has begun the publication of a monthly paper entitled "The Index". They have subscribed for a page of Trade Union Plate Matter and a page of the Socialist Plate Matter, which, aside from local notices of party activity, makes up the contents. It is distributed gratuitously. Local advertising more than covers the expenses.

National Committeeman Vernon F. King of Michigan has made the following motion which will be submitted Oct. 15: "That the National Secretary be instructed to secure the services of either Conrad Stinson or Heath of Milwaukee to write a circular leaflet to be mailed in towns and cities where acts of violence against the persons of Socialist speakers or attempts are made to suppress the rights of assembly. The cost of preparing the same and plates to be borne by the National Office and leaflet furnished at cost to purchasers." Contributions to the National Organizing Fund for the week ending Oct. 4 are as follows:

Local Hispania, N.Mex., \$1.75; Local Ft. Collins, Colo., \$4.75; A Comrade, \$1; John Troxel, Cripple Creek, Colo., \$2; John P. Burke Franklin, N. H., \$6c; Zador Felgenstein, Freedom, Pa., \$1; Local Terre Haute, Ind., \$4; Local Wadsworth, O., \$1; Local Rock Island County, Ill., \$2; Workman's S. & D. R. P., Br. 32, Buffalo, N. Y., \$2; Local Fortuna, Cal., \$2; Local St. Louis, Mo., \$3; Local Patton, Pa., \$3.50; 10th Ward Br., Chicago, Ill., \$5; John Ross, Great Falls, Mont., \$1; Wm. Gillis, Milligan, Mont., \$5; Local So. Haven, Mich., \$3.20; Max Burg-buler, Baxter, Orp., \$5; total, \$46.00; previously reported, \$806.16; grand total, \$852.16.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGANIZERS.

Geo. H. Goebel: Oct. 13-14, Winslow, Ariz.; Oct. 15-16, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Oct. 17, Santa Fe; Oct. 18, Willard; Oct. 19, Estancia. Martin Heidebreken (Finnish): Oct. 13-14, East Quincy, Mass.; Oct. 16-17, East Cambridge; Oct. 18-19, Worcester. Lena Morrow Lewis: New York, under direction of State Committee. Carl D. Thompson: Oct. 13, Buffalo, N. Y.; Oct. 16, Erie, Pa.; Oct. 18, Mt. Vernon, O.; Oct. 19, Portsmouth. John M. Work: New York, under direction of State Committee. M. W. Wilkins: Rhode Island, under direction of State Committee.

Massachusetts.

The Socialists of Norfolk County have held all conventions that the laws require. All comrades nominated are of the proletarian class. Nearly all are union men, and if the labor unions of this county desire to elect men pledged to vote and work for the interests of their class, they will vote the straight Socialist ticket. The reform element in this county is organized to assist in electing the "good men", dominated by the two old parties. This is evident from the fact that prominent union men have accepted appointments on commissions to which good salaries are attached, while the rank and file are satisfied with promises from the capitalist class. When will the producing class awake from the lethargy with which plutocracy has bound their mental and physical environment? The following are the Socialist candidates: Fifth Norfolk District, Chas. W. Hancock; Sixth, C. F. Howard; Senator, John J. Gallagher, Hyde Park; Sheriff, Edward F. Brazil, Quincy; County Commissioner, Chas. Hess; Associate Commissioners, Erling Newcomb, Weymouth, and Michael Gunderson, Quincy.

Meetings for John W. Brown, Socialist candidate for Governor, are arranged as follows: Oct. 14, Pittsford; Oct. 15, Ware; Oct. 16, Charlestown; Oct. 17, Malden; Oct. 18, Newton; Oct. 19, open; Oct. 20, Lynn. A public debate is to be held in the Old Fellows Opera House, East Weymouth, Monday evening, Oct. 14, between Franklin H. Wentworth and Rev. William Hyde, the Episcopal clergyman of Weymouth. The subject originally proposed was "Resolved, That Socialism would not make easier the practise of the Christian virtues." After considering this for a month, Mr. Hyde requested that the subject be changed to "Resolved, That Socialism cannot remedy the economic evils of the day." Comrade Wentworth consented to the change.

John W. Brown's tour is completed. Comrade Lawrence is prepared to speak in towns which Comrade Brown does not reach; all notices should be made at once.

The secretary has prepared his report for September, and including two weeks in August, which Mr. Madden joins the places that are putting life into the movement. Comrade Hall of Dorchester held the first of a series of open-air meetings in Malden last week.

Comrade Mally of New York was in Springfield last week. He held three noon and four evening meetings with audiences that increased with each meeting. The secretary has window cards with cut of Comrade Brown and proper printing, which locals can secure on application. Price, \$2.50 per 100. Platforms at \$1.25 per 1,000 are ready for distribution.

