The Worker.

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VOL. XII.-NO. 28.

CAMPAIGN IN MASSACHUSETTS

Chase, Candidate for Governor, Is on the Field.

Carey, MacCartney, Globs, Littlefield Mailly, and other Bay State Speakers, Are Kept Busy-Mother Jones, vermen, McGrady, and Hagerty to Help-Prespects Are Bright.

BOSTON, Oct. 7,-The campaign Massachusetts may be said to have fairly opened last night when our can didate for Governor. John C. Chase, began his four of the state at North Adams. Chase returned from the Pa-cific 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 selec-tion as the Socialist candidate for Gov-erner was a wise one. The events of et at this time.

All New England is stirred up over

re than in any other part of ne, resulting from the strike, be felt. The people of the Eastern states are completely cut off from any other supply of coal for fuel except that h may be brought from England 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 ing appointed to provide means to fe 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 ances receive serious attention. It is a condition, not a theory, that con-fronts the people, and the absurdity and irrationality of the pescut system of private ownership of industry is be-ing brought home to them with great er force than ever before. Perhap one are more outspoken in their opin one upon the present situation that the preachers; from nearly every oulpit the mine owners are being de-nounced for their attitude towards the ers. We know, of course, that this miners. We know, of course, that this is simply because the material interests of every person in New England has been seately 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 their the receiver as beginning to this. sight, the people are beginning to think and talk Socialism, and we may expect large number of them to vote fo

The Socialists' Work.

Government ownership of the co to do now is to point out that the workers themselves must own the gov-ernment, as government ownership with capitalists still in control of the ent will give us little better

han we have to-day.

It is fortunate, therefore, that the So cialist Party in Massachusetts can pre nam who not only can state the Sc erd 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 Election Day. There will be no con-

When Comrade Chase arrived in Roston Sunday merning he was greeted by about a hundred of the most active The reception given him was an enthusiastic and spontaneous one. In fact, as he said, it "rattled" him for From the depot the crowd rched to 724 Washington street. and speeches made by Comrades Chase, Coulier, and Carey. It was an auspicious opening for the campaign, and gave inspiration to all present,

Chase's Bates.

As The Worker goes to press, Chase is spoken at North Adams and Pitts has spoken at North Adams and Pitts field. His future dates, as now arrang ed, are: Oct. 9, Springfield; Oct. 10, War-ren; Oct. 11, Ware; Oct. 13, Webster; Oct. 14, Natick; Oct. 15, Milford; Oct. 16 Clinton: Oct. 17, Wattham; Oct. 19. ton: Oct. 28. Rockland: Oct. 29. Quin ey; Oct. 36, Haverbill; Oct. 31, East Boston; Nov. 1, Brighton; Nov. 2,

Carey and MacCartney have been working hard, as usual, speaking al-most every night and sometimes twice a day. Carey's dates are filled until Election Day except for Nov. 2. In addition to the party meetings, he will to be held by the Brockton Central Labor Union, Thursday, Oct. 9. On Sat-urday afternoon, Oct. 11, be will speak 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, Chaton; Oct. 12, Worcester; Oct. 13, Fitchburg; Oct. 14, Leoniuster; Oct. 15, Marthoro; Oct. 16 Chleopre Falls; Oct. 17. Springfield; Oct. 18. Holyoke; Oct. 19. Boston; Oct. 20. Haverhill; Oct. 21, South Boston Oct. 22 to 24, Haverhill; Oct. 25 22 to 24, Haverhill; Oct. 25, ucester; Oct. 26, Lowell; Oct. 27, rerbill; Oct. 28 to 36, Rockland; 35, Brockton; Nav. 1 and 3, Hav-

Oct. 11, Walpole; Oct. 12, Norwood; Oct. 13, Roxbury; Oct. 15, Somerville; Oct. 16, Lawrence; Oct. 17, Hanson; Oct. 20, Charlestown: Oct. 21, South Hanover; Oct. 22, Brighton; Oct. 23, Centre Hanover; Oct. 24, Rockland; Oct. 25, Quincy; Oct. 26, South Braintree; Oct. 27, Hanover; Oct. 28, Rock-land; Oct. 25, South Hanson; Oct. 30, Haverhill; Oct. 31, East Boston; Nov. G. Brockton. On Oct. w he will speak with Wiliam Malily at a demonstra-tion for the miners by the Waltham C. L. U.

C. L. U.

Comrade Glibs of Worcester is candidate for Congress in his district and, along with the local comraces, 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. 5, Rockland. Comrade Gibus is willing to give two dates weekly until the last week of the campaign, when he will try to give more. Geo. E.-Littlewill try to give more. Geo. E. Little-field of Haverbill is also conducting his campaign for Congress in the Sixtu District, and has given the following dates outside: Oct. 17, Brighton; Oct.

 Brockton; Oct. 30, Somerville.
 Frank Sieverman of Rochester, N.
 Y., has given his services to the party. for three days a week, and the following dates are fixed: Oct. 11, Holbrook Oct. 13, Beverly; Oct. 15, South Braintree; Oct. 18, Haverhill; Oct. 22, Son

Mother Jones' tour has been fully arranged, and the comrades in the fol-lowing 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 MacCarthey at Rock-

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 Hagerty will speak at the following places: Oct. 26, Leomin-ster; Oct. 27, Cfinton; 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 Malily speaks at Waltham

buryport, before a church society, dis-cussing the miners' strike, Oct. 12: Fitchburg, Oct. 13; Milford, Oct. 15; Ward Seventeen, Roston, Oct. 20; Lynn, Oct. 21; Reading, Oct. 22; Rox-bury, Oct. 27; Everett, Oct. 30; before the Cigar Makers' Union, Boston

David Taylor, Levi H. Turner, Geo. G. Cutting, Patrick Mahoney, W. J. Coyne, Joseph Spero, Squire E. Putney, Mrs. L. H. Merrifield, L. B. Tal-bot, and others. The comrades every-where are working hard and local

speakers are being developed **Election Prospects**,

The outlook for an increased repre-entation in the State House is grow ing brighter. From several points come reports indicating good prospects for the election of Socialist representa tives. At Brockton the cor is a good chance of the election or den, who would make a good ret making a warm campaign, and the als stands a fighting chance. In the Brighton district of Boston, Comrade Coyne is making an exceptionally strong fight, and there appears to be good ground for hoping for his elec-

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

return of Carey and MacCarts to the Legislature is pretty certain, al-though the capitalist politicians will make a harder fight than ever against them. However, the standing of the to predict that they cannot be de eated.

During the past two weeks, clubs

have been organized at Campello, New-ton Upper Falls, and North Adams, and new ones are expected at Hol-brock, Wakefield, and several other piaces pext week.

Mitchell at Boston.

Next Sunday John Mitchell is ex-pected in Boston to address a big dem-onstration to be held at the Hunting-ton Avenue Ball Grounds. He is com-ing at the request of the rolled con-mittee, 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 thi miftee had its origin at the Social ist Party demonstration given by the Boston Central Committee at Apollo Garden on Sept. 24, and while there are a number of Socialists on the com-nittee, 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 commit-tee is not to be blamed if it decided not to recognize the party, under the circumstances. It is noped that the Socialists will try to make the affair a success for the miners' sake and give John Mitchell a worthy welcome to

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

WILLIAM MAILLY.

THESE ARE COLER'S POLITICAL FRIENDS.

Summary of the Personnel of the rado.

The "Colorado Chronicle" of Oct. 8 gives an exhaustive writeup of the candidates on the Democratic ticket in that state, a summary of which will be of interest to readers of The Worker.

Chas. 8. Thomas is the present Den cratic boss in Cólorado, In 1880; Mr. Thomas was instrumental in imprisprisoning union miners at Leadville, without jury trial, by martial law, in order to break a strike. In 1894 be publicly denounced the union miners as "anarchists" because they struck for the eight-hour day. He was then retained as counsel for the Mine Owneral troops sent into the state to shoot miners when Governor Walte refused to put the militin at the service of the capitalists. In 1818, as Governor of the state, Thomas sent troops to break a strike at Lake City, and had unfor 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 wer 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. Iusley, Democratic candidate for Auditor, made himself note rious eight years ago as captain of a 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

Henry M. Teller, Democratic candi date 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 con-nected with the Union Pacific. As Sec-retary of the Interior, Teller assisted in gigantic land steals for the benefit of the Union Pacific. Neither in Cabi-net nor in Senate has he ever done the smallest service to the wage-workers.

Alva Admis, Democratic enididate for Congressman-at-large, is a banker, broker, and mine owner. As Governor, some years ago, he offered to "medi-tate" 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

John Bell and John Shafroth, Deme cratic candidates for re-election 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 non people"—has put up in Colo-, 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 oth-er states. Pattison of Pennsylvania, Steunenberg of Idaho, Clark of Monnan, and Thomas of Colorado, are the political associates of Color of New York. Can workingmen afford to vote for the party that supports such men? Meanwhile, the campaign of the Socialist Party fi Colorado goes bravely on—as it does in Idaho, in Montana, in Pennsylvania, and in New York.

THE TROLLEY STSIKE

Falls, N. Y., writes of the strike or the trolley lines of the Hudson River Valley Railroad Company. He says the strikers are still standing solidly judges have done all in their power to help the bosses and intimidate the strikers by the Issuance of injunc-tions, prosecutions for "conspiracy," and the sending in of militin. But the and the sending in of militin. But the cars are run without passengers, for the sympathy of the people is entirely with the strikers. The latter are run ning a 'bus line, which is well patron-ronised. The company has forfeited its charters, but of course the state government takes no notice of this fact. The workingmen of that district are ripe for Socialism, Com-rade 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 Un on Daily Paper.

The conference of delegates from trade anions and other labor organism tions of New York City and vicinity organized as an auxiliary to the Workingmen's Co-operative Publish-ing Association for the purpose of as-tablishing a Socialist and trade union daily newspaper, holds its fourth session at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, Thursday evening

Amounts Pledged. Following is a statement of amo pledged for the Socialist Daily I up to Sept. 29: Passaic Falls Mannerchor, Paterson, N. J. imon O. Pollock, City B. Bromberg, City

Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on piedges and donations: PAID ON PLEDGES. Pedro Jose Castano, Providence, R. L.\$
Harry Kravetz, City Local Elizabeth, N. J. A. Kopf, City
Dr. Himowich, City
P. Bauer, City
B. Merkent, City K. Edelman, City Social Democratic Club, Buf-Carl Classen, City S. O. Pollock, City Chas, Schaefer, City Frank R. Humrich, City..... Otto Christoph, Buffalo Lorenz Fisher, Harrison, N. J. Cramer, Newark

Ritterhouse, Newark Chas. Dens, Newark F. von der Steinen, Newark... Chas. Fautz, Newark Al. Kutsche, Newark B. Bromberg, New York

F. E. F. Schorr, Buffalo Jos. Harvitt, City C. Hitzel, Brook'yn S. Kalin, City J. A. Kilgus, City
J. Levin, City
Wm. Brauger, City Shaffer, City

Total easts on plotiges \$1 704 50 CASH CONTRIBUTIONS. Punch Card 48, New Haven,

Cash, City Cheisea For undry Club Collected by members of Cigar Packers' Union No. 251: B. 50 cents: J. Samuels, 50 cents; S. Balazh, 25 cents; \$1; M. Frankenstein, 50 cents: Michelson, 25 cents; J. Wer-ther, 25 cents; ; Ettman, 25 cents: M. Siegelman, 25 cents, Veela, Saratoga, Springs, N. Y. Sekoldo Aug. Kessel .v.::.do...... E. D.do,..... 8. Shymanskido...... Punch Card 348, Jersey City,

90'S Punch Card 89, Peekskill, N.Y. 1 3.00 Chelsea Foundry Club 1.50 Socialist Club Lawrence, Mass. 45.00 H. B., Yonkers, N. Y.
L. Morgenstein, Schenectady.
A. S. Anderson, Philadelphia.

