Agents sending in subscriptions without remittances must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 25.

WHY TRADE UNIONISTS SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS.

The "Toiler" is a trade-union paper — and a good one—in Terre Haute, Ind.

Like the Cleveland "Citizen," the Saginaw "Exponent," the Omaha "Workers Gazette," and several other local labor papers, it actively supports the Socialist Party. Of course, it is sometimes criticized by some of its constitutes of the source of the times criticized by some of its consti-tuents for taking this stand. In reply to such criticism the editor of the "Toller" has written the following article, which we commend to the atten-tion of every trade unionist whom it may reach.]

Occasionally we get a card from a subscriber objecting to any reference to Socialism. These are not many, but we shall use it as a pretext to define the position this paper occupies. It is generally assumed by those who ob-ject to our editorial policy that we de-sire to whip every reader in line who does not agree with us. They look upon the position of the paper as a fad instead of a conviction and insist that reference to Socialism should be ex-

In answer to these objections, we do not hesitate to say that we believe that if we gave expression to views which we do not endorse we would be un-worthy the confidence or patronage of any workingman. The labor journal should be in the advance guard of the best knowledge possessed by its pub-lishers, and should the latter fear to speak the truth as they see it for fear of offending the opinions of some, they are not only false to their readers, but barter their own convictions in order ure popular applause.

Our experience in the labor me ment has taught us—and many others, by the way—that certain great changes have been and are now taking place in the industrial world, which are of vast whom we speak and whose interests we try to defend. These changes are caused by the control of the machinery of wealth production by a constantly decreasing number of capitalists, and, together with this concentration, has developed the increasing use of mili-tary forces, the courts and other powers of government against the

POLITICAL NOTICES.

VENTION.

dustrial organization to accomplish anything, and too often have we seen our class sent back to their servitude by the order of a judicial monarch or seen them shot down, like a band of criminals, on American highways. These outrages have long ago con-vinced us that there is some weakness

in our plan of warfare or else the things would not occur. That weak ness, we believe, exists in the indiffer-ence displayed by the average work-ingman regarding the value of his vote. Those who prey upon him realize its value and will turn heaven and earth to get it—and generally suc-ceed. We have learned that it is this indifferent vote that is behind the milltary forces and the use of government that makes it hard to secure anything in the trade union. This is a convic-tion, not a fad, and the events of contemperary life are daily driving that conviction home to thousands of

Believing that the only means by which we workers can disarm our op-ponents of the use of military or gov-ernmental powers is to display unity at the ballot-box as well as in the strike, and knowing that Socialism embraces that in its program, we do not hesitate to urge on all workingmen the necessity for this action.

Believing, as we do, in political as well as industrial unity, and also be lieving that if the labor movement has workers the product of their toll and abelish a struggle which, at best, can only win us a small fraction. Believ-ing this, we shall urge it with all the force at our command.

The labor journal that can calmly witness the outrages committed against the workers and do nothing more than "denounce" or "deplore" them has missed its calling.

One thing is significant, and that is the fact that those who have ques-tioned our policy have never intimated that we have in the least compromise the interests of the workers. That is the only thing we care for.

This paper will ever voice the interests of the working class, and if we can contribute in the least to that final unification of Labor's hosts which is rorkers.

This has threatened the power of in
necessary to abolish the evils of capitalism, we will be satisfied.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

The attention of Social Democratic oters is called to the following notices The Social Democratic Party carries on a great campaign of education to mite the working class at the polls. MANHATTAN ALDERMANIC CON-It needs your help in that work. As the organized employers and landlords and the great corporations will con-tribute to the campaign funds of both old parties, for the purpose of corrupt-ing and confusing and dividing the 19th Aldermanie District, at 227 W. Sixty-eighth street, Apartment 11, John Assel's residence, Monday even-ing Sent 21 voters, so we call upon you, our fellow workingmen of every trade, to con-tribute to the extent of your ability to NEW YORK COUNTY ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTIONS. 10th A. D., at 227 W. Six's-eighth street, Apartment 11, John Asse,'s resi-dence, Monday evening, Sept 21. the campaign fund of the Social Demo cratic Party, that the fight of knowledge and reason may be carried into every workshop and every tenement in QUEENS COUNTY ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

the city. "The City for the Workers" is our watchword. Down with the Lockout Conspirators! Up with the Arm and

Send all moneys to the Financial

A. Ditrich, List No. 183.

H. Busch, List No. 48.

G. Sprote, List No. 531

T. Held, List No. 237

N. S. Reichenthal, List No. 2216
John Johnson, List No. 1016.

E. Solomon, List No. 499.

Club der Sonnenschmiede.....

John Johnson, Jac. 240
Nic Guss, List No. 230. 240
Joe Huber, List No. 248. . . . 4.50
K. Groef, List No. 921. 2.70

Total for week \$45.93 Previously acknowledged 179.90

The fund is growing, but it does not

yet meet the demands of the campaign. We must make a hot campaign, and

to do so we must have money.

Leaflets must be issued. The printer

Many of the leaflets must be sent to

roters through the mails. Uncle Sam

Therefore, comrades, rush in your

dimes, quarters, halves—and no objec-tion will be raised to paper of all shades. Keep the pot boiling.

The window-glass workers seem to

be "in for it." The manufacturers combine, it is announced, has broken up. But this is not a cause for rejoic

ing among the workers. According to the New York "Sun" dispatch from Marion, Ind., of Sept 11_it means "the repudiation of the wage-scale recently signed" and that "the workmen will

signed" and that "the workmen will probably be asked to accept a-reduction of 25 to 50 per cent. in wages." They will be "asked," and if they decline, the factories will be closed. Of course, it will be a shut-down, not a lock-out, and the "Sun" will not rave to any extent about the "sacredness" of the agreement thus deliberately repudiated by the bosses.

WINDOW-GLASS WORKERS.

prietors of halls want money

TROUBLE CONFRONTS THE

1.60

as follows:

Second Assembly District, on Friday, Sept. 18, at Meyer's Congress
Hall, Twombly Places and Division
street, Jamaica, L. L. Secretary of the Campaign Committee, C. A. Sprenger, 64 East Fourth street, Borough of Manhattan.

QUEENS BOROUGH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

Conventions of the Social Demo-cratic Party to nominate candidates for members of Assembly will be held

Conventions to nominate candidates for Aldermen will be held as follows: 67th Aldermanic District, at Hertinger's Hall, Broadway, Long Island City, Monday evening, Sept. 21.

60th Aldermanic District, at Muhlenbrinck's Turn Hall, College Point, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 17.

Sept. 18. at Meyer's Congress Hall, Twombly Place and Division street, Jamaica, L. I.

J. GERBER,

Campaign Secretary.

NEW YORK COUNTY CONVEN-TION.

An adjourned meeting of the delegates to the County Convention of the Social Democratic Party of New York County will be held on Monday, Sept. 21, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, in the Borough of Manhattan, for the purpose of electing delegates to a state convention.

By order of County Convention of the Social Democratic Party of the County of New York: JAMES G. KANELY, Chairman of Convention.

E. S. EGERTON, KINGS COUNTY CONVENTION.

An adjourned convention of the So-cial Democratic Party of Kings County will be held on Monday, Sept. 21, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, in the Borough of County of Kings, for the ose of electing delegates to a state ention of the Social Democratic

the Social Democratic Party of Kings

G. GREENWOOD, Becretary.

Socialist and Social Democratic — Socialist and Social Democratic are virtually interchangeable terms. The Social Democratic Party of New York and Wisconsin is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. It is the party of the working class

-The Arm and Torch is the em-

ANOTHER STATE IS INVADED.

Socialist Party Plants Its Flag in West Virginia.

Conservative State, Heretofere Ruled at Will by Mine Owners, Forms Socialist Organization-Now for the Campaign!

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 14 .- At issued by six out of seven locals, and a form of organization drafted, a state platform adopted, and nominations for quarters were made. The constitution quarters were made. The constitution contemplates the most extreme measure of direct legislation, or government of the party by rank and file, so all of the proceedings of the convention were submitted to referendum of the whole membership. Of course, the ratification of the proceedings requires a vote by locals, but returns have been received from five locals so for and unanimous ratification is exfar, and unanimous ratification is ex-pected. Until the organization of lo-cals in a majority of the congressional districts, the State Committee is com posed of the Secretaries of the several

evinced by the fact that work was planned by the convention for imme-diate execution. A tour, embracing fifteen towns, only two of which have locals and several of which have no party workers, was inimediately plan-ned, and Comrade O'Hare was enned, and Comrade O'Hare was en-gaged to make the trip. It may be rough sledding for the first time, but Comrade O'Hare says he is used to that, and it won't be any harder than in Michigan, where he did similar pio-

reer work.

The West Virginia comrades feel a debt of gratitude to the Ohio State Committee, which has given the locals the advantage of the regular circuit speakers, and the organization trip of Comrade O'Hare's will take in five towns on the Ohio river which are at present inaccessible to the regular Ohio speakers in return. By Oct. 10 the Ohio Valley, hitherto almost "trackless forest" from a Socialist point of view, will have a pretty well defined track for the ubiquitous, peri-

patetic agitator.
The Wheeling, Elm Grove, Benwood and McMechen comrades are all high-ly pleased over the "five weeks' cam-paign" which closed on Laber Day, when Comrade O'Hare made the ad-dress at the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly celebration in Wheel ing. The campaign was a big under taking for us, but Comrade Leeds' in domitable energy prevailed to the extent that the necessary was raised and O'Hare did the rest so effectually that the capitalist press published over a hundred articles about the work, and every time they gave him a "knock" it proved a boost for Socialism, and the boys have used up all their appli-cation cards and want more.

In summing up the work for the five weeks, it would be incomplete to forget the excellent work done by Goebel for four days, or by Caldwell, who put in six days during the time. O'Hare was called upon to defend himself three times in one week for speaking in the open air after the politicians "got on-to" his revolutionary doctrines, but The following sums were received this petty persecution only clinched for the week ending Tuesday, Sept. 15. his arguments in the minds of the lis-

> on the proposed constitution, on the nomination of Ward B. Jeffers of Mc-Mechen for State Secretary, and on McMechen as the headquarters. The first meeting of the State Committee takes place at McMechen, Sept. 27, to canvass the vote and transact othe

Keep your eye on the domain of th Central Coal and Coke Company

The formation of a state organiza tion of the Socialist Party in West Virginia marks one more step in it steady advance, and we may feel as sured that by the time the presidential campaign opens there will not be one state or territory, whether in the "Solid South" or in the "Wild and Woolly West" in which the Socialist Party will not have its disciplined brigade fighting the battle of the working

CALL FOR STATE CONVENTION To the Locals and Members of the So

cial Democratic Party of the State of New York.

Comrades:—A state convention of
the Social Democratic Party for the
purpose of nominating a candidate for
the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals will be held Saturday, Sept. 23,
1903. S p. m., at the Labor Lyceum,
64 East Fourth street, New York City.
You will please proceed to elect dele-You will please proceed to elect delegates to said convention in accordance laws in such cases made and pro

By order of the State Committee Social Democratic Party of New

York. # HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

August 15, 1903. Delegates who have been elected in coordance with the above call sent out last month by the State Secretary should take notice of time and place of convention, and locals which have not elected delegates should do so at

—If you have an extra copy of The Worker please pass it on to a neighbor or shopmate with the request that he give it a candid reading.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK

Open air agitation meetings will be held in Greater New York under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or anxiliary organizations as below. All meetings will begin at 8 p. u. Speakers and platform committees should be on time and not make each other wait. Speakers having more than one engagement in the same even ing should report at that one of their ing should report at that one of their meetings which appears first on this list and follow their meetings up in the order given here. Platform commit-tees are reminded not to forget to bring banners and leaflets.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18. S. E. corner of Seventy-fourth street and First avenue, 20th A. D. Speak-ers: Phillips, Mayes, and Frost,

N. W. corner of Eighty-second street and First avenue, 28th A. D. Speak-ers: Frost, Furman, and Mayes. Eighty-eighth street and First ave-nue, 30th A. D. Speakers: Rosen, Lee, and Ferman.

N. W. corner of 105th street and Second avenue, 32d A. D. Speakers: Wright, Finger, and Rosen. Lewis and Stanton streets, 16th A. D. Speakers: Reich, Korn, Harris, Kirsbenhaum, Adler, and Linden-

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19. 138th street and Willis avenue. Bronx, 34th A. D. Speakers: Abra-

hams, Mayes, and Rosen. 125th street and Seventh avenue, 31st A. D. Speakers: Phillips, Lemon,

and Frost.

