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The Worker

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NEW YORK, OCTOBER 19, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

“THE RIGHT TO WORK.”

As Defended by the Coal Kings and as Demanded by Socialism.

The Right to Look for Work vs. the Right to Have Work and its Product—Individual “Liberty” and Class Solidarity—An Examination of the Operators’ Defence of the “Sacred Right” of Scabs to Work for their Profit.

The Christian men to whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has given control of the property interests of the country, as Baer describes himself and his confederates, are not only the business agents of God, they are also the liberty-loving defenders of individual freedom. If we are to believe the words of their hired apologists in press and pulpit...

This is the position they have taken from the first, and it was in this disgusting pose as defenders of the right to work that they appeared at the conference between the President, themselves, and Mitchell, the mine-workers’ leader, in the White House at his summons, they criticized and defied Roosevelt, rejected Mitchell’s offer of arbitration, and in the name of liberty called upon the President to pour troops into the mining region and take legal steps against the United Mine Workers to defend “the right of the individual to sell his labor upon what terms he pleases.”

Capitalist Hypocrisy. Weeks ago that venerable culturer, Abram S. Hewitt began croaking about the rights of the non-union man, who is more appropriately and popularly known as a “scab,” and since that memorable conference in the White House, every literary lackey, every journalistic jade, every pulpit prostitute, every editorial hireling, has raised a chorus of cries in behalf of the man who is willing to work for the Union did not prevent him of whom, by the way, it is safe to say, there are very few in the strike region. Whenever the struggle between the workers and the capitalists breaks out in a strike, the hypocritical voice of the capitalist and his lackeys is sure to be raised in loud defence of “the right of the individual to sell his labor upon what terms he pleases,” and the trade union is denounced for “destroying individual liberty” and preventing the man who is willing to work from doing so.

To defeat a strike the capitalists rely upon the services of the scab—the individual traitor who exercises “the right to sell his labor upon what terms he can” regardless of the fact that his fellow-workers have united to fight for higher terms. The capitalists, who are thoroughly organized in their own ranks, would have no trouble in crushing the individual workman and it is only the organized action of the working class that they fear.

It is not strange, then, in the great struggle between the mine-workers and the capitalists who appropriate the product of the coal-miners’ labor through their private ownership of the mines and railroads, that the most Christian Baer and the rest of the coal capitalists are posing as the defenders of individual liberty and the sacred right of scabs to work.

Individual Liberty and Class Solidarity. Few workmen are deceived by this hypocritical cant. The working class mind instinctively realizes that the worker is helpless alone and that only in the strength which springs from united action can he resist the oppression of organized capitalism. Therefore the army of labor unites in organization against the common foe in the universal war between the working class and capitalist class the trade union is the economic army of the workers. Every workman shares in the advantages which that army struggles for and every workman belongs in that army. And just as any national government in the time of a great war forces its citizens to take up the fight against the enemy and punishes deserters and traitors, so the working class government, which is the trade union, must, to the best of its ability, draft every worker into its ranks. The individual has no rights which hold against the interests, the struggles, the aspirations and the higher rights of the whole class to which he belongs. Individual rights end where class interests begin. It is the class organization which protects the individual, fights for his interests, and gains his rights; in his class the individual owes allegiance and duty, and he has no rights which are greater than the rights and interests of his class. The man who aids the capitalist by going to work in time of strike state his fellows in the back and for each crawling vermin the working class has no name but traitor.

him, in whatever state it is cast, is a vote against Baer and against tyran, Hewitt, against Morgan and all the tribe of capitalist cannibals. A vote for Socialism is a vote against the Republican party which sends troops against strikers with orders to shoot to kill. A vote for Socialism is a vote against the Democratic party which tries to delude the workers with its New York platform, and is not only silent on the strike in its Pennsylvania platform, but has nominated for governor in that state ex-Governor Pattison, who sent the troops that massacred the steel-strikers at Homestead in 1892. A vote for Socialism is a vote against both the parties of capitalism and corruption. A vote for Democratic or Republican candidates is a vote for “business men,” bankers, brokers, corporation-lawyers, and capitalists; a vote for Socialist candidates is a vote for workmen, a vote for freedom, for the right of all to have work, for the full product to the producers.

MUST SCAB OR BE EVICTED.

Predicament of Wage-Slaves in New Jersey Silk Mills—How Capitalism Protects Mills and Fosters Liberty.

STIRLING, N. J.—The strike of the employees of the Stirling Silk Company shows the terrible power which the owners of the means of production have over those who operate these means of production and create the capitalists’ profits. A part of the employees had been out for some time, but now it has become necessary to call out the whole force in support of the weavers, warpers, finishers, and pickers immediately concerned in the struggle.

The United Silk Workers made every effort to avoid bringing the conflict to this extremity. The organization submitted to the bosses these very moderate demands: 1. That a shop committee shall be recognized to try to adjust all difficulties that may arise in the mill. 2. That no discrimination shall be shown against any of the employees because of the part taken by them in union activities, in all respects.

But the Company has not stopped at this refusing all offers of conciliation. It has adopted retaliatory measures. A large part of the employees are compelled to live in miserable houses owned by the Company and to pay exorbitant rent for that “privilege.” Or, a little better paid, have been scammed and scamping for years to buy homes of their own, and hold them subject to mortgages held by the Company. Lack of employment has, of late, made it impossible for these to keep up their payments, and they are as much at the bosses’ mercy as are the tenants of rented houses.

Under these conditions, and with winter right at hand, the Stirling Silk Company has already sent notice to forty families in rented houses that they must scab or be evicted. The notices read as follows: “Dear Sir:—The mills of the Stirling Silk Company were opened for work this morning with the expectation that you would return to your accustomed place and work. You did not report for work and the Company now has to say that you must appear at the Company Office and register on or before the 18th instant, thus signifying your desire to return to work. If you do not register as above you must vacate the premises now occupied by you on or before the 20th instant, otherwise the Company will be obliged to proceed according to law at once. Yours, etc.”

“STIRLING SILK MFG. CO.” The local papers say: “The Company will begin as soon as possible to evict those strikers who occupy company houses. Further than this, a representative of the company has stated that foreclosure proceedings will be begun just as soon as any striker whose house is mortgaged fails to meet his interest payments.”

“This last measure is considered a very severe one, for several strikers occupy houses that they purchased from the company some time since and have almost entirely paid for. In several cases very small amounts remain to be paid, in one or two cases amounts of between \$100 and \$200.”

Such is the workman’s liberty under capitalism. The only way out of it is for the workers to vote for Socialism—to vote that the mills and the houses in which the useful people of the country work and live shall belong to them, not to useless profit-grabbers.

BENJAMIN HANFORD ACCEPTS NOMINATION.

His Letter of Acceptance a Clear Statement of Socialist Principles.

