

The Worker.

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CAMPAIGN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Chase, Candidate for Governor, Is on the Field.

Barry, MacCartney, Gibbs, Littlefield Hall, and other Bay State Speakers, Are Kept Busy—Mother Jones, Silverman, McGrady, and Hagerly to Help—Prospects Are Bright.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—The campaign of Massachusetts may be said to have fairly opened last night when our candidate for Governor, John C. Chase, began his tour of the state at North Adams. Chase returned from the Pacific Coast on Sunday in response to the call of the party in Massachusetts for his services during the campaign. There can be no doubt that his selection as the Socialist candidate for Governor was a wise one. The events of the past few weeks have shown that he was the very man to head the ticket at this time.

All New England is stirred up over the prospect for the coming winter. Here, more than in any other part of the country, will the threatened coal famine, resulting from the strike, be felt. The people of the Eastern states are completely cut off from any other supply of coal for the winter, except that which may be brought from England, and the quantity in that case would be too small to afford any great relief. In every city and town mass meetings are being held in protest against the coal barons, and relief committees are being appointed to provide means to tide over the coming emergency.

The politicians are entirely at sea, and though they are trying to present remedies, none of their utterances receive serious attention. It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts the people, and the absurdity and irrationality of the present system of private ownership of industry is being brought home to them with greater force than ever before. Perhaps none are more outspoken in their opinions upon the present situation than the workers; from nearly every pulpit the mine owners are being denounced for their attitude towards the miners. We know, of course, that this is simply because the material interests of every person in New England has been severely affected. Were it not for this, there would be little feeling evinced for the miners in their magnificent struggle. Confronted by a New England winter, with no fuel in sight, the people are beginning to think and talk Socialism, and we may expect a large number of them to vote for Socialism in November.

The Socialist's Work.

Government ownership of the coal mines is becoming a popular cry, and the only thing for the Socialist Party to do now is to point out that the workers themselves must own the government, as government ownership with capitalists still in control of the government will give us little better than we have today.

It is fortunate, therefore, that the Socialist Party in Massachusetts can present as its candidate for Governor a man who not only can state the Socialist position clearly, but whose record entitles him to respect and consideration. We shall have a campaign this year such as we have never had before. The tours of our principal speakers are now arranged almost up to Election Day. There will be no confusion and a great deal of work will be done.

When Comrade Chase arrived in Boston Sunday morning he was greeted by about a hundred of the most active party workers in Boston and vicinity, gathered together on very short notice. The reception given him was an enthusiastic and spontaneous one. In fact, as he said, it "rattled" him for the time. From the depot the crowd marched to 724 Washington street, where an impromptu meeting was held and speeches made by Comrades Chase, Coulter, and Carey. It was an auspicious opening for the campaign, and gave inspiration to all present.

Chase's Dates.

As the Worker goes to press, Chase has spoken at North Adams and Pittsfield. His future dates, as now arranged, are: Oct. 9, Springfield; Oct. 10, Warren; Oct. 11, Ware; Oct. 13, Webster; Oct. 14, Natick; Oct. 15, Milford; Oct. 16, Clinton; Oct. 17, Waltham; Oct. 19, Boston; Oct. 21, Lynn; Oct. 22, Brockton; Oct. 23, Haverhill; Oct. 24, Quincy; Oct. 25, Haverhill; Oct. 26, Worcester.

Carey and MacCartney have been working hard, as usual, speaking almost every night and sometimes twice a day. Carey's dates are filed until Election Day except for Nov. 2. In addition to the party meetings, he will be one of the principal speakers at a demonstration on behalf of the miners to be held by the Brockton Central Labor Union, Thursday, Oct. 9, at 8 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 11, he will speak at a similar demonstration arranged by a joint committee of the Lynn C. L. U. and the Socialist Party. The party dates arranged are: Friday, Oct. 10, Lawrence; Oct. 11, Clinton; Oct. 12, Worcester; Oct. 13, Pittsburg; Oct. 14, Leominster; Oct. 15, Marlboro; Oct. 16, Chippewa Falls; Oct. 17, Springfield; Oct. 18, Holyoke; Oct. 19, Boston; Oct. 20, Haverhill; Oct. 21, South Boston; Oct. 22, Haverhill; Oct. 23, Gloucester; Oct. 24, Lowell; Oct. 25, Haverhill; Oct. 26 to 30, Rockland; Oct. 31, Brockton; Nov. 1, 2, and 3, Haverhill.

MacCartney's dates, beginning Friday, are as follows: Oct. 10, Franklin;

Oct. 11, Walpole; Oct. 12, Norwood; Oct. 13, Roxbury; Oct. 15, Somerville; Oct. 16, Lawrence; Oct. 17, Hanson; Oct. 18, Charlestown; Oct. 21, South Haverhill; Oct. 22, Brighton; Oct. 23, Centre Haverhill; Oct. 24, Rockland; Oct. 25, Quincy; Oct. 26, South Braintree; Oct. 27, Haverhill; Oct. 28, Rockland; Oct. 29, South Haverhill; Oct. 30, Haverhill; Oct. 31, East Boston; Nov. 1, Brockton. On Oct. 9 he will speak with William Malloy at a demonstration for the miners by the Waltham C. L. U.

Comrade Gibbs of Worcester is candidate for Congress in his district and, along with the local comrades, is putting up a warm contest. Nevertheless he is speaking in other parts of the state when he can, and the following dates are made: Oct. 10, Cambridge; Oct. 16, Everett; Oct. 17, Saugus; Nov. 3, Rockland. Comrade Gibbs is willing to give two dates weekly until the last week of the campaign, when he will try to give more. Geo. E. Littlefield of Haverhill is also conducting his campaign for Congress in the Sixth District, and has given the following dates outside: Oct. 17, Brighton; Oct. 24, Brockton; Oct. 30, Somerville.

Frank Silverman of Rochester, N. Y., has given his services to the party for three days a week, and the following dates are fixed: Oct. 11, Holliston; Oct. 13, Beverly; Oct. 15, South Braintree; Oct. 18, Haverhill; Oct. 22, Somerville.

Mother Jones' tour has been fully arranged, and the comrades in the following places are preparing to give her a great reception: Sunday, Oct. 19, 3 p. m., Apollo Garden, Roxbury; Oct. 20, Haverhill; Oct. 21, Lynn; Oct. 22, Brockton; Oct. 23, Quincy; Oct. 24, Rockland; Oct. 25, Worcester; Oct. 26, Holyoke. At the Roxbury meeting, Chase and Carey will also speak, and ten cents admission will be charged, the proceeds going to the miners. Carey will also speak with Mother Jones at Haverhill, Chase at Lynn and Brockton, and MacCartney at Rockland.

During the third week in October Father McGrady will fill four dates, three of them being: Adams, Oct. 20; Springfield, Oct. 21; and Haverhill, Oct. 23. Father Hagerly will speak at the following places: Oct. 26, Leominster; Oct. 27, Clinton; Oct. 28, Chelsea; Oct. 29, Brockton; Oct. 30, Brighton; Nov. 2, Lynn; Nov. 3, Rockland. There is every indication that these meetings will be thoroughly successful.

William Malloy speaks at Waltham, Oct. 9; at Haverhill, Oct. 11; at Newburyport, before a church society, discussing the miners' strike, Oct. 12; Fitchburg, Oct. 13; Boston, Oct. 15; Ward Seventeen, Boston, Oct. 20; Lynn, Oct. 21; Reading, Oct. 22; Roxbury, Oct. 27; Everett, Oct. 30; before the Cigar Makers' Union, Boston, Nov. 3.

Dates have also been arranged for David Taylor, Levi H. Turner, Geo. G. Cutting, Patrick Mahoney, W. J. Coyne, Joseph Spero, Squire E. Putney, Mrs. L. H. Merrifield, L. E. Talbot, and others. The comrades everywhere are working hard and local speakers are being developed.

Election Prospects.

The outlook for an increased representation in the State House is growing brighter. From several points come reports indicating good prospects for the election of Socialist representatives. At Brockton the comrades in the Ninth Plymouth district say there is a good chance of the election of Ramsden, who would make a good representative. At Quincy, Levi Turner is making a warm campaign, and the comrades there are confident; at Natick it is believed that Comrade Anals stands a fighting chance. In the Brighton district of Boston, Comrade Coyne is making an exceptionally good fight, and there appears to be good ground for hoping for his election.

But the reports are the same from nearly every part of the state, and the only thing that hampers the work is the lack of the wherewithal to make the campaign effective, and to take advantage of the unparalleled opportunities open to us.