Total contributions\$1,033.04
Total for three weeks: On
pledges, \$60.80; contributions,

Motice to Contributors.

Piedges should be drawn and checks and money orders made payable to the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. All communications about the Association, Wm. Bulscher, Latoc Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New

If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform Comrade Butscher, that the matter may be investigated and set right.
Those who have made pledges she remember to send in the monthly

stalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feet his personal responsibil-ity for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

IN PENNSYLVANIA

"Capitalist Politicians Are Simply Dumbfounded."

NEW YORK, OBTOBER 12, 1902.

leven New Locals Formed Last Week-A Rumber of Socialist Speakers in the Strike Field, but More Rooded.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6 .- At yes terday's meeting of the State Com-mittee charters were granted to seven hanoy Plane, Schuylkill County; Scranten and Priceburg, Lackawanna Cour-ty; Breslau, Luzerne County; and Avonmore, Westmoreland County— with a total membership of 266.

Comrades at Work.

J. W. Slayton, our candidate for Governer, will speak at Austin, Couders port, 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 Slaycourse. Louis Goaziou will speak between now and election, at West Newton, Collinsville, Avonmore, Black Lick, Cokeville, Brownville East Pittsburg, and Springchurch. Charles Heydrick had splendid meet

ings at York, Spring Forge, Lancaster Reading, and Lansford. He is now in Carbon County and will stay there fill Election Day.

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

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 Lackawanns County, and Raphael Buck reports to Chairman Smover this week for ter days' work in Carbon County; from Oct. 18 till election he will work in - - wal totalete

Spoinlist Ticket. Comrades throughout the state de serve credit for their careful attention to details in the matter of nomination papers. Only three candidates failed to get on the ballot by reason of tech-nical errors in the papers. This is very good, considering there are fitteen countries with full Socialist tickets in the field. We have eleven candidate for Congress, seven for the State Sen ate, forty for the General Assembly and one for judge. The names will be published next week.

The "Tageblatt" will be sent gratiuntil Election Day to any Germans de-siring it. Address "Tageblatt," 613 Callowhill-street; Philadelphia.

The Topic of the Day. Comrade Fischer writes from Lu

"I believe that this is at present the most important battle ground for So-cialism in the United States. If we could but place here half a dozen Eng-lish and two Polish speakers for the month, we would carry the entire tick et. The more I study the attitude of the masses toward the Socialist Party in Luzerne, the more I am convinced that the striking miners of all nationalities will come out in a compact body for Socialism. In Nanticoke, Ply mouth, Edwardsville, Luzerne, and Maltby, nothing else but Socialism is the topic of the day. The capitalist politicians are simply dumbfounded."

The State Committee has spent about \$400 in the last two weeks and has re ceived about \$150 in contribution. We have been compelled by our financial position to refuse the offers of services, for expenses only, of half a dozen comrades in as many states. All these comrades, and three times their nu. 2-ber, should keep company with the rs and the full force of the Penn sylvania militia in the coal fields of the state. If an opportunity was ever offered, if a time was ever propitious, it is here and now. The State Commit ee desires to thank comrades in Mis souri and Kansas for sending Frank P. and Kate O'Hare, who start their four at Hazleton, Oct. 9. Send all contributions for the Min-

ers' Strike Fund to J. Edelmau, Treas-urer, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadel-

This week's contributions will be oted next week.

CONNECTICUT

Every branch in Connecticut which wishes to have a full ticket in its locality should hold a meeting at once to make nominations and report to the State Committee not later than Oct. 14. The nominations required to complete the general or state builot are County the general or state ballot are County Sheriff, Judge of Probate and Senator. Nominations for the Assembly go on another ballot. Branches wishing to have this theket should each nominate two candidates. This ballot will not be furnished by the State Committee. A leaflet bearing the names of the candidates on the state ticket is pro-vided free by the State Committee.

candidates on the state ticket is pro-vided free by the State Committee. Every branch should notify the Sec-retary haw many of this leaflet and also how many hallots it will require. A large supply of Wilshire's "Why Workingmen Should be Socialists" has been ordered and will be furnished to branches for \$1.26 a thousand prepaid. W. B. WHITTE, Secretary. W. E. WHITE, Secre

THE CAPITALIST FAMILY.

"I suppose those rich Glitedgers ade a great display of grief when lat millionaire uncle of theirs sudden-

"Grief! They haven't any time for grief. All their time is taken up with galloping around in search of the will. Cisveland Plain Dealer.

"DIVIDING UP."

The Miners' Wages and the Mine Owners' Profits.

> ritative Figures Showing Wretch ed 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 the coal strike to the completion of the twenty-first week, as follows: To operators in price of coal

To strikers in wages 27,500,000 To other employees made idle 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 590,000 Maintaining troops
Damage to mines and ma-490,000 chinery 6,500,000

The Miners' Wares.

There are 150,000 mine workers on 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 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 \$183.33, or \$8.73 a week, full time. This average includes the greater part of the highly paid men-engineers and pump-runnners, etc.-and the average of the miners and helpers would be considerably less.

It is shown by the statistics publish ed 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 we weeks of six days each. The men would like to work more steadily, but they have no opportunity. One object of their eighthour 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 fig-ures given by the "Times," therefore, the average mine worker has to main-tain himself and his family, the year round, on an average of \$5.43 a week.

These figures are a little more em-Baer. According to his statement, the men get an average of \$1.89 a day when they have work, which makes an average wage, the year round, of \$7.05 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 interest ed party in the question, the figures given by the "Times" are probably pearer the truth.

Even These Figures Too High.

It must be remembered, moreover that these figures represent nomina 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 requir-ed to live in "company houses," for what would be charged for shantles elsewhere; second, that a large part of them are, in the same way virtually required to buy fireir groceries, clothing, and hou goods at the "company store," and are charged prices much above those prevailing in other stores.

Of course, the men are never told, in or 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 cocretion 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 m is sure to get into trouble, to be "docked" on all sorts of flimsy pre-texts, to be laid off when more docile men are given work, and so forth. The compulsion is all the more gallling because it is indirect and hypocrtical.

Owners' Profits. Another feature of the "Times" state-

ment is suggestive. The losses of the strikers and other employees made idle by the strike an

put at \$33,600,000. The losses of the capitalists, as mine owners and as railroad owners, are put at \$62,000,000.

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 \$62,000,000 in profits on that amount of

the workers get in wages for digging and carrying coal, the owners of the literature Company, 184 William mines and railroads get \$1.85 in profits

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE COAL FAMINE?

The public officials and politicians of , their demands to aribtration if the both old parties, the capitalist press, the greater party 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 nam of the tolling 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 cheer-Tully making sacrifices to effect such

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 coat famine? The mine workers struck five month

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 of-

fered 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, Presiden Mitchell, speaking for the hundred and fifty thousant miners who know and tenet him feeling his responsibility both to them and to the people who

need coal, replied to President Roose-

velt's plea, that the miners would go

back to work at once and submit all

mine owners would consent. Again, the mine owners refused.

Who is to blame if coal is scarce and dear, if workingmen and their wives and bables suffer from cold?

Morgan and Baer and Truesdale and Markel and Hewitt and the Vanderbilts and the rest of the mine owners are to blame. .

The whole capitalist class to which they belong is to blame.

The Republican officials of Pennsylvania who have helped them openly against the miners and the Republican national officers who are indirectly trying to break the strike-they are to blame.

The journalistic hirelings of both old parties, who have misrepresented that facts in their news and editorial columns-they are to blame.

THESE CAPITALISTS AND CAPI-TALIST AGENTS ARE ALONE TO BLAME FOR THE COAL FAMINE.

We also want the strike settled-and settled quick. But we want it SET-TLED RIGHT-by the victory of the miners. .We call upon all workingmen to continue and to redouble their efforts in support of the mluers who are not to blame, the miners who are FIGHTING THE BATTLE OF THE WHOLE WORKING CLASS.

We call upon all workingmen to unite at the ballot-box to PUNISH AND DETHRONE THE CAPITAL ISTS WHO ARE TO BLAME, the capitalists who would let the m starve and other workers freeze rather than give up any share of their unearned profits and their tyranpous power. Punish and dethrone them by voting for Socialism-for public ownership and operation of the means of production, under a working-class administra tion, for the benefit of all the people

for allowing them to dig and carry

"Dividing Up."

In still other words, out of every dollar of value created by the labor of the men who dig and carry the coal, 35 cents goes to the men who do th work and 65 cents to the men who alow them to work. This is the sort of "dividing up" which Socialism will

sen that, if the useless mine owners and railroad owners were eliminated, the hours of labor of the workers could be reduced 10 per cent., their wages could be doubled, and still the coalcoal could be supplied to the public at a price somewhat below that which prevalled before the strike.

This is the price that mine workers and other workers pay for maintaining capitalism, for not having voted for Socialism in the past. It takes hard experience to teach us, but we do learn, and Socialism is coming.

BIG SIX ON THE MINERS' STRIKE

Declares for Public Ownership and

Levies Assessment to Help Miners. At last Sunday's meeting of New York Typographical Union No. 6 the following resolutions were adopted by

"Whereas, The arrogant position assumed by the Coal Trust will shortly result in widespread suffering; and "Whereas. The power to prevent officials of the government; therefore,

"Resolved, That we demand that the right of eminent domain be exercised by the government, the mines seized, and worked by the authorities of the government for the benefit of the

"Resolved, That a copy of these res olutions be given to the press, and the officers of the Union authorized to work with any committee of citizens to the furtherance of reflef for the citizens of this country."

The Union levied a 2 per cent. assessment upon all earnings of its mem bers for the benefit of the mine work ers, and it is estimated that this will yield between \$6,000 and \$7,000 a month. The president of No. 6 was also instructed to telegraph President Mitchell informing him of this action and congratulating him on the stand taken by him in Washington on Friday

MOTHER JONES TO SPEAK.

As The Worker goes to press the news comes that Mother Jones, the brave champion of the miners, will speak for the Social Democratic Party in Cooper Union. Saturday evening Oct. 18, along with other good speak

VOTERS! REGISTER FRIDAY, OCT. 10.

THE ADVENTURES OF JOHN MCCUE "

We have one thousand copies of this great work. While they last will hand them out at 10 cents each. Socialist

LAUGHING IS A CRIME.

Two Miners in Jail for Laughing at Mil-Itia and Scabs-Republican Authorities Rival Late Demogratic Administration of New York in Asininity.

Two miners of Hazleton, Pa., George Sundra and John Gross, have been ar rested and are held in jail for trial. cause they laughed at the spectacle of drunk and disorderly militia escorting incompetent scabs to the mines. We are not joking or romancing; we take 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 Penn. sylvania; it is an "incitement to riot" and an insult to the peace and dig-

nity of Republican Governor Stone The presecution is not without prece dent, however-and good Democratic precedent. In July of 1900, during the great strike and lockout of cigar ers in this city of New York, under Democratic Mayor Van Wyck, a young cigarmaker, a boy of seventeen, Philli Jacobs by name, was arrested for hav ing "made faces" at some scabs, and was dragged before a Democratic magistrate, who punished him with a tedious lecture and a tine of av-

dollars. liberty," which the Republican and Democratic hirelings of Capital are so-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., 56,

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

HANFORD'S SECOND TOUR.

Benjamin Hanford, Social Der cratic candidate for Governor of New York, will speak at the following Friday, Oct. 10-Illion.