The Lessons of the Coal Strike—The Remedy, Government Ownership of the Means of Production and Working-Class Control of the Government.

Comrades of the Social Democratic Party and Workmen of New York: Every honest man is indignant at the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania. They have done more for the intelligent education of the great mass of the people than would have been accomplished had every man in the United States been given an additional year in school or college. They have brought clearly and squarely before the people the CAUSE of all labor troubles. They have also brought out in clear relief the difference in the character of workmen and capitalists. They have shown that workmen can be humane, orderly, upright, and brotherly under the greatest provocation to commit violence and every aggravation to foment discord.

On the other side, the strike has shown the coal capitalists as licentious, violent, bloodthirsty and disorderly, aided by the coal and iron police, deputy sheriffs, militia, and all the judicial and executive powers of the state. The lesson clearly to be seen from the coal strike is that the people who MINE coal (men who work with pick and shovel), and the people who USE coal are in the power and at mercy of the few capitalists who OWN coal mines and railroads. In ordinary times the average man honestly thinks that the capitalists (in this case the coal mine owners or coal capitalists) perform some useful function in the production of wealth. Many honest people believe that the capitalist works hard and that he is a great factor in the production of commodities; it should be brought to the attention of these persons that the coal capitalists have worked harder since the coal strike began than ever before, and yet THERE IS NO COAL! If their work is useful, productive work, why do we not see coal when the coal capitalists are working now more than ever before?

The reason we have no coal is because the COAL MINERS AND LABORERS HAVE QUIT WORK. Could anything show more clearly to whom the people are indebted for coal. We are to understand that this conflict between the miners of the coal and the OWNERS of the coal mines is absolutely in every respect the same conflict that from time to time is waged between the men who OPERATE railroads (that is, engineers, firemen, conductors, laborers, machinists, etc.) and the men who OWN railroads; it is the same battle that is waged between striking MACHINISTS and the men who OWN machine shops; between striking workmen and employers everywhere, everywhere and at all times.

Men who think should understand that strikes in the future will not be fewer or less bitterly fought than those of the past and present; on the contrary, there will be more strikes and greater strikes and strikes that will last longer and entail even greater suffering to the strikers and to the consumers of commodities as well. Let any intelligent man think for one moment what would be the result of a general strike of railway employees in the United States which lasted, not five or six months, nor five or six weeks, but five or six days. And yet, if we are to continue the present system of private ownership of railroads, we must unavoidably reap the fruits of private ownership that is, strikes of poorly paid and overworked employees, general tie-up of the traffic, stoppage of the transportation, not only of coal, but of food supplies for the great cities; in short, INDUSTRIAL WAR, and the suffering and starvation that inevitably go with war. This will continue just as long as SOME men own the means of employment that OTHER men use, and on which ALL men are dependent.

We are to understand that sooner or later there will be a strike of the men who WORK in the sugar refineries, against men who OWN sugar refineries; sooner or later, strikes of the men who OPERATE street railways against the men who OWN them; sooner or later, strikes by the men who WORK in oil refineries against the men who OWN oil refineries, and so on, all through the industrial field. It might, of course, come to pass, and that is the best future, that a strike might take place among all the workers in these and other fields of industry at one time.

If there, then, no remedy for this state of affairs? And can nothing be done to prevent their constant recurrence in the future? There is a remedy, and a very simple one. That remedy is government ownership of all the means of production of wealth—mines, mills, factories, workshops, and railroads; but it must be a GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP WITH THE WORKING CLASS CONTROLLING ALL THE MEANS OF GOVERNMENT, law-making, law-judging, and law-administering. How much better it would be for the striking coal miners in Pennsylvania were one of their number governor of the state and another of their number president of the United States and others of their fellow workmen members of Congress at Harrisburg, and still others sitting on the judicial bench. Under these conditions it is scarcely possible there could have been a strike, but had there been, it would speedily have been settled. In the interests of the mine workers, the same is true of all other workers; had there been a legislature of workmen at Albany there would have been no militia called out and no dead-end answer for in the trolley-men’s strike at Troy and Albany. Were there now a legislature of workmen at Albany and a workman in the Governor’s chair in this state, there would have been no strike of trolley-men at Glens Falls. When the workmen of New York state shall capture the political powers of the state, that is, legislature, judges, sheriffs, and governor, there will be no further occasion for strikes, for the workers will be the “owners” of all the means for the production of wealth, and they will not be compelled to strike against themselves.

This, workmen, means Socialism. Whatever some may think of it, it is the ONE thing and the ONLY thing that will put an end to our present industrial warfare. The comrades of the Social Democratic Party ask every man who believes in high wages, short hours and a sure job to vote and work for the success of the Social Democratic ticket. We ask that intelligent portion of the working class who have combined in trade unions to vote for our party and ticket—we ask them to vote against the people who lock them out; we ask them to vote against the people they strike against; we ask them to cease their petitions for favors from the Republican and Democratic parties and to build up their OWN political party just as they have built up their trade unions. We tell them it is as useless for them to vote for political officers that have been nominated by their employers as it would be for them to allow their employers to dictate the officers of their trade unions. The working people have the majority of the votes in every state in the United States and the very moment that they rely on their OWN efforts and unite at the ballot box, in that very moment the government will be theirs, and when the government is theirs it will be as good for them as it is for their enemies.

In this campaign in the state of New York the Republican party on the issue of the day has said that the government should regulate the trusts. To this it might be replied without possibility of a successful contradiction that so far from the Republican party regulating the trusts through the government, the trusts are and have been regulating the government through the Republican party. Nor does the Democratic party differ in any essential respect from the Republican party.

The Republican party of the state of New York is owned and controlled by Thomas C. Platt, president of the United States Express Company. The Democratic party in the state of New York is owned and controlled by David Bennett Hill, special attorney and counsel for more than a score of corporations.

No sane man can suppose for one moment that Mr. Hill will use the Democratic party to regulate or destroy the trusts with any greater effect than Thomas C. Platt has done with the Republican party. These parties are equally and alike owned and controlled by the trusts and the only way a man can win which is worse than the other is by taking notice of which party is in power—whichever party is in office, that is the worse.

ON WITH THE STRIKE!

STRIKE AT THE POLLS!

We believe that every class-conscious workman in the United States will join us in the hope that the United Mine Workers will reject the offer for a “settlement” of the strike made this week by the mine owners.

Two weeks ago President Mitchell, in the name of his organization, offered terms of arbitration far more liberal than could justly have been demanded of the mine workers. The capitalists spurned that offer. They clamored for more troops. They got more troops. Still the miners would not scab. And now the capitalists come with their counter-proposition—a proposition whose acceptance would almost inevitably mean the defeat of the miners in their just demands.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

State Committee Cannot Fill Demands Made Upon It.

Speakers Are Working to the Limit of Exhaustion—Where Speakers Cannot Be Had Literature Must Do Their Work—Up with the Arm and Torch.