The Executive Committee of the clubs is getting out literature as fast as possible. It is intended that two men shall take the field at once to work in the unorganized towns, and by distributing literature and holding meetings, to advertise our ticket and principles. One will work in the western part, the other in the eastern part of the state, and both will be good men. This will cost money. An office for the use of the State Secretary at the address given below has been rented, the growing amount of work making it necessary. Comrades throughout the state should see that their dues are paid and that returns from their subscription lists are sent in immediately. We need all the money we can get, and we need it NOW.

The return of Carey and MacCartney to the Legislature is pretty certain, although the capitalist politicians will make a harder fight than ever against them. However, the standing of the Socialist representatives becomes stronger as time passes, and it is safe to predict that they cannot be defeated.

During the past two weeks, clubs have been organized at Campello, Newton Upper Falls, and North Adams, and new ones are expected at Holyoke, Wakefield, and several other places next week.

Mitchell at Boston.

Next Sunday John Mitchell is expected in Boston to address a big demonstration to be held at the Huntington Avenue Ball Grounds. He is coming at the request of the relief committee, composed of trade unionists, citizens, and several Socialists. The

proceeds of the demonstration will go to the strike fund. Tickets are fifty cents each. It may be added that this committee had its origin at the Socialist Party demonstration given by the Boston Central Committee at Apollo Garden on Sept. 24, and while there are a number of Socialists on the committee, yet recognition was afterwards refused the Socialist Party on the ground that the relief work was "not a political movement." It may also be added that the principal ones to take this stand are members of the Socialist Party, so the relief committee is not to be blamed if it decided not to recognize the party, under the circumstances. It is hoped that the Socialists will try to make the affair a success for the miners' sake and give John Mitchell a worthy welcome to Boston.

Space forbids a complete review of the Massachusetts campaign. I can only hope to sketch in outline the work the comrades in this state are doing to bring Socialism as quick as we can get it.

WILLIAM MALLOY.

THESE ARE COLER'S POLITICAL FRIENDS.

Summary of the Personal of the Democratic State Ticket in Colorado.

The "Colorado Chronicle" of Oct. 5 gives an exhaustive write-up of the candidates on the Democratic ticket in that state, a summary of which will be of interest to readers of The Worker.

Chas. S. Thomas is the present Democratic boss in Colorado. In 1890, Mr. Thomas was instrumental in imprisoning union miners at Leadville, without jury trial, by martial law, in order to break a strike. In 1894 he publicly denounced the union miners as "anarchists" because they struck for the eight-hour day. He was then retained as counsel for the Mine Owners' Association and tried to get federal troops sent into the state to shoot the militia at the service of the capitalists. In 1898, as Governor of the state, Thomas sent troops to break a strike at Lake City, and had union men arrested by wholesale, some of whom were strung up by the thumbs to punish them for being true to their class. This is the man who has named the Democratic state ticket and who, if that ticket is elected, will be the power behind the throne.

E. C. Stinson is the candidate for Governor. It is enough to say that he was chosen for that place by Charles S. Thomas and that prominent mine owners are openly giving him moral and financial support.

Harry E. Insley, Democratic candidate for Auditor, made himself notorious eight years ago as captain of a company of deputies illegally raised by the mine owners in El Paso county to do their murderous work at Bull Hill—a gang of thugs, to check whose outrages Governor Waite had to call out the militia.

Henry M. Teller, Democratic candidate for another term in the United States Senate had, for years before he entered that body, been a well known corporation lawyer and is still connected with the Union Pacific. As Secretary of the interior, Teller assisted in gigantic land steals for the benefit of the Union Pacific. Neither in Cabinet nor in Senate has he ever done the smallest service to the wage-workers.

Alva Adams, Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-large, is a banker, broker, and mine owner. As Governor, some years ago, he offered to "meddick" in a miners' strike, promised the miners his support on a certain basis of settlement, and then, when the bosses refused to accept the terms, broke his promise, sided with the capitalists, and put the militia at their disposal to break the strike.

John Bell and John Shafroth, Democratic candidates for re-election to Congress in the two districts of the state, are both lawyers and neither of them has, in his past service at Washington, done anything to advance the interests of the working class.

This is the sort of ticket that the Democratic party—the "party of the common people"—has put up in Colorado, where it thinks it is sure to win and dare show its true colors.

Now that the Democratic party in New York is trying so hard to catch workingmen's votes, it is timely to note what that same party does in other states. Pattison of Pennsylvania, Steenberg of Idaho, Clark of Montana, and Thomas of Colorado, are the political associates of Coler of New York. Can workingmen afford to vote for the party that supports such men?

Meanwhile, the campaign of the Socialist Party in Colorado goes bravely on—as it does in Idaho, in Montana, in Pennsylvania, and in New York.

THE TROLLEY STRIKE.

Comrade Danahy, formerly active in Rutland, Vt., who is now in Glen Falls, N. Y., writes of the strike on the trolley lines of the Hudson River Valley Railroad Company. He says the strikers are still standing solidly together. The cars are being run by Pinkerton thugs and the Governor and judges have done all in their power to help the bosses and intimidate the strikers by the issuance of injunctions, prosecutions for "conspiracy," and the sending in of militia. But the cars are run without passengers, for the sympathy of the people is entirely with the strikers. The latter are running a "bus" line, which is well patronized. The company has forfeited its charter, but of course the state government takes no notice of this fact. The workingmen of that district are ripe for Socialism, Comrade Danahy adds.

FOR THE DAILY.

Fourth Session of Conference of Labor Organizations.

Report of Progress in the Work of Gathering Funds to Establish a Socialist and Trade Union Daily Paper.

The conference of delegates from trade unions and other labor organizations of New York City and vicinity, organized as an auxiliary to the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association for the purpose of establishing a Socialist and trade union daily newspaper, holds its fourth session at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, Thursday evening, Oct. 9.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to Sept. 29:

Passaic Falls Mannerholt, Paterson, N. J.	\$500
Simon O. Pollock, City	750.00
R. Bromberg, City	6.00
An. Neuberger, City	2.00
Previously acknowledged	6,772.80
Total pledged	\$8,030.80

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES.	
Pedro Jose Castano, Providence, R. I.	50
Harry Kravetz, City	35
Loel-Elisabeth, N. J.	10.00
A. Kopf, City	25
Dr. Himowich, City	8.00
P. Bauer, City	1.00
B. Meckert, City	2.00
C. Pflucker, City	1.00
K. Edelman, City	2.00
Social Democratic Club, Buffalo	4.00
Carl Klassen, City	2.00
S. O. Pollock, City	5.00
Chas. Schaefer, City	1.00
Frank E. Humrich, City	50
Alb. J. Keppel, City	1.00
Christopher Jackson, City	50
Pine, City	1.00
Carl Schneider, City	2.00
Offt Christoph, Buffalo	1.00
Lorenz Fisher, Harrison, N. J.	5.00
Cramer, Newark	1.00
Anton Miller, Newark	50
Ritterhouse, Newark	25
Chas. Dens, Newark	25
F. van der Steen, Newark	50
Chas. Pautz, Newark	200.00
Al. Kutsche, Newark	1.00
H. Bromberg, New York	50
Henry, Newark	50
T. Ivers, Greatville, Vt.	5.00
Dr. Manville, City	5.00
E. E. F. Scherr, Buffalo	5.00
J. M. Brannan, City	5.00
Joe. Harritt, City	5.00
C. Hittel, Brooklyn	1.00
A. Holderman, City	1.00
S. Kalla, City	1.00
J. A. Klugus, City	1.00
J. Levin, City	2.00
Wm. Brauger, City	50
M. Aroner, City	25
S. Miller, City	1.00
Shaffer, City	1.00
F. Broesch, City	1.00
Previously acknowledged	1,634.70
Total cash on pledges	\$1,764.50

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Punch Card 48, New Haven, Conn.	50
Henry Weiss, Trenton, Pa.	2.00
Wm. Young, Elizabeth, N. J.	50
Cash, City	50
Chelsea Foundry Club	2.50
Collected by members of Clara Packard's Union No. 231: R. M. Aesch; 41 Samuel Beck, 50 cents; J. Samuels, 50 cents; S. Balash, 25 cents; W. Paley; 41; W. Weisbard; 41; M. Frankenstein, 50 cents; Michelson, 25 cents; J. Werther, 25 cents; E. Ettman, 25 cents; M. Siegelman, 25 cents.	8.75
Veelin, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1.00
L. Walker, do	1.00
Sekol, do	1.00
F. Kines, do	1.00
Aug. Kessel, do	1.00
J. Mella, do	1.00
E. D., do	1.00
S. Shymanski, do	1.00
Punch Card 348, Jersey City, N. J.	50
907 Union Street, N. Y.	2.00
Chelsea Foundry Club	1.50
Socialist Club Lawrence, Mass.	35.00
H. B. Yonkers, N. Y.	10.00
L. Morgenstern, Schenectady	50
A. S. Anderson, Philadelphia	30
Previously acknowledged	978.75
Total contributions	\$1,635.04
Total for three weeks: On pledges, \$60.80; contributions, \$53.25.	124.05
Previously acknowledged	2,617.89
Total cash	\$2,742.94

Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be drawn and checks and money orders made payable to the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. All communications should be addressed to the Agent of the Association, Wm. Binschler, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform Comrade Butcher, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly installments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

"Capitalist Politicians Are Simply Dumbfounded."