BOSTON. A general membership meeting of the newly organized Socialist Party Club of Boston will be held in Pilgrim Hall, 601 Washington street, Monday, Oct. 14, at 8 p. m. John Ferguson was the principal speaker at the last Sunday evening meeting at Pilgrim Hall, which was followed by a lively discussion. Thomas H. Brophy will speak in the same hall, 604 Washington street, Sunday evening, Oct. 13. Subject: "The Victory of Political Parties in America".

During the last three months thirteen discussion meetings have been held. The expenses have been \$51.02; receipts, \$57.75, leaving a balance of \$6.73. Literature to the amount of \$22.68 was sold. It is the intention of the lecture committee to engage outside speakers also. The outdoor meetings of the Dorchester Socialist Club have been very successful. In addition to outside talks, lectures in Gibson Hall have been planned. One of these lectures will be given Tuesday, Oct. 29, on the "Concentration of Wealth" by Henry Laurens Call.

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Pennsylvania. STATE HEADQUARTERS. Local secretaries are urged to push subscription lists for "State Organization Fund". The work of Organizer Fred L. Schwartz is the most important that can be done at this time. Unless we have special assistance we will not be able to continue the work of Comrade Schwartz, as the regular revenues are not sufficient to cover the expense. It is up to the comrades of the state to manifest their desires by their contributions.

There is still time for secretaries to return monthly report cards for September. Less than half of the locals reported for August. The report will be kept until the last possible moment to give the utmost chance to get in your report. Do it at once when you see this. The names of the delinquent locals will be published in my next letter.

It is probable that John W. Slayton will all dates in the state during the month of December. Details will be published later. William D. Hayward has promised some dates in Pennsylvania, but could not state at this time, when he would be able to fill them. Due notice will be given to all that have applied, as soon as definite information is in possession of the secretary.

PHILADELPHIA. Twenty applications were received at the last meeting of Local Philadelphia. Leonard F. Greiner was expelled for conduct unbecoming a Socialist.

Comrade Horace S. Reis was elected recording secretary for the unexpired term of Terrence A. Flood. William Kelley was elected to fill vacancy on press committee. An appropriation of \$25 was voted to the comrades of Seattle, Wash., in their fight for free speech.

The final report of the picnic committee shows a net profit of \$405. Edwin H. Davies has resigned as organizer of Local Philadelphia.

Literature sales for September amount to \$189.23 as against \$183.75 for the same month last year.

John M. Work will speak at Labor Lyceum Hall, Sixth and Brown streets, Sunday, Oct. 13.

The campaign committee has secured Southern Labor Lyceum Hall, Twelfth and Tabor streets for a meeting to be addressed by Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, Sunday, Oct. 20. Cards advertising this meeting can be secured at headquarters.

Carl D. Thompson of Wisconsin will lecture at Labor Lyceum Hall on Oct. 27. A grand rally is being arranged for Saturday, Nov. 2, to be addressed by Jos. Wanhope of New York and Sam Clark, candidate for state treasurer.

Lena Morrow Lewis' meetings in Philadelphia have been very successful despite the inclement weather.

The campaign committee is issuing a leaflet on the school question. Comrades should get active in the distribution. The financial secretary reports 509 stamps sold during September.

Since the campaign committee has inaugurated the free distribution of The Worker at street meetings they have found that this means of propaganda is a great success and recommend it to other locals.

Open-air meetings in Philadelphia are as follows: MONDAY, OCT. 14.—Broad and Columbia: Wm. Kelly, Sam Sadler; Twenty-second and Columbia: J. J. McKelvey, Sam Clark. TUESDAY, OCT. 15.—East Plaza City Hall: Chas. Paterson, Chas. Sehl. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.—Broad and Palmont: Wm. Kelly, Sam Sadler; Twenty-fifth and Wharton: C. Paterson, Sam Clark. THURSDAY, OCT. 17.—Broad and South: G. Bowersox, Chas. Sehl. FRIDAY, OCT. 18.—Front and Dauphin: Wm. Fletcher, Simon Knebel; Kensington and Clearfield: J. P. Clark, Wm. Kelly. SATURDAY, OCT. 19.—Kensington and Lehigh: C. Paterson, D. K. Young; Germantown and Lehigh: R. Sattin, J. P. Clark; Germantown and Bristol: Wm. Fletcher, Sam Clark; Germantown and Chelton: Jas. McDermott, Sam Clark; Forty-second and Lancaster: Wm. Kelly, Chas. Sehl; Eighth and Spring Garden: J. J. McKelvey, L. Levitsky; Twentieth and Federal: Rontz, Simon Knebel; River Road and William: Y. L. Gilbert, Harvey Russell.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. The 20th and 27th ward benches of Pittsburgh have consolidated and will meet each Saturday night at 413 Wood street. About 10,000 campaign leaflets have been issued. Henry Laurens Call will speak in the county Nov. 15 and 16. One large rally will be held the last week before election. Announcement later. A box social will be held Thanksgiving Eve and all county members will be asked to participate.

