

LEST YOU FORGET
WE SAY IT YET.

THE FAIR GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
NOVEMBER 10 TO 16.

VOL. XI.—NO. 32.

CAREY GOES IN ONCE MORE.

The Working People of Haverhill Know What Is Good for Them.

For the fourth time James F. Carey is elected to represent the working class of the Fifth Representative District of Essex County in the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Just resulted in the formation of the Social Democratic Party, and it soon resulted in driving the majority of the Haverhill Socialists into the new organization.

ANARCHY IN NEW JERSEY.

George H. Goebel Arraigns the "Respectable" Sort Practised by Republican Politicians.

Comrade George H. Goebel, the New Jersey Socialist, who has personally suffered persecution at the hands of the capitalist politicians who pretend to stand for "law and order," addressed the following open letter to the chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee, in reply to a communication from him:

Dear Sir:—I am this date in receipt of a letter from you kindly directing me how I may vote the Democratic ticket with the exception of Mr. Seitz, your candidate for Governor.

As I, as a Socialist, regard the Republican and Democratic parties as the Siamese twins of American politics, fighting sham battles, and in time of need, always on the side of corporations and organized greed, and discerning simply on the proposition as to WHICH of the two parties shall have the privilege of skinning the living class, you will hardly expect me to vote the Democratic ticket which you enclose for my benefit.

I beg leave, however, to submit that your assertion that the ticket which you enclose "does not stand for Anarchy and mob rule" is the most reprehensible piece of political impudence that I have seen my opportunity to read in many years.

I speak from actual experience when I say the last few months have witnessed the most reckless disregard of law and authority and the rights of free speech and free assemblage ever witnessed in a political campaign.

The Socialist Party is a recognized political party, with supposedly the same rights as other political parties.

At Camden it was a Republican mayor that ordered the police to prevent our meetings, and Republican officials that refused our candidate for Governor the use of the court house, although Mr. Murphy spoke in it the night before.

At Bridgeton it was a Republican candidate for Mayor that tried, unsuccessfully, to incite the mob to attack the writer while speaking, and the same office-holder and the Republican police that compelled the owner of a hall leased by us for our meetings, under threat of his business being ruined, to close the hall to us at an hour too late for us to secure another meeting place.

At Vineland that went to the expression from whose wagon our representatives were to speak and compelled him by threats to refuse the wagon, and who invited three or four young huffers to hide in the shadow of the railroad station and attack our speaker, and then sent out false reports to the daily press. At Deckertown it was a Republican lawyer that was at the head of a movement to give one of our workers, a quiet, inoffensive citizen and taxpayer, eight days in jail because that individual had been a Republican who had indicated a boycott on one of our people that has practically destroyed his means of livelihood. And so I might call the long roll of town after town in this kind of, and other states.

Whether this plan of suppressing speech and bulldozing is by direction of your state campaign committee, and following the statement of Senator Hanna, chairman of your national committee, in an interview, "that the coming fight will be between the capitalist class and Socialism," I do not know, but if such be the case, I am happy to be able to assure you that a reaction has already failed and that a reaction has set in that each day adds to the Socialist Party vote.

The working class grow less inclined each day to be deceived by either the Republican or Democratic parties, and will in a few years be found in a party of their own class, the Socialist Party; a party whose candidates are not afraid to tell where they stand, who do not hesitate to allow questions to their meetings, whose candidates do not fear to meet their opponents in open de-

THEY FEAR THE COMING STORM.

One finds in various quarters the evidence that our capitalist class feels the ground shaking under its feet. One such evidence comes to light in an advertising booklet issued some months ago by one of the safe deposit companies of New York.

Among the inducements here offered to possessors of valuables to deposit them with this company, the booklet, though presumably the property of the company, states the fact that the building has a strong fire alarm, not only with rifles and revolvers, but also with RIFLE GUNS and other arms which are regularly drilled for the use of those latter weapons against a mob.

It is an old saying that "A guilty conscience needs no accuser." That the respectable gentlemen who need safe deposit vaults to keep the surplus wealth they cannot use should be trembling at the thought of barricades and howling mobs surely indicates that they are afraid of the coming of the storm. No rigorous government and no honest class ever has need or supposes itself to have need of riot guns, but the men who are regularly drilled for the use of those latter weapons against a mob.

There is a second chapter to the same story. After issuing this interesting booklet to assure the minds of their patrons against the "red specter of revolution," the company found that by the frank confession of its fears it was frightening the British investors—a class of people whose peace of mind is held as a most sacred thing by all respectable citizens. So the book was suppressed in haste, though presumably the riot guns are still there unless the advertisers were lying about it.

With the capitalists it is a case of "Be damned if you do and be damned if you don't." They instinctively feel the end of their power approaching and know not which way to turn. No one can deny the possibility of those riot guns being called into use, for exploitation and oppression always tend to breed violent retaliation. But the Socialists are working to bring about the end of the revolution by peaceful means instead of in the storm of riot and battle, in which form it shall come it is for you, readers, to decide.

INEQUITY IS INEQUITY. Capitalists are men; so are the workers. One life is just as sacred, just as important, as another. Therefore all should have equal opportunities to make the most of life. The child born in the slums has rights which the government of the people must secure and preserve. Men are more than machines to make money for others. Thousands of women and children are now made mere attachments to machinery to grind out wealth. In the future this condition will be pointed out as sure evidence of the callous barbarism of this and preceding generations. The next generation will prevent these awful and needless crimes.

Under the competitive system workers are compelled to sell their life force at the market price. This rate is regulated by the limited amount of human intelligence and labor necessary in a mechanical age. It is the perpetual desire of capitalists to have machines made which will displace human labor. The machines are less expensive, and they know that they are increasing. The families which are deprived of a living are of no concern to them. They have no regard for the natural, the inherent, the inalienable rights obtained by mere birth on this planet. They have no consideration of the value of life and of the value of each man's life to himself. Capitalists also control the legislatures, the executives, and the judiciary, as the ruling class has always done. The people of the United States do not need money kings any more than they do a hereditary monarchy.—Harry C. Thompson.

NEW JERSEY GAINS.

Reports from New Jersey are very meager, but indicate that Vail, the candidate of the Socialist Party (formerly the Social Democratic Party) for Governor, made a good gain over the Social Democratic vote of last year.

The 11th Ward of Jersey City gives us 220, as against 147 for Debs last year. The 12th Ward gives us 310, as against 267 last year. The S. L. P. lost in both.

The small towns, so far as heard from, show still better gains. Arlington gives us 61; last year, 29. Vineland gives 57; last year it gave 29.

Harrison gives us 83 votes and the S. L. P. 19; last year we had 13. Kearney gives us 82. In the spring election Kearney gave us 40 and Harrison 14. These two towns thus show a gain of 113 in eight months. The suppression of our street meetings certainly did not hurt us.

A few districts in Hoboken give us 20 votes and the S. L. P. 2. Newark shows incomplete returns of 483 for Vail against 255 for the S. L. P. Our candidates for Assembly and Board of Public Works all received in these districts from 481 to 483 votes, except Schneider, who has 509.

The usual trick of suppressing our ballots was practised at many polling places in Jersey City and, as the force of watchers was not adequate, many votes were thus lost to us.

Guttenberg, in Hudson County, gives 23 "straight" votes for the Socialist Party and 2 more for Vail, our candidate for Governor. The S. L. P. has 40 straight.

Union Hill, in complete, gives 94 for us and 34 for the S. L. P. Last year the complete result gave us 137 and the S. L. P. 31.

Nine districts in West Hoboken give us 97, with 27 for the S. L. P. Complete vote last year, S. D. P., 190; S. L. P., 57.

Twelve out of 22 districts in Hoboken give 51 for us and 25 for the S. L. P. The whole city last year gave us 201 and 108 for the S. L. P.

Newark—Later returns give us 583 votes for Vail. The Assembly candidates ran about even, very few "split" tickets having been cast. The S. L. P. gives 402. Last year the whole of Essex County gave us 605 and the S. L. P. 484.

DINNER TO COMRADES VAIL AND GOEBEL.

An informal and unofficial dinner will be given in honor of Comrades Charles H. Vail and Geo. H. Goebel, in the private dining hall of Caterer Archibald, 844 Broad street, Newark, Friday evening, Nov. 8, at 7:30 sharp. The gathering is to be of Socialist workers, friends, and sympathizers. Any comrade desiring to be with us can engage one or more covers by notifying Comrade H. R. Kearns, 168 Stewart avenue, Arlington, N. J., on or before Friday, 6 p. m. The cost per cover will be 65 cents.