Seven New Locals Formed Last Week—A Number of Socialist Speakers in the Strike Field, but More Needed.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—At yesterday's meeting of the State Committee's meeting, the State Committee's meeting was granted to seven new locals—Minesville, Ashland, and Mahanoy Plains, Schuylkill County; Scranton and Piceburg, Lackawanna County; Braxton, Luzerne County; and Avonmore, Westmoreland County—with a total membership of 200.

Comrades at Work.

J. W. Slayton, our candidate for Governor, will speak at Austin, Connersport, and Williamsport, and will then go to the coal fields. Howard H. Caldwell will probably speak at New Brighton, Butler, and New Castle, Oct. 14 to 16, and will then follow Slayton's course. Louis Gonsoullier will speak between now and election at West Newton, Collinsville, Avonmore, Black Lick, Cokeville, Brownville, East Pittsburg, and Springtown.

Charles Heydrick had splendid meetings at York, Spring Forge, Lancaster, Hoping, and Laneford. He is now in Carbon County and will stay there till Election Day.

John Collins reports increased enthusiasm in the northwestern part of the state, where he has been holding successful meetings. This week he returns to the strike field, beginning Oct. 7 at Shamokin.

Comrades Geiger and White have left Carbon County, confident that the whole Socialist county ticket will be elected. They are now working in Luzerne County. S. Lavin is at Hazleton, and C. P. DeYoe in Lackawanna County, and Raphael Buck reports to Chairman Smokey this week for ten days' work in Carbon County; from Oct. 18 till election he will work in Luzerne.

FOR THE DAILY.

"Dividing Up."

The Miners' Wages and the Mine Owners' Profits.

Authoritative Figures Showing Wretched Conditions Against Which Mine Workers Struck and Enormous Profits of "Operators" Who Do Not Operate.

The New York "Times" of Oct. 5 prints a Wilkes Barre "special" giving the estimated losses caused by a coal strike to the completion of the twenty-first week, as follows:

To operators in price of coal	\$50,000,000
To strikers in wages	27,500,000
To other employees made idle	6,100,000
To railroads in earnings	12,000,000
To business in coal region	15,400,000
To business outside of coal region	9,300,000
Maintaining coal police	2,000,000
Maintaining non-union men	500,000
Maintaining troops	400,000
Damage to mines and machinery	6,500,000
Total	\$129,880,000

There is a good deal of hocus-pocus in this table, but the first items deserve some comment.

The Miners' Wages.

There are 150,000 mine workers on strike. The "Times," whose figures may be taken as favorable to the case of the "operators" rather than of the miners, states their loss in wages for twenty-one weeks at \$27,500,000. That means that the wages which the average mine worker would have earned in the twenty-one weeks if they had been at work all the time is \$133.33, or \$8.73 a week, full time. This average includes the greater part of the highly paid men—engineers and firemen, pump-runners, etc.—and the average of the miners and helpers would be considerably less.

It is shown by the statistics published by the state of Pennsylvania that the average working time of the mine workers is only 194 days a year, or a little over thirty days a week, of six days' work. The men would like to work more steadily, but they have no opportunity. One object of their eight-hour demand is to make employment more steady.

\$5.43 a Week the Year Round.

Working thirty-two and one-third weeks at \$8.73 a week, the average yearly wages of the mine workers would be \$282.27. There are 52 weeks in a year. According to the wage figures given by the "Times," therefore, the average mine worker has to maintain himself and his family the year round, on an average of \$5.43 a week.

These figures are a little more emphatic as to the underpayment of the miners than those given by President Baer. According to his statement, the men get an average of \$1.80 a day when they have work, which makes an average wage, the year round, of \$7.65 a week. Baer's figures are bad enough, but as the "Times" is, in general, a very reliable newspaper, with no bias in favor of the workingmen, and as Baer is a more directly interested party in the question, the figures given by the "Times" are probably nearer the truth.

Even These Figures Too High.

It must be remembered, moreover, that these figures represent nominal wages and that there are several details of the situation which make the real wages considerably less. Chief among these are the facts: First, that many of the men are virtually required to live in "company houses," for which they pay rents much above what would be charged for similar shanties elsewhere; second, that a large part of them are, in the same way virtually required to buy their groceries, clothing, and household goods at the "company store," and are charged prices much above those prevailing in other stores.

Of course, the men are never told, in so many words, that they must live in the company houses and trade at the company store. The bosses profess that there is no coercion in the matter, and even claim that they maintain these houses and stores at a positive loss, simply for the accommodation of their employees. But the employees observe that, in the places where these philanthropic institutions are in vogue, a man who does not patronize them is sure to get into trouble, to be "doctored" on all sorts of flimsy pretexts, to be laid off when more docile men are given work, and so forth. The compulsion is all the more galling because it is indirect and hypocritical.

Owners' Profits.

Another feature of the "Times" statement is suggestive.

The losses of the strikers and other employees made idle by the strike are put at \$33,000,000. The losses of the capitalists, as mine owners and as railroad owners, are put at \$22,000,000.

The losses of the men represent the wages they would have received, had they been at work. The losses of the capitalists represent the profits they would have made on their employees' labor, had the latter been at work.

It appears, therefore, that while the workers concerned get \$33,000,000 in wages for twenty-one weeks' full work, the capitalists concerned get \$22,000,000 in profits on that amount of work.

In other words, for every dollar that the workers get in wages for digging and carrying coal, the owners of the mines and railroads get \$1.85 in profits.

THE CAPITALIST FAMILY.

"I suppose those rich Giltedgers made a great display of grief when that millionaire uncle of theirs suddenly died!"

"Or did they haven't any time for grief. All their time is taken up with sniffing around in search of the will."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE COAL FAMINE?

The public officials and politicians of both old parties, the capitalist press, the greater part of the clergy, and nearly all the philanthropists and "eminent citizens" are joining in an attempt to obscure the issue of the coal strike by harping on the coal famine. They cry with one voice, "End the strike!" and they treat it as a matter of indifference whether the strike is to be ended by victory for the workers or by victory for the profit-takers.

They make this demand in the name of the toiling poor. It is a noteworthy fact that the toiling poor are not joining in the cry. The workers are demanding that the strike be settled, indeed, but that it be settled by the victory of the miners—and they are cheerfully making sacrifices to effect such a settlement.

In view, however, of this concerted and insidious attempt to obscure the issues of the strike, it is timely to ask, Who is to blame for the coal famine?

The mine workers struck five months ago against degrading and intolerable conditions. The workingmen of other trades who are now suffering for lack of coal have been in the past and will in the future be compelled to strike against like oppression. Let no one forget that.

Before quitting work, the miners offered to submit all their demands to arbitration. The mine owners refused. That offer has been open all these five months. The mine owners have ignored it.

At Washington, last week, President Mitchell, speaking for the hundred and fifty thousand miners who know and trust him, feeling his responsibility both to them and to the people who need coal, replied to President Roosevelt's plea, that the miners would go back to work at once and submit all

LAUGHING IS A CRIME.

Two Miners in Jail for Laughing at Militia and Scabs—Republican Authorities Rival Late Democratic Administration of New York in Asininity.

Two miners of Hazleton, Pa., George Sindra and John Gross, have been arrested and are held in jail for trial, charged with "inciting to riot," because they laughed at the spectacle of drunk and disorderly militia escorting incompetent scabs to the mines. We are not joking or romancing; we take the news from the local press, from papers not in sympathy with the strikers, but favorable to capitalist "law and order." To laugh when the boss wants you to weep is a crime in Pennsylvania; it is an "incident to riot" and an insult to the peace and dignity of Republican Governor Shuman.

The prosecution is not without precedent, however—and good Democratic precedent. In July of 1900, during the great strike and lockout of cigarmakers in this city of New York, under Democratic Mayor Van Wyck, a young cigarmaker, a boy of seventeen, Phillip Jacobs by name, was arrested for having "made faces" at some scabs, and was dragged before a Democratic magistrate, who punished him with a tedious lecture and a fine of five dollars.

This is the workingman's "individual liberty," which the Republican and Democratic hirelings of Capital are anxious to protect against the assaults of the wicked Socialists.