Saturday, Oct. 11-Utien. Monday, Oct. 13-Syracusa. Tuesday, Oct. 14-Rochester, Wednesday, Oct. 15-Bufin o. Thursday, Oct. 16 Corning Friday, Oct. 17-Waterto Saturday, Oct. 18-Fort Edward Monday, Oct. 20-Peekskill. sday, Oct. 22-New Rochelle Thursday, Oct. 23-Mt. Vernon

BROWN'S DATES.

William Thurston Brown, our candi-date for Lieutenant-Governor, has spoken this week at New Rochelle and Youkers. His dates in the man

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

New York Voters should registion

The Worker. IN ORDAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social. Democratic Party.)

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Hew York, N. Y., Post office on April 6,



CIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED 2,068 21,157 . 36,564 9,545 In 1900 (Presidential): S. D. P. . . 96,918

NEW YORK STATE TICKET.

S. L. P. . . 33,450

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JOEL MOSES. mr and Surveyor... EVERITY L. HOLMES.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Workingmen do not choose busine men as officers of their trade unions. even admit them to membership. Why should they choose business men as state officials. Of the candidates for Governor of New York, Odell is a onal politician; Coler is one of the en of Wall Street," to use that party member or organization. is own phrase; Hanford is a wage worker and a trade unionist. That ought to be sufficient to decide the workingmen's votes.

Bird S. Coler received the news of his nomination for Governor of New erk on the Democratic Bust the Treats licket over the stock ticker at the banking and brokerage house of W. N. Coler & Co., 32 Nassau street, of milicit he is a member.

The day before he was nominated on Democratic Bust the Trusts ticket Yurd S. Coher attended a meeting of the board of directors of the Guardian Trust Company, of which he is presi

CAN THE WORKERS BULE THEMSELVESP

John Mitchell seems to have bee the only one of the various presidents at the Washington conference who be haved us a brave-and consciention gentleman. That was natural, for b and right on his side. His behavior in fact, was that of a statesman as well as a gentleman. The class to which he was born and which he now unable to provide great men when it takes public affairs into its own hands. And after all. Mitchell's splendid confact throughout this strike is only in line with the splendid conduct of his whole organization. When, in some coming contary, the impartial bistory of this age is written, the cont strike of ught, by itself, to have been quite sufest to convince all men of the ability

of the working class to govern itself, industrially as well as politically, to choose wise and honest men as adminstrators 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. This strike alone gives abundant proof of the practicability as well as of the necessity of arrying the Socialist program into ef-

feet at an early day. 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. The years to come, when real democracy has been put into practise, will produce a peaceful history more in spiring in its display of public wisdom and of individual greatness, than that of all the empires and republies of the past. We who now work for it will live to see only the dawning of that glorious day; but we shall see enough to repay us for all our tell.

Every Socialist: whether a party nember 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 wellas to advertise the party.

WHY WE DO NOT CONCEAL OUR INTERNAL TROUBLES.

Some readers of The Worker expres 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 boodle; and also, in that its affair 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 practise. 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 "enteh" 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. In our party, such differences of opinion must be decided by the rank and file, in order that they may be decided intelligently, they must be discussed in the party press.

Again, individual comrades or whole locals or committees of our party may mes go wrong-often ignoran of facts or error of judgment, some times 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 hushed up until the members of the ruling ring had had time to decide mon the action to be taken and tube ment would then be given and discin line 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

be done-some comrades discouraged for a time or somes few votes lost-by the public discussion of internal party questions, we believe that, in order to secure the speediest and wisest de cision of such questions and of a decision which will convey weight as be ing 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 demoeratic methods, and in order to deserve and to win the respect of intelligent workingmen now outside our ranks, it is best to be perfectly frank and open. Leadership, ring-rule, and secrecy are naturally the appropriate characteristics of the Republican and Donncratic parties, which seek to got the rotes of the workers in order to serve the interest of the capitalists. The very opposite of those methods is appropriete to us, who appeal to the workingmen to join and support and rote for our party on the ground that working class. The appearance of harmony is essential to the success of the old parties. But the Socialist Party. in this as in other countries, because It is right, is bound to grow in spite of er even by means, of its occasional anplensout discondons.

HOW TO TREAT DISBUP. -TIUNISTS

Some of our comrades in this city make the mistake of argaing with the will be cited as evidence which S. L. P. disturbers at and after our public meetings or elsewhere, and thus give them a sort of recognition to \$1,302.56.

that they do not deserve. The time past for this sort of thing. One shou argue only with persons whom he believes to be honestly mistaken and capable of being convinced. With unthinking fanaties or with malevolent rowdles it is worse than useless to carry on a discussion.

The S. L. P. is rapidly enough digging its own grave. It is, unfortunate . ty holding but few public meetings-un fortunately for us, for their slanderou and abusive attacks upon the trade un lone and the Social Democratic Party do nothing but barm to them and proportionate good to the genuine Socialist movement as 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 under take to disturb our meetings, as still occasionally happens, they should be treated as they deserve-not given the recognition and the opportunities for discussion which we gladly extend to honest opponents and questioners, but denounced as tratitors 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 theirs, 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 isan arganization which under the name of Socialism and Labor, directs all its efforts, not against capitalism, but solely against other Socialists and aghinst the trade unions; an organization which has repeatedly organize scals 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 organization on 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. Vost, and such recently prominent and trusted members as Flebiger, 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 Perty.

FOR THE STRIKE FUND.

National Secretary Greenbaum re ports \$600.54 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, \$369.65 was collected through The Worker and "Volkszeitung," \$33.70 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 were received at the office of The Worker and "Volksneftung" for the strike fund as follows: A. Stoppel, City, \$1; Endl Hoffman, Melrose, Mass., \$1; Cafe Howard, coll., \$1.45; C. Jaun, 81; 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. Scholf, Saratoga Springs, \$2; Brotherhood of Carpenters, coll. in org. cabinet shops, \$253,75; Locals 300 and 476, surplus of two rainy-day pienies, \$6.15; Local 575, coll., \$7.35; Martin Luther Sick Benefit Society, Newark, \$10; Otto Lepke, \$1; Bushwick Lodge 516, L A, of M., \$10; Welssman, \$1; Schlaget, 50 cents; G. Sch., \$1; C. Hoins, \$1.50; Bing's cigar ship, \$2.50; Workmen's Cremation Se ciety, Br. L. coll., \$4; E. K. & Co., \$16.50; Schmitt & Kaufmau's silk wenvers, \$50; Manhattan Brass Company's employees, \$20; H. B., Brock lyn, 83; Anon. 35 cents; Miss Emma A. S-1, \$1; Arch. Brass and Bronze Workers, Local 204, Brucklyn, \$17.50; Success, 50 cents; J. C. D., \$1; F. H. \$2; Jul. Rampe, 50 cents; Forward, \$4; Arb. Kinder Sterbe Kosse, Br. 152, \$5; Quartet Club Frohstan, Brooklyn, \$5: Paisamenterie Workers' Enloy, \$19: Martin Schopp, \$2; Krakumer's plane dy finishers, colf., \$2.75; total, \$400.80

This brings the total received at this office and sent to Secretary Greenhouse, to be forwarded to the miners

A MEDITATION UPON ELEPHANTS.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

If nature ever made a full grown elephant she would order his agility secording to his tonnage and she would naturally trim his propensities to match his dimensions; thus she would kindly save himself and his environments from the effects of un steadiness on too large a scale. She would load his levity down to earth, she would forbid him the use of the wine crop as well as dancing, and she would teach him to be very cautious when passing over planks of political platforms.

It seems to me that we tailorized bipeds, having passed through the jungle and into the menagerie stage of ou evolution, have forgotten something have left some of those good old ani mal senses behind us called instincts and have not yet found their social successors, the common senses. I have been reading about the ark and am still wondering. Next greater to the miracle of all the animals going into that ark was the miracle of them coming out of it, to an eye of the twentieth century. With a commercial animal training no ark would have

been possible.

None of the world's sealed volumes hides so pretty a history as that sealed book of the ark, from the hour when the publicans and sinners of antedeluvian began to open their um-brellas, up to the day the saloons began to open again and Noah went

I assume of course, for the matter ofmy wonder, that the inmates were not tied in stalls. I assume that, having come so far to get into the ark it was not necessary to tie them in it. The picture therefore which presents itself to this meditative eye of mine as it peers through the shutters of that good old animal safe is one of startling propinquities and threatening propensi-ties so like our modern civilization that it marvels me to think of how much wisdom the majority of those brutes must have acquired in order to continue to enjoy each other's society outside of each other for forty days, and bring themselves outside the ark itself and down the slopes of Arrarat in their

Mr. and Mrs. Denton, of psychometric fame, were wont to pick up a bit of bone or a shall, and by-just placing it on the forehead they beheld through its experience great panoramas of con temporary life and scenery, so they

needed sociology of our times the Den tons missed by not giving us a view of the saloon and promenade life of those prudent passengers during their trip through the deluge. But though we cannot see what they did, the mind fortunately enables us, from subse-quential data, to get very definitely a what they did not, that is, provided

they were there as described.

Now let us see what they did not.

Well, they did not consume each other. That is the comprehensive and the all instructive fact to which the present meditator desires to confine this lesson

in animo-srkian sociology.

To get the full juice of wisdom out of that ark we have only to imagine mals, with all their diverse antece dents, powers, and objects in life to be merely men like ourselves; and we begin at once to roll off instruction by contrast and conjecture as easily and continuously as thread rolls off from

Without a constitution or a constitu ional amendment, without any previous introduction to each other, with out having been informed by any an thoritative national document of our right as Americans to the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness, just imagine ourselves, with all the vast diversities acquired economic zoology, together for forty days on the pavements of Gotham during the flood. With no Travers Jerome to warn us against being crushed by millionaire ing ants, who swarm upon the pavenents, hope to escape the bloody soles of Baer and Morgan. We would, in our ignorance, press capital and be crushed to fertilizers.

To be there and yet to be out of the way, that is the question! To live as wage earners by being devoured, and yet not to be devoured. but to get cut with our lives, that is the problem of this transitional voyage through the perlis of competitive murder to Socialism; and the flood gates are open. We have acquired an almost infinite wisdom in dodging our dangers; it is only the width of the city streets that straightens its exercise. The big trust feet of the sons of Anak are wide as the horse road, and our whole world is on the street. Our numbers are so great that we cover the pave-ment where such giant passengers travel and all live! Evidently no wis teaches us to break down the walls to make room for refrest. But then this would not be living 1N the ark for forty days. Thus, my fellow inmate of this menagerie, it follows that the animo-arkian sociology consisted of an old type of virtue that has passed out of the world since the commercial man grew king. There was no other way for the preservation of the animal kingdom but for the elephants and masterious to sit down, and for all the strong enquivors to keep the seven wweks of Lent. Such forbearance may have ador

the moral injerior of Nonli's ark, but salism seem to have entirely unfitted our famnical sourcesses for it. The only thoughts to limit the superior nonor due to the arking prototypes of the empiralisis for sitting still in the risk to let the others live, is the unforcausage making does not abuit of any evily if you do vote for it this fail-mail things living while the large sit St. Louis Labos.

Ours is a system that lives by collis making, together with the filling and durying thereof, and so our way would have left nothing on Argarat but an empty box.

The animals in that ark had gradu-

ally become acquainted with their rel-ative weights while they were in the jungles. No mastodon ever sprung up there from being a grasshopper in a day, as the capitalist animal springs in our economic menageric; no kittens ever grew into elephants while yet playing with that moune of a work-man, 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 immerise-ly and ridiculously misbalanced mortal-the modern Plute.