The Worker no longer prints long reports of the meetings of the State Committee, because the members of that body are too busy to hold long sessions. They are doing things, these days, not discussing them—all working hard on subcommittees.

The Committee on Finance is making strenuous efforts to raise funds and the comrades and sympathizers are responding nobly. Returns were slow at first, but are now coming in well.

There are now four speakers in the field, outside the city, under the direction of the State Committee, and these are overworked. Both Spring and Hanford have been completely exhausted by their continuous efforts and have been absolutely obliged to cancel a few of their dates; but both are now hard at work again.

Requests—or, rather imperative demands—for Social Democratic speakers come to the State Committee daily, not only from the organized places, but from towns and villages where the party has had no footing in past years. It is out of the question to satisfy the demand and the State Committee is obliged to use its judgment in sending speakers where they will do the most good.

There is only one way to supply the lack of speakers—and of funds to maintain them—and that is to circulate party literature. Comrades should bend every effort to this. The people are eager to read about Socialism and they should be abundantly supplied with pamphlets, leaflets, and papers. Every piece of literature given out, in this state should bear the name of the Social Democratic Party; if literature not bearing this name is used at all, the lack can be supplied by the use of a rubber stamp. No opportunity should be missed to make the voters familiar with our party name and emblem and the names of our state and local candidates.

So far the State Committee has accumulated sent out nearly eight hundred thousand pieces of literature since the campaign began, and five hundred thousand more are now ready or on the press—this in addition to tens of thousands of papers and pamphlets circulated through other agencies.

The party members and sympathizers all over the state are already doing splendid work in the distribution of literature, and their efforts should be redoubled from now till Election Day. The workmen of this state are thinking of Socialism as they never did before, and it is our duty to see that their sympathy is crystallized in a tremendous vote for Ben Hanford and the Arm and Torch.

HANFORD’S SECOND TOUR.

Benjamin Hanford, Social Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, will speak at the following places: Thursday, Oct. 16—Corning. Friday, Oct. 17—Watertown. Saturday, Oct. 18—Fort Edward. Monday, Oct. 20—Peekskill. Wednesday, Oct. 22—New Rochelle. Thursday, Oct. 23—Mt. Vernon.

FROM HANFORD IN THE FIELD.

Comrade Hanford writes that he had to cancel his dates for Ithaca and Herkimer, owing to a severe cold and cough. This he greatly regrets to do, but says he felt that unless he took a couple of days to rest he might be unable to last out the rest of the campaign. The Ithaca comrades sent to Home and Comrade A. L. Byron-Curtis of that city came up and gave a stirring address to an audience of seven hundred.

Comrade Hanford requests that so far as it is possible for the comrades to do so, they have indoor meetings for the rest of his present tour. He has been campaigning now for seventy days, almost entirely addressing open-air meetings, and must take some care of himself in order to last until election.

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MOTHER JONES AT COOPER UNION.

On Saturday evening, Mother Jones will address a Coal Strike Mass Meeting arranged by Local New York of the Social Democratic Party in Cooper Union.

The workmen of this city have had few opportunities to see or hear Mother Jones, but all have read of her as a dauntless champion and leader of the coal miners and a terror to the “operators.” The value of the work she has done to organize the miners and inspire them with hope and courage—especially in the most difficult parts of the coal fields—can be estimated only by the love shown her by the workmen in those fields and

WE WIN!

Socialist Party Defeats Disruptionists’ Plans in Pennsylvania.

(Special to The Worker.) HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 15.—The State Committee of the S. L. P. (anti-DeLeon faction) filed objections to our using the name “Socialist Party” on the state ballot. We win in court today. J. MAILON BARNES.

WEAVERS FOR SOCIALISM.

ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 8.—The Weavers’ Union at a special meeting held Saturday evening, unanimously adopted the following resolutions: “Whereas, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor recently advised union men everywhere to make a political issue against government by injunction, the question thus arises, ‘How shall workmen vote?’

THEY DISTRUST MORGAN’S PLAN.

Miscellaneous Section of C. F. U. Urges Miners to Adhere to Original Demands. At the meeting of the Miscellaneous Trades Section of the Central Federated Union of New York last Tuesday evening, upon motion of Delegate Brown of Cigar-makers’ Union No. 144, it was resolved to denounce J. Pierpont Morgan’s proposition for the settlement of the coal strike and a resolution was adopted and ordered sent to President Mitchell urging the mine-workers to adhere strictly to their original demands and notifying him that the workmen of New York have formed plans for greatly increased support to the anthracite strikers.

REGISTER AND ENROLL.

Under the New York law you must REGISTER EVERY YEAR in order to vote. Friday and Saturday, Oct. 17 and 18, are registration days. If you did not register last week, just must go so on one of these two days. All who intend to vote the Social Democratic ticket should ENROLL when they register. You will be handed a slip bearing the names and emblems of the five parties. Take this slip into the booth, put a cross in the circle under the Arm and Torch, seal the slip in the accompanying envelope, and return it to the clerk who will put it in the box.

TO ALL SOCIALIST TRADE UNIONISTS.

It is important that all trade unionists should be given an opportunity to learn what the Socialist Party—in New York the Social Democratic Party—stands for. YOU can help—each one of you. For 75 cents you can get 100 copies of THE WORKER sent to your address; for \$1.20 you can get 200 copies. Three hundred or more will be supplied to you at 50 cents a hundred.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

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

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN NEW YORK STATE, ADDRESS H. L. SLODOWSKI, 64 EAST FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

REGISTER ON OCT. 17 OR 18.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party).

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table showing Socialist vote in the United States for various years: 1896 (Presidential) 2,066; 1900 (Presidential) 13,331; 1902 (Presidential) 21,187; 1904 (Presidential) 33,193; 1906 (Presidential) 46,504.

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

NEW YORK STATE TICKET.

- Governor: BENJAMIN HANFORD. Lieutenant-Governor: W. THURSTON BROWN. Secretary of State: LEONARD D. ABBETT. Attorney-General: LORENZO D. MAYO. Comptroller: WARREN ATKINSON. Treasurer: JOEL MOSES. Engineer and Surveyor: EVERETT L. HOLMES. Associate Justice of Court of Appeals: JOHN FRANKLIN CLARK.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

There is no miners' strike in New York, but there is a big trolley strike and Republican Governor Odell has sent troops to break the trolley strike at Glen Falls just as his friend Stone has sent troops to break the miners' strike in Pennsylvania.

Salus Populi Suprema Lex.

Comrade Langley of Spottsville, Ky., who describes himself as a native born Kentucky farmer, now eighty-three years old, writes: 'The President should have said to Mr. Mitchell, the railroad presidents, and the lawyers: "Gentlemen, you forget the maxim which is recognized by all civilized nations—Salus populi suprema lex est. The welfare of the people is the supreme law. If you do not open the mines by a given day, giving the workmen just and generous wages, and supply the people with coal, I will order the Secretary of War, with sufficient force, to open the mines and supply the people. In giving this order, I will appeal to the whole people, and if not sustained by them I am willing to step down and out."