ROCKVILLE SHOWS GOOD GAIN AT POLLS.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Oct. 7.—Yesterday's election in Rockville gives the Republicans 540 votes; the Democrats, 345; the Socialist Party, 205; the S. L. P., 50.

Last year we had 128 votes in this town. At this rate the Socialist Party should be the second party in Rockville next year and should carry the town in 1904.

HANFORD'S SECOND TOUR.

Benjamin Hanford, Social Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, will speak at the following places:

Friday, Oct. 10—Ilion.
Saturday, Oct. 11—Utica.
Monday, Oct. 13—Syracuse.
Tuesday, Oct. 14—Rochester.
Wednesday, Oct. 15—Buffalo.
Thursday, Oct. 16—Corning.
Friday, Oct. 17—Watertown.
Saturday, Oct. 18—Fort Edward.
Monday, Oct. 20—Peekskill.
Wednesday, Oct. 22—New Rochelle.
Thursday, Oct. 23—Mt. Vernon.

BROWN'S DATES.

William Thurston Brown, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, has spoken this week at New Rochelle and Yonkers. His dates in the immediate future are:

Thursday, Oct. 9—Peekskill.
Friday, Oct. 10—Cold Spring.
Saturday, Oct. 11—Highland Falls.
Monday, Oct. 13—Newburg.

New York Voters should register Friday, Oct. 10.

THE ADVENTURES OF JOHN MCCUE.

The Worker.

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Table with 2 columns: Year and Socialist Vote in the United States. Rows include 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912, 1916, 1920, 1924, 1928, 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1984, 1988, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016, 2020.

NEW YORK STATE TICKET. BENJAMIN HANFORD, Governor. WIL THURSTON BROWN, Secretary of State. LEONARD D. ABBOTT, Attorney-General. LORENZO D. HAYES, Comptroller. WARREN ATKINSON, Treasurer. JOEL HOBBS, Registrar and Surveyor. HERBERT L. HOLMES, Associate Justice of Court of Appeals. JOHN FRANKLIN CLARK, Judge.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Workmen do not choose business men as officers of their trade unions, nor even admit them to membership. Why should they choose business men as state officials?

John S. Coler received the news of his nomination for Governor of New York on the Democratic ticket. The Trusts ticket over the stock ticker at the banking and brokerage house of W. N. Coler & Co., 32 Nassau street, of which he is a member.

CAN THE WORKERS RULE THEMSELVES?

John Mitchell seems to have been the only one of the various presidents at the Washington conference who behaved as a brave and conscientious gentleman. That was natural, for he had right on his side. His behavior, in fact, was that of a statesman as well as a gentleman.

of the working class to govern itself, industrially as well as politically, to choose wise and honest men as administrators of its affairs, to work harmoniously under their direction so long as they direct matters well, and, in an orderly manner, to replace them with others when they cease to do their duty.

The working class, as an organized and self-governing body, is but in its infancy; yet, both in its rank and file and in its chosen leaders, it already displays a degree of administrative ability and social efficiency such as neither the feudal nor the capitalist class, with centuries of training, has been able to surpass—perhaps not to equal.

Every Socialist, whether a party member or not, should wear the party button up to Election Day, at least. A good showing of badges will do much to encourage the faint-hearted, as well as to advertise the party.

WHY WE DO NOT CONCEAL OUR INTERNAL TROUBLES.

Some readers of The Worker express their surprise that we print so much matter dealing with the internal affairs of the party, sometimes with internal troubles or differences. It may be well briefly to explain this matter.

The Socialist Party differs from the capitalist political organizations in that it is founded upon a principle and is held together by devotion to that principle, not by the desire of office and power; and also, in that its affairs are conducted in the most democratic manner, by the rank and file of the party, not by secret cabals of bosses or leaders.

Differences of opinion frequently arise among us over minor questions of theory or of practice. In either of the old parties these differences would be settled by the secret conference of the great party leaders in whatever way would, in their judgment, best "catch" the votes of the people and best safeguard the interests of the capitalists who supply the campaign funds and the politicians who handle those funds.

Again, individual comrades or whole locals or committees of our party may sometimes go wrong—often ignorance of facts or error of judgment, sometimes through weakness or dishonesty. For Socialists make no claim to be saints or angels. In the old parties, all the details of such cases would be hushed up until the members of the ruling ring had had time to decide upon the action to be taken, and judgment would then be given and discipline enforced from above. If we should follow this plan in our party, we should have to trust all to the honesty and the wisdom of the leaders, but we know that, in the long run, the few are not so wise nor so true as the many; we therefore do not hesitate to give out to the rank and file full information, even of troubles that involve a question of the good faith of this or that party member or organization.

Though some temporary harm may be done—some comrades discouraged for a time or some few votes lost—by the public discussion of internal party questions, we believe that, in order to secure the speediest and wisest decision of such questions and of a decision which will convey weight as being really the decision of the rank and file in order to keep our party pure and active and to develop among us the habit of self-government by democratic methods, and in order to deserve and to win the respect of intelligent workmen now outside our ranks, it is best to be perfectly frank and open.

HOW TO TREAT DISSENT.

Some of our comrades in this city make the mistake of arguing with the S. L. P. disbelievers at and after our public meetings or elsewhere, and thus give them a sort of recognition

A MEDITATION UPON ELEPHANTS.

By Peter E. Burrows.

If nature ever made a full grown elephant she would order his agility according to his tonnage and she would naturally trim his propensities to match his dimensions; thus she would kindly give himself and his environment the effects of unsteadiness on too large a scale.

The S. L. P. is rapidly growing, digging its own grave. It is, unfortunately, holding but few public meetings—unfortunately for us, for their staidness and absolute attacks upon the trade unions and the Social Democratic Party do nothing but harm to them and proportionate good to the genuine Socialist movement as a whole. The difference between our tactics becomes better known. It is both right and politic for us to ignore them absolutely, so long as they behave themselves. Why they undertake to disturb our meetings, as still occasionally happens, they should be treated as they deserve—not given the recognition and the opportunity for discussion which we gladly extend to honest opponents and questioners, but denounced as traitors to the working class and capitalist agents seeking to disrupt the labor movement.

If it becomes really necessary to recognize these fellows, if an S. L. P. man is not content to go his own way, to keep quiet at our meetings as we do in regard to them, if he forces himself and the existence of his faction on the attention of the audience, let the speaker promptly and emphatically expose that organization for what it is—an organization which under the name of Socialism and Labor, directs all its efforts, not against capitalism, but solely against other Socialists and against the trade unions; an organization which has repeatedly organized scales to break strikes; an organization which is favorably noticed by the New York "Sun," the inveterate enemy of the workers and which is advertised by the other capitalist papers that systematically ignore or misrepresent the Social Democratic Party. Note the fact that the S. L. P. has just suspended its Rhode Island and Pennsylvania state organizations en masse, and has, within a year, driven out of its own ranks its last two candidates for Mayor, Sanial and Keinard, the manager of its paper, Pierce, its late state secretary, Vogt, and such recently prominent and trusted members as Fleiberg, Forker, and Dalton, and scores of others, branding them as "traitors and fakirs." Ask what we shall think of a party whose leader, De Leon, trains so many "fakirs." What can we think of it but that it has become a fake party, a party that is trying to do just what would best serve the interests of the Coal Kings and all the Capital Kings, to keep the labor movement divided and weak? This can be summed up in ten minutes, and when it is done, the crowd will have no further patience with the disturber, even, if he has not already sneaked away.

The Social Democratic Party of this state, the Socialist Party of the country at large, has nothing to be ashamed of, nothing to apologize for or defend. Our speakers should be always on the aggressive—against capitalism everywhere and, when necessary, against the contemptible tools of capitalism who disgrace the once honorable name of the Socialist Labor Party.

FOR THE STRIKE FUND.

National Secretary Greenbaum reports \$800.54 received by him for the strike relief fund from Sept. 27 to Oct. 4, bringing the total up to \$4,836.10. Of the week's receipts, \$398.65 was collected through The Worker and "Volksweltung," \$32.70 through the "Chicago Socialist," and \$65 through "Robotnik." The rest came from individuals, locals, clubs, and unions in all parts of the country.