TO THE SOCIALISTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Comrades:—We have been moving very slowly in the past in this state for want of organization. The state committee decided to put an organizer in the field as an experiment, so they put the harness on me and started me out. This road has been never new, locals added to our organization and considerable campaign agitation in the three weeks' work upon the road.

Now, comrades, if we want to accomplish anything in this great industrial state where the ground is so ready to work upon, we must organize locals of the party in every city and county in the state. To do this we have a great deal of corresponding to do and also some traveling, and both cost money. Unorganized agitation does not amount to much and can never conquer the organized effort of our capitalist masters. If we want to become free men we must organize to accomplish it. The state committee is in great need of funds to carry on this work, and if the comrades of Pennsylvania do their duty I will guarantee a local in every county of Pennsylvania in three months and some extra ones thrown in here and there.

So I hope the comrades throughout the state will donate what they can to the state committee, making orders payable to Jos. Edelmann, treasurer of state committee, 807 West Cambria street, Philadelphia.

Comrades in unorganized places are requested to send their names and addresses to me, also the names of any other Socialists in their neighborhoods. Especially yours.

HOWARD H. CALDWELL, State Organizer, Socialist Party, 6229 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes says that when you turn over a large fat stone that has lain a long time in one place you will generally find a nest of wriggling, crawling, squirming "bugs" under it. The "bugs" don't like the disturbance and they immediately scatter to hunt another stone to crawl under. The capitalist system is a large fat stone that has lain altogether too long in one place. And there are "bugs" under it, and on it and in it. In fact, it is full of bugs. The Socialists propose not only to turn this stone over, but to bust it into smithereens. They will revolutionize it. Of course the "bugs" will not like it. They think "things are well enough as they are."—W. A. Carey.

—While laborers are divided, capitalists are safe. Division among laborers means division of their product among capitalists. Unity means progress, higher living, nobler achievement. Unity among the workers for the common ownership of tools of production, which is a human right, means the triumph of Social Democracy, and that is the goal of the labor movement.—Social Democratic Herald.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 10, 1901.



THE WORKER FAIR.

Complete Success of the Undertaking Is Now Assured.

All Next Week at the Grand Central Palace There Will Be Plenty of Fun and Plenty of Working People to Enjoy It.

Without a doubt the coming Fair for the benefit of The Worker will be the greatest demonstration of the sort ever held in this city. The Fair Committee has been compelled to spread out and take more space. The main floor, which takes up the entire block from Lexington avenue to Depe avenue and from Forty-third to Forty-sixth street, cannot properly accommodate the crowd that we now have positive assurance will attend.

The first gallery, which is practically as large as the main floor, will be required and even the second gallery, which takes up the whole block with the exception of a small space in the center may be partly used. The general interest taken in the Fair on all sides is most gratifying and exceeds by far the expectations of the most sanguine.

The Allied Printing Trades will be represented by an exhibit Typographical Union No. 6 donated \$50 to the Fair and at the meeting on Sunday voted to have each chap attend in body on Friday, Nov. 15, which will be set apart as a special night for the Allied Printing Trades.

The American Federation of Women will have a department of their own, in which will be several booths and various attractions. The Federation is hard at work to make the Fair a success. The unions are coming to the aid of the enterprise and are showing that they appreciate the work this year is doing. The following unions have donated presents or sums of money: Typographical Union No. 6, Typographical Union No. 7, Carpenters and Joiners No. 478, Wood Carvers' Union, Jewelry Workers' Union, Pattern Makers' Union, Upholsterers' Union, Cigar-makers' Union No. 132, Brewers' Union No. 99, Beer Drivers' Union No. 24, Bakers' Union No. 104, Gilders' Union, Bricklayers' Union No. 11, Pie Bakers' Union, Pie Wagon Drivers' Union, Architectural Iron Workers' Union, Machine Stone Cutters and Helpers' Union, and others.

The collection of presents has been begun and wagons decorated and advertising the Fair have been busy collecting the 3,000 presents donated. Returns are coming in well for the tickets.

The Press Committee intends to see that the Fair is well advertised and that we receive the proper press notice. An advance program has been issued and distributed among the unions. An idea of its contents will be found on the last page.

The most elaborate program has been laid for the stage. Talent will be furnished by the Actors' National Protective Union and many variety acts. But while this will be an excellent attraction as all the talent is of the very best, still it is only one of the very many attractive features. Band concerts will be given every day.

Tickets, admitting bearer and entitled to a chance in the distribution of prizes, on sale at all unions, ten cents, or address Wm. Fahl, 184 William street, New York.

Every one near enough should attend the Fair, for it certainly will be an event long to be remembered by organized labor.

E. DAWSON, Lithographic Engineers' League, H. L. JONES, National Paper Hangers Union, E. P. JENNINGS, JR., Typographical Union No. 6, Press Committee.

—That even British patriotism has its foundation in material interests is shown by the fact that dressmakers are greatly alarmed lest the king should die before the coronation ceremonies occur.—The Workers' Call.

MUST REVERSE THE ACTION OF GOVERNMENT.

As the right of the working class to organize is openly challenged by the capitalists, and as their assaults upon union are always directed upon the lines of governmental action, the true course for the workers to pursue becomes plain. We must REVERSE THE ACTION OF GOVERNMENT. Its powers must be directed against the capitalist class, not against the working class. To accomplish this we must unite politically as we have industrially. AS A CLASS. And as a class in politics our principles must reflect our position—working class politics, working class principles. As the capitalist rose to power through control of the powers of production, the first principle of working class politics must be PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF SOCIALLY-CREATED WEALTH.

Applying this principle so far as it is involved in the issue which calls forth this communication, the organized working class of the nation must stand united in opposition to any and all political action which does not demand restoration to the people of all the property hitherto stolen by the railway capitalists, its ownership henceforth by the municipality and its operation by organized labor, under conditions worthy of honest toil and the dignity of American citizenship.

This position once taken by the union men of the nation, the future of organized labor in every city will be full of achievement of the hopes of civilization—Resolution of United Labor League of Philadelphia in regard to franchise steals.

WHAT SOCIALISM IS. Whenever the word Socialism is mentioned some "jack-in-the-box" is always ready to spring up and show his fangs by presenting such definitions as "anarchy," "divvy up," "government ownership," etc., etc. That few people understand the correct meaning of the word is evidenced by the amount of popular (mis-)information on the subject. Socialism has no connection, in fact, is the direct opposite of anarchy.

Simply and briefly stated, Socialism means that all forms of capital, such as land, machinery, railroads, telegraphs, telephones, factories, stores, and everything else used in the production of wealth, shall be owned by the people in common, and administered by the government, thereby giving every individual a free opportunity to make a living and the full value of his labor.

Furthermore, it means that the need-labor of many will be dispensed with, and that every one must do, and will have an opportunity to do SOMETHING USEFUL.—The Other Side, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE LACK OF SCHOOLS. In the large cities of this country there are more than ten thousand children who cannot receive the benefits of the public schools because there are not enough buildings. Even Boston, the best equipped of American cities, needs twenty-seven more buildings. The shortage in all cities is falling far behind the needs. The accommodations have not kept pace with the increase in population. It is a disgrace to us all, and as usual, it has its explanation in politics. What our cities need are fewer office-holders and more school teachers.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Where the "Post" got its figures we can't imagine. "Ten thousand" in New York City alone there are the equivalent of about 35,000 shut out of the schools—3,000 absolutely turned away and 30,000 put on half-time classes (which latter number may be counted as the equivalent of half the number entirely excluded).

It is, indeed, a disgrace to all those who support the system which thus, in the whole country, dooms hundreds of thousands of children to run the streets or work in the shop when they should be in school. But while the "Post" will lament the fact, it will not try to correct the evil. That task is reserved for the Socialists.

Without any effort on his part a janitor at one of the Chicago police stations has fallen heir to a fortune little less than a million, but there is no reason why the capitalist should not point him out as an example of what honesty and frugality will accomplish. He was certainly frugal as a janitor, because he was obliged to be.—The Workers' Call.

S. D. P. MAKES STEADY GAINS. "UNION BREAKERS" LOSE HEAVILY.

In Spite of Distracting Issues, S. D. P. of New York Increases Its Vote.

Election Day has come and gone, but we shall have to wait some days before we shall have an even-approximately accurate and complete account of our vote.