Efforts are being made to secure Eugene V. Dabs for two meetings and William D. Hayward for the big rally. One or two special meetings will be arranged for the colored people of this suburb. Comrades who can serve as watchmen at the election are requested to send their names to the Organizer.

Meetings in the county are arranged as follows: Oct. 14, Homewood and Kelly, Holmes and Wright; Oct. 16, Second and Flowers, Adams; Oct. 14, Allegheny, Holmes and Wright; Oct. 15, Clark and Fulton, Adams; Oct. 19, Allegheny, Kennedy

and Davis. Stanton and Butler, Morris and Davis. John W. Slayton will lecture at Socialist headquarters, 416 Wood street, Pittsburgh, on Sunday, Oct. 13, at 8 p. m. Subject: "The United States Constitution, a Class Document".

New Jersey. HUDSON COUNTY. Meetings in Hudson County are arranged as follows: Oct. 14, Murphy and Gilliar, Grove and Thirteenth, Jersey City; Oct. 15, Oswald and Clerkin, Monticello and Harrison, Jersey City; Murphy and Logiest, Grove and Fourth, Jersey City; Oct. 16, Kelly and Gilliar, Central avenue and Griffith, Jersey City; Murphy and Larsen, Third and Central, Kearny; Oct. 17, Murphy and Merkin, First and Garden, Hoboken; Leffingwell and Smith, Arlington Depot, Arlington; Oct. 18, Korshak and Logiest, Communipaw and Third, Jersey City; Murphy and Smith, Halliday, Jersey City; Harrison; Oct. 19, Kearns and Harrison, Newark and Jersey avenues, Jersey City; Murphy and Schubert, Danforth and Old Bergen Road, Jersey City; Gearlety and Gilliar, Avenue D and Twenty-third, Bayonne; Killibuck and Clerkin, Washington and Third, Hoboken.

There will be a general meeting of the Hudson County Labor Festival Committee Saturday evening, Oct. 12, 8 p. m., at 315 Central avenue, Jersey City.

New York City. The dates of John M. Work are as follows: Oct. 11-12, Midtown; Oct. 13, Philadelphia; Oct. 14, Peekskill; Oct. 15, Yonkers; Oct. 16, New Rochelle; Oct. 17, Portchester.

Lena Morrow Lewis started her work in this state in New York City, Oct. 5. She will be in New York City until Oct. 20. Local Yonkers has held street meetings with the following speakers: William Mally, James Kelly, Albert Abrahams, Henry Kearns and James Oenal. The meetings of Oenal and Kearns were well attended, while the others were not as successful. John M. Work will speak there, Oct. 15 and William Mally on the Oct. 16. The following ticket has been nominated: Mayor, Emil Nepple; President City Council, Charles Gunner; Comptroller, William O. Betz; Treasurer, Fred Cassen; Assemblyman, Ernest Vogel. Candidates for Aldermen have also been nominated.

Local Schenectady will have a special campaign article in one of the issues of The Worker and distribute 5,000 copies in the city.

The Socialists in Westchester and Rockland counties will nominate county tickets. Local Rochester is carrying on an active campaign with James H. Brower as campaign manager. The Labor Lyceum meeting will be started Oct. 6. The opening speaker will be James H. Brower of Elgin, Ill. The following Sunday, Rev. G. Chambers Richmond will speak. A campaign leaflet is now ready for distribution called "Why Aren't You a Socialist?" Every local should use as many of these leaflets as possible.

Every Socialist in the state should enroll this year on registration day so that they can participate in the primaries of the party next year. The registration days in place of 5,000 population and over are as follows: Oct. 11-12 and Oct. 18-19. In places under 5,000 population the days are Oct. 12 and 19.

Local Johnston has opened headquarters in the heart of the city. A city ticket has been nominated, headed by Elliott F. Zimmerman for Mayor. A county ticket has also been nominated as follows: Assemblyman, W. W. Rhode of Gloversville; Sheriff, Albert R. Johnson of Johnston; County Clerk, Edward A. Porter of Gloversville; Coroner, David W. Chamberlain, Johnston. Lena Morrow Lewis will speak there Oct. 25 in the Y. M. C. A. building.

Local Auburn is doing good work. Comrade Work's meeting resulted in five new members at the last local meeting. Preparations are being made for Lena Morrow Lewis' meeting on Oct. 31.