This is exactly what a Socialist president would have done—because he would have felt his responsibility to the whole people of the nation.

Theodore Roosevelt offered the greatest opportunity ever offered a president of the United States to prove himself a really great man. We are willing to give Roosevelt credit for a sincere desire—even aside from his political aspirations—to end the strike, to give him credit, as an individual, for a very considerable degree of fairness and kindness of heart.

tial influence, it was morally impossible for him to grasp the opportunity and cut the Gordian knot of capitalist law and custom. The maxim which our correspondent quotes sums up the Socialist position—'with only a little qualification. The phrase "the people" includes two classes with irreconcilably antagonistic interests. The welfare of the capitalist is diametrically opposed to and inconsistent with the welfare of the workman. This irreconcilable division of the people into classes develops from time to time in history, and when it develops it must be recognized and fought out.

Mr. Baer claims that "salus populi" means the welfare of the Coal Kings, that Almighty God has so ordained it that all the rest of the people must be dependent on them. So, Louis XIV. said, "The state? I am the state!" The useful classes of the French people afterwards improved, to the uttering if not the convincing of Louis XVI, that the king was not the state.

To-day the capitalist thinks—often he sincerely thinks: "I am the state. I am the people." And so the supreme law to-day is the welfare of the capitalists—business property. And so it will continue until the working class becomes conscious of its separate interest—its interest opposed to that of the capitalists—and, uniting at the ballot box, says to the capitalists: "No, you are not the people. We are going to be the people. If you want to be recognized as part of the people, you must become useful workers like us. Meanwhile, the welfare of our class shall be the supreme law."

When they have done that, when they have substituted Socialism for capitalism, economic class-divisions will disappear. Then, once more, there will be an undivided "populus," a people with one common public interest. Till then, we must not be surprised if the political servants of our masters obey those masters' interest as the supreme law. We need not blame Roosevelt, but we must vote him and his sort out of office.

If we have any right to judge by present indications, the Socialist or Social Democratic vote this year is going to be a record-breaker—even in the city of New York, which is one of the most difficult fields for our work, because of the tremendous power of organized corruption and the cynical apathy which has grown up even among voters who are not corrupted. Never before have we had a campaign so uniformly satisfactory in all parts of the city. In quarters where, even up to last fall, our speakers were likely to be greeted with hoots and jeers that made it almost impossible to address even the few passers-by who were willing to listen, large crowds now stand, quiet and thoughtfully attentive, listening to the Social Democratic speakers, and eagerly accepting the literature that is offered for distribution; and when a drunk occasionally tries to disturb a meeting, it is hardly necessary to appeal to an officer, for the crowd soon hustles the disturber aside. The vote for Socialism in this city and state, as well as in Massachusetts, in Pennsylvania, in Colorado, and all over the country, will, we may now safely predict, astonish the trust magnates and disturb their peace of mind even more than has the splendidly sold and orderly strike of the mine workers.

ARE THESE MEN MAD?

The coal operators have refused to concede to political intimidation what they denied to violence and outrage. How is Senator Penrose fallen from his high estate that appears here as the truculent accomplice of rioters and lawbreakers? Has the Governor of this sovereign state of New York lost his senses that he seeks to force the compounding of a felony which strikes not at property, not at the individual, but at the very vitals of government, the constitution itself?

In this there is involved no party, no jeopardy of some one's election to office, no question of coal to burn, but the welfare of the nation, the stability of the whole political and social structure. Are Senators Quay and Penrose devoid of all sense of American patriotism? Can they see no further than the boundaries of their petty and despicable politics? Are they not aware that to succeed in their present endeavor is to court destruction, to pull the pillars out from under the temple and to involve themselves and the country in one vast and irremediable ruin?

It is no longer a question shall cost be mined? It is shall the law be defied and submerged utterly; shall riot and bloodshed prevail over it and shall we turn our backs upon the constitution of the United States? The above appeared as a double-length editorial in the New York "Sun" last Saturday morning. It is the most remarkable utterance that has appeared for years in the columns of any of the great capitalist dailies, and it is generally so regarded by newspaper men. It is not the outburst of an excited editor nor a malicious attack upon the politicians who have dared to attempt to settle the coal strike. It is plain notice served by the supreme power back of everything controlled by the capitalist class to the puppets who have been permitted to masquerade as the rulers of the people that they may go only so far and that any

over-stepping of the mark will be visited by instant annihilation. "Aldo, ye miserable servants! I am master!" is written in every line of it. No capitalist newspaper editor would dare to write such an editorial, attacking as it does the leading senators of the two greatest states in the Union and the Governor of New York, without the permission of the Morgan interests, unless, as is the unquestionable fact, the editorial was written by Mr. Morgan's order, or, as is very probable, by his own pen.

As the "Sun" is directly controlled by J. Pierpont Morgan, and is the admitted champion of his interests, it is too much to believe that it would have dared to call the Governor of New York and Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania "truculent accomplices of rioters and lawbreakers" unless this were the opinion of Mr. Morgan himself. Nothing ought more to encourage those who are working for class-consciousness among the workmen of America than this bald admission of the class-consciousness of the capitalist.

Further than this, notice how willingly a capitalist newspaper drops its partisan meanness and gnashes its teeth against the leaders of its own party when the interests of the capitalists are jeopardized. The "Sun" is a Republican paper, Odell, Platt, Penrose, and Quay are Republicans. But they are vigorously attacked by the "Sun" because it is J. Pierpont Morgan's paper first, last and all the time, and must whip the Republican politicians into line when they waver in his service.

Are these men mad? Yes, they are. They are mad with the insanity of power. Odell and Platt and Quay and Penrose are only a trifle less mad than Morgan and Baer. "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." The day of the downfall of Morganism is at hand. We hail this "Sun" editorial as a happy omen. Onward, workmen, to victory over a foe whose insane and violent arrogance shows the fear in which the labor movement is now held!

All the candidates on the Democratic state ticket in New York, like all those on the Republican state ticket (with the single exception in each case of State Engineer, are either bankers, brokers, railway or manufacturing capitalists, or lawyers. Hill, who induced Odell to defeat the original Franchise Tax Law, is Coler's manager and Cleveland, who sent troops to break the Chicago strike, is actively supporting Coler. Between Coler and Odell no workman can make an intelligent choice. The intelligent workman will choose Hanford.

In New York, where there are no coal mines, the Democratic party expresses sympathy with the miners and puts in its platform a demand for government ownership of the mines. In Pennsylvania, where the coal mines are situated, the Democratic party says nothing of the strike question in its platform, but nominates for Governor the man who sent troops against the steel strikers in 1892 just as Republican Stone has sent them against the striking miners this year.