116th street and Seventh avenue,
31st A. D. Speakers: Frost and Phil-

lips, 512: 133d-street and Amsterdam avenue, 23d A. D. Speakers: Harris and Lee. Ludlow and Broome street, 10th A. D. Speakers: Weithorn, Adler, Levinsohn, and Edestein

MONDAY, SEPT. 21. Seventh street and Avenue A, 10th A. D. Speakers: Abrahams and Har-

Stuvvesant street and Second avenue, 14th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and Furman. Twenty-fourth street and Second avenue, 18th A. D. Speakers: Wright

and Goldstein. Fiftieth street and Second avenue

Forty-fifth street and Third avenue, 24th A. D. Speakers: Frost and Gold-

barth.
Pike and Madison streets, 4th A. D.
Speakers: Babitz, Edelstein, and Har-TUESDAY, SEPT. 22.

Forty-ninth street and Tenth avenue, 15th A. D. Spenkers: Rosen and Frost. Fifty-second street and Tenth ave-

nue, 17th A. D. Speakers: Ufert and Josephson.

Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue, 19th A. D. Speakers: Wind

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23. Twenty-seventh street and Tenth avenue, 9th A. D. Speakers: Oswald and Mayes.

Ninety-eighth street and Amsterdam

avenue, 21st A. D. Speakers: Wind and others.

and others.

118th street and Lexington avenue,
33d A. D. Speakers: Phillips and Harris. 165th street and Third avenue, 35th

and others.

Seventh street and Avenue B, 16th

A. D. Speakers: Havidon, Reich, Korn, and Bernstein. THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.
Ninetcenth street and Tenth avenue,
7th A. D. Speakers: Phillips dud

Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue 11th A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Fur-

Rutger and Henry streets, 4th A. D. Speakers: Bondin, Babitz, and Harris, FRIDAY, SEPT. 25.
Seventy-fifth street and Second avenue, 26th A. D. Speakers: Rosen and

28th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and Eighty-fifth street and Avenue A.

30th A. D. Speaker: Frost Rivington and Willett streets, 12th A. D. Speakers: Pine, Bernstein, and

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26. Twenty-sixth street and Second avenue, 20th A. D. Spenkers: Phillips and nue, 20th A. D. Speakers: Philips Goldbarth.

145th street and Amsterdam ayer

23d A. D. Speakers: Mayes and 125th street and Seventh avenue. 31st A. D. Speakers: Harris and

125th street and Lexington avenue 34th A. D. Speakers: Abrahams and

Lee.
165th street and Third avenue, 35th
A. D. Speakers: Cassidy and Rosen.
Gouverneur and Madison streets.
Speakers: Edelstein, Babitz, and Har-

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18. Montrose and Manhattan avenue Speakers: Pelser and Droste. SATURDAY, SEPT. 19.

Fort Hamilton Parkway and For-tieth street. Speakers: Morris, Streeter, and Atkinson. Humbold: and Varet streets. Speak-

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23 Myrtle avenue and Broadway. Speakers: Droste and Well. FRIDAY, SEPT. 25.

Union avenue and S. First street Speakers: Well and Droste.

-If each reader of The Worker i —If each reader of The worker in New York City will see to it that every family in his house gets a copy of the paper and some Socialist leaflets or samphists within the next month. pamphlets within the next, m many new Social Democratic rotal be assured for Newsonian

TOBACCO TRUST STILL GAINS.

Apparent Opposition in Retail Field Disappears.

The Worker.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 20, 1903.

dependent Cigar Stores Company Bought Out by United Cigar Stores -That Is, the Counter-Trust Is Morged in the Real Trus', Once More Confirming Socialist Theory.

A year or more ago there appeared in New York City the sign of the United Cigar Stores Company, which was at once surmised and soon ascertained to be nothing more than an was at once surmised and soon ascer-inhed to be nothing more than an agency of the Tobacco Trust, the American Tobacco Company, which, having won a dominant position in the nanufacture of smoking and chewing tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes, began simultaneously to invade the two adjacent fields of tobacco raising tacquiring large tracts of land in Cuba, in Connecticut and e-sewhere) and of retail trade in its products.

retail trade in its products.

One store after another of "The Largest Retail Tobacconists in the World" appeared, radiant with electric lights and liberal with premium certificates, so that the number in New York passed fifty some months ago, holding the best locations and, in genholding the best locations and, in gen-eral, each so placed as to kill the trade of some leading independent store. The same system was extended to many other cities.

many other cities.

The independent retail dealers got scared. They had good reason to be. The Tobacco Trust mency slashed prices recklessly, as have other trusts in their control of the in establishing themselves in their various fields. They tried to organize for resistance. They showed their alarm by being willing even to offer a

mutual alliance with the cigarmakers' unions, with whom they had never shown the slightest sympathy before. Then appeared a valiant champion of the people against the trusts, in the form of the Independent Cigar Stores Company, loudly advertised as "Not a Trust," owning a cigar factory and a cigarette factory and, when fully de-veloped, twenty-eight retail stores in

The Worker predicted some months ago that this apparent conflict was only a sham-battle or, at the best, a "hold-up" worked by smaller capital "hold-up" worked by smaller capital-ists on the larger ones, as we said also of the fight of the Imperkil Tolacco Company against the American. The latter fight ended some months ago with the absorption of the counter-trust by the big company. Now the other part of the Socialist prediction has been verified.

has been verified.

Last week it was amounced that the
Independent Cigar Stores Company
had been bought out by the United
Cigar Stores Company, stores, factories, and all, and that it will henceforth constitute part of the trust.

Thus one more step is marked in the progress of concentration in the tobacco industry and in the most dim-cuit field, that of retail trade. One more evidence is added of the correctness of the Socialist position—that con-solidation of industrial control is an irresistible tendency, that it is futle to try to oppose or hamper the trusts, that the only hope of the workers is in becoming the owners of the trusts whose wealth they create, taking possession through the intelligent use of the ballot.

THE BROOKLYN DAILY GLOBE CONFERENCE

The Brooklyn Daily Globe Conference met Thursday, Sept. 10, at the Labor Lyceum. After roll-call the sec-retary was instructed to notify the organizations whose delegates were delinquent in attendance to appoint new delegates. Action relative to the circular letters to be sent to unions outside New York, asking for donations, was deferred until the New k Conference takes action, Gacken-mer and Friedel were appointed a mittee to co-operate with a similar York Confere committee from the New York Confer ence in regard to the circular letters. Comrade Gackenhelmer stated that the Bakers' Executive will report favor-ably to their organizations on the assessment plan of 25 cents per member. Reports were also received from other delegates who visited unions, showing more or less favorable action on the assessment plan had been taken, Some of the new delegates requeste information about the charter of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. It was explained that ad-vantage has been taken of an old char-ter entitling each member to but one rote and that the shares could not be

sold.

Delegates to the Brooklyn Conference will please take notice that the next meeting will occur at the Labor Lyceum on Thursday, Sept. 24, at 8 p. m., and every one should be present. Comrades throughout the country, especially union officers, are again requested to send to J. Libskie, 95 Duffall street. Brooklyn N. Y. the add quested to send to J. Libskie, 95 Duf-field street, Brooklyn, N. Y., the ad-dresses of all the labor organizations it is possible to secure. This is very important in order to hurry the estab-lishment of the Daily Globe.

THE BOURGEOIS PHILISTINES.

THE BOURGEOIS PHILISTIRES.

There are also ladies and gentlamen of another fushion, not so new, but very elegant, who have agreed to put a smooth glaze on the world, and to keep down all its realities. For whom everything must be languid and pretty. Who have found out the perpetual stoppage. Who are to rejoice at nothing and be sorry for nothing. Who are not to be disturbed by ideas. On whom even the Fine Arts, attending in powder and walking backward like the Lord Chamberlain, must array them. powder and walking bacaward in the Lord Chamberlain, must array themselves in the milliners' and tailors' patterns of past generations, and be particularly careful not to be in carnest, and the particularly careful not to be in carnest. elve any impress from

UNIONS SUED.

Illinois and Connecticut Bosses Ask Immense Damages.

Union Confectioners in Chicago Sued for \$20,000 for Boycotting and Picketing-Danbury Hat Manufacturers Sue for \$340,000 Damages Under "Anti-Trust" Law.

CHICAGO, September 11.-Suit for \$20,000 damages was begun to-day by the Manufacturing Confectioners' Association against members of the Candy Makers' and Bakers' and Con-fectioners' Union, for boycotting and picketing vertain plants of the Pan Confection Company and the National

Candy Company.

The associated employers of Chicago are vigorously following up the precedent of the Taff Vale case, already successfully applied to the Machinists' Union of Rutland, Vt. About a month ago, as already reported in The Worker suits for damages aggregating \$131,000 were begun by a painting contractor and by the Kellogg Switch-board Company against various unions of the building trades and the metalworking trades and several officers and members of those organizations. Several smaller suits of the same sort are pending, all begun within the last few months.
With the bench filled with men

trained either as corporation lawyers or as capitalist machine politicians, the trade unions are likely to get some interesting illustrations of "equality be-fore the law" when these cases come

Also in Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT, Conu., Sept. 12.—In he United States District Court to-day D. E. Loewe & Co. of Danbury, hat manufacturers, instituted suit against the national officers of the American Federation of Labor, the national offiers of the United Hatters of North America, and against two hundred and fifty members of these organizations, residents of Danbury, who were for merly in the employ of the pla'utiffs. The homes and thuk accounts of nearly one hundred and fifty Danbury hatters were attached to-day.

hatters were attached to-day.

The plaintiffs allege that because they refused to employ only union labor in their factory, upon the demand of the union in 1991, their goods were boycotted both in the United States and Canada, and in 1992 the union men employed by the plaintiffs were called out on strike. Damages of \$240,000 are asked for under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Trust Law.

A similar suit has been instituted in the Superior Court of Fairfield County against the same defendants. In this suit damages of \$160,000 are claimed, and an injunction restraining the de fendants from prosecuting the boycott is sought. The papers were drawn up by Daniel Davenport of this city, who is the chief counsel for the American Anti-Boycott Association, of which

Loewe & Co. are members. Use of Label Denounced.

Among the grounds of complaint enumerated is the fact that the label of the United Hatters "is employed by or the United Hatters is employed by the defendants to further the sale of hats made by union labor, to the detri-ment of the employers of non-union hatters," and that the journals of the American Federation of Labor and the United Hatters of North America have been used to denounce the goods of Loewe & Co.

All of this, it is alleged in the com-

All of this, it is alleged in the com-plaint, is in direct violation of an act of Congress, which is entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopoly."

The American Anti-Boycott Associa-

tien is supporting also the Chicago suits mentioned above.

A Crisis Before Us.

It behooves the workingmen of the United States to bestir themselves, if they would not see their organization impoverished and destroyed by thi latest method of attack from the capi talist class. Far the greater part of our federal and state judges, through out the country, are men whose whole past training has inclined them to the capitalist side, even where they are not personally members of that class, and who would find it impossible, ever if they had the wish, to understand the needs and the feelings of the working class. The appointed judges feel little or no responsibility to the people, excert as the vote of the peo-ple supports or attacks the executives and senators to whom they owe their appointments. The elected judges ive, in many cases and the cus have, in many cases—and the custom is becoming ever more prevalent, especially in regard to the higher judge-ships—been jointly nominated by both capitalist parties. With few exceptions, they have long terms of office—for six, ten, or more years, if not for

For all these reasons, the courts are coming to be depended upon more and more by capitalist interests. Legisla-tures, under pressure of popular senti-ment, may pass and governors may ment, may pass and governors may sign laws really or apparently in the interest of the workers. The Trust mganates and franchise lords who hold the purse-strings of both old par-ties allow this, in critical moments, knowing that they can rely on "non-partizan" judges either appointed or elected for a long term, to declare these laws unconstitutional, to find some flaw in them making them unen-forceable, or even—as in the present forceable, or even—as in the present case of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, which has never yet resulted in the conviction of a capitalist, though it has already been made the basis of several minor decisions against organized in-

VOTE FOR MORE SCHOOLS! VOTE UNDER THE ARM AND TORCH!

City have opened and the event brings to light one more example of the insincerity and incompetence of the "Reform" administration.

At least seventy thousand children five or ninety thousand-it is not possible as yet to get the exact figures-are put in part-time classes. That is to say, the condition is as bad as it was a year ago, and even worse than it was two years ago, before the Low administration came in. In 1901 there were 58,000 children in part-time classes and in 1902 there were 65,000. These children are eager to learn. Their opportunities are limited. The

vast majority of them are children of working-class families, whose poverty will very soon compel them to go to work. Every day is precious. Every day of schooling lost now is lost to them forever.