Local Rochester is carrying on an active campaign. Good meetings are held by James H. Brower. The local has put a good ticket in the field. Candidates for the Assembly have been nominated in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th districts. E. E. Steiner is candidate for County Comptroller and Peter Bucher for District Attorney.

The city ticket is headed by Gad Martindale for Mayor and Henry Renkert for President of the Common Council. A full ward ticket, consisting of Alderman, Constables and Supervisors has been nominated. The local has ordered 6,000 leaflets and 1,000 copies of The Worker for distribution.

John M. Work reports on his second week in the state as follows: "It rained all day Sunday at Utica. Audiences very small. For the benefit of two or three non-Socialists I explained Socialism to the best of my ability. And for the benefit of a few non-member Socialists I made a 'spiel' for organization. Took three applications for membership, two men and one woman, and they are of the striking variety. We held an after meeting of the local to exchange views on ways and means of carrying on effective propaganda and securing new members. Sold eleven books and two subscription cards. Street shifting on account of the cold. I predict a new era of prosperity for Local Utica. Heretofore the whole burden has fallen upon the German comrades. Some good native timber has now been secured and the regular meetings will be held down town, and proceedings and minutes in English. This will help greatly towards attaining the object of converting a majority of the people to Socialism, for the great bulk of them are English speaking.

"Splendid meeting at court house in Johnston. Started thirty-three books and five sub-cards on their mission of light. The weather has been decidedly alive."

"Just about duplicated the Johnston meeting at Gloversville, closing with a special talk on organization. The crowd that will be ours one of these times. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. La More of Amsterdam were there. I took their applications for membership-at-large. They are photographers and are earnest and well posted Socialists. They will form a first-rate nucleus for a local at Amsterdam."

"The weather having moderated, we had a very successful street meeting the first night at Troy. The second evening we tackled the north suburbs. Apparently all the boys in the neighborhood had been instructed to disturb the meeting as much as possible. At any rate, a howling mob of them seriously handicapped our efforts from start to finish. A bunch of people, however, listened attentively in spite of this interference."

"We had another good meeting at Albany, where Pierce, Ariand and others keep the torch constantly flaming."

"A number of newspapers have published in full or in part the mimeographed synopsis of my lectures which I carry for that purpose."

"I have frequently advised the locals to district the cities among the members and

make systematic house to house distributions of literature once a week until election. Bundles of The Worker were used for that purpose. It would not only be good propaganda, but would also bring in a lot of new subscribers."

Local Waterbury held county and city conventions on Sept. 10 and nominated county tickets and adopted a municipal program, which, among other things, declares for a public market, obliteration of the contract system on public works, increased salaries for public school teachers, municipal ownership and control of the street railway, lighting plants, etc. Six thousand copies of the platform have been ordered printed. Open-air meetings are being held in the wards of the city. Arrangements are being completed for Comrade Lewis' meeting, and we expect to make it one of the largest we have ever held; 2,500 copies of "Why Aren't You a Socialist?" have been ordered from the State Committee and a bundle of The Worker will also be secured for free distribution.

New York City. The General Committee will meet on Saturday, Oct. 12, at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street.

In addition to 100,000 copies of the leaflet by Comrade Ghent, "Why Aren't You a Socialist?" the Organizer has 25,000 copies of "The Red Flag" in German. Comrades should circulate these leaflets at open-air meetings or in house-to-house propaganda. New leaflets are in preparation, but none will be printed until the comrades make efforts to dispose of those now on hand.

Assembly Districts contemplating indoor meetings between now and Election Day are reminded that in order to obtain speakers they should at once communicate with the Organizer, stating date and place, so that speakers may be assigned them.

Ballots for the referendum vote to amend the National Constitution, Art. 12, by adding a new section to be known as Sec. 9, have been mailed to every subdivision. The vote will close on Oct. 22. Secretari's note that returns must reach the Organizer not later than Oct. 25, otherwise they will not be counted.

The Executive Committee met Monday, Sept. 30. Twenty-five applications were referred to the General Committee. The Organizer was instructed to learn whether the 28th and 50th A. D. objected to the formation of a Finnish branch. Twenty-two applicants desire to form such an organization.