MONTANA'S CORRUPT POLITICS.

If it be possible to outdo the disgraceful history of Democratic ringleaders in this city and of Republican corruption in Philadelphia, that unenviable distinction has been won by the state of Montana, where the late Marcus Daly, alternately Republican or Democrat to suit his purpose, and the two living Copper Kings, W. A. Clark and P. Augustus Heinze, have reduced politics to the level of the lowest days of the dying Roman Empire, when the imperial office was bought and sold without the slightest concealment or pretense. Daly and Clark in former days, and now Clark and Heinze, charge each other with practicing bribery at the primaries, bribery at the conventions, bribery in the state committee, bribery at the polls, bribery in the legislature, and bribery in the courts. And neither side cares or dares to deny the truth of the charges. The reply to all such charges is, in effect: "Well, you are as bad as I am, but I'll beat you at your own game." The deadly corrupting influence of wealth—and especially of quickly acquired capitalist wealth—upon free institutions was never better or perhaps more thoroughly illustrated than in the present contest between the two champions of Bryanism and "Jeffersonian Democracy" in Montana. There is but one political factor there able to withstand this poisonous influence. The Socialist Party has rejected the most tempting offers of fusion and division of spoils, has expelled from its ranks those who showed a desire to treat with the enemy, and stands absolutely alone—for the Republican party in Montana is alike helpless and corrupt—as the party of honest politics. The Socialist Party will not carry Montana—not this year. But it will cast a solid and increased working-class vote there that will at the same time claim the wealth-purveyed souls of the Clark and Heinze corruptio-

SECOND CIRCULAR FROM MILWAUKEE.

Federated Trades Council Further Explains Its Plan for Federation of Unions for Political Action. In the issue of August 24, The Worker printed a circular sent out by the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council to the central labor bodies, proposing the formation of a federation of such bodies for political action. A second circular has been issued, which is here presented for the information of the readers: "To the Officers and Members of Subordinate Central Bodies, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Greeting: "The circular addressed to you some weeks ago by the undersigned body, proposing that the various local central bodies of organized labor come together through delegates to conference to devise plans for bringing about better municipal conditions for the working class, seems to need some further explanation, in order that certain misapprehensions as to our purpose may be set right. Especially does this seem necessary when so notable a personage as the president of the Federation has moved to issue a circular in opposition, voicing suspicions that are wholly unjust and which place us in a wrong light. We were engaged in an effort, unasked or open, to supplement or duplicate the American Federation of Labor, the central organization of Milwaukee would deserve only the contempt of all true union men. We are too loyal to the national body to even dream of such a thing.

"From other sources has come the suspicion that a new labor party was contemplated. On the contrary, the plan we propose would tend to strengthen the local efficiency of the party of the workers, the Social Democracy, which is the expression of trade unionism on the political field, thus helping to keep the workers from splitting up their valuable voting strength between the two parties of capitalists.

"There should be no misunderstanding as to what we propose. We propose that yearly national conferences be held by regularly selected delegates from the various central labor bodies, who shall meet at some previously determined place and discuss municipal conditions from the standpoint of the working population, from such interchange of information and opinion gaining a better knowledge of the problems that exist and of ways to bring about better conditions through united efforts of the workers. There would be nothing obligatory in the conclusions of the conference, merely helpful suggestion. Various humanitarian and other bodies of the country hold such annual conferences and much good results from them, although such interests are in no way as important as those of the workers.

"The situation of the working class in the American cities to-day is one of the monster disgraces of the enlightened century we are living in. The class that produces all wealth is forced through poverty to live in back streets in the most unattractive districts which are neglected by the authorities because of the prevailing idea of the unimportance of the laboring class and its lack of power through being disinherited. They must live in unhealthy houses because unable to pay high rents, do not have proper bathing facilities, must be contented with inferior transportation service because anything is considered good enough for the workman, and must put up with poor social accommodations because of overcrowding in the poorest districts, and if their children are lucky enough to escape the factory and get a seat in school, they are subjected to discriminations in favor of the children of richer parents. The workers work amid unhealthy surroundings, they must eat adulterated food because obliged to buy cheaply, and altogether their lives are cheerless, because they do not stand together and demand better things. All this is proper matter for consideration in such a conference as we propose.

HELP FROM A NEW HAMPSHIRE BOY.

It is impossible for The Worker to print even brief extracts from the hundreds of letters that come to the office every week; but here is one that we cannot refrain from giving in full: "Dear Sirs—I am a boy thirteen years old and have earned \$150. I have read some in the paper and heard my father talk and would like to help the miners or their children. If you will please forward the same to the mine strikers I would be very much obliged. Yours, "GUSTAVE STAHL." "Gorham, N. H., Oct. 8. When boys in distant states are eager to help the miners in their battle, the time for the full emancipation of Labor cannot be far off.

FOR THE STRIKE FUND.

Up to Saturday, Oct. 11, the following amounts had been received at the office of The Worker and "Vollstreckung" for the miners' strike fund and forwarded to National Secretary Greenbaum: Previously acknowledged, \$1,208.05; John Carrara, Danbury, Conn., \$1; H. Schweitzer, Washington, D. C., \$1; Printing Ink Workers, Newark, N. J., \$10.00; Geo. Voss, Newark, N. J., \$1; Old Timer, \$5; Arbeiter Kinder St. Kassee, 203, Bloomingdale, \$10.00; Steinway & Sons piano shop organization, Astoria, L. I., N. Y., \$114.45; G. Gohm, \$2; Jul. Koellin, \$1; Feureshae, Iattung Verein, Br. 2, New York City, \$25; H. Wolpman, \$1; two New Yorkers, one Patersonian, \$1; J. L. R., \$1; Bohemian Workmen's Ed. Assn., New Bedford, Mass., \$1; Dr. Drake and Co., Union, N. H., \$5; Trimmers of Brewster & Co., \$5; J. Kastner, Flushing, L. I., N. Y., collection Flushing Manufacturer, \$23.50; C. M., \$1.25; U. R. of Carpenters and Joiners, collected in organized cabinet shops, \$252; "Hebe," \$10; Gesunder Maennerchor, \$10; employees of Doniger Bros., collected by S. Rosenblatt, \$15; Allgemeine Arbeiter Verein, Hudson Co., N. J., \$10; Anton Schultheiss, 50 cents; Philip Schmit, Shady Side, N. J., \$5; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Rt. 44, Woodside, collection, \$15.20; N. Kiesel, Brooklyn, 50 cents; The Hungarian Societies of New York, \$10; United Brewery Workmen, Local 119, Union Hill, New Jersey, \$25; Gustave Stahl, Gorham, N. H., \$1.50; J. Schmidt, City, \$1; A. Soslansky, 50 cents; Hoppe's Hall, 79 E. Fourth street, New York City, \$2; J. W. B., \$5; A. U. G. Wenz, \$1. Total to Saturday, Oct. 11, \$1,577.85.