So far as New York City is concerned, this much seems certain—that the Social Democratic Party, gained, though slightly, in the face of the tremendous hand-to-hand of "reform," and that the S. L. P. lost heavily—and lost to the "fusion" forces. The S. L. P. leader repeats that his party "stood like a rock," but also admits that it is "slightly damaged," and tries to minimize his loss by publishing imaginary figures and making misleading comparisons. Even at this he has to admit a loss of 583 in Manhattan and Bronx and of 273 in Kings. It is evident that the S. L. P. will not trouble us much longer.

Considering that, to anyone not thoroughly "converted" to Socialism, the defeat of Tammany by the election of Low must have seemed an object of overwhelming importance, it is no wonder that our gain was small. Every vote cast for Hanford was a thoroughly Socialist vote—the test being, indeed, a far severer one than that of last year.

Returns from outside the city are still more scanty, but so far as they go, they are very pleasing. New Jersey, especially, seems to have made a splendid record, in spite of the carefully calculated prejudice and confusion created by the assassination.

MANHATTAN. The following is an incomplete report (unofficial) of the vote of the two parties in Manhattan and the Bronx—the vote for Mayor this year being compared with that for Governor last year:

	1901.	1900.
A. D.	S. D. P.	S. L. P.
1	10	14
2	33	10
3	32	36
4	641	184
5	48	42
6	132	108
7	34	31
8	258	141
9	69	71
10	427	133
11	95	48
12	339	251
13	104	41
14	311	253
15	190	51
16	254	576
17	90	76
18	625	117
19	187	96
20	75	60
21	122	81
22	37	67
23	164	91
24	230	70
25	29	23
26	277	136
27	10	6
28	460	86
29	45	28
30	523	138
31	165	73
32	248	150
33	77	62
34	257	231
35	621	218
An. Dist.	57	61
	6704	2841

According to these figures, the S. D. P. has gained in the two boroughs 427 votes and the S. L. P. has lost 1454. In several districts, however, these figures are incomplete and in many they cover only the "straight" votes. The gain of the S. D. P. is therefore probably greater and the loss of the S. L. P. somewhat less than is here shown.

There are indications that the Assembly candidates of the S. D. P. generally ran somewhat ahead of the candidates for Mayor. In the 4th A. D., Hillquit ran about 50 votes ahead.

The losses of the "union snuffers" are general and heavy. DeLeon, who ran for Assembly in the Sixteenth, shared in the general loss. The reports of our watchers, somewhat incomplete, give him 787 votes; the "Sun" credits him with 925; in his own paper he claims 1,003. In 1890 he had 2,213; in 1895 this fell to 2,044; last year it was reduced to 1,595. As the greater part of his vote was always a personal one, this steady decrease comes as a direct rebuke to the chief apostle of the gospel of "smash."

Our Assembly candidate in the Sixteenth, Solomon Feldman, received 272 votes.

BROOKLYN AND QUEENS. The reports from Brooklyn and Queens are very incomplete. The following table represents partial reports from some of the assembly districts. The figures for 1901 are, of course, complete:

	1901.	1900.
A. D.	S. D. P.	S. L. P.
5	121	78
6	113	53
7	32	16
8	13	16
9	75	102
12	237	149
15	243	194
16	195	91
17	24	83
18	60	32
19	157	96
20	700	146
21	872	194
Totals	2842	1119

Thirteen out of twenty-one districts thus give us, on incomplete returns, a gain of 130 and the S. L. P. a loss of 354.

Partial returns from Queens are as follows:

	S. D. P.	S. L. P.
A. D.	42	5
23	4	1
24	12	2
26	14	3
33	13	5
34	36	7
35	0	0
37	18	1
38	11	1
40	22	4
43	52	1
Totals	233	31

This territory corresponds to the old Second Ward, Long Island, which gave us, on complete count, 78 votes last year and gave the S. L. P. 113.

The old First Ward gives us, so far, 281 and 50 for the S. L. P. Last year we had, complete, 589 and the S. L. P. 157.

Seven out of 18 districts in Woodlawn give us 30 votes.

RICHMOND. With five districts missing Richmond Borough gives us 187 votes for the city ticket, with 97 for the S. L. P. We had 102 last year.

IN THE STATE. In Corning the Social Democratic vote runs from 74 to 84, while the S. L. P. gets 18. Last year the total vote of both parties was 17.

New Rochelle gives 30 for the S. D. P. and 5 for the S. L. P. If complete, this is a loss of 13 for us and 55 for the S. L. P.

Incomplete returns of the "straight" vote from the town of Cortland, including Peckskill, give us 76 and the S. L. P. 55. Last fall the complete figures were: S. D. P., 65; S. L. P., 37; in the spring village election, S. D. P., 131; S. L. P., 39.

Gloversville casts 13 for the S. D. P. and Johnstown 134. The S. L. P. gets 57 in Gloversville and 52 in Johnstown. This is a gain of 48 for us in the two places and a loss of 37 for the S. L. P.

In 79 out of 168 districts of Buffalo we get 250 votes; last year the whole city gave us 306. In 86 districts the S. L. P. has 578, as against 843 in the city last fall.

In Syracuse, the S. L. P. stronghold of this state, which gave them 950 last year, they now get 367. No information as to S. D. P. DeLeon's paper, in explaining how he came to be as he says, "slightly damaged" by the extent of two-thirds of the vote, says, "Tax question caused the slump." This is a sad commentary on his ability as a teacher of the economics of taxation.

Watertown, N. Y.—We get about 400; last year, 320.

Johnstown.—Our vote stands: Knowles, for Mayor, 162; Timmerman, for Recorder, 183; Chandler, for Chamberlain, 135; Bevington, for Assessor, 140; Kennedy, for Water Commissioner at large, 120; Oeschger, for Alderman at large, 121; First Ward, Lux, Alderman, 21; Laekmager, Supervisor, 20; Second, Wicks, Alderman, 31; Hawley, Supervisor, 36; Reese, Water Commissioner, 35; Third, Hugh Judge, Alderman, 78; Canfield, Supervisor, 24; Fourth, Russel, Alderman, 29; Borris, Supervisor, 40; Newham, Water Commissioner, 42. Last year we got 78 votes in the city. The S. L. P. gets 48; last year, 60.

Utica.—Bengel, S. D. P. candidate for Assembly, gets 63; Liebeng, S. L. P., 80.

Syracuse.—Schlemm, S. D. P. candidate for Attorney, gets in Onondaga County about 150 votes; Strebel, S. L. P., about 350 to 400. Lutinger, our candidate for Mayor of Syracuse, has about 125; Corrigan, S. L. P., about 325. Last year the city vote for Governor was: S. D. P., 312; S. L. P., 650; in the county, for President, S. D. P., 238; S. L. P., 1,100. In 1890, when there was only one one-ticket, the vote in the city was 1,858 and in the whole county 2,126. In 1898, before the split, it was 2,075 in the city and 2,360 in the county. S. T. & L. A. tactics were introduced here in 1890. Syracuse furnishes a shining example of what DeLeon can accomplish in the way of ruining even a well organized Socialist movement.

ROCHESTER. The Seventeenth Ward cast the following votes for Alderman: Democratic, 962; Republican, 928; S. D. P. (Steveman), 780. The ward gave Marindale, our candidate for Mayor, 417 votes. Our vote in the whole city will probably reach 1,100, with 300 for the S. L. P.

MASSACHUSETTS. Webster, Mass., shows a good gain for the S. D. P. For Governor, we have 113, as

The Worker.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) 2,008. In 1890 13,331. In 1892 (Presidential) 21,157. In 1894 33,133. In 1896 (Presidential) 36,564. In 1898 52,204. S. L. P. 9,545. In 1900 (Presidential) 96,918. S. L. P. 33,450.

S. L. P. 96,918. S. L. P. 33,450.

WHAT DOES THIS "REFORM" VICTORY MEAN?

There is great rejoicing on the part of the "respectable reformers"—and of the benches of Platt, too—over the fusion victory in New York City. The victory is far more sweeping than even Low's supporters ever dared expect. It is worth while to ask: What does this "reform" victory mean?

Socialists, knowing well the inefficiency of all "reform" and knowing, too, that the working class, as such, has nothing to expect from even the best elements in the Low combination, may be inclined to underestimate or to misinterpret the significance of the event.

While we expect no good to come to the working class from Tammany's defeat, while we expect, and with good reason, in past history and present conditions, that the new administration will be subservient to the capitalists, it is to be noted that this is very largely a Republican victory, for that party seems to have made general gains in state and city elections all over the country. This is unusual in a year following a presidential election, when there is generally a reaction against the party in power at Washington. The result therefore indicates the continued disintegration of the Democratic party—a tendency which is very welcome as drawing the lines clearer, removing a confusing element in politics, and hastening the day when, as Senator Hanna predicted, the fight will be an open one between Republicanism and Socialism.