First A. D., delegate not present. Second A. D., reported 10th A. D. had received assistance from the 8th A. D.; that a committee had been elected to visit the 12th A. D. and learn why delegate does not attend A. D. meetings. Yorkville and Harlem reported no meetings. West Side, delegate absent. Bronx reported arranging a course of Sunday morning lectures and two hall meetings, a ratification meeting at Crotona Hall on Oct. 18, and a mass meeting at Zeitner's Casino on Nov. 1; that cards to advertise meetings would be distributed among assembly districts; and that they would disperse with monthly meeting for October. Organizer reported results of the primaries allow us to nominate candidates in every assembly district excepting the 41st A. D., where, however, we will have to nominate in convention; that judicial conventions begin Oct. 1, and continue two days following; that a notary public will be necessary at conventions and minutes must be filed forty-eight hours after the closing of conventions; that he had taken action required by these provisions, and had sent letters to delegates to the conventions. Also reported income on campaign subscription lists improving; that orders indicated that 50,000 copies of The Worker would be disposed on general distribution day. The German leaflet, "The Red Flag", is printed. Bohemian branch is asked for a text for a leaflet. Comrade Cravello was requested to translate "Why Aren't You a Socialist?" into an Italian leaflet. Comrade Slobodin was elected chairman of the Cooper Union meeting. Platform tickets will be sent to delegates to the General Committee. Decided the Organizer get a new leaflet for campaign purposes; that referendum vote in place of Jewish Agitation Bureau be issued immediately after election; that the membership card of De Mars or Morrison be withheld; that the State Committee be requested to see that the party platform appears in The Worker. A committee was elected to draw up a statement giving Executive Committee reasons for the stand taken towards the Jewish Agitation Bureau.

The West Side Agitation Committee has decided to hold an entertainment at the clubhouse on the night of election, Nov. 5; to purchase \$25 worth of subscription cards for The Worker; to hold annual entertainment and ball at Lyric Hall on Sunday evening, March 3; to make all books sold exchangeable at Sunday evening lectures, and books to be so stamped; to begin a series of lectures Sunday evening, Nov. 10.

The 20th A. D. met Oct. 3. W. Kohn resigned as Organizer. D. Muller elected in his place. Ballots on national referendum were held over for next meeting. Bill of \$7.44 for mail addressed to enrolled voters paid. I. Booth and L. Martin elected as a committee for agitation for the "Volkszeitung". Decided to meet every week until election, next meeting to be on Thursday, Oct. 10.

The Socialist Literary Society of Brownsville met at the Socialist Club, 177 Christopher street, Friday evening, Oct. 6. One member was accepted and a reading of "Mental Dynamite" by Kirkpatrick was followed by an extemporaneous debate on same. The next meeting will be held in the Socialist Club (which will be their permanent meeting place) on Sunday evening, Oct. 13. The discussions will be continued.

The young men and women comrades of the 20th A. D. have organized a club which meets Wednesday nights at 1533 Madison avenue. The club is known as the Harlem Literary Society.

I. A. Hourwich will lecture for the Liberal Art Society, 206 E. Broadway, Friday, Oct. 11, at 8 p. m. Subject: "Why the Revolution in Russia Was Not a Success."

Kings County. If the comrades of Kings County have any intention of running a campaign backed up with a sufficient campaign fund the best thing to do is to get the money into the Organizer's office. About thirty contributions have been made, aggregating about \$100. But five weeks remain of the campaign, and the County Committee has figured on \$1,000 for actual expenses and leave a sufficient surplus for campaigning thru the spring until the beginning of the summer. It is absolutely necessary that funds come in immediately.

The County Committee will meet Saturday, Oct. 12, and a full delegation should be present. Reports of the recent conventions will be made.

Sunday, Oct. 13, at 8 p. m., Sol Fleidman will lecture at the People's Forum, Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway. Next week Dr. Henry Frank will address the Forum. Invitations and challenges have been sent to various literary and debating societies, student bodies, etc. Lecture cards

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may be had from the County Organizer at the Labor Lyceum.

The 5th and Br. 1 of the 23d A. D., Socialist Club will hold a joint meeting on Sunday, Oct. 13, 2-30 p. m., at 15 McDougal street, corner Ralph avenue. It is important that all who can should be present, as captains of election districts are to be selected at this meeting.

All delegates to the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Conference to celebrate the twenty-fifth jubilee of the Lyceum, should be present at the meeting Sunday, Oct. 13, at 9:30 a. m. Important business will be transacted.

Party Directory FOR KINGS COUNTY. County Organizer, Wm. Mackenzie, Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Central Committee meets second and fourth Saturdays. Executive Committee meets at call of County Organizer at Labor Lyceum.