In the week ending Oct. 7 money was received at the office of The Worker and "Volksweltung" for the strike fund as follows: A. Stoppel, City, \$1; Emil Hoffman, Melrose, Mass., \$1; Cafe Howard, col., \$1.45; C. J. Jan, \$1; F. Gerald, Jersey City Heights, 50 cents; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 45, Harrison, N. J., \$15; Br. 59, Evergreen, L. I., \$20; Jos. Sokoff, Saratoga Springs, \$2; Brotherhood of Carpenters, local, in org. cabinet shops, \$23.75; Locals 209 and 476, surplus of two rainy-day picnics, \$6.15; Local 678, col., \$7.35; Martin Luther Sick Benefit Society, Newark, \$10; Otto Lepke, \$1; Bushwick Lodge 516, L. A. of M., \$10; Wolman, \$1; Schlagel, 50 cents; G. Sch., \$1; C. H. Co., \$1.50; B. H. Cigar shop, \$2.50; Workmen's Creation Society, Br. 1, col., \$4; E. K. & Co., \$14.30; Schmitt & Kasner's 6th weavers, \$30; Manhattan Brass Company's employees, \$20; H. B. Brooklyn, \$3; Amos, 25 cents; Miss Emma A. S.—1, \$1; Arch. Brass and House Workers, Local 204, Brooklyn, \$12.50; Success, 39 cents; J. C. D., \$1; F. H., \$2; Jul. Rump, 50 cents; Eyward, \$4; Arch. Klander Stehle Kasse, 15; 122, \$3; Quartet Club Probus, Brooklyn, \$5; Painswater Workers' Union, \$10; Martin Schupp, \$2; Kankin's piano factory, \$10; \$2.75; total, \$499.93.

This brings the total received at this office and sent to Secretary Greenbaum to be forwarded to the miners to \$1,202.38.

OUR SYSTEM.

By Peter E. Burrows.

Ours is a system that lives by the making, together with the living and enduring thereof, and so our way would have left nothing on Arrarat but an empty box.

The animals in that ark had gradually become acclimated with their relative weights while they were in the jungles. No mastodon ever sprang up there from being a grasshopper in a day, as the capitalist animal springs in our economic manager; no kittens ever grew into elephants while yet playing with that mouse of a workman as our capitalists grow. And so, as it becomes us, we learn to draw a lesson of mercy, even though it be somewhat strained, for that immense and ridiculously unbalanced mental—the modern Plute.

This unfortunate success, who, without ever being guilty enough to have such powers cast upon him for punishment, or wise enough to see the absurdity to which his income reduces him, or good enough to be able to use a hundredth part of it, would never have been called into the ark, which means that he is outside the pale of mercy. Therefore, a Socialist may venture to set forth a few pitiful circumstances of the multi-millionaire's misery without the least fear of doing him any good.

What a fully over-weighted atom of human flesh is this man of fifty millions per annum. Think of it: A man five feet seven inches—twenty years ago, who has in the meantime acquired the weight and density of a billionaire, with the same sized hat still, and with everything else pertaining to his personality remaining in a statu quo ante expansion condition, he epitomizes, in his own experience, all the horrors of an imperfectly digested revolution. Locomotively speaking, he is just the same. He takes her, the object of his choice, out for a walk, he treads upon her foot; and behold, because of the many unconscious tons which have been added to that young lady's pedestal, there remains on the surface of this mundane sphere, no more than one small stain, too little to wipe up; her foot, in fact, has been squelched, and has passed into the pores of the well-polished floor, so ponderous has become the tread of a man economically weighing fifty millions per annum.

Let me indulge, as punishment of my own sins, in the horrid dittle that I am that man. I see a little sweet-faced child approaching me, timorous, inquiring if I have found her doll. I am seized with a sweet inwardness to bless the darling. I therefore gently lay a fatherly hand upon her curly head, all knotted with blue ribbons, when—gruzigulkrunkel—the child falls into a pulp at my feet. I am a fearfully and dangerously overweighted creature and I am getting afraid of moving myself lest the world give way. My own son and heir inquired why I had his two arms broken, and how I had his two arms broken. My wife, good soul, hastening to the door, her returning lord with a kiss has her face gashed in. Do I laugh? The mirrors all re-echo my satisfaction in thousands of fragments on the floor. Do I sigh? A draft, as if from a thousand sympathetic express trains passing through one tunnel, blows out every lamp within a mile of me, and compresses the heartbroken darkness all around me into an impervious block of black marble which nothing short of a municipal gas franchise can evermore penetrate with light. Loving my country I tremble even to walk upon its verdant meads lest my foot go right through to the Antipodes and admit the foul air of another hemisphere to this sweet America of mine.

I join by turns the Republican party and the Democratic party in those states which have the required amount of steel and iron in their platforms to protect my friends from being crushed by the ponderous weight of my possible fall.

I dare not dine with my beloved president, knowing that after one "shake" from me that great right hand of his could sign no more expansions. I lie down to sleep, but am afraid to turn lest I should roll on a bank or a non-union workman while he is out of employment, for I have grown in cubic feet as well as in deadly gravity. I would be the nation itself, but for all the proud and dead flesh on my carcass. And now I begin to foresee that that is my doom. I am too great to be less, I must either dwindle back to one natural little life or become the whole nation. Sometimes that strikes me as the only relief possible to me and to everybody else. If I were that I could keep all I have and get all I could with the revolutionary experience following—that everybody else would have what I get and enjoy what I keep. Oh that the Socialists would swell their votes and help me out of my misery.

STATISTICS OF MINES.

The following figures are reported by the United States Geological Survey covering coal mining in eighteen states and territories: Lives lost in 1901, 1,467. Men injured, 3,643. Number of tons of coal mined for each life lost, varies: In Maryland, 425,094. In Indiana Territory, 69,425. Average number, 188,068. Total men employed, 485,544. Number of days at work, 216. Divided into the anthracite and bituminous fields the figures are as follows: Men employed, anthracite, 145,309. Days at work, 196. Men employed, bituminous, 340,235. Days at work, 233. And the measure supposed to get \$2 a day for every day they work; that means \$398 a year for the anthracite miner and \$470 a year for the bituminous miners. And yet President Baer says they are well paid. Wonder if he could live on it? What do you think of such a condition, workmen? Don't you think government ownership of the mines under Socialism would remedy the evil? If you do vote for it this fall—St. Louis Labor.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

By Peter E. Burrows.

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

In the September number of the "International Socialist Review," H. M. Hyndman discusses "The International Situation and the International Socialist Bureau," taking the position that the Bureau should meet more frequently, have a more clearly defined international policy and take steps to prevent the growth of national and race feelings among the workers. In an article entitled "The Revolutionary Method," Enrico Ferri compares the revolutionary and opportunist tendencies in the Socialist movement of Italy and elsewhere. Under the head of "Terrorism in Russia," Henry L. Slobodin gives translations from the Russian Social Democratic press depicting the terrorist method and pointing to thorough working class organization and public demonstrations in mass as the most effective way to carry on the fight for political liberty.

Kautsky's article on "Agitation Among Farmers in America," called forth by Simon's book, "The American Farmer," is translated from "Neue Zeit" and will be read with great interest by American Socialists. The views of the great German Socialist on this important question may be summed up in the following extracts from his article: "To agitate among farmers when the mass of the city workers are still strangers to Socialism is equivalent to bringing rocky soil under cultivation at great expense and leaving fertile soil untouched from lack of labor power. . . . The success of our propaganda among them will depend above all on the end for which we are striving. If we should aim to draw them into our movement in masses, I am afraid we should not accomplish much good. . . . It is the class struggle of the present which forms parties and keeps them together. But in this struggle the farmers have different interests than the industrial laborers. . . . A comrade who thought he knew how to handle the farmers once ridiculed our city agitators who were foolish enough to speak to the farmers of the eight-hour day and similar matters. That, he said, was the way to deter them. That was correct, yet that comrade was not making a point against the 'foolish' agitators, but against his pet idea of winning the farmers for our party. True, the farmer has no sympathy for the eight-hour day and labor protection. He does not only assume an attitude of indifference, but of hostility toward them. He is obliged to work from early dawn to the dark of night, sometimes sixteen to eighteen hours, and the city workers would only render eight hours of much lighter labor. And how is he going to hold on to his men, if wages rise in the city and the hours of labor are shortened? . . . A new attempt to unite large farmers and proletarians in the same party would end the same way as the Greenback and the Populist movement, or, what is more likely, will fall in the outset. . . . But though different interests may divide the proletariat and the farmers which make it impossible to unite them in the same party forever, still they have many points of agreement as against other classes that make a temporary alliance not only possible, but also desirable. . . . And a great many antagonisms are really spheres to which the party may overcome by enlightenment. Not party membership, but a better understanding of our aims and a temporary alliance, that may be gained by our agitation among farmers. Indeed, situations may arise, in which it will be very valuable to have them as our allies. Agitation among farmers in this sense, wherever conditions seem favorable, is not only worth considering, but very desirable, providing it is not carried on at the expense of the industrial and rural wage-workers. . . . An agitation which merely aims to win the good will of the farmers and to induce them to regard us as the lesser evil as compared with the capitalist parties, may count on good results. But I should certainly regard it as a dangerous mistake to repeat the short-lived experiments of the Greenbackers, Single Taxers, and Populists, to weld farmers and wage-workers into one party, and to modify our program and tactics accordingly. However useful the first method may be, the second is certainly injurious."