But secondly, insofar as the result in this city is a "reform" victory and not a Republican success, it is a good indication, though not, in itself, a gain to the working class. The strength of Tammany unquestionably lies in a wonderfully elaborate system of bribery, more or less disguised—ranging from the "charitable" work of Democratic associations in the tenement house districts, through the use of "influence" to get employment, not only political appointments, but jobs on the public works, on the street railways and in private concerns, through the giving of free beer and entertainment of all sorts, through the blackmailing of petty law-breakers, up to systematic corruption in the awarding of contracts and such base-faced venality as that of the Ice Trust affair.

This is Tammany. Against this, and to the minds of most of the people, as the only possible means of restoring this regime of loot and boodle, stood the outwardly respectable combination headed by Mr. Low. The decisive portion of the vote against Tammany was given by people who con-

sidered that they were choosing between insolent rascality and at least relative decency. If Tammany could have won, after crowning his record of infamy with the astounding nomination of Van Wyck—if it could have won, that would have argued an appalling degree of dishonesty and of cynical apathy among the people of the city.

The victory of "reform" is no victory at all for the working class. It is no victory at all for an honesty higher than the average conventional morality of "business methods." But it does at least indicate the persistence of that sort of elementary decency which is necessary as the foundation for anything higher.

We, as Socialists, consider that capitalism is as dishonest as pocket-picking, that, sweating employers who drive girls to prostitution are as guilty as "cadets" who directly lead them to the brothel. But most of the people have not come to this point of view; and if most of these people who consider the pickpocket and the "cadet" worse than the sweeter, had been willing to vote for the recognized accomplices of pickpockets and "cadets," then we should have had little ground for hope of converting them to our view.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE IN GREAT-BRITAIN.

While we have not yet authoritative figures for the Socialist vote in all the districts of this city, we have enough to show that, as compared with last year, the Social Democratic Party has gained slightly, while the Socialist Labor Party has lost heavily. We have no cause for discouragement, yet it would be childish to pretend that we are satisfied. It is our duty to look the facts square in the face, and try to learn from experience how to secure better results next year.

The obvious answer to the question, Why did we not make a greater gain? is that the disgust of the people with the utter rottenness of Tammany and the desire to compass its immediate defeat carried away many who were otherwise favorably inclined to Socialism. These people thought somewhat thus: Socialism is good, but we cannot get it this year anyhow; Tammany is impudently bad and we can defeat it this year; therefore we will vote for "reform" this time and defer the consideration of Socialism for another year.

That is, of course, a foolish argument. But it is the argument that prevailed, nevertheless; and if our business is to show these people their mistake, how are we to do that?

With the campaign carried on by the Social Democratic Party in this city during the last two months there is little fault to be found. Here and there, no doubt, there were mistakes made or opportunities neglected; here and there organizations were lax or individual comrades remiss. But on the whole, it was a magnificent campaign, well planned and conducted with intelligent enthusiasm and extraordinary devotion—not only on the part of the party officers, candidates, speakers and writers, but also, and more especially, on the part of the rank and file, whose deeds are never recorded, whose names are never published, but whose quiet work commands the admiration of everyone who has had a chance to observe it. It is safe to say that this campaign was the best ever carried on by the Socialists of New York.

What, then, was lacking, that this unprecedented effort resulted in such relatively small gains? We must not attribute it wholly to the greater obstacle presented by a united "reform" movement. The fault was partly in ourselves. And that fault, as it seems to us, was not at all in the work of the campaign, but wholly in the work of the ten months intervening between the last election and the opening of this year's contest.

During the greater part of the year our movement was in very unsatisfactory condition. The organization was neglected. The party press was neglected. The general propaganda was neglected. Some of our comrades showed little or no interest in the movement, while many more interested themselves exclusively in internal party questions, local or national, not only to the neglect, but to the positive detriment of the more important constructive and aggressive work of organization and propaganda.

A party like ours, which depends for its growth on calm argument, not upon appeals to personal interest, to sudden emotion, or to the mere hope of immediate victory—such a party can do its most effective work at a time when the people are not excited over questions of "practical politics." Not only can it do this, but it must do this, if its campaign (in the narrower sense of that word) is to bring satisfactory results. If we begin our activity only two months before Election Day, we do not find the people in the right frame of mind to appreciate our arguments. Such a campaign as we have just completed, if it had been preceded by two months of such steady work as the thousand party members of Local New York ought to have done, would assuredly have given us a far larger increase of votes, even in the face of the din and confusion of the late Low-Shepard contest.

In a word, the business of a Socialist organization is not only to make votes

for a Socialist ticket, but to make Socialists who will vote such a ticket.

We have ten months of political calm before us. During that time we have to make Socialists. In that task let us use all the enthusiasm, all the intelligence, all the industry, all the harmonious comradeship, all the dogged perseverance that has been displayed during the contest just closed. The effort need not be so strenuous, but let the effort be made, let it be adequate to the needs of the movement, let it be patiently sustained. Let leaflets be distributed as systematically as they have been during the campaign. Let the circulation of The Worker be built up. Let the courses of lectures be carefully arranged and thoroughly advertised. Let no opportunity for agitation—such as a strike, a lockout, an injunction, a Tarrant explosion, or an Ice Trust deal—be neglected. And let every sympathizer be awakened to activity and brought within the party organization.

If we do our duty, as we did not do it fully from November, 1900, up to August, 1901, next year's campaign, which is not likely to present such difficulties as this one has, will unquestionably result in a gain of which we may be proud.

The Social Democratic Party does not "stand like a rock." It grows like an oak—slowly but surely. And the roots of a young oak will split the largest rock to fragments.

It is pleasant to be able to report that Comrades Carey and MacCartney are re-elected to the Massachusetts legislature. It would be still better could we report that even one colleague had been added to them. Let us hope that the Massachusetts comrades will accomplish this desirable result at the next election. Hard work throughout the year will do it.

ASSAULT ON LABOR PRESS.

The "United Mine Workers Journal" is reported as the latest periodical to suffer from the extraordinary rulings of Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden, who has been making so much trouble of late for Socialist papers. The organ of the United Mine Workers has been refused transmission through the mails at newspaper rates, we are informed, under a ruling which excludes all papers which are published as organs of societies, etc., and which carry any advertising matter not pertaining to the business of the organization itself.

This ruling, of course, is absolutely irreconcilable with any reasonable interpretation of the law or with any reasonable definition of the word "newspaper." But Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden and the other stunts of capitalism above him in office are not bound by law or by logic. The ruling is the openest and most insolent attack upon the labor press and is intended as such. There is no other possible explanation of it.

On a narrow and short-sighted view, the action of the government is a wise one—that is, it is well adapted to serve the government's purpose of disorganizing and crushing the labor movement. The labor press is, of course, a most useful adjunct of the trade unions, both as a means of exchanging information necessary to the proper working of the organizations and as a means of educating the membership. The capitalist naturally thinks that if he can kill off a large part of the labor papers and hamper or cripple the others, he will seriously have impaired the efficiency of the labor organization; and he considers this a safer way of attacking the labor movement than by the too free use of injunctions, clubs, and rifles.

But in the long run the capitalist will defeat his purpose, as a ruling class always does. The freedom of the press may not be very highly prized so long as it is enjoyed in peace; but interference with it will at once call attention to its value. The net result, as of every capitalist aggression, will be to draw the working people together, to strengthen their determination, and to impress upon them the fact of the irrepressible conflict between Labor and Capital.

Go on, Messrs. Capitalists, with your class-conscious assault upon our interests. The more you attack us, the more do you strengthen our hands and hasten your own downfall.

Yours fraternally, LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

BOSTON SOCIALIST CLUB.

The next meeting of the Boston Socialist Club will be held at 721 Washington street, at 8 o'clock, on Sunday evening, Nov. 10, for the purpose of completing the organization. All Socialists in Boston are invited to be present and join the club.

On Monday, Nov. 18, at 7:45 p. m., on the doors of the People's Temple, corner of Columbus avenue and Berkeley street, Boston, will open for a lecture by Rev. Thomas McGrady, the Kentucky priest who has joined the Socialist movement and whose challenge to Archbishop Corrigan to debate on Socialism has attracted so much attention. Come all.

BIGELOW'S TOUR.

Geo. E. Bigelow, of Nebraska, made a short tour of the state just before election under the auspices of the state committee. He was greeted by good crowds in Rochester, Onondaga, Warren, Syracuse, Johnston, and Oswego. This week he speaks in Troy and Schenectady.