The "Reform" press, trying to apologize for this shameful fallure of the present city government to provide forthe growing educational needs of the people, states that school houses with a seating capacity of 35,384 would have been ready, had it not been for the labor troubles in the building trades. It is the wicked trade unions that are to blame, according to them. Voters should remember that the

trouble in the building trades was not a strike declared by the unions, but a lockout organized by the Employers' Association for the avowed purpose of breaking the power of the unions. It was an aggressive war of five hundred million dollars against two hundred thousand men. They should remember, further, that

The public schools of New York | order that the children should not suffer.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

This offer the Employers' Association rejected. The members of the Employers' Association can afford to send their children to aristocratic priand very probably as many as eighty vate schools. They do not care if the five or ninety thousand-it is not workers' children go uneducated. Nay, it rather pleases them better, for the more ignorant the coming generation of tollers, the easier it will be to master them, these dollar-aristocrats reason. Moreover, they wished to make the "dear public" suffer as much as possible, in order to alienate sympathy

> The Low-Grout administration supported the bosses in rejecting this generous proposition of the buildingtrades unions. The city government had power to make the contractors pay a forfeit for failure to get the schoolhouses built in time. Low and Grout came to the employers' help by deciding not to enforce this forfeit, just as Jerome came to their assistance by presecuting trade-union officers at a

critical moment. Workingmen of New York, if your children, by tens of thousands, are today being shut out from the schools and doomed to ignorance, it is the capitalist class and its "Reform" politicians that are to blame, just as, two years ago, it was the capitalist class and its Tammany politicians that

were responsible for the same crime, The Social Democratic Party pledges its candidates to provide schools for all, no matter how high the tax-rate on the capitalists' property may be. The "Reformers," being themselves capitalists and friends of capitalists, pride themselves on having cut down the landlord's taxes and your children

Vote for schools for your children by putting your cross next November pute, so far as concerned this work, in | under the Arm and Torch.

bor-to turn the law inside-out and | HUDSON COUNTY make it serve the purposes of the em-

the unions of the building trades

offered, at the beginning of the lock-

out, to continue work on all the school

buildings, waiving all questions in dis-

ployers against the wage-workers.

The "Non-Partizan" Judges. The action of the Republican and Democratic parties in the state of New York in uniting to renominate Denis O'Brien for the Court of Appenis—the rame Democratic Denis O'Brien who, in 1901 gave the decision dec aring that the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law was unconstitutional is a case in point. Republican or Democrat, O'Brien is just the sort of judge that capitalists of both parties like to have on the bench, just the sort of judge that would help the Anti-Boycott Association to loot the treasuries of the unions and levy on the scanty property

of their members. Another case in point is the fact that Judge Hazeltine, who gave the first Taff Vale decision in this country, awarding the Patch Manufacturtry, awarding the Faten Manufactur-ing Company damages against the Ma-chinists of Rutland for organizing a strike, is the only Democrat on the bench of that good Republican state. The humbug of the "non-partizan"

judiciary ought to be so apparent to every workingman that every working-man's vote would go to put on the bench either workingmen or lawyers who have kept themselves free from capitalist influence, have associated nealres with the labor movement and served it faithfully, and who are nominated on a frankly partizan platform pledging them to support the in-

terests of Labor against Capital. The New York "Evening Post," speaking of the Taff Vale case, said: "Judges can make old law meet mergencies." Let us elect Socialist judges to prove that.

A series of lectures by well-know Socialist speakers will be given during the fall and winter months at Colonial Hall, 101st street, near Columbus aveprinciples of Socialism should take adyantage of this opportunity to hear it presented by representative exponents. The following addresses have so far Sept. 20—Dr. C. L. Furman, Social Democratic candidate for Mayor:

Slaves or Free Men?'
Sept. 27—Speaker to be announced later. Probably George D. Herron. Oct. 4-John Spargo, Editor of "The rade": "Socialism: Its Meaning

Oct. 11-Algernon Lee, Editor of The Worker: "Socialist City Administra-Oct. 18-I. Sackin: "Class-conscious

Oct 25-Courtenay Lemon, ciate Editor of The Worker: the Class Struggle Really Is."

Nov. 1—Mass meeting at which
prominent Socialists and candidates of

he Social Democratic Party -When you are going to bold i public meeting, get a supply of the current number of The Worker for sale

or free distribution. One hundred copies for 75 cents; 200 for \$1.20; 300 -We send out a great many sam ple copies of this paper to addresses furnished us by subscribers. The re-celpt of such a copy is an invitation to subscribe. Fifty cents a year or 25

cents for six months.

have to pay the penalty.

PUTS UP TICKET.

Call on All Voters in New Jersey to Record Themselves against Proposed

Constitutional Amendments. JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 14.—The onvention of the Socialist Party Hudson County, held at headquarters on Saturday, was well attended and enthusiastic. The large growth made enthusiastic. The large growth made in all parts of the county during the

last year was made very evident by the number of delegates. The nominations resulted as follows: For Assemblymen-Wm. H. Morton, Jas. M. Beilly, Carl A. Pankopf, Chas. Ufert, Geo. Headley, Wm. Kamps, Jr., Edwin Dickson, John Guerth, Richard Blechschmidt, Stephen H. Huffey, Robt. T. Payne, and Ernest Fischer; for Coroners—Louis Heit-mann and Emil Steinbach.

The following resolutions bearing on the proposed constitutional amend-ments were adopted and ordered print-

ed: "Whereas, The Socialist Party has "Whereas, The Socialist Fary and at all times denounced the appointive powers of executive as both undemocratic in principle and detrimental to the people's interests in practice; and

"Whereas, The voters of this state st entirely ignorant of the true intent of the proposed constitutional amendments to be submitted to the to be held on Tuesday, Sept. 22, and which, if adopted, will empower the Governor to appoint a Chief Judge and four Associate Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and which further provide that the right of appeal from final judgment in any circuit court be abolished, and further that the Court of Pardons be abridged and the power of pardon be vested in the Governor. Attorney General, and Chancellor:

therefore be it "Resolved. That the Socialist Party calls upon the citizens of the state, and especially the working class, to write the word 'against' opposite all clauses, on the margin of the ballot; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Socialist Party expresses its unqualified disapproval of the inadequate form of the ballot, which makes writing on its margin impossible, even for an expert."

ONE MORE SLAP.

Orange City Counsel Says Contracts Regulring Union Conditions on Publie Work Are Void.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 15.-The trade unions here received one more slap in the face from old-party politi-cians. The Board of Aldermen at a cians. The Board of Aldermen at a recent meeting called on City Counsel Thomas A. Davis for an opinion on the legality of a provider the legality of a provision in contracts for public work requiring that only union labor be employed by the cotractors. Mr. Davis has replied with provisions are illegal and vold. Contractors may employ the cheapest la-bor they can find, according to him, sion to the contrary is a violation ef

this paper is an invitation to subscribe

the sacred liberty of the individual.

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The Worker. ON ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY. Kepwn in New York State as the Social

Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY ST 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association, P. O. BOX 1512.

elephone Call: 302 John-

| TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. |
|--|
| Invariably in Advance. 50 50 |
| One year \$0.50 Six months 26 Single copies 05 |
| man construction and the property of the parties of the construction of the constructi |
| Less than 100 copies, per copy |
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| Weekly Bundles: |
| 3 per week one year |
| of per week, one year. 3.25 5 per week, one year. 1.56 50 per week, one year. 12.56 |
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Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker. Communications concerting the addressed to the Editor of The Worker. Communications for the "Folkszeitund". olkszeitung" or the State Secretary S. D. P. showld always be separat

the S. D. P. shown always to deaddressed.

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The paper was a possible, consistently with clear was communications which do not com-As the Worker goes to prost on Weshes-man, their communications and the news should mail their communications time to reach the opinious about the business possible, and the complaints about the business or editorial instances to the loard of Directors, Socialist Neoperative Publishing Association, 184 Villiam street, New York,

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK-DR. CHARLES L. FURMAN. FOR COMPTROLLER-MORRIS BROWN. er of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144. FOR PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN-PETER J. FLANAGAN, Member of Typographical Union No. 6.

In the state of New York, on account ertain provisions of the election laws,

nbove.

The Socialist Party for Social Democrat
Party in New York) should not be equitive
with the so-called Socialist Labor Part
The latter is a small, ring-ruled, morbu
reganization which bitterly opposes t
trade unions and carries on an abusive ea
paign of shander against the real Social
movement, which supports the trade union
movement, which supports the trade union THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its second general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for-shadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures.



THE MEANING OF BUSINESS FAILURES.

The New York "Times" of Septem ber 13, under the headline "Jersey's Corporation Bubble Is Bursting," reforty-four corporations organized under the laws of New Jersey have gone into the hands of receivers, with capital aggregating over eighty million dollars, liabilities at the time of bankruptcy aggregating over seventeen millions, and known assets of only a little over a million and a half. The writer says: "It is safe to say that in a large majority of the cases the stockholders will not get 10 per cent. on the dollar of their investment." If it had not been for the extraordinary law passed in 1902 for the protection of corpora tions against dissatisfied or suspicious stockholders, no doubt the number of swindles exposed would have been still greater.

For this is the aspect in which these figures should be viewed-as illustra ing a system of swindling inseparably connected with the capitalist system and serving a very important function in capitalist development, but not as representing the normal course of capi tallem itself

It would be a great mistake to re gard these bankruptcy figures as indicating the unprofitableness of cap talist business. A few of the forty four bankruptcies referred to represent real failures in industry; but in the majority of cases the industry has existed on paper only-the capita and the assets are imaginary, But the liabilities are very real, showing the amount of money that ignorant (we can hardly say "innecent" investors have put into the hands of the promoters in exchange for stock cert cates or bonds. These lambs generally belong to the "great middle class" of which we have heard so much, being

farmers, small business men, or, in a few cases, well poid and frugal workingmen, inspired with the capitalist deal of success and so eager to rise out of their class on the choulders of their fellows that their zeal overcame their discretion. Socialists have little sympathy for victims of this sort and turn a deaf ear to their plea for publicity as a means of regulating corporations-that is, of enforcing "honest" rules for the essentially dishonest game of capitalism.

Corporations of this type bear abou as much resemblance to the real capitalist organizations, such as the Standard Oil, the Steel Trust, or the Nev York Central Railway Company, as the bogus Italian counts and Polish princes that occasionally figure in our as Kalser Wilhelm or Tear Nicholas. The glamor of hereditary title dazzles silly beiresses and their sordid parent and when the latter find the titles to be fictitious they bitterly complain, not of the injustice of hereditary class dis inctions, but of the fact that low-born adventurers sometimes succeed in passing themselves off as nobles. Revolutionists laugh at the "suckers" that get caught, but aim their blows at the real lords, not at the sham ones. Thus the Socialist is not interested in so regulating capitalism that all investors shall be sure of getting their profits, but in destroying capitalism, so that no one shall get any profits at all. This draws the line, by the way, between Socialism and the Populism of ten years ago or the middle-class ocracy of to-day.

It does not follow, however, that the facts we have been discussing have no interest for Socialists nor that they play no important part in the capitalist system. An important part they do play, that of hastening the concen tration of wealth and constantly bringing back into great capitalist hands the wealth that small capitalists and "workingmen with capitalist minds" manage to save. In every hankrunter of a bogus or of a genuine but weak major share of the assets are the financiers who have known enough to get mortgage bonds or preferred stock, the other financiers who have got their share directly as promoters, and still others who make a profession of acting as receivers and who conscientionsly receive, but seldom do anything else. As for the investors, they get important-looking documents and experience. Their losses are not always limited to the amount of cold cash they have given up, though that is in the year's aggregate a considerable sum transferred from the hands of the middle class to those of the "captains of industry." The small but still independent farmer or merchant or prosperous artizan who, filled with dreams of quickly becoming a copper king or a railway baron, finds his savings-bank account not quite enough and mortgages his farm, his business, or his home in order to "get in on the ground floor," only to find that he has paid for admission to an air-castle and that the savings of a lifetime have been swept away, is no uncommo ngure.

The whole matter furnishes on interesting commentary on two theories of the substillized economists the one that the profits of the capitalist class are the legitimate reward of the risk they assume, the other, that profit is the legitimate reward of industry and frugality. In fact, the workingmen practise industry; they and their smaller exploiters practise frugality; then, hypnotized by the spectacle of the great capitalists' success and deceived by the teachings of canitalist professors, journalists, and pulpiteers, they assume a risk through the agency of the corporation promoters; finally, the great capitalists complacently acalike. Then the game begins again; and after it has been played long enough, the victims begin to think and to realize that wealth is produced by labor and that he who gets something for nothing, whether under the form of dividends, of interest, or of rent must get it out of the labor of someone else; and then they get ready to put an end to, not to mend, the something for nothing system.