This unfortunate success, who, with-out ever being guilty enough to have out ever being gainty eaoning to have such powers east upon him for pun-ishment, or wise enough to see the ab-sirdity 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 fearfully overweighted atom

of human flesh he is this man of fifty millions per annum. Think of it. A man five feet feet seven inches twenty years ago, who has in the mean time acquired the weight and density of a billionaire, with the same sized hat still, and with everything else per-taining to his personality remaining in a statu quo ante expension condition, he epitomizes, in his own experi-ence, all the horrors of an imperfectly digested revolution. Locomotally speaking, he is just the same. He takes her, the object of his choice, out for a waltz, he treads upon her foot; and behold, because of the many unconscious tons which have been added to his unguided limbs, there remains of that young lady's pedestal, upon the surface of this mundane sphere, no more than one small stain, too little to wipe up; her foot, in fact, has been squeiched 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 ewn sins, in the horrid daydream that I am that man. I see a little sweetfaced child approaching me, timorous-ly, inquiring if I have found her doll. I am seized with a sweet inwardness to bless the darling. I therefore gent-ly lay a fatherly hand upon her curly head, all knotted with blue ribbons when grruizgulkhrunkich!--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 My own son and helr ungue way. lifted by me upwards to the paterand bosom, has his two arms broken. My wife, good soul, hastening to the door of my fourteen palaces to salute her returning lord with a kies has her face gashed in. Do I laugh' The mirors 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 pass-ing through one tunnel, blows out every lamp within a mile of me, and ompresses the heartbroken darkness all around me into an impervious block of black marble which nothing short of a municipal gas franchise can evermore pentrate with light. Loving my country I tremble even to walk upon its verdant meads lest my foot go right through to the Antipodes and so admit the foul air of another hem-

isphere to this sweet America of mine I join by turns the Republican party and the Democratic party in thos states which have the required amount of steel and from in their platforms to protect my friends from being crushed by the penderous weight of my pos-

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 nonunion workman while he is out of em ent, for I have grown in cubic feet as well as in deadly gravity. I would be the nation itself but for all the prond and dead flesh on my car-eass. And now I begin to foresee that that is my doom. I am too erest 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 roll as I list, for the be no one outside of me to get hurt. I could keep all I have and get all I could with the revolutionary experiwould 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 reply the United States Geological S covering coal mining in eighteen states and territories: Lives lost in 1901, 1,467.

Men intured, 3,643. Number of tons of coal mined fo each life lost, varies in Maryland, 426,004. In Indian Territory, 49,426. Average number, 188,608. Total men employed, 485,544. Divided into the authracite and b minous fields the figures are as fol-

Days at work, 194. Men employed, bitumbous, 340,235. Days at work, 23% And the menture supposed to get \$2 a day for every day they work; that means \$308 a year for the anthracite miner and \$470 a year for the bitumin-

Men employed, anthracite, 145,309.

And yet President Baer says they are well paid. Wonder if he could live

What do you think of such a condities, workingmen? Don't you think government ownership of the mines under Socialism would remedy the

Current # # # Literature

All books and pamphlets ments in this in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Conpany, 184 William street, New York.

In the September number of the "International Socialist Review." H. M. Hyndman discusses "The Interna-tional Situation and the Intenational Situation and the Intena-tional Socialist Bureau," taking the position that the Bureau should m 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 Revolutionthe revolutionary and opportunist ten dencies in the Socialist movement of of "Terrorism in 'Rusein," Heary L. Slobodin gives translations from the Russian Social Democratic press deprecating the terrorist method and pointing to thorough working class or ganization and public demonstration in mass as the most effective way to carry on the fight for political l Kautsky's article on "Agitation

Among Farmers in America" called forth by Simon's book, "The American Farmer," is translated from "Neu-Zeit" and will be read with great in terest by American Socialists, The views of the great German Socialist this important question may be summed up in the following extracts from his article: "To agitate an farmers, when the mass of the city workers are still strangers to Social ism is equivalent to bringing rocky soil under cultivation at great expense and leaving fertile soli untouched from lack of labor power. • • • The succeas 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 accomplish much good. * * * 1 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 A comrade who thought he knew how to handle the farmers once ridiculed our city agita-tors 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 agitators, but against his net idea of winning the farmers for our party. True, the farmer has no sympathy for the eight-hour day and labor pro tion. He does not only assume an at-titude of indifference, but of hostility toward them. He is obliged to work from early down to the dark of night, sometimes sixteen to eighteen hours, and the city workers would only reder 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 would end the same way as the Green-back and the Populist movement, or, what is more likely, will fail in the outset. * * But though different interests may divide the proletarus and the farmers which make it impos-sible to unite them in the same party forever, still they have many of agreement as against other classics that make a temporary alliance not only possible, but also destrable. And a great many antagonisms are really founded on prejudice and may be over come by enlightenment. Not part come by enightenment. Not party membership, but a better understand-ing of our aims and a temporary alli-ance, that may be gained by our agita-tion among farmers. Indeed, situations may arise, in which it will be very valuable to have them as our allie Agitation among farmers in this sens wherever conditions seem favorable, is not only worth considering, but very desirable, providing it is not carried or at the expense of the industrial and rural wage-workers. * * * An agi-tation 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, Sin-gie-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

Frederick Engel's great work, "The Origin of the Family, Private P and the State," is published by C. H. Kerr & Co. An English translation of this greet Socialist classic has long been needed and many Socialists will now for the first time have an ope tunity to read and profit by it. Kampffmeyer's "History of the Ger-man 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 announce the early publica-tion of a book on "The Career and Conversation of John Swinton," by

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 outhern town who occasionally "sent tiff" to one of the New York dailtos picked up last summer what secred to him a "big story." Hurrying to the telegraph office he "queried" the telegraph editor: "Column story so and so. Shall send?" The replys was so. Shall send? The reply was brief and prompt, but to the enthusi-ast ussertisfactory. "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 c

MORGAN.

By Horace Traubel. Morgan has never tantalized me. He.

ever excites my wrath. I do not onet doubt his usefulness. I do not Kansas has been a good deal of a joke, but it threatens this year to appart as any Port as 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. Mergan 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 to succeed 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 any one, 'And to consistently 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 stns. And I expect you to stand by yours. And the industrial sin is your sin and mine. It is not a conscious derelection. It is the half ripe fruit. It is the

rough of something in the making. Morgan may constitute a cruel lesson is needed. If the lesson is too easily learned it is too easily forgotten. Morgan stands in the the prophets and seers and poets. Certain causes made a divine served your time there you have no call on Morean

Morgan is proceeding to a brutal and masterful way to bring the continents together. I do not assume to know his motives. I do not know whether he beats his wife or starves his mother But I see his hands busy in the performance of a great task. When Mor-gan is done the world will be ready for you to take in charge. Some of you think the lords god

have sent saviors to the earth. And 1 think they have. But the saviors 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 its design. We are going to say to Morgan: "Go right on with your work. gan: "Ge right on with your work. Finish it. Soon we will take it up 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 spit on our paims and are eager to take up the tools."

What as incredible creature is the Morgan of the hater! But the Morgan of the loves is a foller in the vineyard.

of the lover is a toller 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 con tain? Now I hear somebody remark-ing: "Here's Traubel making a case for Morgan. Why should Traubel sell out to Morgan?" But I am making no ease for Morgan. I am making a case for myself. Yes, and for you, too, my doubting accuser. For in my common-wealth there are neither pedestals nor pillories. I could have little use for commonwealth that had no use for Morgan. But in my commonwealth all equations will be shifted. Morgan will not be able to use the co But the commonwealth will use Morgan.

Dear comrades, do not let us pass any wakeless days or sleepless nights calling names. All the names con 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 but to prove ourselves 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 by getting rid of a certain part of my-I once thought Morgan wa omebody in New York who oppressed the poor. But I have discovered that that Morgan does not exist. Another Morgan n.uch more real exists. That other Morgan is myself, and when I have learned who Morgan really is and gan 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 and all hands-no one longer pauper, no one longer million-aire-benevolently included within its square.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper regresents is known nationally as the Social ist 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 "un-ion smashing" tactics or the abusive methods used by that party. The Socialist-or Social Democratic-Party works in harmony with the trade ma-ions, though without any organic con-nection, it holds itself free to criticize their policy when necessary, but it ap-proves of the principle of trade union-ism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor is it dictated to by the unions nor is it dictated to by them. It calls upon all workingmen to join the anions of their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily bettle against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capital

Our » Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

Topeka Cuptial.

quite an important place in the political firmament. Those who claim to be well posted on the situation assert 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

n 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 gone from one county to another, of feeting local organization ing for Congresional conventions. The intention is to have a candidate for Congress in every district in the state and county tickets in as many countles as possible. The state ticket was not mated on July 4 at Emporia.

New York Times.

Whoever chooses to reflect a little on the maxim, a man may do what he will with his own," is sure, if he has hither-to labored under the delusion that this maxim has some foundation in law or suffering-the sensations of extreme as tonishment. For, as a matter of un-questionable fact, the cases when a man may do what be will with his own in which his doing so is premptorily restricted by his fellows. This is so un der every government that ever existed, and though the restrictions are not quite so many under the govern-ments called free as under those which are irresponsible and artifitrary, yet they are ever present, and to ignore them invites immediate punishment, often very severe. As an extreme ex ample, the man who buys a revolver spointment. And Morgan is the resule. It is cowardly in you to set him apart in a pillory. The first culprit for that pillory is yourself. Until you have 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 bul let 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, fined for doing that. And can a man sell his real estate without the cosent of he wife? Can he make a will tying up his property for nn endless period after his death, or dividing the property in ways contrary to what public opinion deems right? Can be plant himself on his land and say to the nation: "You shall not built a fort here," or to the state, "No railway shall pass through this field?" Can be select at will the side of the highway on which to drive his horn as long as he likes in his own flat, 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

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS HONOR EMILE ZOLA

that ownership, such as it is, is always.

a matter of degree.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 5 .- The Zola nemorial meeting arranged by Local Buffalo of the Social Democratic Party and held at the headquarters, 439 William street, Friday evening, made a great impression. An hour before the time announced for the opening of the meeting the specious 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 and introduced Robert Steiner as the first speaker in erary artist, whose alm was to portray life in its true colors instead of distort ing it to suit a precenceived 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 fight er for the establis kin followed in Jewisn, speaking along

The other two speeches by J.H.Speam and Dr. Schoettler, were in English. They spoke of Zola as a Socialist, not only as a champion of instice in the abstract and an enemy of eapitalist society, but particularly as a champion of the emancipation of the working class upon whose suffer-ings all the presperity of the ruling class is built, and their appent to their hearers to carry out the work in which 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

L. S.

BOSTON, Oct. L-At a meeting of the Bessen Central Committee of the Socialist Party club last evening the following resolutions were introduc-by Dr. M. J. Konikow and unanious ly adopted:

"The Central Committee of the B ton Socialist Party Ciub expresses its deepest grief at the great loss which humanity has suffered through the untimely death of Emile Zora.

"Entile Zola was one of the for 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 wrongs prevalent throughout

"His great heart was always attuned to justice and brotherhood, and his momorable works and actions have built a monument of love in the hearts of those who recognized his greatness which will prove immortal.

society, he pointed out the way of de

************ PARTY NOTES.

**************** The National Secretary has issued a ort on the strike funds up to Oct.
The appeal for funds for strike pagenda, which was issued on June 11 and withdrawn by the Natton committee soon after, brought in \$76.55, which was spent in agitation in Pennsylvania. For strike relief there was received, in July, \$190.60; in August, \$1,678.14; in September, \$2,650.25; in all, \$4,527.90. Of this, \$10.85 was sent to the Michigan miners in July: 875 to the anthracite rain in July: 83,007.79 in August, \$3,290.04 in September; \$15 to the orkers; and \$25 to the gold-The balance on hand on Oct.