Ernest Untermann's translation of Frederick Engel's great work, "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State," is published by G. H. Kerr & Co. An English translation of this great Socialist classic has long been needed and many Socialists will now for the first time have an opportunity to read and profit by it. It is also announced that the translation of Kampffmeyer's "History of the German Social Democracy" is proceeding rapidly, and that the work of translation will soon begin on Karl Kautsky's latest work, "The Social Revolution," one of the most important works of the great German Socialist. Kerr & Co. also announces the early publication of a book on "The Car and Conversation of John Swinton," by Robert Waters.

IT POINTS A MORAL.

As a gentle hint to correspondents—and as a good story, in the bargain—we reprint the following from the New York "Evening Post": A beginner in newspaper work in a southern town who occasionally "sent staked" to one of the New York dailies picked up last summer what seemed to him a "big story." Hurrying to the telegraph office he "queried" the telegraph editor: "Galswain story so and so. Shall send?" The reply was brief and prompt, but to the enthusiasm, "Send 600 words." "Send 600 words" was all it said. "Can't be told in less than 1,200," he wired back. Before long the reply came: "Story of creation of world told in 900. Try it."

MORGAN.

By Horace Traubel.

Morgan has never tantalized me. He never excites my wrath. I do not avoid him. I am not afraid of him. I do not doubt his usefulness. I do not question but that his part is as divine a part as any. But Morgan is the passing moment. He is to-day's ignorance struggling for escape. He is the temporal. All injustice is temporal. Only justice is eternal. Morgan is not a catastrophe. He is a law. He does not come in place of something better. He comes to prepare the way for something better. Morgan is not a man with a wen on his nose and an account in bank. He is the you, the me, the many, the all, caught in the meshes of an industrial travesty. And yet that travesty is as necessary as the truth that is succeeded it—yes, is a part of that truth.

I know that lots of you feel bitter about Morgan. When his name is mentioned it is hissed. You interpret him malignly. But no democrat hates Morgan. No democrat can hate anyone. And to democrat hate Morgan I would have to begin by hating myself. Do you suppose that you can shoulder all your sins off on Morgan? Do you imagine that the industrial snarl is an effect for which you are in no way responsible? I could not let you off so easy. I hold you down to your principle. I stand by my sins. And I expect you to stand by yours. And the industrial sin is your sin and mine. It is not a conscious deflection. It is the half ripe fruit. It is the rough of something in the making.

Morgan may constitute a cruel lesson. But the lesson is needed. If the lesson is too easily learned it is too easily forgotten. Morgan stands in the line of the prophets and seers and poets. Certain causes made a divine appointment. And Morgan is the result. It is cowardly in you to set him apart in a pillory. The first culprit for that pillory is yourself. Until you have served your time there you have no call on Morgan.

Morgan is proceeding in a brutal and masterful way to bring the continents together. I do not assume to know his business. I do not know whether he beats his wife or slaves his mother. But I see his hands busy in the performance of a great task. When Morgan is done the world will be ready for you to take in charge. Some of you think the lords god have sent savitors to the earth. And I think they have. But the savitors are not all recognized and fashionable. What would you think of Morgan as a savior? All the work of the universe is being done by mercy. There is no malignity anywhere to shift an atom of material from the integrity of the sun. We are going to say to Morgan: "Go right on with your work. Finish it. Soon we will take it up where it falls from your hands. Your time is nearly past. Ours is about to arrive. We have split on our palms and are eager to take up the tools."

What an incredible creature is the Morgan of the later! The Morgan of the later is a toiler in the vineyard. That Morgan who is myself. Is not Morgan just another name for you or me? What is there in the one name which the others will not contain? Now I hear somebody remarking: "Here's Traubel making a case for Morgan. Why should Traubel set out to Morgan?" But I am making a case for Morgan. I am making a case for myself. Yes, and for you, too, my doubting comrade. For in my commonwealth there are neither pedestals nor pillars. I could have little use for a commonwealth that had no use for Morgan. But in my commonwealth all equals will be able to use the commonwealth. But the commonwealth will use Morgan.

Dear comrades, do not let us pass any wakeless days or sleepless nights calling names. All the names come back to us with more hurt than they impart. We are to discover how we belong together, not how we belong apart. We are not to prove Morgan a thief, but to prove ourselves honest. Every night I go to bed with Morgan. And in the morning I am up with Morgan again. And Morgan it is who sits at meals with me and shares my daily routine. I can only get rid of Morgan by getting rid of a certain part of myself. I once thought Morgan was somebody in New York who oppressed the poor. But I have discovered that that Morgan does not exist. Another Morgan is myself, and when I have learned who Morgan really is, and that it is my business to get that Morgan out of the road of my fellowmen, the Morgan over there in New York will do no further harm. It is up to you and to me to get life squared with the new equities. And when life is recreated we will find all hands—one no longer pauper, no one longer millionaire—benevolently included within its square.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally as the Socialist Party, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, it keeps the former name of Social Democratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smashing" tactics or the abusive methods used by that party. The Socialist or Social Democratic Party works in harmony with the trade unions, though without any organic connection. It holds itself free to criticize their policy when necessary, but it approves of the principle of trade unionism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor is it dictating to them. It calls upon all workmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries.

By Peter E. Burrows.

Those who have been the Socialist party in Kansas has a good deal of a joke, but it threatens this year to assume quite an important place in the political firmament. Those who claim that the party will poll at least 10,000 votes at the next election and that is a number which must be regarded with some degree of respect by the larger parties on account of the effect on majorities.

The reason for the new lease of life in the Socialist party is the fact that those who believe in its tenets have started out quietly and earnestly to build it up. They have not adopted brass band methods, but have simply gone from one county to another, offering local organizations, and arranging for Congressional conventions. The intention is to have a candidate for Congress in every district in the state and county tickets in as many counties as possible. The state ticket was nominated on July 4 at Emporia.

Whoever chooses to reflect a little on the maxim, "a man may do what he will with his own," is sure, if he has his thoughts to be bored under the delusion that this maxim has some foundation in law or reason, to find himself enjoying—or suffering—the sensations of extreme punishment. For a number of unquestionable facts, the cases when a man may do what he will with his own are vastly less numerous than the cases in which his doing so is preemptorily restricted by his fellows. This is so under every government that ever existed, and though the restrictions are not quite so many under the governments called free as under those which are irresponsible and arbitrary, yet they are ever present, and to ignore them invites immediate punishment, often very severe. As an extreme example, the man who buys a revolver may be mistaken. He buys it with honestly earned money; it is as much his own as anything can be, and yet he must search far to find a place where he can even carry it about in his pocket and as for firing it off, though the bullet be aimed at nothing more sacred than an empty bottle or an old tin can, why, almost anywhere he can be, and is very likely to be, shot for doing that. And can a man sell his real estate without the consent of his wife? Can he make a will tying up his property for an endless period after his death, or dividing the property in ways contrary to what public opinion deems right? Can he plant himself on his land and say to the nation: "You shall not build a fort here," or to the state, "No railway shall pass through this field?" Can he select at will the side of the highway on which to drive his own horse? Can he send a steam fog horn as long as he likes in his own field, provided he can show a receipted bill for the instrument? These questions might be extended into an endless list, and the answer to every one of them would be "No." It would hardly be an exaggeration to declare that a man may not do what he likes with his own because there is nothing to which he holds an absolute title, and that ownership, such as it is, is always a matter of degree.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS HONOR EMILE ZOLA.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Zola memorial meeting arranged by the Local Buffalo of the Social Democratic Party and held at the headquarters, 439 William street, Friday evening, made a great impression. At 8 o'clock before the time announced for the opening of the meeting the spacious hall was filled to the doors, with an eager audience of Americans, Jews, and Germans. J. Miller opened the meeting with a few well chosen words, introduced Robert Steiner as the first speaker in German. He spoke of Zola as a literary artist, whose aim was to portray life in its true colors instead of distorting it to suit a preconceived idea, and who thus contributed greatly to a correct understanding of social conditions and to the solution of social problems. He also spoke of him as a brave fighter for the establishment of a more just and humane social system. Louis Storr followed in Jewish, speaking along the same lines.

The other two speakers by J. H. Spence and Dr. Schellinger, were in English. They spoke of Zola as a Socialist, not only as a champion of justice in the abstract and an enemy of the shame of capitalist society, but particularly as a champion of the emancipation of the working class upon whose sufferings all the prosperity of the ruling class is built, and their appeal to the hearers to carry out the work in which the great Frenchman had labored evidently fell on attentive ears.