The game has been played almost ong enough in the United States.

The apparent breakdown of Mr. Morgan's Steamship Trust was not surprising. No more is it surprising to learn that out of the debris will probably grise a new combination, couposed, for the present, of the Whit Star. Dominion, and American lines. The consolidation of every industry passes similar stages. The first a tempts at combination on a grand scale seldom succeed-or rather, their real uccess is assured by their apparen failure. In the course of one or more failures and reorganisations the small er capitalists are squeezed dry and thrown out, and then the combi succeeds. So it has been with others and so we may expect to see a real Steemship Trust ruling the sees as firmly as the Standard Oil rules its field of industry. The sooner, the better; for the sooner are have that trust the sooner will we have national or international public ownership for public service.

We Socialists can look on with perect complacency while others get ex cited over the attack by Bishop Lud-

den and other Roman Catholic eccles lastics upon the International Typo graphical Union. It is not necessary for us to tell the printers what the obligation stands for nor to expose the mendacity of the priests' charges. Their motives will be easily enough guessed from the eagerness with which editors notorious for their enmity to Labor support the attack. We need only remark that these priests are not alone in their hostility to the labor movement or the ignorance which makes them facile tools of Labor's foes. They have plenty of Protestant parsons and Jewish rabbis and ministers of other religions to keep them company. The question at Issue is not one of Catholicism versus Pro testantism, nor of Christianity versus infidelity (for lack of a better word we use this), nor a question of religion at all, but the eternal question of wages versus profits, of Freedom versus Capitalism.

THE "CULTURED" SNOBS.

Capitalist papers find it immensely funny, now and then, to give alleged reproductions, verbatim et literatim, of letters written by trade-union officers. full of errors in syntax, spelling, punctuation, and the like. They seem to think, not only that this is very amusing, but that it conclusively proves the workingmen to be wrong and the capitalists right in all their conflicts.

If these capitalist editors were really educated men, and not simply instructed snobs, they would know that illiteracy, deplorable as it is, is not necessarily a sign of ignorance or mental inferiority and that a knowl edge of the rules of grammar and orthography may and often does serve merely to conceal the shortcomings of a brainless fop. Given two men of equal intelligence and equal knolwedge of the real world, the balance is on the side of the one who is well trained in the learning of the schools. But as between those who know the world and life as it is and those who know it through its reflection in books, it is on the former that the world depends for its great work and in the long run. for good or for evil, it is they who will rule it. In other words, as between : "Sun" editor who clothes wicked lies in excellent language and a coal heaver or shoveller of dirt who canno read but can be true to his ideals of right and duty, give us the latter as a friend, as a comrade, as a fellow

We do not undervalue education, not even the mere instruction that now commonly passes under that namethe best we can hope for so long as the opportunity for schooling remains the privilege of a class. Just because we realize what it is worth, we find in the attitude of these capitalist editors one thing yet more shocking than their supercilious stupidity-that is, the heartless, brainless, bloodless cruelty that can find matter for merriment in stead of sorrow in the ignorance of

Granted that the teamsters and hodcarriers cannot write good English. Granted that they find reading a diffi ult task. Granted that the multiplica tion table is a puzzle to them. Whose fault is that? Whose shame is it? No theirs, but yours, gentlemen of the capitalist class. You for whose profit they went to work when they were little children, you for whose profit they have labored early and late, day in and day out, coming home at night too tired to think and rising in the morning only to go back to their tasks, you for whose profit they must keep on toiling in poverty till you throw them out, you are the ones who ought to blush if they are ignorant. And not alone to blush. You might well tremble, too. They have not nice manners as you have, they cannot command such clever phrases, but they can think enough to realize their wrongs and to hate your tyranny. Rough hands, untrained to holding the pen, have pulled down thrones ere this. Do you think the throne on Wall Street is so much firmer than those of

We do not advocate violence. We raise a warning against it-the only sensible warning, addressed to the masters, not to the rebellious serfs of industry. Every capitalist who draws his dividends from the profits of child labor or who resists the reduction of hours of labor in proportion to its increased productive power is preparing the materials for a social explosion And every capitalist spokesman wh mocks at the ignorance and ruder of the laborers is lighting a torch of hatred to set society aflame.

Charles and Louis?

We Socialists who demand the aboli tion of child labor, who insist on really free and universal education, who advocate the shortening of the workday. who rebuke the capitalists for the arrogance and call on our fellow work ers to think and fool together and to rally at the ballot-box to overthrou capitalist rule, we alone are foing ou share to avoid a violent outbreak of the secial antagonisms that are in-grained in the whole system of profit and wages. If the crisis passes with sneer to-day, they may thank the bold and seber couns of the Social

Mirabile dietui. A judge out in coaf-trust inquiry. But let us not re-

joice too soon. The "operators" have appealed to the Supreme Court and it is dollars to doughnuts Judge Hazen will get a rebuke and the recalcitran bosses will go free.

Some fifteen or twenty thousand cotton-mill "hands" of Massachusetts and New Hampshire were allowed to go to work again last week, after being shut out for a month, in order that prices might be raised. Wages have not been raised, by the way. Now the operatives will begin to hustle and scrimp in order to pay off the debts they incurred during their enforced idleness and to lay by a few dollars, good luck permitting, against the inevitable "rainy day"-or snowy, blowy, pneumoniac days, bad for the health of underfed and overworked tollers. "We have to alter the old proverb and say: "Whatever mischlef bosses do, the workers pay the piper' -and will pay, with sweat and tears and blood, till they learn that they can do without bosses.

The New York "Sun" alleges that the Garment Workers' Union is using its influence to destroy the small shops, the so-called "home factories," in the garment-making industry and weeps briny tears over the fate of the poor tenement-house dwellers who are not to be allowed to establish shops in their crowded living rooms. The "Sun" hints that the union is in league with the trusts and, being itself, as everyone knows, a bitter enemy of Mr. Morgan and all his works, it inveighs severely against the methods of the labor organization. It is curious how, as our copy-books used to say, "Circumstances alter cases." The garment making industry is one of several in which the methods of small production in the workers' "homes" best suits the interests of the big exploiters of labor. bringing them the highest profits at the greatest cost to the health and comfort of the workers and keeping the latter disorganized and helpless Therefore it is that the more enlight ened workingmen are opposed to the home-shop system in this trade and therefore it is that in this trade the

Carroll D. Wright has proved his 'friendship" for Labor and given the United Mine Workers a practical demonstration of the beauties of arbitration by corporation judges and subsidized hishops. His decision that, under the terms of the settlement, the mine owners may discharge m # at: pleasure for any cause other than that of membership in the union-that they may, for instance, discharge men for "pernicious activity" as organizers or agitators-is no surprise to us. The power of the capitalist to allow or forbid other men to work, at his own arbi trary will, is the keystone of capitalist power. It will not be yielded until the miners and other workingmen follow the Socialists' advice and take the political power of town, state, and nation into their own hands and, through its use, take control of the means of production they have created. Meanwhile, many thanks to Umpire Wright for making the arbitration game clear so soon.

"Sun" favors such a system.

A Paris dispatch informs us that the Isthmus of Panama is crowded with destitute workingmen who have gone there in anticipation of the resumption of work on the canst and who are suffering extreme misery. The fact that the vage prospects of work in a climate known to be very unhealthful could so attract swarms of immigrants from both continents is a telling comment on the "prosperity" prevailing under capitalism alike in republican America and monarchical Europe, freetrade Britain and protectionist United States. And the wretchedness of thos now waiting for-work at the Istnmus is, if we may judge from the preceden of Suez, but a prelude to the horrors that will develop after work is begun. There will be fortunes for contractors and jobbers and traders and broker and capitalist vultures of every sort, but no account will be made of the toilers that sink under the double burden of starvation and overwork.

Another incident is reported from Russia showing the power of the Socialist philosophy to inspire men to the bighest heroism. The order being given to a body of soldlers to fire on a crowd of strikers, a certain lieutenant refused to transmit the command to his detachment, declaring that any was a cur. Of course he was put un der arrest and will almost certainly pay for his noble conduct with his life. His consolation is in knowing that the public example of resistance to tyranny will do more to shake the power of Tearism than a score of excutions can do to support it Such more frequent, both in the Old Work and in the New and augur well for th rulers in alf lands" can no louger coun on their soldlers to shoot the wo the dawn of Freedom draws nigh,

GAMES IN HORWAY At the recent elections for the region parliament, the Storthing own of Tromps returned a S wegian parila town of Tro Democrat: T This is a S

THE SENSE OF JUSTICE.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

That which lies aback of the agita-tor's zeal, which initiates, sustains, and gives energy to his protest against and gives energy to his protest against modern capitalism, is the sense of justice. It is the sixth or social sense, depending not at all upon sentimental-ism or the emotional constitution of its possessor, for it is by a knowledge of facts alone and organic connection with the past that it is sustained; and by whole human one-bloodedness and its ability to expatiate on hostile facts it makes its manifestation to the world as the agitator and becomes his po-

ency.
In order that the race should passes leisure, knowledge, happiness, comfort, and luxury there is one condition with which mankind must always comply pay the price.

A very large number of persons are complying every day with this primary requisite for getting leisure, knowledge, happiness, comfort, and luxury; but it is observed, that while the necessary conditions are by them complied with there is a class in our society which is deprived of the five fruits; and that one class, strange, to say, consists of the very people who have path for them. Another class practically mo-nopolizes these blessings and that other is the class which has done nothing to obtain them.

When a man gets the knowledge of this fact rightly into him it awakens the motive power of the Socialist agi-

tator-a sense of justice. Economic and historic information proveking into activity a social con science are thus the evening and the morning of the first new day.

I have been acquainted with som Socialists who seemed to detest the ethical appeal because they believed their faith to be based on something they called material science alone, and in nowise upon what they deemed to be ethics. Of course they forgot that a science of human affairs excludes nothing essentially human. And of course they forgot that a thing can be denounced only by its antithesis, or a sense of antithesis—that wrong can be tense of antithesis—that wrong can be denounced only from a sense of right as the pole of the denouncer.

The huge paradox of the laborer pro ducing all and getting nothing, of th capitalist producing nothing and get-ting all, which is the sum of Marx' scientific analysis, is nothing until it becomes an irritant to the social conscience and so provokes our sense of justice into revulsion. This hus thread, this sense of justice, through every page of Marx. Upon This human he hangs his facts and makes them

vibrate for an economic revolution.

Every man who has come to the point where he is known as a Socialist, started from the point where there became known to him matters which awakened his sense of justice. Whether he became a simple burly egitator or a profound scientific investigator, he started from there and, what is more, the thread vibrating was never out of his protest nor out of his

Ethics as the science of morals of orals as the precept of ethics a Se morals as the precept of ethics a So-cialist may never have considered, even though he was planting them and digging about their roots and water-ing and pruning them through the whole period of his agitation for the new environment, the better common wealth. So near may be the ultra ma erialist in his facts to the ethic of

terialist in his facts, to the ethic or life, and yet so far in his phrases.

To become possessed of leisure, knowledge, happiness, comfort, and inxinty requires labor of an ordinary sort in modern times and not very much of it—three or four hours a day for everybody—yet we all miss the five for everybody—yet we all miss the five good things. One-half of us has life good things. crushed out doing too much work, and the other has life crushed out doing none but trying to keep the exproprinted plunder.

This anomaly may be told to the mind in many ways, told in scientific symbols or in cartoon; but it gets its work in only when it reaches the of justice. It may be lying ele bound in thousands of homes or it may be read by a thousand eyes, but it is as a seed in a bottle until it ands lodgment and quickening in the sense of justice. When we learn that for the procuring of the five benefits the labor ing class has paid the whole price and that after the fact these benefits age equiscreted from him, that the whole of his life is sacrificed to the function of making payment, one-half of labor-ing life employed in that function be-ing to him wholly unremunarative in-namuch as it is unremunerative time to bim and for him wholly unnecessary as it is employed in the production of surplus values that immediately pass beyond his control and out of his sphere; and when we reflect that he is potently in relation to these benefits the whole of productive society, yet but a fraction of it as to their possession and enjoyment—then we see he is the victim of a non-necessity; his life is expended in surplus labor for surplus values wasted or hoarded by an unaccessary class; and we resent the munorality of this human sacrifice because along with our ability for scien

tifically figuring out economic facts we are endowed with the sense of justice. When it was prophesied by the tory wiseacres of the last century that no steamship could ever cross the Atlantic because none could be built large enough to carry all the coal that mus e consumed in propelling her, they nade a mistake. Ships were built arge enough and fuel sufficient was large enough and fuel sufficient carried and the ships went over. now, when they prophesy that Socialists will never reach the Capitol of the United States because they cannot as wonkers ever get the political fuel necessary to take them, they forget this sense of justice. The world's work is to be done and

was always to be done by the mass of society; and as there is no collective of society; and as there is no collective eye to superintend each of us, very many people have managed to evade their share of it and go skulking through life in broadcloth, casting their share of duty on the shoulders of others. To be sure, the mass, the so-cial whole, Mr. Totality, let us call thers. To be sure, the mass, the so-nit whole, Mr. Totality, let us call lin, is a very good-matured glant, who silves with silent unresentment a sullitude of lonfers. But the sense of satice gives birth to a new nobility ho feel that they should be strenous otherwise than in dodging their hare of the world's work.