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. Com-Ity and his devotion to his class in many a hard struggle and he would be a good representative of the C. M. f. U. at New Orleans. James Woods

Comrade Gildea, one of the striking miners at Couldale, Pa., writes: will most cheerfully distribute many copies of 'Eabor Polities and So cialist Politics' as, you can spare me, up to the number of a thousand.' I am going to tour a portion of Schuylkill County in behalf of the cause, and I know that pamphlet will bring excellent results. I am receiving and dis-tributing fifty copies of The Worker weekly, and the number of men destr ing the paper is five times as great; every copy is read by at least five per-Everything is satisfactory here nylkill County, so far as the Fo cialist Party is concerned. We are going to make a still more vigorous cau ver the strike comes out, it enunot b at, for it has resulted in giving the miners mere education in economic trred. The dawn of emancire now realize that they can win political field, where their numbers make them invincible, and using as a schapen the ballot, which has formerly no giere than a cheap toy. From vender 4, will go a great cry of inple all over the land."-And it is not only the Pennsylvania mmers that have learned by this strike, comrade. From Atlantic to Pacific the lesson has been noted, and the growth of the Soing to make Mr. Baer doubt the reaf-

there he is getting subscriptions for the Worter and expects to organize a

Kansas Socialists have a full state Kansas Socialists have a roll safet thehet in the field. Comrade Chapman of Arkaneas City writes: "Look out for the vote from Kansas. Our cam-paign is netting red hot. The old pardon't know what to thing of it.

A most successful meeting of Hun A most successful meeting of an against workingmen was held by the Social'st Party at Kearsby, near Perth Andrey, N. I., Monday evening, Galnida's Holl was packed. E. T. Neben presided and K. Scalbo and another counted poke in Hungarian. Another counted with he held in the same place.

alson County, N. J., held a mass theusand people, was filled to the nit, and a pleasing feature was the erge proportion of young men. On periodicals, and spend a pleasant even-oct, 18 another great meeting will be ing or Sunday afternoon. litan Pavillon at East Newark. The local candidates will speak and the Hudson County Sotallet frem Corps will help express

Sectation is on the advance at Cov holding open-air meetings every even-ing. Kentuckians who wish to know ere of the Socialist Party in Covingtary of the Local, F. J. Lavanier, Jr., W. Tenth street.

William T. Brown lectured at New Haven, Rockville, Waterbury, and Danbury, Conn., last week. The lec-ture at Warner Hall, New Haven, was attended by about three hundred per one. Compade Brown's eloquent and ness deeply impressed his bearers.
The State Committee has engaged Committee Califwell to speak in Connecticut the week before election. Most of his time will probably be spent in New Haven and Bridgeport.—The folhaving dates for open-arr meetings will be filled by W. E. White, weather per-Friday, Oct. 10, Bridgeport Oct. 11. New Haver; Oct. 13, Green-wich; Oct 14, Stamford; Oct. 15, South Norwalk; Oct. 16, Danbury; Oct. 17. Bridgeport; Oct. 18, New Haven; Oct. 20, Middletown; Oct. 21, Williamatic; Oct. 22, Putnam; Oct. 23, Norwich; Oct. 24. New London; Oct. 25. New Haven.

George A Sweetland will speak during the coming week at Forrestville, Plainville, New Britain, Plantwille, Southington, Meriden, Themaston, Ferington, New Hartford, and Unionville. -Local New Haves will meet as a convention to make nominations for

Oct. 14, at 8 p. m., at Aurora Hali, 126 Union street.—Chaples Ufert has been holding good meetings in the state dur-ing the last two weeks, speaking at Hartford, Rockville, Norwich, New London, Stonington, Bridgeport, Meri-den, Bristol, Naugatuck, Derby, and New Haven. He sold a large number of pamphlets and took many subscrip-tions for party, papers. This week is given entirely to Hartford and on Oct. 13 he will be at Broad Brook.

Comrade Marcy reports that the Worcester Socialists are wide awake. Noon meetings are held at the large shops daily and the speakers get clos attention. The speakers give their evenings to the neighboring villages and towns and are well received. Literature is given out and subscriptions for The Worker taken. Everything points to a great advance.

New Hampshire comraes are sure of a big gain. County tickets have been nontinated in Rockingham, Strafford. and Hillsborough Countles and city tickets in Manchester and Nashua.— Orio Swain has been expelled by Local for acting as delegate to a Republican

. New Yor State.

Local Syracuse of the Social Demo cratic Tarry has opened headquarters nt 233 E. Genesce street. Organize Leonard Hornung is in charge. Al workingmen are invited to visit the headquarters, read Social Democratic literature, and get acquainted with party members. The Social Demo cratic ticket stands: For Congress Twenty-ninth District, John L. Franz; Senator, F. H. Horton; Assembly— Second District, Leonard Hornung Third Lewis Schröber: Fourth E B Schwartz; County Treasurer, Robert L. Berggren: Superintendent of the Poor, Charles Voss: Loan Commissioners Joseph Berbette and Henry Schlemm. A candidate for Assembly in the First District will be chosen inter

Comrade Heleker writes that there "something doing" in Peekskill se days in the way of Socialist agitation and that the Social Democratic vote is going to be a surprise, antics of three or four S. L. P. far have served to call the attention of the workingmen there to the difference be tween the two parties, much to our advantage.

State Organizer Spring began his present trip by addressing the Wood Workers' Union at Herkimer. As a result a party local was organized, and arrangements made for a meeting for Hunford. The next night be spoke to an appreciative crowd at Brownville, and on Friday he addressed the first Socialist meeting ever held in Carthage. The Carthagians were surprised at first and then pleased, and the Watertown comrades will see that a local is formed. Saturday Spring has splendid street meeting at Watertown. Sunday afternoon he spoke in the machinists' hall at Watertown Monday at Cape Vincent, Tuesday at Dexter, and Wednesday again at Watertown. Thence he goes to Syre

The 30th A. D. Ratification Meeting of the Social Democratic Party will be held Saturday evening, Oct. 11, heid Saturday evening, Oct. 11, in the large hall at the Clubhouse, 206 East Righty-sixth street. Leonard D. Ab-bott, candidate for Secretary of State, Herman Walker, candidate for Congress from the Fourteenth District Algernon Lee, candidate for the Assembly from the Thirtieth, and John Spargo, editor of the "Comrade," will speak. The comrades of the Thirtieth have settled down to hard work, and large and attentive audiences which greet our speakers and the dicate that there will be a great increase in the Social Demos

The Socialist Educational League very pleasant rooms at 953 Second avenue, just above Fiftleth street. Lec tures are given every Sunday evening.
Workingmen of that part of the city
are invited to visit the rooms, to get
acquainted with the comrades, read the

John Spargo will lecture at Celonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, Sunday even ing. Oct. 12, on "Socialism and the Trust Problem." This is the first of three lectures which Comrade Sparge will deliver. Every one is welcome.— The entertainment given by the 21st A. D. at Colonial Hall last Saturday was a great success, socially, financially, and for propaganda. The stereopticon and living pictures were an especially good feature.

James N. Wood will lecture on "The Coming Crisis" at the W. E. A. Club-house, 3500 Third avenue, Sunday, Oct. 12, at 2:30 p. m.

Deposts received at the last meeting of the Bronx Agitation Committee showed that all open-air meetings had been very successful except when pre-vented by rain and that the Sunday afternoon lecture at the Chibhons 3309 Third avenue, had been satisfac-tory in spite of bad weather; steps will be taken to increase the attendance at these lectures. Considerable literature has been sold and distributed. Fifty copies of the "Pionier," fifty embient buttons, and 3,000 German I easiets were ordered. Arrangements were made to send committees to various in be held Oct, 9 at the Clubbo rades who have campaign fund lists are requested to turn in moneys promptly, as funds are needed.

Richmond Borough comrades have arranged to bold public meetings at the following places: Oct. 13 and 25, opposite Bergen Point ferry, Port Richmond; Oct. 13, Jersey sixset and Sixth avenue, New Brighton; Oct. 18 and 25, Sixpleton Park; Oct. 22 and Nov. I. Kutcher's corner, Stapleton.

Local Richmond meets us the first and

third Saturday evenings of the month

Sunday, Oct. 12, at 2 p. m., in the rooms of the Socialist Club, Balph ave-nue near Fulton street.

tributing literature, etc. Any comrades who are out of work are sequested to call on the Organizer at his home, 122 Fort Green Place, after 6 o'clock p. m.

35th A. D., are called upon to wake up. as only a few are now at work. They may call at 3309 Third avenue any evening and will get work to do. They should also turn out at open-air meet

cratic opponents. A lively campaign is on.

The 8th A. D. will hold a rally on Thursday evening, Oct. 9, at 98 Forsyth street. Among the speakers will be Dr. Girsdansky, B. Felgenbaum, and Jacob Pankin, candidate for the

On Sunday evening the 12th A. D. will hold a grand concert and mass meeting at Seminole Hall, 414 Grand street. A program of vocal and instrumental music has been arranged. The speakers will be William Thurston Brown, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Joseph Barondess, and William Ediln, candidate for the Assembly. Admission will be ten cents.

meetings last week, addressed of shire, Reich, and Goldstein, the Con-shire, Reich, and Goldstein, the Conneetings last week, addressed by Wilgressional, Senatorial and Assem candidates, and by B. Korn, Henry Cohn, Phillips, and Paulitsch. On Sat-urday, Cet. 11, Havidon and Goldstein will speak at Avenue B and Fourth street; Monday, Goldstein, Reich, and others, at Stanton and Lewis and at Willett and Stanton.

Hoehn and also that L. E. Hildebrand has offered his resignation. The Worker has no direct information.

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND

shall attain the results we expect on Election Day. The situation was never before bettter for us than at present and we must this year carry on a more vigorous and sympathetic campaign than the Social Democratic Party has ever done in the past.
In order to do this the State Com-

mittee needs money and every party member and sympathiner is urged to forward at once to Comrade James N. Wood, Financial Secretary of the State Committee, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, his or her contribution to the State Campaign Fund.

to forward moneys AS FAST AS RE CEIVED. Expenses of the campaign on the campaign we desire.

Previously acknowledged \$	759.33
F. W. James	2.00
Kranken Kasse, Br. III, Yonkers	10.00
F. Hermann, Lists 316-313	10.00
Wm. Edlin	2.00
A. Valbrecht	1.00
Meyer, from Cooper Union	1,13
Ed. Brown, balance on pledge	1.00
Kranken Kasse, Br. 43, Mt.	
Vernon	4.75
Louis Elchwald	2.00
M. R	5.00
H. Schlueter, List 21	10.00
P. A. Leviu, List 617	2.09
Wm. Edlin	2.00
K	5,00
Lists 321-331	2.00
G. Mithiger	3.00
S. P. Club, Brooklyn	10,00
F. L	5.00
Pohle	1.00
O. Bumhausen	5.00
B. Korn on list	2.45
Vilibrand, List 1,566	3.45
W. Welmar, List 117	.35
Nicholson	1.00
Young Men's Democratic Club	
of Brooklyn	2.00
H. R., P. L. L., N. Y	2.00
Success	.56

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. The Food Trust and the Coal Trust

have set them to thinking. Comrades and friends of the Social ocratic Party should not spare any effort in taking advantage of this state of the public mind. Literature explaining the purposes of the party and calling attention to our ticket and a should be distributed every-from house to house, in the

"What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," a leafiet by Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for Governor. Having named the author, it is not necessary named the author, it is not necessary

nteresting, and convincing. Prices postpaid: Two thousand, \$2.75; one thousand, \$1.50; five hundred, \$1. Smaller quantities will be supplied at as near proportional prices as cost of sending will allow.

sending will allow.