FOR STEEL WORKERS TO THINK OF.

Hard times stare sheet and tin workers in the face this winter, according to a notice published in the official organ of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The notice sets forth the serious condition of the trade by reason of the threatened suspensions of the tin men. It calls attention to the danger to sheet and steel mill men in case of the suspension of the tin workers. In this event the sheet and steel mills will be unable to make a selection from an average of two applicants for every position. The official organ's warning concludes with this paragraph: "In the face of these conditions every tin and sheet worker should husband his resources and make the most of whatever funds he has and economize in every possible way."

We would add: In the face of these conditions every tin and sheet worker should think carefully of the serious mistake he has made in the past in voting for the sort of "prosperity" that has brought him to this pass. He can remedy the mistake by voting for Socialism—work for all and to all workers the full value of their product, without any rakoff for Morgan, Rockefeller, or Carnegie.

Every Socialist should bring to the party organization. His efforts will bring twice as great results in organized work.

REGISTER ON OCT. 17 OR 18.

A SHALLOW TRICK. Coal Kings Issue a Fake Labor Paper.

"Coerced Work" That Will Not Deceive Any Intelligent Man—Attempt to Excite Suspicion Against Socialists—Shows that They Fear Socialist Party as Well as Union. The workmen of the coal-strike field are used to lies by this time and are on their guard, for they have had an abundant and varied supply dealt out to them by the "operators" and their agents during the last few months. The latest attempt to deceive and divide the miners is worthy of a little attention. It is embodied in a fake paper, called the "International Reform Labor Leader," which was printed for the Coal Kings, in half a dozen languages, at the offices of the New York "Commercial"—a scab paper of the worst sort—and has been scattered broadcast in the strike field.

The intention of the perpetrators of this trick—what, however, is very clumsily carried out—was to make the readers believe that the paper was issued by workmen. It attacks the "operators" and, at the same time attacks the union and slanders Mitchell and the other union officers.

The work, as we say, is "coarse" and clumsy. There is little danger of any intelligent workman failing to guess the purpose and the origin of the dirty trick. But there is one feature of it which makes it worthy of notice. The only cleverness displayed in the whole job is in two or three paragraphs which are inserted for the purpose of making it seem that the paper emanates from the Socialists—nothing very definite, but a reference to "labor-socialism" and a general declaration that the wrongs of the workmen are to be righted at the ballot-box.

The "operators" evidently hope that, even if their "International Reform Labor Leader" does not succeed in stirring up discussion within the union, it may check the progress of Socialism among the miners by making true union men believe that the Socialists are responsible for the scandalous attacks made upon the union.

It will hardly succeed even in this, however, despite the prejudice that has heretofore existed against Socialism, and has been carefully fostered by politicians, press, and pulpit. The miners have read too many Socialist papers and heard too many Socialist speakers this summer to be fooled any longer into thinking that Socialists are the enemies of the trade union. They know that the Socialist Party has loyally stood by the United Mine Workers, both by stating the true facts and pleading the strikers' cause before the public all over the land and by giving direct financial aid to the union.

The fact that the "operators" have thought it worth while to spend much good money in issuing this fake paper for the double purpose of maligning the union and putting the blame of their malignity on the Socialists proves only that they hate and fear the union and the Socialist Party alike.

It is only necessary to add: The Socialist Party never issues secret documents or uses indirect methods. If we have anything to say, we say it in the party press and from the party platform. We stand free to criticize the unions and union leaders when we think that they make mistakes and that criticism will help the labor movement. But we do it openly, and anyone who lends his aid to such tricks as this of the "International Reform Labor Leader" is to be branded as an enemy to Socialism, an enemy to the trade union, and a traitor to the working class and to humanity.

HOW TO VOTE AGAINST PATTISON.

"Election day is drawing near. Let every union fellow in the state vote against Robert E. Pattison, Democratic candidate for Governor, who has, by more than one action, proved himself the enemy of labor." So says the "Amalgamated Journal," the organ of the iron and steel workers, published at Pittsburg, Pa. The particular black spot on Pattison's record is that, ten years ago as Governor of the state of Pennsylvania, in the strike of the iron and steel workers, he sent the militia and used the power of the state to break the strike and help Carnegie and his friends to maintain their profitable system of twelve-hour work, blacklisting, and violation of life-protection laws to the iron and steel mills.

Coal miners and other workers in Pennsylvania ought to stand by the iron and steel workers and vote against the bloody-handed capitalist tool. It may be added that Republican Governor Stone is doing just so far as he dares, in the matter of the miners' strike, exactly what Democratic Pattison did in the steel-strike. His friend and partner, Judge Penruycker, has been selected as Republican candidate for Governor by the same boss, Matt Quay, who put Stone himself in office.

Iron and steel workers and all other fellow workers ought to stand by the coal miners and vote against the candidate supported by this scab tool of the Coal Trust. The way to vote against Strikebreaker Pattison and his gang and Strikebreaker Stone and his gang is to vote for John W. Clayton, the nominee of the Socialist Party, who is a union workman, as are J. Mahon Barnes and Harry C. Gould, his associates on the Socialist ticket.

—You never can tell how much good a single Socialist leaflet or paper may accomplish. It may start a man who will develop into a better Socialist than you ever have been. Moral: Take all the chances and distribute all the party literature you can. —Workmen! you need not arbitrate at the polls. You go into the voting booth to express your will and to your opportunity to denounce your oppressors.

CHASE'S VIEWS ON THE COAL STRIKE.

Workers Should Accept Mine Owners' Declaration—"Nothing to Arbitrate" between Robbers and Victims. John C. Chase, Socialist candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, being asked by a reporter of the Boston "Globe" to give his views on the coal strike, replied as follows: "The situation in the coal fields is a very peculiar one. It has thrust upon the American people the acknowledgment of the great power in the hands of a few capitalists. The Socialists have long pointed out that the present situation would be the natural consequence of the development of industry.

"The Socialist was long laughed at for asserting that there was such a thing as a trust. To-day the general American public is compelled to acknowledge the presence of the trust. The result of the recent industrial conference called by the President only serves to show that there can be no compromise with capitalism. Through the working of natural economic laws a few capitalists have gained complete possession of the coal fields.

"They have starved, ill-paid and otherwise ill-treated their thousands of employees until the latter have been compelled to strike for better conditions. The Coal Barons have assumed the usual attitude of capitalists during a strike, saying, 'There is nothing to arbitrate,' and peculiar as it may sound to say so there is nothing to arbitrate right and wrong. There can be no terms made with the Coal Barons without compromising right and justice.