We agree with him that public opinion must not be led by the demagogue, appealing for selfish purposes to ignorance and prejudice, but by thoughtful and public-spirited men, appealing to reason and social interest. And that is

just what the Socialists are doing, while Mr. Justice Brewer's party is trucking to the trusts and trying at the same time to catch the votes of those whom the trusts oppress, by the cheapest appeals to ignorance and prejudice.

If Mr. Brewer really knew what he was saying at Yale the other day, and if he was really sincere in it, then his place is in the ranks of the Socialist Party.

But he won't join it—not yet—and we shall grow without him.

CORNELL'S SCIENTIFIC HUMBUG.

That Cornell professor who wants to have the government systematically kill off the weak in their infancy, as a means of "improving the race," represents the combined cruelty and stupidity of the capitalist class which endows universities for the purpose of miseducating the people and perpetuating class rule.

Thomas H. Huxley, the great exponent of "Darwinism," and one of the truest scientists and noblest of men, spoke quite differently from this sublimely sensationalist of Cornell. He said, in effect (we have not the work at hand to quote verbatim): "The fittest will survive; but it is the business of society to fit the largest possible number for survival."

Put an end to class rule; put an end to the idleness and luxury and irresponsible power which corrupt the bodies and pervert the minds of the capitalist class to-day; put an end to the overwork, the hunger, the anxiety, which now makes it so hard for working people to live up to their ideals; put an end to child labor and female labor in shop and factory; put an end to the conditions which deprive most children of the opportunity for real education; put an end to the conditions which destroy the family and foster vice; put an end to the conditions which propagate disease; put an end to a system in which honesty and generosity are at a discount and low cunning is rewarded, in which every man's hand is set at his neighbor's throat—put an end to this system of capitalism and you will be following Huxley's advice of fitting the people to survive, strengthening the weak instead of killing them, humanizing the strong instead of brutalizing them, and making society into a healthy and vigorous organism, all its members working in harmony together.

That is what the Socialist movement is doing and it will triumph and effect its end and such scientific humbugs as Professor Powers will be forgotten, along with the alchemists and the witch-hunters of the Middle Ages.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—In accordance with the provisions of the National Constitution, you are hereby informed that the first annual meeting of the National Committee of the Socialist Party will be held in the city of St. Louis, Mo., at 10 a. m., Friday, January 24, 1902, for the transaction of the affairs of the national organization.

Arrangements will be made by us for the reception, entertainment and meeting place of the National Committee, particulars of which will be published in due time in the Socialist press.

In view of the requirement that the expenses of the national committee in attending this meeting shall be paid from the national treasury, the respective state and territorial organizations are expected to enable us to meet this provision by faithfully sending us their regular monthly proportion of national dues.

As most of the national committees are likely to be effective speakers, some of them of national reputation, it is probable that they would accept invitations to speak at certain points on their route to and from St. Louis, in connection with the national committee, tendering said invitations would defray at least part of their traveling expenses. The adoption of this plan would tend to reduce the expense to the national organization (of the meeting of the National Committee), while utilizing said gathering to inaugurate a period of agitation meetings throughout the country.

We take occasion to impress the comrades with the importance of this meeting, as the wisdom of the national committee and the measures which they adopt must serve for the guidance and instruction of the local quorums and the undersigned.

Yours fraternally, LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

All in all we have a good reason to be encouraged, although Socialists never need encouragement for they know that the degrees of social evolution are inevitable and the workers must win. And Socialists have no more right to get tired than they have to be satisfied with the capitalist system. So, comrades, exercise with a cheer, exercise, rest up your voices for a few weeks, hustle for subscriptions to The Worker, and then roll up your sleeves and pitch into the state campaign of next year.

C. L.

BIGELOW IN BROOKLYN.

Geo. E. Bigelow, of Nebraska, who has traveled over the United States and Canada, speaking to large audiences in the interest of Socialism, will speak at the Socialist Propaganda Club, 102 Court street, near City Hall, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, Nov. 10, at 8:30 p. m., on "The Moral of the Election." Admission is free and all are welcome. The attendance at the meetings of the Socialist Propaganda Club is increasing and good work for the cause is being done.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

AFTER ELECTION REFLECTIONS.

BY A MAN WITH A SORE THROAT.

The fact that the voters of New York City were unwilling to tolerate Devery, Ice-man Van Wyck, and the bold-faced and open corruption of Croker's gang may show that they acted conscientiously within the limited sphere of that (mis)understanding which is carefully drilled into them by capitalist education, a capitalist press and a capitalist church; but that they were unable to see that Low and his class are also "working for their own pockets all the time" and merely add an unctuous hypocrisy to a legally veneered robbery of the working class, is no compliment to their acumen.

The difference between Tammany and "reform" is the difference between a thug and a confidence-man. The people have bought a gold brick with their votes—but then we are used to that.

We have inside information to the effect that manufacturers of cough drops, bronchial lozenges and other concoctions for filling off the rough edges in a raw throat contemplated the formation of a trust for the purpose of raising prices owing to an entirely unaccountable demand for these voice alleviators during the past few weeks. The project has been abandoned, however, owing to a sudden cessation in sales, said by political economists to be the result of overproduction.

The S. L. P., as usual, "stood like a rock," but when the blast went off there wasn't much left of the rock. The liquidative mind naturally wonders what became of the vote of the "fighting" (among themselves) S. L. P. Did they vote for Low as a rebuke to the Tammany police department for not "killing Hickey"? Did they show their unimpeachable endorsement of Marxian theories, by selling their votes to Tammany on the ground that the economic factor is always predominant? Or have a large number of deaths occurred among their voters since the last election; due to inhaling sewer-gas from the pages of the professor's paper. Perhaps they chose to show their "uncompromising" tactics by refusing to vote under the capitalist system. The cause of their loss may be the fact that the paper is published daily—people cannot be expected to stand this thing seven times a week. Every issue means a vote lost. Why not make it a monthly, and disintegrate with a more dignified slowness? De Leon tried to constitute himself Pope of Socialism and write the Index Expurgatorius of the Labor Movement. He failed miserably. Sic semper tyranni!

Mark Hanna once said: "The fight of the future will be between Republicanism and Socialism." The Republican state committee announced that they were going to "stamp out" Socialism in Massachusetts and, sent money and speakers into the field for the purpose of defeating James F. Carey. Carey's triumphant re-election seems to indicate that the first blood has been shed by the proletarian.

LOST.—On some street corner in the 4th, 8th, or 30th A. D., a good strong voice, Thane Nature will please return to 184 William street in time for use during the next campaign.

FOUND.—A DeLeonite in the 10th A. D. Several specimens of this peculiar digitigrade are said to be still in existence, but the species is rapidly becoming extinct.

In a speech made at Lakeville, Conn., Justice Jerome said that his election proves "that the immortal truths laid down by the immortal God have not been judged." What a curious person it is! He seems to be trying to construct a theory of the Divine Right of Justice. We will not say anything about the "immortal truths laid down by God," but we have often seen truths carefully laid down by candidates upon their election and never picked up again.

When Devery said that he had nothing to say for publication did he mean that he had nothing to say that was fit for publication?

The "New York Journal," which supported Bryan and joined the jingo imperialists the day after his defeat, and which continually denounced McKinley until the assassination, and then loudly praised his malodorous administration, has again shown its "steadfast devotion to principle" by characterizing the defeat of its own candidate, Shepard, as "a well merited rebuke." Truly, the way of the demagogue is hard.

No doubt Delerious Daniel will cry "good riddance" at the voters he lost. He was about to expel them anyway, of course! There is nothing but "purifying" the party occasionally by a large loss in membership, anyhow.

All in all we have a good reason to be encouraged, although Socialists never need encouragement for they know that the degrees of social evolution are inevitable and the workers must win. And Socialists have no more right to get tired than they have to be satisfied with the capitalist system. So, comrades, exercise with a cheer, exercise, rest up your voices for a few weeks, hustle for subscriptions to The Worker, and then roll up your sleeves and pitch into the state campaign of next year.

C. L.

LOUISVILLE BREWERIES COMBINE.

The six breweries of Louisville, Ky., have transferred their properties to a new corporation, known as the Central Consumers' Company, which is capitalized at \$2,500,000. The new corporation controls the Frank Feir Brewing Company, the Senn & Ackerman Brewing Company, the Phoenix Brewing Company, the Schneider Brewing Company, and the Mitchell Brewing Company, and the St. Louis Brewing Company.

No frustration goes on—and the only answer to its menace is the growth of Socialism.

BEER DRIVERS' UNION NO. 22.