An effective throwaway card, bearing the party name and emblem, the ticket, with portraits of Hanford, Brown, Abbott, and a cartoon of "the man who will never be a Socialist. Price, postpaid, \$1 a thousand; small

er quantities in proportion.

"Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," by Algernon Lee; second edition. Especially good to use among trade un-ionists who have begun to understand the necessity for independent political action. Single copy, 3 cents; ten cop-les, 20 cents; fifty, 85 cents; one hundred, \$1.50.

"The Tragedy of the Vote," a splen did leaflet by John Spargo. Postpaid 60 cents a thousand. "Beef and Coal Prices," a clear and timely little leastet by Henry

Postpaid, 30 cents a thousand.

"What Socialism is," by John Spar-ge. Postpaid, 30 cents a thousand.

"Unfonism, Wise and Otherwise," by John Spargo. Postpaid, 30 cents a,

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 anticles, and a variety of valuable in-formation. It will be supplied at the rate of \$5.50 a thousand, postpaid.

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

IN JEWISH. "What Does the Social Democratic Party Want?"—a 32-page pamphlet by B. Feigenbaum. An excellent thing for propaganda among Jewish speaking workingmen. Price postpaid: Single copy, 5 cents; one hundred, \$2.25.
IN GERMAN.

A good leaflet by Alexander Jonas, including also the state platform, tick-et, and embiem. Price, \$1.50 a thou-

Ein Wort an die Arbeiter Amerikas," a strong appeal to the minds thinking workingmen. Single copy, 5 cents; ten or more, at 2½ cents each. "Die Mission der Arbeiterden Klasse," by Charles H. Vafl. One of our best short pamphlets, by a well known Socialist writer and lecturer. Single copy, 5 cents; one hundred, \$2. "Municipale Forderungen der Social Demokratie." Although written espe-

cially for use in city campaigns, it is useful at all times, because it shows the attitude of the Social Democratic Party on wnat are called "practical" questions, in harmony with the party's basic principles. Single copy, 5 cents; ten copies, 25 cents; fifty, \$1; one hun-dred, \$1.50. Isolated readers of The Worker, who

do not belong to the party organiza-tion, can help in the work. If you cannot use a thousand leagets or cards send for a quarter's worth and distrib-ute them in your neighborhood. For all campaign literarure, send or ders, with cash, to .H. Reich, 64 East Fourth street, New York City, Litera-ture Agent of the State Committee.

UNDER PRIVATE OWNERSHIP The capitalist's labor consist in pur-

hasing as cheaply as possible the raw material, labor power and other essentials, and to turn around and sell the finished products as dearly as possing ble. Upon the field of production itself, he does nothing except to secure the largest quantity of labor from the of wages, and thereby to squeeze out of them the largest possible quantity of surplus values. With regard to his workmen be is not a fellow-worker, he is only a driver, an exploiter. The er they work, the better off he is; he is not tired out if the hours of labor are unduly extended; he does not perish if the method of production because nurderons one. In comparison with all former ruling classes the capitalist is the most reckless of the life and safety of his operatives. Extension of the hours of work, shelition of holidays, introduction of night labor, damp or overheated factories filled with poison one gases are the "improvements which the capitalist mode of production has introduced for the benefit of

the working class.

The introduction of machinery increases still further the danger to life of justice, light, and it and limb for the workingman. The machine system fetters him to a meuster that moves perpetually with a gi-Only the closest, never-flagging attention can protect the workingman, at-tached to such a machine, from being seized and broken by it. Protective measures cost money; the capitalist does not introduce them unless he is much vaunted virtue of the capitalist, he is constrained by it to save room and to squeeze as much machinery as possible into the workshop. as possible into the workshop What cares he that the limbs of n workingmen are thereby endangered? workshops are dear.

There is still another respect in which the capitalist application of chinery 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 ren machine: in the first place it costs place, if, through improvements in the system, it becomes useless, or if it is not used to its full capacity, it will bring loss instead of profit to the capi-talist. Again, the machine is worn out not only through use but through idle which is the machine itself, causes on to take the place of older ones, and renders constantly, now this, then that sort of machine and often whole factories at once, unable to compete with the improved ones before they have been used up to their full extent Therefore, owing to these constant changes, every machine is in constant danger of being made useless before it is used up; this is sufficient ground for

POSTPONED PIC-NIC OF SOCIALIST BAND SUNDAY, OCT. 12, 1902,

OERTER'S PARK 147th St & South Boulevard PRIZE BOWLING AND OTHER AMUSEMENTS. TICKETS IG. AT GATE IS.
BEGINNING AT 2 P. M.

COMRADES, REMEMBER YOUR BAND."

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

At this historical event the affair will be participated in by the Arb. San ger-Bund (500 singers), Dramatic Workingmen's Society Zaboy, Turn. Soc. Sakul and Vorwaerts, the great opera singer, Mme. Elanora Gavina, etc.

The festival address will be delivered by Benjamin Hanford, candidate for

50c. OFFER FOR 25c.

We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price:

The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady . . 10c.
The Religion of Capital. By Paul Lafargue. 10c. Social Effect of Machinery.".....

Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman. 5c. 'The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred. Engels...... 10c.

On receipt of Only 25 Cents above books will be mailed postpaid.

CATALOGUE FREE.

pilckly as possible from the moment e puts it in operation; in other words, capitalist application of the system of machinery is a particular spur that drives the capitalist to extend the carry on production without interrupben, to introduce the system of night and day shifts, and, accordingly, to

At the time the system of machinery clared the golden age was at hand; ingman and render him a free man. hands of the capitalist, however, the machine has become the mos powerful lever towards making heav-ier the kad of labor borne by the proletarian and to aggravate his servitude into an unbearable condition.—Karl Kantsky, in "The Profesariat."

New York Voters should register Friday, Oct. 10.

THE CITY INCORRUPTIBLE.

Hark! 'Tis the roor of labor, A ceaseless, deafening sound, 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! With myriad panting engines,

With countless picks and drills, They arch the threatening rivers, They pierce the hostile hills; In steam and smoke and lightning Earth's captive forces play. To weld with Titan touches

And toiling mill and mine Yields up its costly treasures To make them fair and fine

Of justice, light, and law, What were the proudest structures That e'er the round world saw? Rome was a queenly emptre. But power and wealth and state And fame and triumphs folied her, With sons no longer great.

Firm stand the nation's bulwarks, Her fortunes wax apace.
While Virtue guards her hearthater
And Truth her market place;
Lo, theirs are streets and temples That dwarf the courts of Kings-

A free and glorious city Of incorporeal things: -Cora Read Goodale, in Youth's Com

TO ALL SOCIALIST TRADE UNIONISTS.

It is important that all trade unionists should be given an op-portunity to learn what the So cialist Party—in New York the Social Democratic Party—stands YOU can help—each one of you.

your address; for \$1.20 you can get 200 copies. Three hundred or more will be supplied to you at 50 cents a hundred. Two or three times between

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LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York, Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue, Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Flescler, 522 East Eightyfifth street, New York.

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Courade Ehrot came back from the corpeniers', convention at Atlanta laden with subscriptions for The

section will be held in the same place day evening, Oct. 13. The Socialist organizations of West MacCartney as the principal The half, which holds about

ogress of the movement. sinated a full city ticket and are العسمال العادليا

Organizer Warren Atkinson of Local Kings County desires to hire a number of comrades to do canipaign work—dis-

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

The 16th A. D. held four open-at

GREENBAUM RESIGNS?

The Cleveland "Citizen" and the "Social Democratic Herald" report, apparently from private information that al Secretary Greenbaum has offéred his resignation to the Local Quorum, which is considering it. The "Herald" adds that this action was the result of an attack made by G. A.

Campaign Fund which is opened with ounts attached heret The campaign is now half over, and IT DEPENDS ON YOU whether we

Comrades having lists are requ

All contributions will be acknowi-

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shops and factories, at meetings in the streets or in public halls, wherever the workers can be reached. The State Committee has the fol-lowing literature on hand. It is the duty of the comrades to see that it is

Friday, Oct. 10.

Read the October Humber of The Whim a small 40-page monthly edited by this number you will find a number of strong editorials and poems on the great coal strike, besides a large numto interest thinking men and women.
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ber number, or better still, send 10 cents for a three months' trial sub-scription (this will include the October

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MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Meetings will be held at the points named in the following list, on the dates given. Comrades in the assembly districts where meetings are held should not fail to be present and use the opportunity to assist the speakers agitating among by standers and

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

the Organizer.

Chairmen and speakers should lose to the official name and emblem of the party and the names of the candidates

THURSDAY, OCT. 9.

3d A. D. Bleecker and McDougal Abrahams, Edward Brown, and Geebel.

20th A. D.-Thirty-fifth street and 1st A. D.-Sullivan and Grand

treets. Scaring and Reichenthal. ... 7th A. D.-West Twelfth street, be shington and West streets

Sort A. D. Eighty-sixth street and 21st A: D. One Hundred and Ninth

street and Amsterdam avenue. Dahme, Phillips, and Young. FRIDAY, OCT. 10.

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

10th A, D.-E. Houston and Second Abbott, Wilshire, and Pau 11th A. D. Thirty second street and

Eighth avenue. Lee, Phillips, and 13th A. D. Forty-first street and

Ninth avenue. Reichenthal, Fox, and 19th A. D. Sixty-seventh street and

Amsterdam avenue. One speaker. 24th A. D. Fifty seventh street and Mayes, Roewer, and 84th A. D.—One Hundred and Thirty

eighth street and Willis avenue. Havi don and Josephson. SATURDAY, OCT. 11 eth A. D. Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. Paulitsch and Field-

little-A. D .-- Avenue B and Fourth treet. Goldstein and Havidon. 20th A. D.—Twenty-ninth street and

Reichenthal, Abrahams and Paulitsch. 21st A. D.-One Hundred and Thir-

Edward Martin, Kanely, and anothe A. D. Seventy-third street and First avenue. Roewer. Fox, and

28th A. D.-Eighty-second street and First avenue. Scaring; Butscher, 30th A. D. Eighty fourth street and

21st A. D. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue

layes and Josephson. 32d A. D.—Grand Mass Meeting on One Hundred and Sixth street between

Third and Lexington avenues, sout side. Abrahams, Young, Goebel, Woh er, Stold, and others.

MONDAY, OCT. 13. oth A. D.-Twenty-fourth street an

Eighth avenue. Searing and Cassidy. Also, Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. Goebef and Abraham. 1th A. D. Th'rty-second street and lighth avenue. Mayes, Jocephson,

and Butsche 13th A. D. Forty-first street an Elighth avenue. Abrahams and Field

16th A. D. Stanton and Lewis streets, Goldstein, Beich, Cohn, and

17th A. D. Forty-eighth street and Eighth avenue. Miss Dahme and Havi-

334 A D One Hundred and Elev enth street and First avenue. Nich

olson and Garzone. 35th A. D.—One Hundred and Forty eighth street and Willis avenue. Phi Rps. Reichentina, Young, and Panken.
Also, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Pan-

TUESDAY, OCT. 14. 9th A. D.-Twenty-fourth street and

Eighth avenue. Abrahams and Neben. 10th A. D.-Fourth street and Second avenue. Abbatt, Wilshire, and Jas. N. 11th A. D.-Thirty-third street and

Eighth avenue. Butscher and Goebel. Eith A. D.-Forty-eighth street and

16th A. D.-Fifth street and Avenue Also, Third ersect and Avenue C.

Henry Colm. Goldstein, and Reich.

10th A. D. Sixtieth street and Amsterdam avenue. Nicholson and Phil-22d A. D.-Forty third street and

Second avenue, Mayes, Paulitsch, Casgidy, and Josephson.