"It is absolutely wrong for a few individuals to have a monopoly of a commodity upon which all the people depend. There is but one solution of this condition of affairs, and that is, the ownership of and operation by the people of the mines. There is a large and growing sentiment for the government ownership of mines as a solution of the present trouble, but I want to say that there is a great difference between government and collective ownership.

"The Socialists advocate collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. The present sentiment among the people is for government ownership of the mines, under a capitalist administration, would be but a short step toward what is to be desired. The people should collectively own the government, enact and administer the laws if they are to govern any industry in this country.

"A great many seats in the United States Senate today are occupied by trust magnates or those who are willing servants of the trusts. Until such time as these people are turned out of control of the government we can expect nothing but legislation in favor of and not against the trusts.

"The present situation in the strike field has done more to show to the American people the truth of the Socialist position than anything else which could have possibly happened. It will mean thousands of votes for the Socialists in every state in the Union. In my travels during the last eight months among the trade unionists of the West I have found that they ardently favor the collective ownership of the mines as well as all other industries.

"The ownership of the mines by the people is absolutely inevitable. Just how or when this will take place is largely a matter of conjecture. It all depends on who is in control of the government when the mines are taken over. There is no doubt that if the mines were taken over under the present administration the mine owners would be paid extortionate prices as remuneration for the mines.

"My opinion is that the mines already belong to the people, and that to pay for something which they already own would be like paying the sneak thief who has stolen your watch for returning it.

"The coal mines of Pennsylvania should be taken possession of by the people. It can be done by laws already on the statute books of Pennsylvania, and would be done instantly if there was a Socialist government in Pennsylvania.

"If the Coal Barons keep up their present attitude of refusing to acknowledge that anybody else besides themselves has any interest in the coal mines of this country it will be but a brief time before the people will rise en masse and take unto themselves that property which by divine right belongs to all the people."

PARADE CONFERENCE. The Parade Conference met Saturday night at the Labor Lyceum, 61 E. Fourth street, with good attendance. Credentials for new delegates were received from 13th, 14th, 16th, 22d, and 34th A. D. S. D. P. Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 375, and German-American Typographical Union No. 7.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries

Iowa Socialist. About a week ago President Roosevelt invited the coal operators of Pennsylvania and the officers of the United Mine Workers to meet him at Washington with a view of settling the coal strike. There was to be no political considerations whatever in this movement. It was to be purely in the interest of the public welfare. The fact that an election was to be held in a few weeks which might change the political complexion of the next congress was of no importance at all. No, indeed! The fact that scores of Socialist speakers were being sent into the strike fields, mine regions and were crystallizing the latent Socialist sentiment into a stupendous independent political movement, had no weight whatever with the executive! Two years ago, in the midst of the presidential campaign, practically the same conditions existed, and Mark Hanna, fearful of the effect a prolonged strike would have on the election, successfully used his influence with the operators in ending it. The same motive prompts the president in his present spectacular play to the gallery.

Wilkes-Barre Courier-Herald. Our brother unionists, the tin plate workers, are establishing a bad precedent, and we are afraid that any work is equally experimental as making excessive exertions to gain a bonus. Both result in a permanent reduction of wages.

Reading Labor Advocate. While the Governor of the state is sending the militia into the coal regions, is it not time to pause and take into consideration the lawlessness of the coal-carrying railroads? For twenty-five years they have openly defied the plain mandate of the constitution of this state, which distinctly provides that no railroad shall be directly or indirectly interested in mining or other manufacturing enterprise, with the exception that the owner or operator of a coal mine can build a railroad not to exceed fifty miles in length in order to carry the product of his mines to a main line of railway.

Why has the Governor of Pennsylvania stood pulseless and inert, when his attention has been called time and again to these flagrant violations of organic and constitutional law by the coal-carrying railroads? Is there one law for the over-capitalized corporations and the trusts and another for the poor miner?

While the Governor is sending the militia into the coal regions, would it not be a good thing for the sheriffs to serve writs upon the officers of the coal-carrying railroads for the purpose of forfeiting their charters, which they have misused to the injury and detriment of the state and nation?

Omaha Workers' Gazette. The Omaha Street Railway Company this week threatened to discharge a motorman because he was talking against the company's candidate for congress. This is capitalism. Capitalism exists because there are not more men like this motorman or because the workmen generally vote for capitalism—the monopolization of wealth and the consequent condition of more men than jobs.

PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.

The People's Choral Union of New York announces that sixteen classes for the study of sight-singing and the practice of choral compositions will be opened this fall. This work has been steadily carried on by Frank Dambrosch, who opened the first class of its kind at Cooper Union in 1892. Mr. Dambrosch exercises general musical supervision of the movement, and personally conducts the choruses of graduates composing the Choral Union on Sunday afternoons at the Cooper Institute, while the teachers who instruct the other classes are selected by him. The object of the movement is to promote the love and culture of good music among the people, particularly among those workmen and women who, for want of means and leisure, cannot elsewhere pursue the serious study of music under qualified teachers. As the singing is not a charitable movement in the sense of being endowed by wealthy patrons, but an independent and self-sustaining organization in which musicians co-operate with music-loving people. All expenses of management are defrayed from the members' dues, which, though extremely moderate, are sufficient to keep the movement alive.

Elementary and advanced classes, to meet on Sunday afternoons or on weekday evenings in various parts of the city are opened this month. Application may be made at one of the Manhattan offices of the People's Singing Classes, 41 University Place and 2892 Lexington avenue, which are open every evening from 8 to 10 o'clock, excepting Sundays.

The Local Union under Mr. Dambrosch will take up the study of Hayden's "Seasons" as part of this year's work at Cooper Union in October, and will perform it publicly early in 1903.

THE PARTY NAME.

The party which this paper represents is known as the SOCIALIST PARTY. In New York, on account of certain provisions of the Election Law, this name cannot be used on the ballot, and the official designation of the party in this state is SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The official emblem of the Social Democratic Party in New York is the Arm and Torch, which appears at the head of the editorial column of this paper. On the official ballot this emblem, reduced in size, will be placed at the head of the Social Democratic column, and a cross in the circle under it will indicate a straight vote for the ticket of the Social Democratic Party, headed by Benjamin Hanford.

REGISTER AND ENROLL

IN THE OLD BAY STATE.

Unusually Active Socialist Campaign.

Many Speakers in the Field, but Cannot Fill All the Gaps—Local Literature Also in Demand—Coal Strike Increases Interest in Socialism.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The Socialist Party campaign of Massachusetts is progressing in a very gratifying manner. The real fight has just begun, and for the next three weeks the comrades will work as they have seldom worked before. Demands for speakers are coming in so fast that the state headquarters cannot begin to satisfy them. We could make use of twice as many speakers as we now have, and would still need more. Our facilities for furnishing literature are also too meagre to meet the demand. The demonstration which has been held upon the coal strike continues to furnish opportunities for Socialists to reach working people such as never have been presented before. When an indignation meeting is held, the program is never considered complete unless some well known Socialist speaker is present. Of course, Carey and MacCartney are the favorites. During the past week Carey spoke at demonstrations in Brockton, Boston, and Lynn, and MacCartney was one of the speakers at Waltham. At each place the Socialist argument was greeted with enthusiasm.