True, the capitalist system has so

ordered work nowadays that men who have awakened to their idieness or the unnecessary nature of the work they are doing are not by that awakening nabled to take hold of any vital and ocially related labors as they would. dany of the well-to-do, as well as of Many of the weil-to-do, as well as of the ill-to-do, after they have received economic insight, must needs go on as they were going, because they are eco remically disarmed and bound in the ranks as at present ordered. They and cannot get on it. Industrially they may know they are atrophied yet are they powerless to link them yet are they powerless to link them-selves by any organic cord at their command with the essential working life of their times. What then can they do with their sense of justice, they cannot starve? Well, they may think it out, write it out, talk it out; they may toin the dissatisfied and bethey may join the dissatisfied and be ome in their free hours agitators, re formers, Socialists. This is all the can do; and this is, in fact, the presen range of ethical and political Social-

Ethical Socialism-be not afraid of the phrase—is a man's sense of duty as to performing a twentieth century man's share of the world's work and thereby permitting the rest of the twentieth-century men to share in the above-named five blessings of civilization in a fair and square twentieth-

century democratic way.

Does a knowledge of scientific economics leave no room or need for the ethical perception? Does the recognition of the reign of law in history's evolution dispense with spontaneous moral force? No. This force is itself the choicest of evolutionary products. It is in human society what old values re in modern production. New hands new lives, new experiences lay hold tpon the old ethics and transform them into new ideas of rightness. do not destroy, but absorb and re-mould, the moral experiences of former times. As they have moulded us, we model them again, until all the have moulded deformed mentality of other ages rises transformed in the glorious moral sym-

Current # # # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Com-pany, 184 William street, New York.

The "Pionier Volkskalender" for 1904, which is just issued from the office of the "New Yorker Volkszei-tung" fully maintains the high stand-ard of previous numbers. Its charard of previous namers. Its character may be suggested by an enumeration of some of its principal features, such as "Die neue Zeit," a poem by Karl Henkell; "Der Verbrecher aus verlorene Ehre," by Friedrich Schiller; 'Was uns die Steine lehren," a geoorganis tudy by W. Gundlach; "Fin-chen;" by Edna Fern; "Das Lelpziger Centralkomite und Ferdinand Las-salle," an important episode in Socialist history, by Julius Vahlteich; "Die Anfänge der Kultur bei den Thieren," by Wilhelm Bölsche; a story by the late Frank Norris, with a biographical sketch and portrait; stories by Tolstoy and Gorky, with portraits and an ap preciation of their work; a valuable article on the Chartist movement and the work of Ernest Jones, following up the treatment of the same subject in the 1903 number; "Ein kieinstädtisches Genie," by J. Potapenko; "Moderne Bakteriologie," by Dr. Curt Schmidt; to say nothing of the numerous smaller articles, sketches, poems, jokes, and pictures, beautiful or amusing, the elaborate calendars, and tables giving useful information on a multitude of subjects. To readers of German the "Pionier" is worth much more than "Pionier" is worth much more than the price charged-25 cents for single copies, with a discount to agents and organizations. It is to be wished that me English-speaking movement could produce as good an annual.

The September number of the "International Socialist Review" opens with "A Review of Essentials" by Motion by Kerrigan: "That protest Charles Dobbs. The comparisons of two types of recruits to the Socialist nt, with which it begins, is as timely in Itself as it is a fitting intro duction to the consideraton of prin-ciples which follows and which leads up to this conclusion: "A membership actively participat-

ing in party affairs is the stronges

bulwark against the ever threatening political vampires—the tricksters, hosses and grafters—seeking a new and vigorous body whose blood they may suck. It has proved its efficiency by standing fast in many a storm that threatened to desiroy the party and there is no evidence of its incapacity to settle right present and future pro! to settle right present and rature prob-lems. There have always been well intentioned men who thought they could do better for the people than the people could do for themselves, but that is the theory of benevolent des-potism—of theorracy, not democracy— and we want none of it. We shall have—we streedly have—horest, asture. have-we already have-honest, astute and masterful men whose influence and mastertu men wose innuence will intensity the effectiveness of our efforts, but it is a delusion to think that we are sheep without a shepherd, a helpless mass waiting for some Moses to lead us out of the wilderness. The working class must emancipate it self, and while it welcomes the assist ance of all those in sympathy, with it the Socialists at least entertain no de lusions and must prepare for the work ahead as prudent, practical men." A. M. Simons continues his examination of "Economic Aspects of Chattel Slavof "Economic aspects to Canada erg." Nothing could be more gratify-ing than this application of the Social-iat philosophy to the economic history— which evolves the political history— of the United States, for it is a heretofore untouched field and a very fertile

one. The nature of the great struggle

persistently misrepresented both in the North and in the South, partizan and

ing in the Civil War has h

the writing of a fair record of the events, even, to say nothing of a scien tific judgment of the direct or indirect motives or of the results of the con lict. Just as no Frenchman has yet been able to write a real history of the French Revolution, while an English-man (we mean H. Morse Stephens) has at last done it, for the same reason-among others—it remains for Socialist investigators, whose international spirit frees them from prepossession, to make clear the lessons of the struggle make clear the lessons of the struggle over chattel slavery. A. M. Simon has well begun the task. The magazine contains also, besides the usual departments, an article on "Value and the Distribution of Commodities," by Warren Atkinson; "Ascending Stages of Socialism," by Raphael Buck, and ne Phases of Civilization " by Ira C. Mosher.

PARTY AFFAIRS.

Report on Referendum of National Committee on Various Motions Rocently Submitted.

National Secretary Mailly submits the following report of action taken by the National Committee of the Social-ist Party upon the motions made by imitteemen in acting upon the minutes of the last meeting of the Quorum as reported in The Werker of

Motion by Turner, Missouri; "I move to reject the action of the Quorum re-garding the campaign book and move the following substitute: That the National Secretary be instructed to call upon all Socialists who may desire to assist in the preparation of the cam-paign book to submit contributions of not more than 1,200 words not later than Nov. I, 1968. All such articles so submitted be referred either to a special committee to be elected by the National Committee or to the National Committee as a whole for approval

"I move that a special committee of five be elected by the National Comfive be elected by the National Com-mittee to meet at a place and time to be hereafter decided by the National Committee to pass upon all matter sub-mitted as provided in the above mo-tion. Yes-Turner, Kerrigan, 2. No-Richardson, Berlyn, Dobbs, Christensen Hillanit, Barnes, Boomer, and

Berger, S. Motions lost.

Motion by Turner: "I move that the action of the Quorum in giving the National Secretary full power to act on all applications for positions as lec-turers be rejected. I move that all ap-plications for positions as lecturers be referred to the National Committee for approval," Yes-Richardson, Tur-ner, Critchlow, Kerrigan, 4. No-Berlyn, Dobbs, Carey, Christensen, Hillquit, Barnes, Bogmer and Berger,

Motions lost. Motion by Turner: "I move that the Local Quorum meet hereafter only at the direction of the National Committee." Yes-Richardson, Turner, Critchlow, Kerrigan, 4. No-Berlyn, Dobbs, Carey, Christensen, Hillquit, Barres, Boomer and Berger, 8. Motion

Motion by Christensen, Neb.: "Inregard to campaign book, I move to add to the list of subjects, 'Women in the Stores and Factories,' and that Wenonah Stevens Abbott be called upon for contribution to the same. suggest that Mother Jones be called upon to contribute to the sub-ject of 'Child Labor.'" Yes-Richard-

of Goebet" Insumeh as the Texas State Committee and Comrade Kerri-gan have agreed to Comrade Goebel working in Texas, action upon the motion will not be reported.

motion will not be reported.

Motion by Kerrigan: "I move that
the National Secretary open an account
with each organizer employed by the
national office, and that said organizers be charged with all moneys paid them for their account, and that they be credited with the number of ad-dresses delivered, towns visited and branches organized. That the National Secretary render a statement quarterly to the National Committee covering aforesaid items of each orgamizer's work to the end that the Na tional Committee, may be in a post-tion to judge of the effectiveness of each organizer as compared to expen-Yes-Turner, Kerrigan, 2. diture.

of Nebraska Local Quorum be referred to next national convention." Kerrigan, Dobbs. 2. No-Work, Turn-

The following comments are made committeemen: .

by committeemen:,
Richardson, California: "In the mat-ter of the charges of the Local Quor-um of Nebraska against Comrade Critchlow, or rather against the Central Lecture Bureau, I vote to sustain Critchlow and the Lecture Bureau. After the Omaha local had declined to accept a lecture, it was none of their business who else employed the said lecturer-none whatever. I believe at

least in freedom of speech,"
Berlyn, Illinois: "I would favor
Turner's motion regarding the meeting
of Local Quorum, but cannot vote for

it because I doubt its constitutional-Turner, Missouri: "Regarding the Nebraska Quorum protest, inasmuel as the National Committee has not en dorsed the actions of either member complained of (Critchlow and MRIs) it cannot therefore be held responsible for their acts. As Article VI, Section 4. of the national constitution can only apply to the official acts of the National legislative body I vote for the dismis of charges against Mills and Critch-low. Regarding my motion concerning applications for speakers, I am opposed to any attempt to centralize the author-ity of the National Committee in the office of the National Secretary. Under this arrangement Greenbaum would have employed only those speakers favoring and advocating fusion. If Berger should at any time be elected National Secretary he could employ only speakers advocating state auto my.or Mills, if elected, could emplo only speakers who would boom the In-ternational School of Social Economy. We should avoid the adoption of any North and in the South, partizan and rule which could in the future lead to sectional prejudice having precluded abuse of power by simply following

precedent already established. In regard to campaign book, as the Socialist Party is a party of progress I do not believe one should at any time limit our field of thought and extend to every member the opportunity of contribut-ing toward bringing together in a campaign book the best thought in the movement."

Massey, North Dakota: "In reference to the protest of the Nebraska State Local Quorum will say it is beyond the jurisdiction of the National Committee Comrades Mills and Critchlow in the above-cited instances not acting in the official capacity were not acting in the official capacity of National Committeemen, but the former as propagandist and the latter as secretary of a lecture bureau. If the Nebraska State Local Quorum would use their surplus energy to accomplish as much for Socialism as either Mills or Critchlow is coing, the would have less time to try to demoralize the national party. The actions of the National Quorum confirmed me in the belief that it should be abolishe!." Critchlow, Offic: "Motion by Kerri-gan of Texas relative to the work of the national office. I vote no. Not be cause I don't favor it, but, on the con-

trary, I do favor the plan, but he has not pat it in proper form, at least I don't think so. I will say that the State Secretary of Ohio is touring secerni speaker's upon contracts and pay-ing them a regular salary. He has a system of duly reports of meetin's and weekly financial reports. These-are totaled at end of month and notes monthly reports and are then so had We can tell anyone at a giance just how many meetings we have had in Ohio for one month, just how natch the collections amounted to, just exactly the approximate attendance at the meetings, just the amount of literature sold, just the amount of party mean-hers made by these meetings and just the amount of subscriptions taken for Socialist papers. This system tak a Socialist papers. This speakers but very little time for five speakers and is most valuable. We can always and is most valuable. We can a was stell at a glance just the exact wor, h of a speaker in the field as a general m u a speaker in the field as a general in a, and we measure him by results accumplished, and not by results antic paid. A vertical card system should be installed at the initional office upon the sectional basis in order to give the greatest possible assistance to the Nitional Secretary. One person in an office with the aid of proper systems, can do more work than three persons without the systems. Mafter refer in ; without the systems. Matter refer in:
to charges against the Central Lee ura
Bureau. (Were I in a position I would
request a pair upon this question, but
it seems impossible under the circumstances.) Treffice to vote either yes or no on this question. I hold that the Na-tional Committee has no right to meddle with the work of the Central Lecture Bureau as that bureau is neither under the auspices nor dir-National Committee has no business trying to run other affairs than their own, and we have surely got enough of legitimate work to attend to without this. I enter my protest against the National Committee or Quorum as suming to act as a censor over a lec-ture burea, which has no connection with the National Committee. I know personally that the Central Lecture Bureau turns every cent of the revenue that accrues from their work into the Socialist Party movement L e. into the treasury of the Socialist Party of Ohlo. If the comrades assume to put a stop to this work there will be but ject of Child Labor." Yes-Richardson, Berlyn, Carey, Christensch, Barnes, Boomer, 6. No-Reerrigan, Berger, 2. Motions carried.