Also, Forty eighth street and Second evenue Josephson Cassidy Paulitsch.

and Mayes. 23d A. D.-One Hundred and Thirty

second street and Amsterdam avenue Miss Dahme and Fieldman. WEDNESDAY OCT 15 fith A. D.-Twenty-fourth street and

Sin A. D. Twenty fourth street and Eighth avenue. Panken and Scaring. 11th A. D. Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue. Nicholson and Mayes. 13th A. D. Forty-first street and Ninth avenue. Paulitsch and Field-14th A. D. Touth street and Sec

avenue. Butscher, Wilshire, and Jas. 15th A. D.-Forty-eighth street and Eighth evenue, Young, Abrahams, and

28th A. D.-First avenue and Secon ty-ninth street. Butscher and Goobel. 35th A. D.—One Hypdred and Forty-sighth street and Willis avenue. Gold-Mein and Miss Dahme

THURSDAY, OCT. 16.

Eighth avenue. Butscher and Field-

13th A. D .- Forty-first street and Ninth avenue. Searing and Josephson. 19th A. D.—Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue, Cassidy and Abra-

22d A. D .- Forty-second street and Also, Thirty-eighth street and Third avenue. Mayes and Nichelson.

26th A. D.—Seventy-first street and

First avenue. Miss Dahme and Goe-30th A. D.-Eighty-sixth street and

Third avenue. Lee and Panken. HALL MEETINGS. Friday, Oct. 10-Manhattan Lodge No. 402, L. A. of M., Exchange Hall,

Lexington. Speaker, Fleidman. Saturday, Oct. 11—30th A. D.—Rati-fication meeting, W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Spargo, Lee, Waither, Stahl, and Flaschel.

Thursday, Oct. 16-26th A. D.-Bohe mian National Hall. District Ratifics. tion Meeting. Sparge, Newsck, Wood,

Engel, and Phillips, Saturday, Oct. 18-Ratification Meet-154 E. Fifty-fourth street. Speakers: Leonard D. Abbott, candidate for Sec candidate for Congress, Twelfth Dis-trict; John Newack, candidate for State Scuttor; Harvey R. Wallace, candidate for Assembly; Spargo, Phillips, Karl Wesch, and Frederick Schae

Saburday, Oct. 18-Joint ratification meeting of the 19th, 21st, 23d, and 31st A. D., in Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus

Friday, Oct. 31-Ratification meeting of the 23d A. D., James Forst's Halt, 84 Lawrence street.

JAS. N. WOOD. Organizer

KINGS COUNTY MEETINGS.

MONDAY, Oct. 13-At Washington and Johnson streets. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, and Lackemacher TUESDAY, Oct. 14-At Irving ave

nue and Stockholm street. Burrowes, Peiser, and Miss Emma Swinton nue. Lackemacher, Struempfler, and Heid.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15-At Bridge and Nassau streets. Furman, Heuer, At Jefferson avenue and Broadway. Fraser and Mrs. Fraser. .FRIDAY, Oct. 17-At Fourteenth

street and Fifth avenue. Burrowes, Droste, and Struempfler, At Hamburgh avenue and Suydam street. Lackemacher, Heid, and Do

At Fourteenth street and Seventi avenue. Fraser and Mrs. Fraser. At Rockaway avenue and Fultor Burrowes and other comrades SATURDAY, Oct. 18-At Central

Flushing avenues. Well, Held, Dooley. MONDAY, Oct. 20-At Atlantic ave ne and Hicks street. Lackemacher Furman and Droste.

At Java street and Manhattan ave Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, and Pelser TUESDAY, Oct. 21—At Knicker-bocker avenue and Stanhope street. Droste, Peiser, and Lackemacher.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22-At Monr avenue and Broadway. Peiser, Droste and Lackemacher.
At Norman and Manhattan avenues

Furman, Globus, and Dooley. THURSDAY, Oct. 23-At Washington and Johnson streets. Koenig, Passage, and Atkinson.

FRIDAY, Oct. 24-At Saratoga ave nue and Fulton street. Mr. and Mrs.

SATURDAY, Oct. 25-At Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, Burrowes and Droste.

At Hamburg avenue and George street. Well, Dooley, and Miss Emma At Fourteenth street and Seventh

avenue. Atkinson and Struempfler, At Central avenue and Himrod treet. Held and Lackemacher." MONDAY, Oct. 27—At Humboldt

eet and Nassau avenue. Koenig. and Miss Swinton. 30-At India THURSDAY, Oct. eet and Manhattan avenue.

Peiser, and Held. SATURDAY, Nov. 1--At Hamburg

Dooley, and Droste. MONDAY, Nov. 3-At Wyckoff ave nue and Grove street. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and Pelser.

MODERN SLAVERY. Slavery has not been abolished; but

its form has been changed. Once the master owned the body of the slave, and could whip him if he would not work. Now the masters own the land, the tools and the machines that the slaves must use in order to get a liv-ing, and each slave must look around and find a master who will let him use the tools, or he will starve. This is better for the masters than the old plan; for they do not have to feed the plan; for they do not have to feed the shaves when they do not want their work, but can turn them loose to find other masters, or die. Most of the people in the United States are shaves of this kind. Their masters give them for their labor just enough to keep them alive and let them raise children to work when the parents are worm out. The masters take the rest. They take over four-fifths of the wealth that is produced each year and leave the

alaves less than one-fifth.

Now the slaves taken together much stronger than the masters taken together, and so the masters could not make the slaves obey them if they had to do it by force. They have a better way. They control the schools, the churches, the newspapers, and most of the book publishing houses; so you see they control most of the places from which most of the people get their ideas. Thus they can and do make people think that to act in the way that is best for the masters is "good." and that to act in the way that is best for themselves is "bad."—Chas. H.

THURRDAY, OCT. 16.

New York Voters should register | As we go marching on!

Ilth A. D.—Thirty-sixth street and Friday, Oct. 10.

Hamilu Gariand.

SOCIALISM IN MONTANA.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 28 .- The move ment in Montana is carnest and ag gressive. One-fourth of the whole population is located in the city of Butte the movement has its greatest strength. The population is over wheimingly proletarian—miners and

party" in this state, a party organized mine owner, H. Augustus Heinze. blandishments were used early in the campaign by the labor party leaders in their efforts to induce the Socialists not to put up a ticket. The answer was made at their state convention or July 25, where they adopted a clear and class-conscious platform and nominated a full state ticket.

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. They were going to prove the stnorrity of their Socialism by "swinging the labor party over to Socialism."

Their party is now ready and willing to fuse with anyone. This is indeed satisfactory proof of their sincerity. The resolutions adopted by the A. L. U. at Denver have strengthened our movement considerably, although th prosident of that organization who de-clared himself a Socialist at Denver, has swallowed 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., Clar ence E. Smith, has stood pat by the Denver resolutions, and cast in his lot with the proletarians. He is the So-cialist Party nomines for state Sena-tor from Butte. The comrades in Butte, the greatest mining camp on earth, have nominated a full county ticket and are carrying on an aggressive campaign. The "laber party" in its death throes and when the he of the fight clears away the So cialist Party in Moutana will be a for midable third party, and the only third party in the state.

Following is the Butte county ticket: For Senator, Clarence E. Smith; for the House of Representatives, John G. Herbet, P. J. Cooney, Jas. Panky, Harry Bletz, O. M. Hogseth, R. C. Scott, J. Spregel, W. N. Holden, W. H. Pierce, Arthur E. Cox, Harry A. Sa. ger: County Treasurer, Geo. Gerson; County Sheriff, John F. Smith; County Assessor, L. A. Van Home; Coroner, Dr. Calder: County, School Superin-tendent, Wm. Bowden; Public Administrator, Thos. Barry; County Clerk, Anthony Ament; Justice of the Peace, Adolf Holst; Constable, Henry Schmitt

At present writing, five counties in the state have county tickets—Silver Bow, Lewis and Clarke, Kalispell, Park, and Bozeman. Two years ago there were none. Offers of fusion have een numerous and earnest, but they have been rejected with scorn.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 30.-A good campaign is being carried on in Min Walter Thomas Mills has been secured for four meetings in the state—at Duluth on Monday, Oct. 13, at St. Paul on Oct. 14, at Minneapells on Oct. 15, and at Winona on Oct. 16. E. Val. Putnam of Missouri spends the whole onth of October in the state. Up to the end of this week he will have spoken in New Ulm, Winona, Ostran der, Austin, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. On Sunday, Oct. 12, Comrade Putnam and J. E. Nash, our candidate for Governor, begins a tour to-gether. Their dates, as far as now fixed, are: Oct, 12, Willmar; Oct. 13, St. Cloud; Oct. 14, Alexandria; Oct. 15, Moorehead: Oct. 16. Hendrum: Oct. 17. Ada; Oct. 18, Angus; Oct. 19, Crook-ston; Oct. 20, Eldred; Oct. 21. Thief River Falls; Oct. 22, St. Hilaire; Oct. 23, Red Lake Falls; Oct. 24, Crookston didate for Governor, begin a tour to Many of these places have never been

visited by a Socialist speaker before we now have locals of the party and at

least a few active workers.

At Mankato it was the Carpenter Union that undertook to arrange Put nam's meeting. Those who know the labor movement in Minnesota will realize what progress this fact indi-

slastic over the prospects in Pennsylvania. At the last meeting they took up a collection of \$10 and sent it to Edelman.

Minnesota cast 867 Socialist votes in 1896 and over 1,700 in 1898. In 1900 we had 3.055, besides 1.329. For the S. L. P. That is, in each two-year per-iod the vote was more than doubled, and there is every reason to believe that the ratio of increase will be even greater this time.

BATTLE HYMN OF THE WRONGED. We have seen the reaper toiling in the heat of the summer sun, We have seen his children needy when

harvesting was done, We have seen a mighty army dying hopeless, one by one While their fing went marching on.

Oh, the army of the wretched, how they swarm the city street!
We have seen them in the night where
Goths and vandals meet,
We have shuddered in the darkness at

the noises of their feet— But their cause goes marching on. Our slaver's marts are empty, human

fiesh no more is sold,

Where the dealer's fateful hammer
wakes the clink of leaping gold,
But the slavers of the present more relentless powers hold, Though the world goes marching on.

But no longer shall the children bend

above the whizzing wheel;
We will free the weary women from
their bondage under steel;
In the mines and in the forcets worn
and helpless man shall feel
His cause is marching on!

Then lift your eyes, ye toliers in the desert hot and drear,
Catch the cool wind from the mountains; hark, the river's voice is near-Soon we'll rest beside the fountains and the dream land will be here!

SOCIALIST

CANDIDATES.

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

California. Governor-George S. Brower.

Lieutenant-Governor - Frank Whitney. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court H. G. Walker. Associate . Justice - Wayland . O.

Attorney-General - Cameron King, Sr. Secretary of State-Frederick Wheeler. Controller—S. Edgar.

Treasurer Oswald Seifert. Surveyor General-Wallace Steven -Mrs. Anna F. Smith. State Printer S. H. Laverty.

Clerk of Supreme Court-Scott An

Governor John C. Provost. Lieutenant-Governor - Royal outhworth.

Congress (at large)-Ida C. Hazlett, Attorney General Carl Whitehead Secretary of State C. E. Norris. State Treasurer-George R. Arnold. State Auditor-William N. Ash. Superintendent of Public Instruction Anne C. Parrott.

Regents of State University-Ham Hansen and Regin A. Maynard. Connecticut.

Governor-John W. Brown Lieutenant-Governor-Anton Frank. Secretary-W. E. White. Treasurer—Irving G. Chatfield. Comptroller—Charles T. Peach. Attorney-General-George A. Gowdy an-at-Large - George

Idaho: Governor A M Slatery Lieutenant-Governor-L. N. B. An-

Secretary of State-Will D. Candee. Auditor-George W. Herrington, Treasurer-John E. Miller. Attorney-General-D. W. Smith. intendent of Public Instruction Mrs. George P. Hall. Inspector of Mines—O. C. Smith.
Judge of the Supreme Court—J. C.