John Mitchell could not attend the meeting in Boston last Sunday, but his colleagues, District President Nichols and Faby, were present instead. The weather was unfavorable, but over three thousand people attended. There were other speakers besides Nichols and Faby, but Representative Carey received the greatest ovation, aside from the victors. Carey severely criticized President Roosevelt, Odell Stone, and Quay, and his arraignment of Governor Crane of Massachusetts for his attempt to repeat the miners' strike failure of last spring in the miners' case was received with shouts of approval.

At the Brockton meeting there was quite an exciting time. The affair was arranged by the Central Labor Union and was held on the last night of the State Federation of Labor convocation in Waltham. Other speakers besides Carey were ex-Alderman Meade, a Democrat, and Representative Bamford, a Republican, and Comrade Frank Silverman. Resolutions introduced approved of the strike and congratulated the miners upon their stand for arbitration. Comrade Clark of North Adams, who was a delegate to the Federation convention, introduced an amendment declaring for the collective ownership of the means of production, distribution, and transportation of coal. This caused an animated discussion, which went on for some time. Carey, Meade, and Bamford had already spoken and Carey's Socialist remarks had been criticized by the other two speakers, so that when the resolutions were considered a great deal of feeling had been stirred up. At last Comrade Coulter, who was chairman, ruled that the resolutions were not in order until after the other speaker had been heard. This other speaker was Comrade Silverman and when he got the floor he proceeded to pay his respects to Meade and Bamford in his characteristic style. When he got through, the Socialist resolutions were adopted with a sweep and without even a dissenting vote.

The Waltham meeting, at which MacCartney and Faby spoke, caused a sensation in the city. It was arranged by the Central Labor Union, and the mayor of the city, who is an attorney for the Waltham Watch Company, which practically owns the town, welcomed the speakers to the city. This did not deter the Socialists from speaking plainly. What they said was not at all to the liking of the mayor, who indignantly left the platform. The next day the local papers, which are controlled by the Waltham Company, denounced the meeting as "an outrage in the name of labor." The audience didn't seem to feel outraged at what was said, for they applauded vigorously, and when a collection was taken up the miners \$180 was realized. The speeches of the Socialists stirred up the town, and an indignation convocation was held last night at which a Socialist meeting there filled the City Hall, and the effect will be felt for a long time. Despite his hard work throughout the year, Carey is in splendid speaking form, and is doing exceptionally fine work. From Fitchburg he goes to Loomisville, Marlboro, Chelmsford, Springfield, and Holyoke, and on Sunday, Oct. 19, he returns to Boston to speak at the Mother Jones meeting. In the evening he will address a meeting of the Brighton Independent Club, along with Comrade Clegg. His dates for the remainder of the campaign are as follows: Oct. 20, Cambridge; 21, Lynn; 22, Brockton; 23, Everett; 24, Newburyport; 25 to 27, Bristol County; 28, Rockland; 29, Quincy; 30, Haverhill; 31, East Boston; Nov. 1, Brighton; 2, Worcester; 3, Fitchburg.

Carey's meetings at Lawrence, Clinton, and Fitchburg were all successful. At Fitchburg, last night, the largest crowd that ever attended a Socialist meeting there filled the City Hall, and the effect will be felt for a long time. Despite his hard work throughout the year, Carey is in splendid speaking form, and is doing exceptionally fine work. From Fitchburg he goes to Loomisville, Marlboro, Chelmsford, Springfield, and Holyoke, and on Sunday, Oct. 19, he returns to Boston to speak at the Mother Jones meeting. In the evening he will address a meeting of the Brighton Independent Club, along with Comrade Clegg. His dates for the remainder of the campaign are as follows: Oct. 20, Cambridge; 21, Lynn; 22, Brockton; 23, Everett; 24, Newburyport; 25 to 27, Bristol County; 28, Rockland; 29, Quincy; 30, Haverhill; 31, East Boston; Nov. 1, Brighton; 2, Worcester; 3, Fitchburg.

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35th A. D.—One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Third avenue. Phillips, Paulitsch, and Reichenthal. 35th A. D.—One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street and Courtlandt avenue. Reichenthal, Phillips, and Paulitsch. SATURDAY, OCT. 18. All speakers not otherwise assigned should report at Cooper Union at 7:30 p. m. prepared to speak at outside meetings.

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25th A. D.—One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Courtlandt avenue. Searing, Josephson, and Nicholson. 25th A. D.—Westchester and Third avenues. Nicholson, Searing, and Josephson. 26th A. D.—Seventy-second street and Third avenue. Young, Mayes, and Reichenthal. TUESDAY, OCT. 21. 34th A. D.—One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Fifth avenue. Young and Searing. 11th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue. Miss Dahme and Fieldman. 13th A. D.—Fortieth street and Tenth avenue. Goldstein and Paulitsch. 9th A. D.—Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Nicholson and Mayes. 21st A. D.—One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue. Cassidy, Abraham, and Phillips. 24th A. D.—Fifty-seventh street and Second avenue. Josephson and Haridon. 23d A. D.—One Hundred and Sixty-second street and Amsterdam avenue. Butcher and Goebel. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22. 24th A. D.—Fifty-fourth street and Second avenue. Goldstein and Cassidy. 31st A. D.—Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Searing and Mayes. 33d A. D.—One Hundred and Tenth street and First avenue. Dr. N. Gighio (in Italian) and Abraham. 22nd A. D.—Forty-third street and Second avenue. Nicholson and Reichenthal. 11th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue. Butcher and Fieldman. 14th A. D.—Eleventh street and Avenue A. Phillips and Paulitsch. THURSDAY, OCT. 23. 14th A. D.—Tenth street and Second avenue. Mayes and Wood. 15th A. D.—Forty-fourth street and Ninth avenue. Nicholson and Abraham. 16th A. D.—Fifth street and Avenue C. Goldstein and Butcher. 20th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Second avenue. Cassidy, Wright, and Josephson. 19th A. D.—Sixtieth street and Amsterdam avenue. Searing and Reichenthal. 25th A. D.—Thirty-first street and Seventh avenue. Phillips and Paulitsch. 24th A. D.—Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue. Miss Dahme and Goebel.

14th A. D.—Forty-first street and Ninth avenue. Searing and Josephson. 19th A. D.—Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue. Cassidy and Abraham. 23d A. D.—Forty-second street and Third avenue. Phillips and Paulitsch. Also, Thirty-eighth street and Third avenue. Mayes and Nicholson. 28th A. D.—Seventy-first street and First avenue. Miss Dahme and Goebel. 30th A. D.—Eighty-sixth street and