Motion by Kerrigan, Texas: "I move that the name of W. E. Farmer of Denison, Texas, be substituted for that Socialist Party prepagar rigan of Texas, as I believe that this question can be settled now, and to de by it until the next national conven necessary struggle within the party's ranks."

> I think that all persons who desire to speak on Socialism should be willing to do so under the regular party organization. Not long ago I held different views on this question, but after careful consideration I have changed my mind and now take the position that the party organization should stamp with disapproval the action of anyon claiming to be a Socialist and going out to lecture, ostensibly under the control of a party organization, but really as a money-making enterprise. The regular speakers of the party get more now for their work than the ave age laborer, and I do not think it show a very good spirit for anyone to go or and demand a higher price than that Therefore I vote to ask Comrade Critchiow to either quit sending out speakers as Socialists or tour them strictly through the regular officers of the party.—On Hillquit's suggestion would say that there are some more developed economically and those are the places where the strongest fol-lowing may be expected and should be worked accordingly. The National Sec-rotary is the control of the property in the control of retary is in the best position to know where the most results can be attained and should be allowed to use his fudg-

Halbrooks: 1 of The Critchiow case

ment within reasonable limits."

Barnes, Penusylvania: "Upseveral motions of Comrade To desire my vote to be recorded in the negative. In connection therewith, I wish to say I do not vote in the nega tive for the reasons that the propo-tions lack merit, for I think well them, but for the present I believe t action of the Quorum should stand, at least till the next National Confulttee meeting or the national convention And further, I do not consider that the Quorum had given the Nationa. Secre-tary full power, of appointment of speakers, but full power to exercise his judgment in the absence of the Quorum and such sets to be subject to their review as occasion offers. Upon the motion of Comrade Kerrigan I de sire to have my vote recorded in negative, for the reason that I be t unnecessary to embody such purpess n a motion therefore making a certain thing mandatory upon the Secretary, when substantially the purpose desired to be served is now being rendered in his very full and frequent reports."

The following committeemen did not report votes not comment upon the various motions: White, Connecticut; Healey, Florida; Miller, Idaho; Re Maine; Talbott, Minnesota; Fox, Montana: Clarlin, New Hampshire: Goebel, New Jersey; Lovett, South Dakota.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

PARTY NEWS.

The following contributions to the Special Organizing Fund have been re-ceived since last report: Local Chey-eine, Wyo., \$1; Local Oklahoma City, Local Milwaukee, Wis., \$5; total to

noon, Sept. 12. \$12; previously reported, \$962.02; total, \$974.02.
Charters have been granted during the week to locals at Lyachburg, Va.; Charlotte, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; ng Md : New Iberia, La.; Weish, La.; Mermenton, La.; and Charleston, W. Va.

Ohio on Sept. 17 at Hamilton and will en fill dates in Indiana arranged by State Secretary Oneal as follows: Ser 18, Jeffersonville; Sept. 19, Evansvill Sept. 20, Terre Haute; Sept. 21, Indian sept. 20, rerre maute, sept. 23, darlon; Sept. 24, Richmond; Sept. 25, Marlon; Sept. 24, Connersville; Sept. 25, Alexandria; Sept. 26, Peru; Sept. 27, Huntington; Sept. 28, Pt. Wayne; Sept. 29, Elkhart. Hanford will begin ois Oct. 1 and remain in that state for two weeks. An extended re-port of Hanford's meetings will be given later,

Organizers Are Doing. George H. Goebel reports his work in Virginia as follows: "Opened at Norfolk Aug. 21, with open air meet-ing and good audience. On Sunday went to Ocean View, with thought of reaching the large crowd of people who visit there Sundays, but the trol-ley company; being thoroughly class conscious, declined to permit any meeting. Monday spoke to a good-size much interested open air audience at Newport News, and on Tuesday at Portsmouth to fair crowd and good attention shown. Next day at ting fine reception for my message. At night spoke in Norfolk again, and, despite rain, had a fair audience. Af-ter meeting a well-educated man asked question, which led to more ques tions, a new crowd gradually gathered, until we had a larger number than er than before, which really meant two meet-ings for the night. Next two nights and one indeors, several new members being obtained. From there went to Richmond, which I found to be ripe for Socialist agitation, because of the for Socialist agitation, peranse of the car strike which was just coming to a close, with the men defeated. Spoke Saturday night in hall. Sunday after-mon went to a public park intending to speak. Was told by the police that only religious speaking was permitted there, and the moment I attempted anything else I would be hauled down. I said, "All right; I guess I know how make a religious address." Had a e and wonderful attention. One old lady remarked at the close it was the finest religion she ever listened to, and I guess she was right, for it was as good Socialism as I had to of-er. Spoke again at night in hall. On Monday went to Petersburg and found the only active Socialist in the own packing his grip to go, to New because of being blacklisted for his trade unboulsm and all-round cus This left me nothing to work on, bu calling on a number of union men I ally got hold of some that seemed interested, and arranged for meeting on Wednesday night. In the meantime I eturned to Richmond to speak there in the open air on Tuesday night. Had a permit, but was given the informa-tion that it would be the last. When I started I called attention to statemen of Chief of Police, and suggested that he would not dare give permission for its violation; therefore it must be the eetings. Presently a policeman apred and said he was sent to tell m certainly do not propose to obey it in Richmond, Virginia, within two hundred feet of the church in which Patrick Henry took his life in his hands speech," and then asked how many in the audience would go my bond. A half dozen responded, but the officer. seeing we were not to be bluffed suggested I go with him and see the chief. gested I go with him and see the chief. Seeing him that I did not feel any anxiety that I did not feel to see him, that if the officer wanted me to see him all he had to do was to arrest me. Finally the policeman went off and returned with word we could So we had the first test of the right of free speech in Richmond, with first blood in favor of the working class. On Wednesday, when I went to Petersburg, I found nothing had been done owing to dipatheria breaking out, so was disappointed in ever, some union men circulating a charter application, and the Richmond comrades have promised to go over and finish the work. It is only a question of time when a local is gotten there. Went next to Lynchburg, and found old local was dead, but with informa-tion given me by Comrade Hek went

to work. Was given opportunity to talk in Trades Union Hail, a union meeting adjourning so that I could proceed. Got ten signeys to application, and commides are confident they will get many more. Went next to Roanoke, but it had rained for two nights and could not held even outdoor meetings. Went next to Paisski, where I organized a local with eight members.

Goobel began in Tennessee at Knoxville on Sept. 4. and afterward visited Harriman, Nashville and Memphis, beginning in Arkansas Sept. 14. under direction of State Secretary Pervin, for eleven dates. Comrades Hall of Newport News and Chapelle of Richmond write in bich waise of Goobel's work.

to work. Was given opportunity to talk in Trades Union Hall, a union

local are confident it will do more for gave him the greater power to de-ceive," and "he is a good lecturer, but wonderfully illegical." Another paper sociatism among the tolers of the city than much speechmaking, and will probably more than double the vote of last fall. It is expected Comrade Ha-gerty will speak in Rome and Utica hefore this reaches the readers of The says "as an orator Mr. Bigelow has few equals, and he is, to all appear few equals, and he is, to all appear ances, a gentleman, but we are no more of a Socialist than we were before. The people are now satisfied with pres-ent conditions." Bigelow himself re-ports: "At Abilene I spoke to the far-mers in the streets in the afternoon. with about 75 present, and in the even-ing had α fairly interesting meeting with about 150 present. There being no meeting arranged at Acme, I stayed over and spoke again at Abilene. We

have some splendid comrades here. At Minneapolis I spoke on the street in the afternoon and in the court house in

the evening. This is a small place and

my audience was numbered according-ly. I next went to Salina, speaking there four times in three days. I found

a splendid band of comrades there, all

oval Socialist workers. At Lyons

meeting, with about 100 present. I

secured a number of names to applica

tion cards, and an organization should soon result. At McPher-on I spoke to 125 the first night, although a band

concert and church festival were run

ning in opposition to me. At Gaiva had a small meeting in the afternoon and seemed to make favorable impres-

sion. In the evening Comrade Bald

win drove me to Canton, where I had a good meeting, and found enthusiastic workers for Socialism. I spoke four times at Hutchison, and a dozen new

names were added to the local. At Wichita, on Sept. 7, I had the best

meeting since coming into Kansas. At Eldorado found no arrangements, but

found some comrades and spoke to about 100 in the afternoon." Comrades

tiong the line report favorably upor

Bigelow's work and prophesy good re

sults from his tour. His financial re

port from Aug. 17 to 31, incluive, shows: Salary, \$45; hotel, \$6.26; rail-

road fare, \$9.60; miscellaneous, 63

cents: total expenses, \$61.40; receipts,

\$43.36. leaving cost to national office, \$31.40. Seventeen needings were held. M. W. Wilkins, under date of Aug.

30, reports his work in Washington as follows: "Aug. 16, 17 and 18 address-ed meetings at Bucoda, Ramier and Yelm, respectively, the latter place be-

ing the only one having a local, which

is twelve years old. At South Union addressed a large crowd, all farmers, and organized a local of five members.

Held two good meetings at Hoqui

best meetings ever held there. Same

Elma, where comrades were discour

aged, but extra benches had to be put

in hall to accommodate crowd. At Onkyllic held largest meeting I even

had in town of same size, and organ

ized with nine members. At Winlock

organized with five members, and ex-

pect to do the same at Cheholis." Wil-kins' financial report for August shows: Salary, \$63; hotel. \$11.00; railroad fare,

\$8.65; miscellaneous, \$6.72; total, \$118-37; receipts, \$134.01; surplus, \$14.61. W. L. Dewart reports on his Mary-land trip, to fill dates made by Goebel,

as follows: "Started at Cumberland, Aug. 25, addressing first Socialist meeting ever held there. The meeting

was successful, and a local should soon

be organized. At Mt. Savage had a

said to be full of Socialists, they are not quite ready to join the party. Rain

fell at Frostburg, but the miners' band

turned out, and we had a large crowd, as was also the case at Lonaconing,

another large mining town. At all my

meetings I called attention to the ne

cessity for signatures to the petition to place the Socialist Party on the offi-

cial ballot." Financial report shows Salary, \$10.50; hotel, \$8.50; railroad

fare, \$11.54; miscellaneous, \$2.05; total

expenses, \$32.59; receipts, \$5.25; cost to national office, \$27.34.

Comrade William A. Toole of Balti-

more will give two weeks during Sep-tember to working in Maryland, where conditions are such that special atten-

tion must be given to get a state or

and Long, and visiting personally Wil

John H. Ray is in North Carolina and Harry M. McKee in Arizona, but

reports of their work have not yet been received.

How York State.

Things begin to come our way, writes Comrade Stanton of Albany.

Local Catskill has elected George H. Warner as Organizer and Literature

A local has been organized in Bloom

Mrs. Ella Reeve Cohen reports hav-

ganization formed.

light free

the S. D. P.

meeting and while the town is

Worker.
At the last meeting of the State Committee, upon reading of the report of the Auditing Committee, it was de-cided to bring the matter of James N. Wood's shortages in his accounts with the State Committee before the General Committee, with the recommendation that charges be preferred for mis-appropriation of funds. The State mittee decided to recognize the Queen's County Committee as the proper body to buy stamps for all members in that county. It was de-cided to send Comrade Charles Ufert of New Jersey to the western part of the state as an organizer for that sec-tion and to contribute \$50 toward the payment of organizer's expenses, a fund having been started for that purpose by the comrades in that section.