Congressman-at - Large - John A

Treasurer—A. W. Nelson. Superintendent of Public Instruction Jns. B. Smiley Clerk of the Supreme Court-David

University Trustees Gertrude Hunt, Lydia Swanson, and J. W. Indiana.

Secretary of State-Edward H Auditor-James Hutchieo

Treasurer-Samuel D. Straw Attorney-General-William W. Me te Statistician-George B. Sturm. State Geologist-John H. Adams. Judges of the Appellate Court—Will-am Raugh, F. J. Macomber, David Young-William J. Croke, H. R. Kepler.

-Martha Blegler.

lowa. Secretary of State-W. A. Jacobs State Auditor-J. J. Grant. State Treasurer-S. R. McDowell. Attorney-General—S. McCrillis.
Judge of Supreme Court—A. D

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Clerk of Supreme Court-A. M. Lar Railroad Commissioner-J. S. Lori

Kansas.

Governor-S. McAllister. Lieutenant-Governor J. M. Parr. Secretary of State J. T. Barnes. Treasurer-J. E. Taylor

Attorney-General-G. C. Clemens Superintendent of Public Instructio -Luella R. Kraybill. Insurance Commissioner-C. G. War

Associate Justices of the Supren Court-Chas. Gorsuch. H. H. Benson F. L. McDermott, C. R. Mitchell, and

Congress (at large)-Louis Matignon Maine.

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

Massachusetts.

Governor-John C. Chase, Lieutenant-Governor-John Quincy Secretary of State-Edward A. Buck

State Treasurer-David Taylor. State Auditor—S. Frement Packard. Attorney-General—Charles E. Fes

Governor-J. E. Nash. Lieutenant-Governor-M. A. Bratt land.

Secretary of State—B. F. Moriedge Auditor—J. Ed. Carison. Treasurer-J. N. Jennings. Attorney-General-C. D. Bas Clerk of the Supreme Court-A. C.

Michigen. Governor-William E. Walters Lieutenaut-Governor-John J. Spouse Secretary of State-Daniel J. Jean state Treasurer-William Klaser. Auditor General-Fred G. Barnes Land Commissioner-John D. Hunt. Attorney General-James H. McFar

an.
Superintendent of Public Instruction
William H. Smith.
Member of State Board of Education
Samuel R. Hoobler.

Bissouri.

Judges of the Supreme Court—J. W.
Glibbens, James A. Slanker, and F. P.
O'Hare.

Ralirond and Warehouse Commissioners—W. I. Phifer and Pearl Thompson.

dent of Public Instruction Superintendent -- Dr. A. H. Hull,

STATE PLATFORM OF THE

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

having for its object the overthrow of the system of exploitation of the ma of the workers by the few idlers w own the means of production and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. This convention de-clares the allegiance of the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York to the national Socialist platform lopted at the Indianapolis

Labor of brain or brawn produces all wealth; therefore we hold that those who labor should possess all wealth produced. This cannot be write one class in society owns the means of pro-duction and another class performs the work of production. The production of wealth having changed from an individual to a social character, we therefore hold that land, mines, mills, and other means of production should be owned socially and not individually. Only when those who work beco owners of the tand on which and the raw material and means: which their labor is performed will they receive the wealth which is their product, and only through the control of the political powers can they secure possession of these essentials.

The Social Democratic Party there-

fore holds that the capture of the pow-ers of government by the working class is the supreme issue of the hour. Legislative, judicial and executive offices should be filled by those who place the good of the working class above all else, working to the end that have should be passed, judged and en-forced in their interest. And that so-cial or government ownership may conserve their welfare, the working class must control the government, must BE the government. This we ask them to accomplish by voting for Socialism and the candidates of the

Social Democratic Party.

A Social Democratic Legislature would pass measures changing private ownership of the means of production into social ownership; Socialist Judges would favorably construe such mes ures; and a Socialist Governor and S cialists in all other executive positions

would enforce such laws,
Many if not all of our great corporatious and captains of imfustry have violated every legal and constitutional provision which stood in the way of their profits, placing themselves liable to a forfeiture of their charter—and property rights, and wherever this has been done their charters should be fiscated and the property they hold

should revert to the government Coporations have committed or stand ready to commit every crime in fur-therance of their profits; they have bought and sold injunctions and judges, laws and legis'ntures, prosecut-Ing and executive officials; they have compelled police and detective forces to act as their thugs and ruffians, and have used the state militia as their private standing army to force submission upon protesting or striking workers; and they have availed themselves of their economic power to stop pro-duction as a means of further exploiting the toilers both as producers and consumers. Society carnot save itself from the abuses, extertions, and crimes inseparable from private ownership of the trusts except by placing them under government ownership,

operation and control. The condition of the thousands of men, women, and children employed as wage-earners in the state of New York will not be bettered by Republi-can, Democratic, or Reform parties, for these parties are owned and controlled by corporations and capitalists So long as the workingmen of New York place Republicans and Demo-erats in political power by voting for them on Election Day, that long they will be compelled to beg for legisla-tive favors after Election Day; and as long as they remain beggars they will receive the beggar's share of crumbs and bare bones. Only after years of petition to Republicans and Democrats in office will they pass faws estensibly in the interest of the Working Class

and laws so passed will be found in-efficient, declared unconstitutional, or remain unenforced. Workingmen of New York, you have a majority of the votes in this state.

in the triumph of the Working Class slavery will cease and class wars dis appear in a nation of free men among free men. As you workingmen labor and prosper, hunger and suffer toget and working and voting for the suc cess of the Social Democratic Party.

We urge the workingmen of .Nev York to join the unions of their respec-tive callings, build up their labor or ganizations, and stand shoulder 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 meas; 1. More stringent legislation for the guarding of dangerous machinery and for the sanitation of factories and workshops; absolute responsibility of employees at their work.—So long as the capitalists receive profits from other men's labor they must be held to strict accommunity for accidents oc-

curring in their service.

4. A compulsory maximum w day of eight hours for all wage work-ers.-The reduction of working hours will increase the chances of employ ment, and will thus reduce the petition for work and make it easie for workingmen to secure

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

8. The resources of the public treas ury to be available for the assistance of striking or locked-out workingmen strengling for a better share of the

9. The initiative and referendum,

Judge of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of Internal Affairs—Harry astern District—George Bullock, C. Gould.

Montana. For Congress-George B. Sproule, Helena.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—W. D. Cameron, Chico.

New Hampshire. Governor-Michael H. O'Nell.

Congress, First District—Sumner F. Congress, Second District-James S.

New York.

The legal designation of the Socialist 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. The party emblem is the Arm and Torch. In order to cast a straight vote for Socialism in this state the voter must put a cross in the circle under this name and emblem or the official ballot. blem on the official ballot.

Governor-Benjamin Hanford. Lieutenant-Governor-Wm. Thurston Secretary of State - Leonard D. Abbott.

Att'y-General-Lorenzo D. Mayes. Comptroller-Warren Atkinson. Treasurer-Joel Moses. Engineer and Surveyor-Everitt T. Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals-John Franklin Clark.

Secretary of State-Max S. Hayes Judge of the Supreme Court-Dr. G. P. Maxwell. Food and Dairy Commissioner—Geo. Member of the Board of Public Works-W. C. Edwards.

Oklahoma.

Ohio.

Delegate to Congress-T. S. Smith. Ponnsylvania. Governor-John W. Slayton. Lieutenant - Governor - J. Mahlon

The Social Democratic Party of the Only you and those who cast their state of New York, in convention as lot with you and wish to be of you do sembled, declares its allegiance to the or can know what laws are needed by principles of International Socialism.

laws honestly or are espable of en-forcing them in your interest.

Workingmen 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 se-lect your trade union officers, do not lect your trade union efficers, do not allow them to select your political officers. As you strike against capitalists, so cast your beilet against capitalists. As workingmen of every nafonality and all religious must work together, so vote together.

Socialism is your only salvation, and in the triumph of the Working Class

er, so shall you achieve your freedom together—by uniting on the political field as you do on the economic field,

shoulder in strike, lockout, and de-mand. And we also urge them to join the Social Democratic Party, to vote its ticket, and to see that every public ce is manned by a Socialist, that we

2. Reorganization of the system of factory inspection; inspectors to be lected by the workingmen in the various trades, and to have ample powers to enforce the law .- So long as inspec ors 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 remale labor in dangerous and unhealthful occupa-

that shall take the form of monopolies 7. Work to be provided for the un employed; the state and the municipal ities to un dertake whatever sort of in-dustry 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

product of their labor.—At present the powers of the state are used to help apitalists in their controversies with Labor. We propose to turn their own weapons against them.

right of recall of representatives by ies, and equal civil and political rights for

Zander.

Governor-W. W. Freeman Lieutenant-Governor-A. F. Martin, Controller—A. O. Langworthy, Treasurer—M. T. Bruce, Land Commissioner—J. W. Kuykon-

Superintendent of Public Instruction

–J. E. Gibson. Railway Commissioner-R. C. Cloar

Washington. Judge of the Supreme Court-Thom-Congressmen-at-Large — George W. Scott, D. Burgess, and J. C. Harkness.

Attorney-General-W. P. McBride.

Wisconsin. Governor-Matthew Biedinger. Lleutenaut-Governor-Robert Saltiel. Secretary of State-Edward Ziegler, State Treasurer-H. J. Ammann. Attorney-General-Richard Eisner. Superintendent of Public Instruction

Edwin R. Evans. Rallway Commissioner-Oscar S Lowry. Commissioner - Arnold

IN BLOOMFIELD. At the Bloomfield N. J., Labor Ly.

ceum, 90 Myrtle avenue, Saturday evening, Oct. 11, will be held a grand demonstration on behalf of the strik-ing miners, organized by the Socialist Party. E. T. Neben and John Spargo or some other good speaker will ad-dress the audience. There will be good music and refreshmentss. Admission is free. The demonstration will be opened with a parade through the town and all conrades who can do so are requested to be at the Labor Ly-ceum by 7 p. m. or as soon thereafter as they can.

New York Voters should register Friday, Oct. 10.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

tional convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of In-ternational Socialism, and declares its aid to be the organization of the work-ing class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of gove-ernment and using them for the pur-pose of transforming the present sys-tem of private ownership of the means etion and distribution into coltive ownership by the entire pec

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individ-ual 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 enables the cap talists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon the

Private ownership of the means of reduction and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertain ty of livelihood and the poverty, and misery of the working class, and it di-vides society into two hostile classes the capitalists and wage-workers The once powerful middle class is rap dly 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 pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience

The economic interests of the captsystem; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between natio criminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sauctioned in order that the capitalists ion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the 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 repre-sentatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act | of the conditions of the working class

collective powers of capitalism, by con-stituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognise that the time and mans of the transition to Socialism also depend spon the stage of develop reached by the proletariat. We, fore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support efforts of the working to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to

As such means we advocate: 1. The public ownership of all means f fransportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well of all industries controlled by lies, trusts, and combines. N of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to e applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improve-ment of the service and diminishing

the rates to the consumers. 2. The progressive reduction of th hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share

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

sed for that purpose in order that the

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum,

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an at-tempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utility ties for the purpose of obtaining great-er security in the exploitation of other

industries and not for the amelioration

PARTY BUTTONS

We now manufacture three different sizes in onehalf, seven-eighths, and one and a half inch diameter. Either Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party or

the one-half inch size simply with Arm and

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New York Voters should register

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ablic industries, public credit

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proportional representation and the