The meeting voted to send to Madame Zola a cablegram conveying the assurance of sincere sympathy in her sorrow. L. S. BOSTON, Oct. 1.—At a meeting of the Boston Central Committee of the Socialist Party club last evening the following resolutions were introduced by Dr. M. J. Kamikow and unanimously adopted: "The Central Committee of the Boston Socialist Party Clubs expresses its deepest grief at the great loss which humanity has suffered through the untimely death of Emile Zola. "Emile Zola was one of the few writers who presented the life of the working class with a heart full of sympathy and consideration; forever looking for the real causes for existing conditions, his works were a protest against the horrors of the capitalist system. After portraying the corruption and wrong prevalent throughout society, he pointed out the way of deliverance in the Co-operative Commonwealth. "His great heart was always attuned to justice and brotherhood, and his memorable words and actions have built a monument of love in the hearts of those who recognized his greatness which will prove immortal."

PARTY NOTES.

The National Secretary has issued a report on the strike funds up to Oct. 1. The appeal for funds for strike propaganda, which was issued on June 15 and withdrawn by the National Committee...

Comrade Morris Brown, of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144, of New York City, is a candidate for delegate of the C. M. I. U. to the convention of the American Federation of Labor...

Comrade Gildea, one of the striking miners at Coaldale, Pa., writes: "I will most cheerfully distribute as many copies of 'Labor Politics and Social Policy' as you can spare me, up to the number of a thousand."

Comrade Heleker writes that there is "something doing" in Peckskill these days in the way of Socialist agitation and that the Social Democratic party is going to be a surprise.

Comrade Haggerty of Montreal, N. J., writes that he has struck a new field where he is getting subscriptions for 'The Worker' and expects to organize a local before election.

Kansas Socialists have a full state ticket in the field. Comrade Chapman of Arkansas City writes: "Look out for the vote from Kansas. Our campaign is getting red hot."

A most successful meeting of Hungarian workmen was held by the Socialist Party at Kearney, near Perth Amboy, N. J., Monday evening. Galinski's Hall was packed.

The Socialist organizations of West Hudson County, N. J., held a mass meeting Saturday at Harrison, with Comrade MacCartney as the principal speaker.

Socialism is on the advance at Covington, Ky. The comrades there have nominated a full city ticket and are holding open-air meetings every evening.

Reapers received at the last meeting of the Bronx Agitation Committee showed that all open-air meetings had been very successful except when prevented by rain and that the Sunday afternoon lecture at the Clubhouse...

Richmond Borough comrades have arranged to hold public meetings at the following places: Oct. 11 and 13, opposite Bergen Point ferry...

Comrade Marcy reports that the Worcester Socialists are wide awake. Noon meetings are held at the large shops daily and the speakers get close attention.

New Hampshire comrades are sure of a big gain. County tickets have been nominated in Rockingham, Strafford, and Hillsborough Counties...

Local Syracuse of the Social Democratic Party has opened headquarters at 235 E. Genesee street. Organizer Leonard Hornung is in charge.

The Cleveland Herald reports, apparently from private information, that National Secretary Greenbaum has offered his resignation to the Local Quorum...

On Sunday evening the 12th A. D. will hold a grand concert and mass meeting at Seminary Hall, 414 Grand street.

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The Kings County Committee meets Sunday, Oct. 12, at 3 p. m., in the rooms of the Socialist Club, Ralph avenue near Fulton street.

Comrades of the American Branch, 35th A. D., are called upon to wake up, as only a few are now at work.

H. Gaylord Wilshire, our candidate in the Tenth Congressional District, will challenge his Republican and Democratic opponents.

The 8th A. D. will hold a rally on Thursday evening, Oct. 9, at 8th Forsyth street.

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Interesting and convincing. Prices: postpaid: Two thousand, \$2.75; one thousand, \$1.50; five hundred, \$1.00.

The Campaign Book is out this week. It is a 32-page booklet, containing the ticket and platform, portraits of the candidates, cartoons, several timely articles, and a variety of valuable information.

Posters, bearing the party name, emblem, and ticket, are now ready, and will be sent free to all who will attend to displaying them.

A good leaflet by Alexander Jones, including also the state platform, ticket, and emblem. Price, \$1.50 a thousand.

"Ein Wort an die Arbeiter Amerikas," a strong appeal to the minds of thinking workmen. Single copy, 5 cents; ten or more, at 2 1/2 cents each.

"Die Mission der Arbeiterbewegung Klasse," by Charles H. Vail. One of our best short pamphlets, by a well known Socialist writer and lecturer.

"Municipale Forderungen der Social Demokratie." Although written especially for use in city campaigns, it is useful at all times, because it shows the attitude of the Social Democratic Party on what are called "practical" questions.

Isolated readers of The Worker, who do not belong to the party organization, can help in the work. If you cannot use a thousand leaflets or cards, send for a quarter's worth and distribute them in your neighborhood.

For all campaign literature, send orders, with cash, to H. Reich, 64 East Fourth street, New York City.

THE CITY INCORRUPTIBLE. "Tis the roar of labor, A ceaseless, deafening sound, Now from the trembling scaffolds, Now from the yawning ground; Not the red fires of Vulcan, Nor Cyclops' pristine powers, Could match their feats of magic Who shape this world of ours.

THE INTRODUCTION OF MACHINERY increases still further the danger to life and limb for the workman. The machine system fetters him to a monster that moves perpetually with a gigantic power and with insane speed.

There is still another respect in which the capitalist application of machinery lowers the condition of the working class. It is this: The tool of the former mechanic was cheap; it was subject to few changes that would render it useless.

It is reported from all over the city and state of New York that the working people are more ready to read Socialist literature than ever before.

Comrades and friends of the Social Democratic Party should not spare any effort in taking advantage of this state of the public mind.

What Workmen's Votes Can Do," a leaflet by Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for Governor.

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POSTPONED PIC-NIC OF SOCIALIST BAND SUNDAY, OCT. 12, 1902, AT OERTER'S PARK 147th St. & South Boulevard

GRAND 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CIGARMAKERS PROG. INT. UNION NO. 90 TO BE HELD ON SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1902.

50c. OFFER FOR 25c. We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price:

"Railroading in the United States." By Ben Hanford. 5c. "The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady. 10c. "The Religion of Capital." By Paul Lafargue. 10c.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW-YORK. Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question. CATALOGUE FREE.

Read the October Number of The Whim, a small 40-page monthly edited by Ernest Crosby and Benedict Prieth. In this number you will find a number of strong editorials and poems on the great coal strike.

LITERATURE FREE TO THE COAL MINERS. Comrade Galvin, of Boston, Mass., has purchased 10,000 copies of "LABOR POLITICS"

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR CHRISTIANITY STREET.

My little daughter, aged ten, was bilious for years. She kept growing worse, and recently we had to take her out of school. She had terrible headaches and spells of nausea.

THE FIRE-CUT PACKAGE is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR CHRISTIANITY STREET.

TO ALL SOCIALIST TRADE UNIONISTS. It is important that all trade unionists should be given an opportunity to learn what the Socialist Party is in New York.

5-95 DONT BUY A WATCH unless you are sure you are getting a reliable one. Regularly graded gold filled model case, the "Imperial" with certificate of purity.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST, 121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

NO TRUSTS | NO PRISONS | NO SWEAT SHOPS! Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs. BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS. Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum.

SOCIAL JUSTICE. EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND. A monthly magazine from agitators in the field, good for the man who hasn't thought out full suggestions to Socialist workers.

LOCAL 470, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary is: HENRY HALL, 111th Street, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

"CAPITAL," by Karl Marx. Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1872. Membership 14,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW. Edited by A. M. Simons, is a magazine that every well informed Socialist reads every month.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS, 730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa. A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism.

THE SOCIALIST. Only Socialist Cartoon Weekly in English. Unique and aggressive. A workingman's paper. Fifty cents a year; ten weeks, ten cents.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM. A Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD. AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER. Subscription \$1 per year, in advance. HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES.

F. W. HEISS, Union Printer, 69 GOLD ST., STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK. Trusses, Bandages, Etc.

H. FRAHME, Truss-Maker, 1499 Third Ave., New York, near 84th St. Trusses, Braces, Etc. Stocking, Etc. Belts and Batteries.

Attention, Workingmen! If you are in want of Truss, additional support, Bandages, Braces, Suspenders, Knee Caps and Ankers, GO TO THE MANUFACTURER.

Where to Lunch and Dine. Comrade, patronize those who advertise in your paper. ABBOTT BROS' Lunch Room, 110 Mott St., near Green St., NEW YORK.

AGITATION MEETINGS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Meetings will be held at the points named in the following list, on the dates given. Comrades in the assembly should not fail to be present and use the opportunity to assist the speakers by agitating among bystanders and aiding in the distribution of literature.