1st and 2d A. D. meets fourth Tuesday at residence of Mrs. Jos. Markwiler, 441 Gold St. Sec. Elizabeth B. Butler, 65 Livingston St. 3d A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 554 Hicks St. Org. Gus Petrit, 152 Dykeman St. 4th A. D. meets at home of J. C. Lipes, 880 Bedford Ave. Org. J. C. Lipes. 5th A. D. meets at 15 McDougal St., second and fourth Mondays. Org. F. L. Lachemacher, 1145 41st St.; Rec. Sec. Henry Barua, 274 Sumpter St., Rec. Sec. Alex. Underwood, 47 45th St. 6th A. D. meets at 222 Stockton St. second and fourth Thursdays. Org. Ernest Reichart, 427 Hart St.; Rec. Sec. George Ritzel, 47 45th St. 7th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 12th St. and 3d Ave. Org. Frank Fish, 129 14th St.; Fin. Sec. John Heimajr, 259 19th St. 8th A. D. meets third Friday at home of P. Kennel, 556 Baile St. Org. Ed. Martin, 256 Court St. 9th A. D. meets at 1072 30th St. second and fourth Mondays. Org. F. L. Lachemacher, 1145 41st St.; Rec. Sec. Henry L. Rosenbhal, 232 7th St. 10th A. D. meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 441 59th St. Org. Samuel Hartelius, 319 52d St.; Rec. Sec. Alex. Underwood, 47 45th St. 10th A. D. meets last Thursday 107 Vandervliet Ave. Org. W. W. Passage, 411 Adelphi St. 12th A. D. meets first and third Friday at 335 Prospect Ave. Org. Art. Christie, 17 Stirling Pl.; Rec. Sec. H. A. Cryder, 374 13th St. 13th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 187 Montrose Ave. Org. Wm. C. Harting, 557 Lorimer St.; Rec. Sec. F. L. Waiser, Knickerbocker Ave. 14th and 15th A. D. meets at Eckford Hall, corner Eckford and Caley Sts., second and fourth Wednesdays. Org. Wm. Dooly, 386 Metropolitan Ave.; Rec. Sec. Schweitzer, 140 Nassau Ave. 16th A. D. meets first and third Friday at 172 Thirtieth St. Org. N. T. Herbat, 2466 Twelfth Ave.; Rec. Sec. A. H. Dodge, 1433 71st St. 18th A. D. meets first and third Friday at 190 Flatbush Ave. Org. J. A. Beringer, 272 4th St. 19th A. D. meets at Labor Lyceum second and fourth Thursdays. Org. A. Thieme, 82 1/2 E. 11th St.; Rec. Sec. Ch. Fahl, 1363 14th Ave. 20th A. D. meets at 257 Hamburg Ave. first and third Wednesdays. Org. J. Weil, 89 Hiram St.; Rec. Sec. Mrs. Margaret O. Neal, 244 Harmon St. 21st A. D. meets second and fourth Friday at 172 Thirtieth St. Org. Wm. C. Harting, 557 Lorimer St.; Rec. Sec. F. L. Waiser, Knickerbocker Ave. 22d A. D. meets at American, meets at 673 Glenwood Ave., second and fourth Fridays. 23d A. D. meets at 615 Glenwood Ave., second Monday. 24th A. D. meets at 15 McDougal St., second Sunday, 2 p. m. Org. Henry Barua, 274 Sumpter St.; Rec. Sec. W. Dinger, Jr., 64 Grove St. 25th A. D. meets at 42 Thatford Ave. first and third Saturday. Org. Wm. C. Harting, 557 Lorimer St. 26th A. D. meets at 673 Glenwood Ave., second and fourth Fridays. 27th A. D. meets at 615 Glenwood Ave., second Monday. 28th A. D. meets at 15 McDougal St., second Sunday, 2 p. m. Org. Henry Barua, 274 Sumpter St.; Rec. Sec. W. Dinger, Jr., 64 Grove St. 29th A. D. meets at 42 Thatford Ave. first and third Saturday. Org. Wm. C. Harting, 557 Lorimer St. 30th A. D. meets at 673 Glenwood Ave., second and fourth Fridays. 31st A. D. meets at 615 Glenwood Ave., second Monday. 32nd A. D. meets at 15 McDougal St., second Sunday, 2 p. m. Org. Henry Barua, 274 Sumpter St.; Rec. Sec. W. Dinger, Jr., 64 Grove St.

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From the "Rocky Mountain" News. Perhaps the most effective testimony offered for the defense was the two days' recital of methods of the Pinkerton detectives in sending spies into the labor unions. This was what might be termed a check shot.

Neither Darrow nor Richardson believed it would be held competent by the court, and it was with grave doubts that Darrow called Morris Friedman, former stenographer to James McParland. Friedman was loaded with documentary evidence, and it was given to the jury with telling effect. It makes no difference that Judge Wood ruled out this class of testimony. It has gone to the jury, and if stigma manifested at that time count for anything, the testimony of Friedman alone proved sufficient to save Haywood's neck.

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Moyer and Pettibone. Such a book deserves a wide circulation. Mr. Wilshire donates 20 per cent. of the receipts from the sale of the Pinkerton Labor Spy to the defense fund.