All members belonging to Beer Drivers' Union No. 22 are requested to appear at the union's office, Knapp's Hall, 315 East 82nd-street, with their books of membership on Sunday afternoon, November 10th, at two o'clock.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Now that the campaign is closed all comrades holding lists should return them at once so that the accounts can be closed. The Campaign Committee is desirous of making a report as quickly as possible, and in order to facilitate the work contributions intended for the campaign fund should be turned in immediately to Julius Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street. Acknowledgements will be made in The Worker.

Previously acknowledged \$1,433.89

List 551, B. Berlin; Lesser, 25; Abramson, 25; M. Gunst, 25; J. Berlin, 25; N. Millet, 25; Mr. Leikin, 20; G. Weiderman, 25; total 1.70

List 1,124, M. Princer 4.00, J. Moody 1.00, E. Krohn .25

List 789, Two Friends .20, List 1,111, B. Pockross 2.15, Carl Mahler 1.00, Collection New Irving Hall 23.50, List 1,299, P. Shorsch 1.00, List 1,083, Jos. Novy 1.55

List 5,361, Bakers' Union No. 104; Bronx, per Joe Dussell 1.05, List 310, J. Nicholson 2.00, List 1,477, N. Becker 2.00, Br. 4, Arbeiter Kranken Kasse 25.00, List 5,001, G. Steinhart, per H. L. Slobodin 3.00, List 29, Wm. Bernauer .50, List 873, N. Jacobs .35, List 762, G. Glusk 2.00, List 691, C. Bergman, 25; E. Van Hoven, 25; total 1.00

List 127, Chas. Gockenheimer, 50; Kotz, 51; Mrs. F. Seubert, 50; total 2.00, List 19, Ph. Bauer, an account 3.10, List 226, J. Epstein, 51; S. Spener, 50; M. Goldman, 50; Jos. Goldman, 50; S. Cohen, 50; Ida Goldman, 25; E. J. Sonn, 50; Rosie Epstein, 25; total 4.00, J. Feller 2.00, List 5,488, Pio Bakers' Union, per F. Boch 6.35, List 31, Hubert Bertsch .50, Job Harriman 2.00, List 5,348, Gross New Yorker Arbeiter Kranken Sterbe Kasse 4.55, Lists 5,349-5,350, Gross New Yorker Arbeiter Kranken Sterbe Kasse 1.00, List 1,025, G. Michelsour 1.50, List 435, F. Thomas 2.50, List 1,207, Min. Woelster 5.00, H. Schlueter 4.00, List 767, J. Gathoff .40, List 826, L. H. .30, T. F. Meade 2.00, List 831, A. Kolar .25, List 454, K. A. Vorel 2.00, List 48, L. Boehm 3.45, List 5,226, Brewers' Union No. 1, collected by J. Huber at Colonial Brewery 5.25, List 5,232, Brewers' Union No. 1, by C. Weyel .50, List 5,291, Carpenters and Joiners No. 32 2.25, List 5,508, Custom Upholsters' Union No. 44, per L. Meyer 3.75, List 367, M. Sochs 3.35, V. Petralno 2.00, List 429, H. Baum 1.25, List 147, M. Isaacson 3.55, List 5,128, Br. 89, Arbeiter Kranken Kasse 1.60, List 312, Fred Milke 1.00, List 1,452, R. Adams, Lincolntonville .50, List 5,468, Typographia Union No. 7, N. Y. "Volkszeitung" chapel 6.00, List 5,470, Typographia Union No. 7, per M. Gunther .25, A. Halpern 1.00, List 291, E. Baum 2.00, List 5,316, Upholsters' Union No. 44, per Christopher 2.10, List 700, N. Dubinsky .75, List 1,068, Geo. Ernest .75, List 1,045, P. Hamm, 51; B. Mosesop, 51; N. Bokochsky, 25; A. Slutsky, 50; S. C. 31; total 3.75, Socialist Leidsdattel 10.00, Collected at Elder Krantz hall meeting 8.06, Alvin Schmidt, Washington, D. C. 1.00, List 1,213, H. Trisch .60, List 498, B. Weyman 1.60, List 505, A. Nagedonk 5.00, Br. 70, Arbeiter Kranken Kasse 10.00, List 124, Wm. Froehlich .35, List 412, J. O. Goehring, per Sporer 3.00, List 1,347, W. Weisbold 1.00, J. Koeditschky 1.00, Br. 135, Prospect Arbeiter Kranken Kasse 15.00, Br. 25, Yorkville Arbeiter Kranken Kasse 10.00, List 2,292, M. Pevsner .65, List 5,128, Br. 91, Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, per Charles Dyrhang 2.00, United Engineers Union No. 1 10.00, List 1,343, Gust. Sjoelund .50, List 1,286, Chas. Teuchler, R. I. 2.25, List 216, Isidor Kaufman 4.50, List 347, N. S. Reichenthal .50, Socialist Frauen Verein, Br. 2 16.00, List 5,471, Typographia Union No. 7, "Morgen Journal" chapel .20, List 5,502, Carriage and Wagon Makers 1.00, List 5,504, Carriage and Wagon Makers 4.40, List 5,506, Carriage and Wagon Makers .75, Barber Rube 50, Total \$1,729.80

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of our bread than all inventions in arts

and science combined.

PARTY NOTES.

COMRADE STURM OF ELIE, I.A. is starting to "hustle" for The Worker. He sent in a small batch for a beginning last week.

THE RICHMOND COMRADES had a very successful ratification meeting at Stapleton last Wednesday. Comrade Ward spoke largely on local matters, showing how capitalism disregarded the interests of the working people, referring to the Northfield disaster as an example of capitalist recklessness in regard to human life as compared with profits. Comrade Hanford was the principal speaker and was warmly received.

AT THE LAST MEETING OF THE Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville, Comrade Paul presiding, various arrangements were made for the work to be done in the closing days of the campaign in the 20th, 28th, and 30th A. D. It was decided by a majority of those present to attend the class in political economy formed by the Workmen's Educational Association, which will be led by Comrade Lee. This class will have its sessions every Thursday, from 8 to 9 p. m., at the Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Regular meetings of the Club will follow the class meetings. There being no charge attached to this class, the Club hopes that all those who are interested in the movement will take advantage of it.

IN TOLEDO AN UNPROGRESSIVE faction in the Central Labor Union is opposing the Socialists. But good work is being done by distribution of the pamphlet, "Labor Politics and Socialist Policies," and the trade unionists are thus being awakened to their class interests. Comrade Strickland spoke in Toledo on Oct. 23 and Max Hayes spoke to a good audience on Oct. 26.

AUGUST KIENKE, ONE OF THE most active of our Chicago comrades, is making a lecture tour through Illinois and Iowa.

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS ARE DOING good steady work in propagating Socialist principles and organizing for next year's campaign. Lecture courses are being held all over the city and are well attended and the local is growing rapidly in membership. This is the right sort of work—the sort that is kept up the year 'round.

H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE SPOKE to a large and enthusiastic meeting at York, Pa., last week. A thousand copies of Socialist papers and leaflets were distributed. Howard H. Caldwell, state organizer, spent ten days in the county, addressing several meetings and organizing two new locals. Two more are coming. In all, Local York has held sixteen campaign meetings, distributed 10,000 papers and leaflets, sold about a hundred pamphlets, and taken numerous subscriptions for the party press, since the campaign began. The York boys are going to do still more next time.

LOCAL THUNDERBOLTA ADMITTED new members at its meeting of Nov. 2. The following officers were elected: Organizer, John Abome; secretary, Geo. L. Washburn; treasurer and literature editor, Wm. Thomas. Meetings are held on the first Saturday of each month.

ALFRED YOGEL WILL SPEAK at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, on "Orthodox Conceptions," Sunday, November 10.

Socialism means that the man who produces something with his hands to divide up with the man who does not work—Workers' Call.

The more you work, the more you earn for somebody else.—The Undercurrent.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

Advertisement for Fleischman & Co.'s YEAST, including text and a small illustration of a yeast container.

Advertisement for S. N. Wood & Co., featuring a large illustration of a hat and text about union-made clothing.

Advertisement for THE COMRADE, an illustrated socialist monthly.

Advertisement for WILSHIRE'S Illustrated Monthly, successor to the suppressed "CHALLENGE."

Advertisement for MURPHY, NOT MOLLOY, featuring a small illustration of a man.

Advertisement for SOMERVILLE SOCIALISTS, including text about a meeting and a small illustration.

A SYSTEM OF FRAUD AND MURDER.

The annual statement of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company came out last week and it was so beautifully "doctored" that it took even the shrewd men of "the street" a day or two to understand it.