Platform committees and speakers are expected to report at the places designated for meetings, without waiting for written instructions. Notices of meetings, officially arranged by Local New York will regularly be published in The Worker over the signature of the Organizer.

Chairmen and speakers should lose no occasion distinctly to call attention to the official name and emblem of the party and the names of the candidates.

THURSDAY, OCT. 9.

8d A. D.—Bleecker and McDougall streets. Abraham, Edward Brown, and Gobel.

FRIDAY, OCT. 10.

9th A. D.—Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. Sackin, Phillips, and Lee.

SATURDAY, OCT. 11.

9th A. D.—Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. Paulitsch and Fieldman.

SUNDAY, OCT. 12.

10th A. D.—Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. Searing and Josephson.

MONDAY, OCT. 13.

9th A. D.—Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. Paulitsch and Fieldman.

TUESDAY, OCT. 14.

10th A. D.—Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. Searing and Josephson.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15.

10th A. D.—Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. Searing and Josephson.

THURSDAY, OCT. 16.

10th A. D.—Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. Searing and Josephson.

FRIDAY, OCT. 17.

10th A. D.—Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. Searing and Josephson.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18.

10th A. D.—Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. Searing and Josephson.

SUNDAY, OCT. 19.

10th A. D.—Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. Searing and Josephson.

MONDAY, OCT. 20.

10th A. D.—Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. Searing and Josephson.

TUESDAY, OCT. 21.

10th A. D.—Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. Searing and Josephson.

SOCIALISM IN MONTANA.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 25.—The movement in Montana is rapid and aggressive. One-fourth of the whole population is located in the city of Butte and its suburbs, and it is here that the movement has its greatest strength.

We are blessed with a fake "labor party" in this state, a party organized, financed, and controlled by a capitalist mine owner, H. Augustus Helms.

The fact that the fakirs and grafters that were fired unceremoniously from the party were leading lights in the labor party is eloquent testimony as to the character of that party.

The resolutions adopted by the A. L. U. at Denver have strengthened our movement considerably, although the president of that organization who declared himself a Socialist at Denver, has withdrawn his declaration, refused to join the Socialist Party and is a leader in the fake capitalist labor party.

The secretary of the A. L. U., Clarence E. Smith, has stood pat in the Denver resolutions, and cast in his lot with the proletarians. He is the Socialist Party nominee for state Senator from Butte.

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SOCIALIST CANDIDATES.

Below is given a list of the candidates of the Socialist Party for state offices in the various states that have thus far made nominations. These are the candidates of the working class.

California.

Governor—George S. Brower. Lieutenant-Governor—Frank R. Whitney. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—H. G. Walker.

Colorado.

Governor—John C. Provoost. Lieutenant-Governor—Royal A. Southworth. Congress (at large)—Ida C. Hazlett.

Connecticut.

Governor—John W. Brown. Lieutenant-Governor—Anton Frank. Secretary—W. E. White.

Idaho.

Governor—A. M. Slatery. Lieutenant-Governor—L. N. B. Anderson. Secretary of State—Will D. Candee.

Illinois.

Governor—John W. Nelson. Superintendent of Public Instruction—Jas. B. Smiley. Clerk of the Supreme Court—David Roberts.

Indiana.

Secretary of State—Edward H. Myers. Auditor—James Hutchison. Treasurer—Samuel D. Straw.

Iowa.

Secretary of State—W. A. Jacobs. State Auditor—J. J. Grant. State Treasurer—S. R. McDowell.

Kansas.

Governor—Charles L. Fox. Congress: First District—Fred E. Irish; Second—S. B. Martin; Third—Fred A. Manton; Fourth—George W. Saunders.

Maine.

Governor—John C. Chase. Lieutenant-Governor—John Quincy Adams. Secretary of State—Edward A. Buckland.

Massachusetts.

Governor—J. E. Nash. Lieutenant-Governor—M. A. Brattland. Secretary of State—E. F. Moriledge.

Michigan.

Governor—William E. Walters. Lieutenant-Governor—John J. Spouse. Secretary of State—Daniel J. Jenneset.

Minnesota.

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Montana.

Governor—George R. Sproule. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—W. D. Cameron, Chico.

New Hampshire.

Governor—Michael H. O'Neill. Congress, First District—Sumner F. Claflin. Congress, Second District—James S. Murray.

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STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, declares its allegiance to the principles of International Socialism, having for its object the overthrow of the system of exploitation of the mass of the workers by the few idlers who own the means of production and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Only you and those who cast their lot with you and wish to see you do as you know what is needed by your class, can or will judge those laws honestly or are capable of enforcing them in your interest.

Workmen of New York, we call upon you; regardless of race, nationality, or religion, to unite in the political field as you do in the trade union. As you would not allow capitalists to select your trade union officers, do not allow them to select your political officers.

As you strike against capitalists, so cast your ballot against capitalists. As workmen of every nationality and all religions must work together, so vote together.

Socialism is your only salvation, and in the triumph of the Working Class slavery will cease and class wars disappear in a nation of free men among free men.

As you working men labor and prosper, hunger and suffer together, so shall you achieve your freedom together—by uniting on the political field as you do on the economic field, and working and voting for the success of the Social Democratic Party.

We urge the workmen of New York to join the unions of their respective trades, build up their labor organizations, and stand shoulder to shoulder in strike, lockout, and demand. And we also urge them to join the Social Democratic Party, to vote its ticket, and to see that every public office is manned by a Socialist, that we may have a government of, by, and for the Working Class.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

As measures of immediate relief and as steps toward our ultimate end, we pledge ourselves to the following measures:

1. More stringent legislation for the guarding of dangerous machinery and for the sanitation of factories and workshops; absolute responsibility of employers at their work. So long as the capitalists receive profits from other men's labor they must be held to strict accountability for accidents occurring in their service.

2. Reorganization of the system of factory inspection; inspectors to be elected by the workmen in the various trades, and to have ample powers to enforce the law. So long as inspectors are appointed by political favor there is danger that they will cater to capitalist interests. They should be responsible only to the class for whose service they exist.

3. Absolute prohibition of child labor and prohibition of renale labor in dangerous and unhealthful occupations.

4. A compulsory maximum working day of eight hours for all wage workers. The reduction of working hours will increase the chances of employment, and will thus reduce the competition for work and make it easier for workmen to secure increased wages.

5. Pensions for superannuated workers. We deem that those who have spent their lives in useful labor are far more deserving of public care than those who have been employed in the destruction of life and property, and that it is not charity, but simple justice for the state to assure them of comfort in their old age.

6. Public ownership of all industries that shall take the form of monopolies.

7. Work to be provided for the unemployed; the state and the municipalities to undertake whatever sort of industry shall be necessary or proper for this purpose; all public work to be done on public account, without the intervention of contractors; union wages and conditions to prevail on all public work.

8. The resources of the public treasury to be available for the assistance of striking or locked-out workmen struggling for a better share of the product of their labor. At present the powers of the state are used to help capitalists in their controversies with labor. We propose to turn their own weapons against them.

9. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by their constituencies, and equal civil and political rights for men and women.

Workmen of New York, you have a majority of the votes in this state.

Judge of the Court of Appeals, Eastern District—George Bullock.

Montana.

For Congress—George R. Sproule, Helena. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—W. D. Cameron, Chico.

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Secretary of State—Leonard D. Abbott. Atty-General—Lorenzo D. Hayes.

Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—John Franklin Clark.

Ohio.

Secretary of State—Max S. Hayes. Judge of the Supreme Court—Dr. G. P. Maxwell. Food and Dairy Commissioner—Geo. Flummerfelt.

Pennsylvania.

Governor—John W. Clayton. Lieutenant-Governor—J. Mahlon Barnes.

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Workmen of New York, you have a majority of the votes in this state.

Judge of the Court of Appeals, Eastern District—George Bullock.

Montana.

For Congress—George R. Sproule, Helena. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—W. D. Cameron, Chico.

New Hampshire.

Governor—Michael H. O'Neill. Congress, First District—Sumner F. Claflin. Congress, Second District—James S. Murray.

New York.

The legal designation of the Socialist Party in the state of New York is "Social Democratic Party," and under this name its candidates will appear on the official ballot.

Governor—Benjamin Hanford. Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. Thurston Brown.

Secretary of State—Leonard D. Abbott. Atty-General—Lorenzo D. Hayes.

Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—John Franklin Clark.

Ohio.

Secretary of State—Max S. Hayes. Judge of the Supreme Court—Dr. G. P. Maxwell. Food and Dairy Commissioner—Geo. Flummerfelt.

Pennsylvania.

Governor—John W. Clayton. Lieutenant-Governor—J. Mahlon Barnes.

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 capitalists and not by the workers.

This ownership is not by the capitalists 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 mill 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 police, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workmen 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