The Central Committee of Local
Rochester has arranged a lecture tour

imong the toilers of the city

in Western New York for Comrade Hagerty, and he will speak in James-town, Sept. 18; Buffalo, Sept. 19; Utlea, Sept. 20; Rome, Sept. 23; Syracuse, Sept. 24, and Rochester, Sept. 25. Courade John Spargo has been engaged for Sept. 28 to Oct. 3, inclusive, for Rochester. Local Rochester will have a smoker on Wednesday evening, Sept. 23, at headquarters, 326½ Joseph to come and have a good time. 17th Ward Comrade Frank A. Sieverman was nominated for Alderman, Chas. F. Bechtold for Supervisor, and Wm. Erbacher for Constable. Henry W. Kennon was nominated for Assem blyman in the 2d A. D. In the 8th Ward John Michelson was nominated for Supervisor and Thomas Maloney for Alderman, and a club was organ ized. The following caucuses and conventions have been called: First Assembly District convention, Sept. 21, at Schug's Hall, Hollenbeck street and Avenue A: 5th Ward caucus and 3rd A. D. convention, Sept. 14, at 98 Lowell street; 20th Ward caucus and 4th A. D. convention, Sept. 21, at 205 Ames street. A ward club will be organized at the 5th Ward caucus and a West Ames street on Sunday, Sept. 20. The Rochester comrades should try to come to headquarters more frequently, as there is much work to be done. Com-rade Bach's letter of acceptance as candidate for Mayor will soon be ready for distribution

and left the comrades enthusiastic. Following this had at Aberdeen what the local comrades said were the two Courtenay Lemon will speak-at You at Montesano, where comrades said no speaker had ever excited the same in-terest. Revived interest in local at kers, Getty Square, on Friday evening,

Sept. 18, Comrade Phillips, of New York, addressed a large audience on Getty Square, Yonkers, last Friday evening. His remarks were forcible and to the point; the crowd frequently applauded point; the crowd frequenty apparades and were apparently well satisfied. Comrade De Luca spoke to a large crowd of Italians on Saturday evening. This speech was evidently a good one, as he held the big audience spellbound, and when De Luca finished his re-marks they all pressed round to shake hands and talk with him. De Luca is a striking figure when speaking, with an impressive and animated manner. Comrade Angelo De Luca will address ar Italian meeting in New Ro-chelle on Thursday evening, Sept. 17, at the corner of Union avenue and Third street. The Second Assembly District convention held in New Ro-

chelle on Aug. 29 resulted in the nomi nation of Comrade Joseph Hans, a Wil llamsbridge carpenter. llamsbridge carpenter.

The first annual picule of Local New Rochelle, held on Labor Day, was a great success both socially and financially. Comrade Lovejoy of Mountains. Vernon gave a brief address appropri

ite to the occasion. Sol Fieldman and his automibile arrived in Schenectady on Labor Day, and a good open air meeting was held hat evering and another on the following evening. The local secretary praises the work of the automobiling agitator very highly.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of Local New York on Sept 8, the Organizer was instructed to notify the First and Second Agitation Districts to elect new delegates to the Executive, the seats of the former delegates having been declared vacant for non-attendance. Murray Hill reported active work. Yorkville received from Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 \$15, from Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 \$15, and Mount Morris Branch \$10 for its ngitation fund. Branch 2 of the 320 A. D. has organized and elected dele-gates to the agitation district. The West Side reported active work and it was reported that the West Side So-cialist Club adopted by-laws, after some very questionable paragraphs proposed by Comrade James N. Wood were stricken out. Delegates of Bronx, Harlem, and Annexed Districts were Harry S. Romaine of Troy writes that the local has removed its head-quarters to the corner of River and Hoosick streets, with rent, heat and absent. It was reported that a debate took place at the Italian Club in 105th street between a De Leonite and Com-rades De Luca and Solomon which re-sulted in our favor. The Organizer was instructed to make claim on the Sational Committee for the expense of Courades Origo and De Luca, our delegates to the national convention of the Italian Socialist Federation, at which that body decided to discon-Agent.
The Socialists of Sag Harbor, Long Island, are about to organize a local of tinue official support of the S. L. P. and be neutral toward both Socialist

About 400,000 handbills, bearing th municipal ticket and the emblem of one side and a number of short pars graphs on the other, have been sent to the various borough headquarters fo distribution. They can be carried around easily and besides their use as circulars may be pasted up on walls and fences. These handbills one be-had free of charge on application at

headquarters and comrades should so that they are well distributed. The regular business meeting of the 7th, 9th, and 25th A. D. will be held Friday evaning. Sept. 18, at 7.50 o'clock, in Clark's Hall, Twenty-fifth eleven dates. Comrades Hall of Newport News and Chapelle of Richmond write in high grains of Goebed's work. Goebed's financial report for July 20 to 31, inclinate, shows: Salary, 836; hotel, \$4.05; rallroad fare, \$22.06; missing sound loss their jobs. The comrades in the shops would loss their jobs. The companies of the Peor; Roland Pritchard, twalled make it a point to be presentings, organized two locals.

George B. Bigelow is meeting with opposition from the newspapers in Kansas. One of them says: "He is working people are all commenting on the more of the comrades. It is the first time a local S. D. P. tleket has been in the field. The members of the same dictrict, a meeting of negroes in the first time a local S. D. P. tleket has been in the field. The members of the same dictrict, a meeting of negroes in the first time a local S. D. P. tleket has been in the field. The members of the same dictrict, a meeting of negroes in the proposition of the same dictrict, a meeting of negroes in the same dictrict, a meeting of negroes in the principal and the principal an

terested in the social question was held day evening of last week, addressed by Algernon Lee. Close attention was given the speaker and an interesting discussion followed. Good results will

probably ensue, The Campaign Secretary is prepared to furnish the following leaflets to districts or individuals who will distrib-ute them: "Municipal Platform of in. Social Democratic Party." 75 cents sand: Hanford's "What Work ingmen's Votes Can Do," \$1 a thou sand: Italian leaflet containing shire's "Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists," and the national platform,

2.50 a thousand.

The ratification meeting of the So cial Democratic Party of New York County will be held on Saturday, Oct. 10, in Cooper Union. Prominent speak-ers will address the meeting. Particulars will be announced in next week's issue of The Worker. Cards to adver-tise this meeting are ready and can be had from the Campaign Secretary at the office. Every comrade must do his best to make the meeting a success.

The ratification meeting of the Social Democratic Party of Kings County will be held at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughly avenue, on Friday, Oct. 9. Cards to advertise this meeting can be had from the Lit-erature Agent of Lord Libra. Control erature Agent of Local Kings County Comrade Gackenheimer, at the Labor Lyceum. Every comrade ought to get a supply and distribute them all over

J. C. Frost, of the City of Brotherly Love, is in town, and is trying to convert some of the Gothamites to Socialism. He claims that the Philadelphigreat things, and he wants to show the New Yorkers how it is down the New Yorkers how it is done. He thinks evergoworkingman of this metropolis should vote for Furman and the rest of the ticket, and in order to make them do it, he will stay in town until Election Day. Several of the Amalgamated Sheet

Metal Workers, who are locked out by their bosses, to supply their brother members with something to pass their time away, are giving or selling them Socialist literature. Quite a few mem-bers of that organization will vote our ticket at the next election.

Campaign Secretary. Gerber states

rades who are willing to work adds that "work" in this case means "werk" and not "talk."

ades who can and will speak during the campaign are requested to send their addresses and the evenings they are willing to speak to Campaign eary J. Gerber, 64 East Fourth

Agitation district committees are requested to see that their organizers or some representative attend the meet-fugs of agitation district organizers, which takes place every Saturday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth Last Saturday there were only a few delegates present, and as there is some important business to transact, every delogate is requested to attend next time. The Executive Committee is planning a series of indoor meetings all over the city, and the co-operation of agitation district committees is required to make it a success. They are further requested to send the list of places where they wish to hold meetings to the Campaign Secretary, as ings to the campaign secretary, as otherwise there will be no meetings arranged for them. Lists of places suitable for street meetings will not be accepted from single assembly district branches, but must come through the agitation district committee.

The Young People's Social Demo-cratic Club of Brooklyn elected officers as follows: Corresponding Secretary, Lillie Seagers; Recording Secretary, Prank Krueger; Financial Secretary, Louis Haufmann; Treasurer, Max Weigl; Sergeant-at-Arms, Fred Schlegel; Auditing Committee, John Burneister, Fred Duerr, and Freda Duerr Librarian, Sophie Lehmann. Sixteen comrades volunteered to act as com-mittee members for the Labor Lyceum Association. One new member was

New Jersey.

At the last meeting of Branch 7, Essex County, P. L. Goebel and R. S. Sherwin were elected to the Christmas Festival Committee and Geo. A. Kien: on the Board of Organizers. The co mittee on open-air meetings rep good progress and recommended next year each branch work on the same plan. The Committee on Litera-ture has hid in a good stock, and is prepared to fill orders for any Socialist pamphlets and to take subscriptions for party papers. One new member was admitted. Open-air meetings will be held in front of the Postoffice every Thursday evening till cold weather for-

New England. The Italian Branch of New Haven, The Italian Branch of New Haven, Cona., will hold a picnic on Monday, Sept. 21, at Schuetzen Park. Silvio Origo of Springfield, Mass., will speak on "The Downfall of the Temporal Power of the Popes and the Advance of Socialism," and there will be addresses by several speakers on the significance of the 20th of September. The program also includes dancing and singing.

The program also includes daticing and singing.

John W. Brown began agitation again in Cosnacticuit with a meeting on Friday, Sept. 11, in Putanam. Several members were gained for the Putanam branch. Saturday he spoke in Williamattic and Sunday in New Britain. In both these towns local beauties were recently organized.

branches were recently organized.

The Connecticut State Committee
has had Comrade Pox's leaflet, "Man's Last Struggle With Man," which appeared in The Worker of Angust 23, printed as a four-page tendet. Ten thousand copies will soon be ready for

industribution.

E. P. Clarke and L. D. Mayes visited to 7.50 distributed literature among the union-distributed literature among the union-less: Comrade Mayes spoke in the Public Square and found a number of sympathizers who were of the opinion that another meeting would result in organization. In, the evening Comrade hisyes spoke in Mystic, Conn., and after the meeting the local branch advertibuted in the difference of the wolfare of which Mystic is a part, putting of which Mystic is a part, putting and De he 21st. But one vote was cast here for the field was the pape

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW YORKER YOLKSZEITUNG," Is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1504, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Forty-

fourth Streets, New York. Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Accordingly.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

12 at corner Main and Washington streets, in Miller's Hall. Local Hamilton is arranging for the

debate between Comrade John Glick-

ert and some old-party politician, and there promises to be a lively time when it comes off. The State Secretary is arranging a

winter circuit for speakers which is de-signed to keep matters lively in the state during the winter season. Speak-ers will be furnished for special occa-

sions as well as for the regular circuit work, over ten speakers having

state.
All comrades desiring to have a

speaker visit their town between now

and election must have their request

in to the state office before Oct. 5, as

all routes for speakers up till election will be completed and sent out at tha

The Toledo comrades are quite en-

thuslastic over the work of Comrade Hynes while in that city. Conneaut hustlers are perfecting the

local organization and promise to get

things stirred up there in good shape before election.

Elyria comrades had a good meeting

for Ben Hanford and by charging ten

cents admission they made consider-able more than the expenses and are very jubilant over the outcome.

The Ohio member of the National

tion to the national office to be sent to

Committee has sent the following me

a referendum vote of the entire Committee: "Understanding the necessity

Socialist Party, and appreciating the

from personal contact the excellent work that the Central Lecture Bureau

(Continued on page 4.)

DR. MATHILDA SINAI,

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Let Ben Hanford tell those

of a leading lecture bureau within

national headquarters, in the national officials, and knowing

growing. Comrade Mayes also spoke Sept. 8, and at the close of his speech had no difficulty in securing ten names of those interested in organizing a local in New London.

local in New London.

Algernon Lee spoke at Barre, Vt.,
at the Labor Day picule and on the
evening of the following day in Woodmen's Hall at Rutland. He found a
lively and intelligent Socialist movement at both places. The Vermont
congrides labor under considerable difment at both places. The vermont comrades labor under considerable dif-diculties, there being only a few indus-trial places in the state and the heavy cost of railway fare making it diffi-cult to send speakers from place to place; but they have labored patiently and the seed they have sown is germi-neting well. The arragance of the nating well. The arrogance of the bosses and the servility of the courts at Rutland especially, where Taff Vale methods had their first application in this country, have helped to open the workingmen's eyes.

Pennsylvania

A new local has been organised at Port Allegheny, in McKean County. Comrade Clark of Philadelphia spoke in Reading on Saturday, Sept. 5, and

had a good meeting.

Louis Goaziou of Charleroi spoke at Barnesboro, Cambria County, on Labor Day, and had a fine meeting on Wednesday, Sept. 10, at Patton, the inliners there deciding to have an idle day to hear him.