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Convinced Darwinian and Spencerian as I am, it is my intention to demonstrate that Marxian Socialism is only the practical and fruitful fulfillment, in the social life, of that modern scientific revolution which—inaugurated some centuries since by the rebirth of the experimental method in all branches of human knowledge—has triumphed in our times, thanks to the works of Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer.—Enrico Ferri.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY BY KARL MARX

Translated from the second German edition by N. J. STONE. Cloth, 314 pages. Former Price, \$1.50 NOW \$1.00

The preface to this work contains the classic formulation of Marx's historico-philosophic theory known as the Materialistic Conception of History. This work, which formulated the law governing social evolution, saw the light of day in the same year in which Darwin gave to the world his theory of organic evolution.

REGISTER AND ENROLL

Saturday and Monday, Oct. 12 and 13, are registration days in New York City. In each election district the registration office will be open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST TICKET.

Candidates of the Socialist Party in New York County. The following is a list of the candidates of the Socialist Party whose names will appear on the official ballot in New York County.

For Judges of the Court of Appeals, Thomas C. Craven and Thomas A. Hopkins. For Judge of the Supreme Court, Henry L. Slabodkin.

For Justices of the Court of General Sessions, Leon A. Malkiel, Edwin J. Dutton, and Henry Engle.

For Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, Louis Lelchschin, Jacob Oberst, Owen McFarland, George B. Starobin, Henry Lewis Schapiro.

For Justices of the Second Municipal Court District, Max Tausler. For Justices of the Fourth Municipal Court District, John Bussinger.

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN. 1st District, Otto W. Toennies. 2d, Abraham Caspe. 3d, Berthold Kornik. 4th, Nathan Stupniker.

of the parties are also on the blank. The Socialist Party's name and emblem will be found in the fourth column. After receiving the enrollment blank the voter shall enter the voting booth and make a cross-mark in the circle underneath the emblem of the Arm and Torch.

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18th A. D.—Metropolitan and Manhattan Ave. J. T. Hill. 19th A. D.—Broadway and Jefferson St. H. S. Inker.

20th A. D.—Broadway and Green Ave. Edw. Dawson, Jos. A. Well. 21st A. D.—Broadway and Manhattan Ave. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser.

22nd A. D.—Broadway and Cornelia, Geo. M. Marr. 23rd A. D.—Broadway and Brooklyn Navy Yard. Flushing Av. entrance.

24th A. D.—Thirteenth and Pitkin Av. H. O. Smith, Barnett Wolf. MONDAY, OCT. 14. 7th A. D.—Sixth and Eighteenth St. J. T. Hill, Geo. M. Marr.

8th A. D.—Myrtle and Evergreen Ave. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser. 9th A. D.—Myrtle and Evergreen Ave. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser.

10th A. D.—Myrtle and Evergreen Ave. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser. 11th A. D.—Myrtle and Evergreen Ave. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser.

12th A. D.—Myrtle and Evergreen Ave. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser. 13th A. D.—Myrtle and Evergreen Ave. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser.

14th A. D.—Myrtle and Evergreen Ave. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser. 15th A. D.—Myrtle and Evergreen Ave. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser.

16th A. D.—Myrtle and Evergreen Ave. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser. 17th A. D.—Myrtle and Evergreen Ave. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser.

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24th A. D.—Myrtle and Evergreen Ave. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser. 25th A. D.—Myrtle and Evergreen Ave. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser.

26th A. D.—Myrtle and Evergreen Ave. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser. 27th A. D.—Myrtle and Evergreen Ave. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser.

28th A. D.—Myrtle and Evergreen Ave. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser. 29th A. D.—Myrtle and Evergreen Ave. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser.

30th A. D.—Myrtle and Evergreen Ave. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser.

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When renewing subscribers are requested to mark their subscriptions "renewals." Petty Tyranny.

It seems that some of our old-party post office officials do not like the growth of Socialist sentiment. Comrade Curtis, of Watertown, writes that the comrades there have had trouble in getting their papers.

Subscription Cards. The branches in New York should have a number of subscription cards at every street meeting.

The Sub Getters. Comrade Rothe, of Oakland, sends four more yearly subs this week, and says three comrades down there are working among their shipmates.

ACCUSES FEDERATION. Ex-Sheriff Killed by Bomb at His Gate. Charges Western Federation with the Outrage and Capitalist Press Suppresses Facts.

Harvey K. Brown, ex-Sheriff of Baker County, Ore., was the victim of a bomb explosion that resulted in his death on Oct. 1, at Baker City. The murder was similar to that of ex-Governor Steunenberg, as the bomb was exploded by the opening of the gate to Brown's residence.