They cannot trust one another. Capitalism is a system of fraud. Another feature of the B. R. T. report is instructive. President Greentinger is having a fit of remorse.

ADVANCE PROGRAM

LABOR, FAIR, EXPOSITION AND BAZAAR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LABOR PRESS. ONE WEEK, NOV. 10 to 16, 1901. Grand Central Palace, LEXINGTON AVENUE, 43d to 44th STREETS, NEW YORK.

Daily Program. Beside Dancing and Band Concerts for each day of the Fair, the following program has been arranged, which will be subject to considerable addition and slight change: SUNDAY, NOV. 10, 1901.

MONDAY, NOV. 11. 1—Music: Workingmen's Singing Society, Liberty Singing Club, Harry Michalowski, Leo Sielke, Sr. 2—Recitation: Harry Michalowski. 3—Violin Solo: Leo Sielke, Sr. 4—Punching Bag Exhibition: Nosed Wim Brothers. 5—Fancy Dancing: Miss Francis Schumann. 6—German Play—Party of Klabris: Greater Success of Irving Palace Theatre.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12. 1—Variety Productions: Actors' National Protective Union. 2—Exhibition Bag Punching: Witt Brothers. 3—Eleven-Year-Old Child Dancer (Fancy Toe Dance, Holland Dance, Skirt Dance): Miss Francis Schumann. 4—Tenor Solo: Mr. Bassor, Noted Soloist.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13. 1—Piano Selection: Miss Lulu Grahl. 2—Recitation: Harry Michalowski. 3—Sketch by Lightning Artist to Musical Accompaniment, "Awakening of Spring": Leo Sielke, Sr. 4—Song: Miss Rosa Wald, Accompanied by Miss Sielke. 5—Selections: Comedian A. J. Tanzmann. 6—"Now and Then," a Socialist play, by Frederick Kraft.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14. 1—March "Nibelungen": Wagner. 2—Fancy Dancing, by 10 and 12-year-old girls: Lulu Krombs and Lilly Dressler. 3—Tyrol Mountain Songs (yodling) Six Native Mountaineers under Francis Brandt. 4—Overture, "Morning, Noon and Evening": Francis Van Supper. 5—Chorus, "On the Altar of Truth": United Singing Societies of Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, NOV. 15. 1—Variety Numbers: Actors' Protective Union. 2—Exhibition with Punching Bag: Witt Brothers. 3—Mandolin Solo: Mr. Hoffman, accompanied by Mr. Pond. 4—Piano Solo: Mr. Pond. 5—"Baker's Stories" or "On the Wedding Day," Comic Opera in 1 act. 6—Exhibition by Pupils of Henry Sadler's School (15 Violins): (a) Overture: Henry Wornbacher. (b) Edelweiss Gavotte: J. Rixner. (c) Overture, "The Califf of Bagdad": Mr. Baildion. 7—Chorus: Fleetwood Quartet Club, Bronx.

SATURDAY, NOV. 16. 1—Grand Chorus: All Workingmen's Singing Societies. 2—11-Year-Old Grotesque Dancer, Dances, Songs and Plays Banjo. 3—Zither and Mandolin Selection. 4—Zither Solo: Albert Morganstern. 5—"Impromptu" (F. Schubert): Miss Sarah Sokolski. 6—Athletic Exhibition. 7—Fancy Dancing: 11-Year-Old Francis Schumann. 8—Illustrated Song.

CAPITALISM AND ASSASSINATION.

Two Central Labor Bodies Point Out Connection Between Social Injustice and Mad Outbreaks of Violence. The Central Labor Union of Springfield, Mass., of which our comrade, George H. Wrenn, Socialist candidate for Governor of the State, is president, adopted the following resolutions on the assassination of President McKinley:

"Resolved, That we, the executive board of the Central Labor Union of Springfield, in behalf of the organized wage-earners of Springfield, deplore and condemn the dastardly act, especially as an attack upon the right of government by the people which has reached its highest, if incomplete, development in our republic. That we further deplore the deed for the reason that we view with sorrow the taking by violence of any human life, however humble. That we further deplore the anarchistic conditions in our social system, of which the act of the assassin is a manifestation. That we call upon all citizens to study the labor movement, and assist in the work of building up a system of society that will emancipate the working class from wage slavery, and thus do away with all injustice and tyranny, which will abolish anarchy and all other industrial wrongs and evils."

Of similar tenor is the resolution of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, which is in these words: "Whereas, William McKinley, the President of the United States, has been shot by an anarchist in Buffalo in the most cowardly manner while he was shaking hands with the assassin, and."

"Resolved, That we hereby give expression to our deeply felt pain at, and disgust and contempt for, the despicable deed in Buffalo; and, furthermore, be it declared, That we are in favor of the abolition of the present system of exploitation and establish a new and higher order of civilization, where poverty, misery and prostitution, and all the crime and insanity emanating therefrom, will be unknown."

CASUALTIES IN THE CLASS WAR. Last year 1,225 persons were killed and 19,572 injured, and the total number of deaths and injuries due to the movements of vehicles used exclusively upon railways showed an increase of ten killed and 248 injured on the returns for 1899. From actual collisions of trains and rolling stock and accidents to the permanent way, sixteen railway servants killed and 1,023 injured, while twenty-four railway servants were killed and 190 injured in such accidents. Although the number of railway servants killed in collisions and other accidents is not very much greater than the number of the general public who fall victims to the same causes, taking the total number of killed and injured on the railways from all causes the number of railway servants is enormously greater. In 1899 there were 681 railway servants killed and 15,928 injured, as compared with 584 killed and 15,822 injured in 1898. This is a terrible list of casualties for one single industry, and out of all proportion to the accidents among passengers. It may be that many of these casualties were unavoidable. In that case all the more reason for generous treatment of their employees by the railway companies.

A LABOR PAPER ON THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

"I will dwell in solitude amidst the ruins of cities; I will inquire of the monuments of antiquity, what was the wisdom of former ages; I will ask the ashes of past legislators what causes have erected and overthrown empires; what are the principles of national prosperity and misfortune; what the maxims upon which the peace of society and the happiness of man ought to be founded."—Volney.

"The above, taken from Volney's 'Ruins of Empires,' struck me rather forcibly some fifteen years ago during the great McCormick reaper strike in Chicago; and, though I dwelt not in the ruins of cities, but amidst the ruins of trade unions; and I asked not the monuments of antiquity, but the history of dead and obliterated trade unions of the past, the answer invariably came back after deep thought and study that, although the true basis of trade unionism is the class struggle, we have ignored the fact and sent our economic masters or their representatives to legislate for us, we have given them the political power to create laws for their own class interest, to weld the claims of wage slavery tighter upon us, to make Roosevelt spiked clubs to beat our brains out, and to shoot and bayonet us when we asked for more wages or better conditions. Such were the forcible answers to study and research along those lines, but times and men change. We find to-day many men who have struck the key to the situation, men who have read and thought and at last awakened."

The International Association of Machinists now has many men in its ranks who realize that the cause, and also the keynote to true trade unionism is the class struggle. That continued class war for economic mastery which will continue as long as capitalist society is allowed to exist—which will be but a short time once labor is awakened to the facts which were the cause of labor organization the world over, or where capitalism is in power.

Another view of matters is given in the materialistic conception of history which proceeds upon the principle that production and next to production, the exchange of its products, is the groundwork of every social order, and that in every social system that has arisen historically, the distribution of the products, together with the social divisions into classes and orders, depends upon that which is produced and the manner in which it is produced, and also upon the manner in which the articles produced are exchanged. Here we find the same old thing over again: The manner of production and exchange. The economies of the times is fairly rung in our teeth every time we read true history.

This again points out, if you study closely, that our present system, the capitalist system of production, is at fault and must give place to the new, the law of surplus value, the groundwork of capitalism, or, in other words, the legal robbery of the producer once more confronts you. The class struggle again looms up when viewed from the materialistic conception of modern society. Again you are confronted by the fact that you have to organize into trade unions to protect yourself industrially; again you are confronted with the undeniable fact that you must organize also on the political field; you must wrest the powers of government out of the hands of the capitalist, and run it for your own material interest. You must wipe out this present system of wage slavery, with all its crime, misery and suffering. The tools of production, land and what it contains, the means of distribution on land and water should be public property. They were produced socially, therefore they were owned socially, to be used by and for the benefit of all co-operatively, and not used as now, in most cases for the benefit of the few, so that they can buy withered dukes and wealthy counts for their daughters to hobnob with in those dens of iniquity, called the royal courts of Europe.

This scattering of political power by trade unions among the capitalist parties and the early efforts of the proletariat to trade unionism is, and has been, the stumbling block that socialism has fallen over and broke its neck. Give the political power to your enemy, the capitalist, or his representative, and he will fender the combined efforts of all your organizations ineffectual, as has been done often before, or kill them off together. This explains why trade unions have not been successful as they should be and would be if the brothers would stop chasing rainbows in the shape of, "this good man, that good man, this friend of labor, that friend of labor," and remember the one great fact, which is an undeniable one, that labor needs no friends. It being the majority in this country, can control, if it will, all offices from the lowest to the highest, and tell the boss to "get out of the news." It has my friend, and see how it feels; you go to work and see how it feels for once in your life!—Machinist's Journal.

REMOVAL OF HEADQUARTERS. The general headquarters of the National Union of the United Brewery Workers has been removed to Odd Fellows Temple, corner Seventh and Elm streets, Rooms 169 and 110, Cincinnati, Ohio. All communications concerning the organization should be addressed to the national secretary-treasurer, Julius Zorn, and communications for the "Brauer-Zeitung" to the editor, Wm. K. Trautmann.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalist and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalist to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them. Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the null of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home. But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties, which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class. The workers can most effectively act

as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes. While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate: 1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes or property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees; to the lowering of the rates of interest and diminishing the rates to the consumers. 2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor. 3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class. 4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor. 5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food. 6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women. 7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL SOCIALISTIC LEAGUE.

We have been requested to publish the following:

CALL TO WOMEN: A new organization is being formed, the purpose of which is to teach the principles of Socialism, and to advance in every possible way the ethical and economic issues of the Socialist Party. The influence of woman in politics is fast becoming a powerful factor. Already three states have extended suffrage to women and in a short while her right in citizenship will be acknowledged and conceded. With this accession of power there must be accession of knowledge. New issues growing out of new political and industrial conditions confront the nation. The political battles that from this time out are to be fought involve great moral principles that will determine for all time the future of the Republic and the fate of civilization. Briefly stated, the vital question underlying political conflict is: Shall the United States lapse into an oligarchy, with its ruling and ruled classes, or expand into a great co-operative commonwealth that will insure to every citizen those things that are essential to the development of a true manhood and womanhood? Shall manhood or democracy prevail? Shall civilization advance or shall it perish? Already the signs of the times are ominous of evil. In the United States the rule of wealth dominates politics and our one free institutions. Plutocracy is thoroughly organized. It not only has absorbed the wealth but seized the political power of the nation. It commands all the intricate machinery of political engineering. It controls the press, the pulpit and institutions of learning. Worse than all it holds within its deadly clutch those mental and moral qualities which constitute the life of a nation rests. That foundation is now being shaken by the moral rotteness infesting more or less every part of public and private life. In this moral degradation lies the beginning of national decay and ruin. We are now in the first stages of this retrogressive movement—a movement that must be checked if the nation is to survive. A few years more, another decade of these soul destroying conditions and it may be too late to check the descent. That which is true of the United States is also true of every great nation in Europe. They all have reached their pinnacle of power on the selfish competitive monopolistic plane, and are falling between two opposing tendencies, one leading downward along the path that other nations have traversed and perished—the path of imperialism, of centralization of wealth and power, of luxury for the few and poverty for the many—the path of mental and moral degeneracy; the other, towards the heights of a nobler civilization than the world has ever known, a civilization in which competitive strife and monopolistic rule will be superseded by a universal spirit of co-operation and mutual helpfulness, with increasing mental and moral development. Which tendency will gain the ascendancy is for the men and women of this period to determine. It is to women in this supreme crisis in human development that this appeal is made for effective aid and systematic work. Organization is demanded, organization to teach the principles of a higher industrial system that now obtains; a system that will be based upon the Golden Rule of the identity of all human interests. All women whose souls throbs responsive to freedom and duty, all who seek to be loyal to humanity are requested to take part in this struggle for the elevation of mankind, and to enroll themselves members of the Woman's National Socialist League. As soon as place and date of meeting are decided upon a national convention will be called, of which due notice will be given. IMOGENE C. FALES, Pro. Chairman, 126 Mason street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The following are the names of those who have enrolled themselves members of the League: WENONAH S. ALBOTT, Oak, Cal.; Mar-

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS! Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs. BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K. INTER-UNION SHIRT WAIST LAUNDRY WORKS. This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in miniature on Collars and Cuffs. No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your Laundry packages. Ask for it.

CAPITALISM AND TUBERCULOSIS.

The columns of the London "Times" are being filled with articles and communications on the alarming spread of tuberculosis among the working people. "The tuberculous poor" is a new phrase that has come into almost as common use as that other phrase of pious cant, the "worthy poor."

It is pointed out that the extension of tuberculosis or consumption among the working people is not confined to England or to any one country. It is a fact that unpleasantly forces itself upon public attention all over the civilized world. The German government has made some attempts to check the growth of the disease by the establishment of numerous free hospitals and sanatoria; but the causes remaining untouched, this measure has comparatively little influence on the result.

Exactly the same condition exists in the great cities of the United States, and in those of Great Britain or Continental Europe. The "respectable classes" are becoming alarmed at the spread of consumption among the poor which has gone so far that it seriously threatens the "respectables" themselves, with infection. The way is plain to meet this danger, but it is a hard way for a capitalist government to be forced to meet it. It is a hard way for a capitalist government to be forced to meet it. It is a hard way for a capitalist government to be forced to meet it.

These conditions are inherent in the capitalist system. The poverty of the workers of any country is necessary to the prosperity of the ruling capitalist class of that country. The conditions that foster disease are exactly the conditions that capitalism cannot and will not abolish. Socialism alone will solve this problem, because Socialism alone will touch the causes. Don't think that because election is over there is no need of working for Socialism. Now is the time to begin next year's campaign. In the coming months we have to build up our organizations, organize courses of lectures, extend the circulation of our party press, bring our books and pamphlets to the attention of the people, and in all ways to strengthen the foundation of our movement, but when another campaign comes round we shall be in a position to do still better work than in that which we have just closed.

LONDON JUSTICE.

The organ of the Social Democracy of Great Britain. Published weekly by the "Wily Workmen" of New York. Should join the S. D. P. Issued by the State Committee. Single copies, 2 cents; 100 copies for 65 cents. Order a hundred and always carry a few in your pocket to hand out whenever there is occasion. Supply your shopmates with them, slip them into your neighbors' letter-boxes, hand one every friend you meet. Don't be afraid of using too many. The more the better.

HOW I BECAME A SOCIALIST.

Containing biographical sketches (with portraits) of H. M. Hyndman, Robert Blatchford, Wm. Morris, J. E. Williams, Walter Crane, H. Quelch, J. Hunter Watts, James McDonald, E. Beifert Bay, H. W. Lee, F. M. Mann, and Andreas Scheer. Price, 40 cents.

THE ECONOMY OF SOCIALISM.

Marx' grand analysis of the capitalist system of production condensed, explained, and amplified. Price, cloth, \$1.20.

THE POVERTY OF PHILOSOPHY.

(Maitre de la Philosophie.) By Karl Marx. Preface by Frederick Engels. Translated from the French by H. Quelch. Cloth, \$1.00.

HOW IT CAN BE DONE OR CONSTRUCTIVE SOCIALISM.

By John Richardson. Cloth, \$1.00; paper edition, 10 cents.

DON'T TALK SOCIALISM.

Without studying it first. If you do, you will be unable to answer questions and you may do more harm than good. THE book to begin with in studying is "COLLECTIVISM AND INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION" by Emile Vandervelde. Price, in cloth, 50 cents; in paper, 25 cents.

To keep in touch with Socialist thought the world over, you need to read the "International Socialist Review." Edited by A. M. Simons, with contributed articles by the leading Socialist writers of the world. Eighty large pages, ten cents a copy, \$1.00 a year. Send 60 cents, mentioning The Worker, and we will send a paper copy of "Collectivism" and the "Review" six months. CHAS. H. KEILL & CO., Publishers, 86 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Besides the regular Program, there will be Plays, Exhibitions, etc., in the Vienna Cafe and Bavarian Bier Stube. Grand distribution of Prizes, donated to the Fair, will be held on Saturday, Nov. 16, 1901. Over THREE THOUSAND PRIZES will be distributed, among which are Four Pianos, several Sewing Machines, Parlor Furniture, Silverware, etc., etc. Come and have a good time and bring all your friends along. Barrels of fun for old and young. Don't forget the dates and place.

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