Brown is reported to have made the following ante-mortem statement: "I was on my way home from up-town last night when I met a man in front of a residence which is a block from my house, and spoke. The man made no reply. This man was about 5 feet 10 inches tall; his weight was 165 pounds. He wore a brown suit and a celluloid collar and was clean shaven.

A dispatch has been received from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor tendering to the labor organizations of Cuba the support of the organization. Up to the present the strikebreakers have not been employed.

Workers for the Cause. Do you know enough already? Are you fully grounded in Socialist principles, or in Socialist history? Is your English correct, your pronunciation good? Don't forget that your efficiency as a worker for the cause would be increased by every increase in your knowledge and in your power to use that knowledge to advantage.

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lecting those "intelligent enough to stand vaccination with Socialist serum." Comrade Barr, located at Lady Frere, South Africa, sends \$1.50 to renew his subscription and for a copy of "Modern Socialism." He is one of our oldest subscribers.

Comrade Heintz, of Philadelphia, renews for two years. Comrade Graham, of Ishpeming, Mich., renews for a year and sends another sub.

Comrade Emile De Bie, of Medford, Mass., sent in four yearly subs and says: "We are all Belgians. There are 500 Belgians in Boston, and I promise to have all who can read the English language as subscribers before the year is out."

Comrade Birch Ellis, of Auburn, sends six subs this week. Comrade Burgess, of Brooklyn, renews for two years.

Comrade Markwalter, of Brooklyn, brought three new subscribers to us this week. Comrade Winkle, of Allentown, Pa., bought eight sub cards and is getting busy.

The 14th A. D., New York, is sending The Worker to 25 barber shops in their district for six months, and the 20th A. D. covers 40 barber shops for the same period.

Comrade Slinboldy sends \$2 for sub cards. Comrade Quinn, of Newark, drops into the office every Saturday with a few subscriptions.

Comrade Van Ryn, of Brooklyn, bought three yearly cards. Comrade Schlicht, of West Bethlehem, got ten yearly cards the other day.

Sustaining Fund. Local Carling, N. Y. \$2.00 Raymond, Costello, City \$1.00 Herman Koch, Spring Valley, N. Y. \$1.00 R. Greenberg, City \$1.00 C. A. B. City \$1.00 J. Klein, Brooklyn \$1.00 F. E. Klein, Brooklyn \$1.00 Clara Schaeffer, City \$1.00 D. Blankenhorn, City \$1.00 Robert Thille, City \$1.00 Wm. Leonard, City \$1.00 A. F. Cox, City \$1.00 L. Becker, City \$1.00 Jas. M. Gray, Sparrowsburg, S. C. \$1.00 Louis Champer, Bremerston, W. Va. \$1.00 H. H. Common, City \$1.00 N. Esterberg, City \$1.00 Albert Graef, City \$1.00 D. Roberts, Bath, Me. \$1.00 J. H. Fry, City \$20.00 K. Edelman, City \$1.00 Fred. Lowell, City \$1.00 Fred. Grosart, City \$1.00 P. H. Donohue, City \$1.00 Socialist Women, Rochester, N. Y. \$1.00 F. Postels, Patchogue \$1.00 Otto Grausnick, Patchogue \$1.00 I. Katz, New York \$1.00 Chas. Moder, New York \$1.00

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FOR SALE. Bishop Creek shares. Less than half present price. Bargain. Box 294, Allegheny, Pa.

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BISHOP CREEK. I have 700 shares for sale at a bargain. Inquire of F. J. Mowry, 30 Broad street, city.

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YOUNG WOMAN of 23 wishes to learn well-paying trade; willing to pay; or to go into business; \$400 cash. Address A. B. The Worker, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street.

MECHANIC, tinmith or coppermith preferred, with \$400 or more can become partner in good paying sheet metal business. For terms, THEO. RINGB, 378 E. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street.

People's Singing Classes. The People's Choral Union of New York City will open nine new singing classes on Oct. 13. These classes afford an excellent opportunity for anyone interested in music to learn at a nominal cost to sing from notes. It is not expected that applicants have exceptionally fine voices or that they have any previous training. The dues are 10 cents a lesson. Beginners' classes will meet on Sundays, at 2:30 p. m., at University Settlement, 184 Eldridge street; Eureka Hall, 285 Eighth avenue; and Lenox avenue Unitarian Church, Lenox avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first street; also on Tuesday evenings, beginning Oct. 15, at Judson Memorial Hall, Washington Square South; Thursday evenings, beginning Oct. 17, at the Church of Disciples of Christ, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street between Fulton and Franklin avenues; and Friday evenings, beginning Oct. 18, at Old Masonic Hall, 455 Tremont avenue.

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