The Socialists on the Lansford Town

Council and School Board are ham ing away at the plutocrats and are doing much for the political education of the people. Comrade East of Reading spoke in ich for the political education

Lebanon on Labor Day to a good meeting, and expects to form a local there

John Sparge of New York spoke in Connellsville on Labor Day, at Avon ore on Sept. 9, and at Salina on Sept 10. Comrade Spargo will deliver a lecture on "The Meaning and Message of Socialism" in the Labor Lyceum. Sixth and Brown streets, Philadelphia, Sept. 18, at 8 p. m. Admission will be

Local Philadelphia has engaged Dr. 8. A. Knopfnagle a week. Comrade Knopfnagle is a very clear and con-vincing speaker and holds his audience from start to finish. On Saturday, Sept. 19, he will speak in Reading and then go to Schuyikili County, where he will work for a week under the direc-

tion of the County Committee.
York County Socialists held a con vention on Saturday, Sept. 12, and nominated the following ticket: Cierk to Commissioner, Charles Stover of Spring Forge; Director of the Poor, Harry Brady of York; Jury Commis-sioner, William Shiffer of York. The County Committe consists of Comrades Kelly, Brady, Slater, Trainer, Meinel, and Koehler of Yoe. Comrade Keech was elected County Chairman and Comrades Shay and Logeman secretaries. The national and state plat forms were endorsed and a county platform adopted. Local Sellersville and A. J. Deunis

and John Evans of Allentown have each sent \$1 to the State Committee and Local Wilkinsburg promises \$1 a

A "Coming Nation" van has been shipped to Ohlo and the comrades ex-pect to use it very effectively during the coming campaign. All Ohlo com-rades who are on the line of travel should exert every effort to get up good meetings and help push things

The circuit speakers have been in creased by one and still another will be placed on during this month. The Krainers of Cleveland have formed a new branch which will be

known as No. 11. It starts with twenty-four members. Lucas County convention (To ledo) was beld last Sunday and a full

county ticket placed in the field for the full election.

The call for nominations for Na-tional Committeeman to represent Ohio for the next year has been issued

and all nominations will be received at state office until midnight of Oct. 2. East Liverpool has been reorganized by Howard H. Caldwell and the comrades of Wapakoneta have gotten to-gether and applied for a charter. Father Hagerty will lecture at San-dusky, O., Sept. 16; Cleveland, O.,

dussy, O., Sept. 10; Develand, O., Sept. 17; Wilkes Barre, Pa., Sept. 21. and Lansford, Pa., Sept. 22. He will also speak at the fall festival given by the Chicago comrades on Sept. 27. Isaac Cowen will tour Ohio from Oct. 19 until the election and dates secured by writing to the State Secretary.

One hundred and seventy-seven members were admitted into the party during August, which is a considerable

gain over the previous month.

Ashtabula is a new addition to the circuits for two days per month. The circuits are steadily growing even at this late day.

this late day.

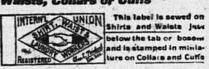
Youngstown comrades report a good meeting for Comrade Ben Hanford, who spoke there on Sept. I.

The entire castern side of the state is becoming decidedly active since

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-50 E. 1st St., S p. m.; Dist. III—
Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 7.30 p.m.;
Dist. IV—342 W. 42d St., S p. m.; Dist. V-3309 Third Ave., 8 p. m. Dist. VI-1997 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII-1432 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND THRNERS. United Brotherhood of Capenters and Joiners of America. Meets very Threaday at Bohemian Hall, 323 E. 730 street, New York. Pinancial Secre-tary, J. T. Keily, 2 Marshal street, Metro-politan, I. I. Recording Secretary, Jos. Nociter, 174 E. 150th street.

CARL SAHM CLUB: (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubbouse, 200 East 86th street. Secretary, II. Frey, 171 East 87th street.

MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, 275 Central avenue, Jets y Ci y, N. J. INTERNATIONAL JEWELEY WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St. Marks Place. Executive meeting every fat a d and Thursd y. Office 115 Nassau St soom 32.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m., in Link's Hall, 233 E. 38th street, New York. All Scandinavinas are welcome. A. S Skanberg, Secretary, 663 President street, Brooklyn.

Arbeiter - Kranken - und Sterbe - K-sse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WCREMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund e

The above society was founded in the spart 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spart to solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical stronger should be sufficiently and Socialist thought. Its numerical stronger which with 23,700 male and 4,800 female members) is rapidly increasing, among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor morement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted, to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation free of \$4.00 for the first class and \$5.00 for the seconds are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.30 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class precedy under the same circumstances and seed of \$20.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$25.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of \$1. 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towas where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to distributed all commandments of TRANTY STAHL. Plunacity Security, 1-3 Third arenne, Room 2, New York City.

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The address of the Financial Secre-tary of the National Executive Com-mittee is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New

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SOCIALIST TRIUMPH IN GERMANY at the recent German pier them the Comminds have non a foundable to be enaccipied by the capital of anywer of the Union. They therefore Plains that medicine to be Germany or licing different from portalism, to America, that it is on

Insig different from architom in assertia, that it is correctly a demonstrate from architom. The little is that we'll be usen by discounting the property of the little is the we'll be usen by ing associate we're of biginaries. Translated by a fit and Mark Wood Smooth Cook, 150 pages, diverse, serpend. Evalues have pages and one well profesion will have cleared a constraint of the lateractional communical Evaluation and the summaried Desirables and a late number of the lateractional Confession of the Confession and the Sandrate and the Sandrate Sa

or Monopoly.

A four-page leaflet, reprinted by request from the May Day Number of The Worker. Adapted for use either in New York or li other states. Good for general-distribution. Price, \$1 a thousand, at the off e:

postage or express charges extra. For sale by the Socialist Literature

- Company, 181 William street, New

would be better for all concerned if the work of this bureau and the national bureau were combined by merging the Central Lecture Bureau's speakers and paraphernalia with the National Lec-ture Bureau. I, therefore, move the following to be voted upon by the members of the National Committee: "That the National Committee of the Socialist Party of America does proceed immediately, in case this resolu-tion is carried, to take over the work and paraphernalia of the Central Lec-ture Bureau and in the future to conduct their work as the work of the Na-tional Lecture Bureau, in addition to

the work already being done by the National Lecture Burean."
"Coming Nation" Van No. 2 will start to work in Clermont County, O., about Sept. 20, having already been ed there for work.

shipped there for work.

Many comrades in Ohio have anx-lonsly inquired "Why is it that the state office did not manage Hanford's tour in Oillo? To all such State Sec-netary Critchlow answers that the Na-tional Secretary said in his letter ask-ing for dates for Comrade Hanford, that he would prefer to handle them direct from the national office and the Quorum decided to grant his re-

thusiastic meeting for Comrade Caldwell and want him again.

Mechanicsburg is a new addition to the circuits. nty last Saturday night and nomi nated a full county and senstorial ticket. All the daily newspapers were very liberal in their write-ups of the convention. Seems like the vote here

has some influence.

Ben Hanford spoke in Memorial
Hall at Toledo on Sept. 9 and if we may judge by the space given in the local papers his meeting was a hig suc-cess. Charles R. Martin presided and Robert F. Clarke also spoke. Hanford was entertained by the Toledo Typographical Union after the meeting, meeting old friends and making new

The report of State Secretary Smith of Illinois for the month of August shows: Balance on hand Aug. 1, \$24.10; receipts during month. \$397.95; expenditures, \$336.44; on hand Sept. 1, 801 51 The August Bale of dues stamps shows another advance over the previous month; a Paught during month, 2,000; sold, 1,866; lonned to July account, 6; on hand Sept. 1, 128.

As per Section 1 of Article IV of the state constitution, a new State Committee will have to be elected this year and the locals should elect their delegates at once and notify the State

During the month new locals were formed at Melrose Park, Cook County, with fifteen members, and at Dwight-with nine and Fairbury with five members, both of Livingston County. Comrade Collins has finished his work in the Streator district where he held some very good meetings, espe-cially in Oglesby where he spoke at a picule of the local comrades. In Mar-shall County he put in a week cam-paigning in company with Comrade Austen of Lacon, the organizer of Marshall County. Comrade William S. Dalton, until recently with the S. L. weather prevented any effective work being done. In Kankakee he had bet-ter luck and spoke to good crowds. From there he will go through Living-Decatur, Moweaqua, and Pana on his way South. A third organizer will be Comrade F. W. Knoche, who will be ready to take the field about Sept. 20. The task of maintaining three organthe burden by donating to the organization fund. Let each organization set itself to work for the berease of its membership and see to it that all mem bers have their dues paid up. In July 1,710 dues stamps were sold; in Aug-ust, 1,866. Push it up to 2,000 this

The South.

The Atlanta, Ga., "News" had a very unjust editorial against Socialism a fortnight ago. Within a few days, Comrade Johnson of that city, Comrade Ricker of Kansas, and Comrade Fitts had replies, all of which were published. That is the way to do things.

mrade Goebel seems to have made a hit in Knoxville, Tenn., where he spoke on Sept. 5. The "Independent" gives a very favorable report of his adindeed from any standpoint, except perhaps that of those who affect to be lieve in the brutal, dog-cat-dog mo #s and poker-table ethics of modern com-mercialism," and advising its readers to make a candid study of the principles he set forth.

delist state lecture van in The Socialist state lecture, van, in charge of Comrades Guy E. Etherton and Geo. I. Martin, has been doing valiant service for the cause in Minnesota during the summer season. Leaving Minneapolis on May 23, it proceeded along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad as far as Brainard; opportunity to hear the economic truths so necessary to a clear under-standing of the labor problem. Fol-lowing the Northern Pacific across the thence north nearly to the Canadian Party has a county organization and eight active locals. The return trip eight active locals. The return trip will be along the line of the Great Northern Railroad to Minneapolis, where they will arrive about Oct. 1, and after a week or more of agitation in Minneapolis and St. Paul, a very successful season of propaganda and organization will have epided. The season has been unusually favorable-for the open air campaign and in three and a half months that the van has

already been out, only two evenings have meetings been prevented by in-clement weather. The campaign will clement weather. The campaign will have covered over one thousand miles drive, and have included over one hundred of the largest cities and villages in the state. About one hundred and twenty-five speeches will have been made by each of the coinrades. The van has worked at many places where there are party organizations, but the campaign has been for the most part pioneer agitation. In the greater number of places visited the people have heard a Socialist speech for the first time. Substantial results of the van work are aiready manifest in applications for charter and inquiries about speakers and organization. Quantities speakers and organization. Quantities of literature have been distributed and sold. Collections for the state fund have averaged about eight dollars per week. Many letters of commendation have been received from various points praising highly the work of Comrades Etherton and Martin and expressing appreciation of the effective and last-ing good that has certainly been ac-

ing good that has certainly been ac-complished by these comrades. The State Secretary wishes to recommend this method of agitation to all the state organizations as the most economical, effective and permanent means of bringing the principles of Socialism be-fore the people. The van is very neat and attractive in appearance; built especially for this purpose, with phono-graph outfit, gasoline lights, rear plat-form for speaking, etc. It is painted form for speaking, etc. It is painted in black enamel, highly polished, with appropriate mottoes in gold letters; side blackboards for announcing place and time of meeting, and a gong to curtains, affording a complete shelter when necessary. The upholstered side seats are large and commodious, mak-ing very comfortable beds. It has con-veniences for light housekeeping. It is a vehicle that no Socialist need be ashamed of, and cannot fall to leave the impression with the analogue that curtains, affording a complete si the impression with the audience that such an outfit must have a strong or-ganization behind it. Everywhere a meeting is aunounced a large audience is sure to be on hand before the mee ing is opened, making the work much easier for the speakers. Any further information relative to this work will be cheerfully furnished by S. M. Hoiman, State Secretary, 11 Oak street, S. E., Minneapolis, Minn. Open-air meetings are to be held

every evening this month, weather permitting, at the corner of Nicollet

avenue and Fourth street, Comrades Van Lear, Fay, Hanson, Lucas, Nash,

and others speaking.

The Socialists of Douglas County Nebraska, convened in Omaha on Fri day, Sept. 4, and nominated the follow-ing ticket: County Judge, P. S. Con-dit; Sheriff, C. W. Adair; Coroner, J. ing ticket: County Judge, P. S. Con-dit; Sheriff, C. W. Adair; Coroner, J. T. Phillips; Treasurer, J. J. Condon; Clerk, Lewis Junge; Surveyor, J. T. Lewis: Commissioner, E. J. Morrow tendent of Public Instruction Mrs. J. P. Roe; Clerk of District Court, P. J. Hyland; Assessor, L. L. Mc Ivaine; Police Judge, J. P. Roe. The Ivaine; Police Judge, J. P. Roe. The following declaration of principles was adopted: "We, the Socialists of Douglas County, state of Nebraska, in convention assembled, do hereby !-eige our allegiance to the principle, of International Socialism and the national platform of the Socialist Party of America. Realizing the class character of the present society and realizing ter of the present society and realizing ter of the present society and realizing that the different classes are dominated by their material interests and knowing that the working-class cân only be benefited by the abolition of the private ownership of the means of production and distribution of wealth and of the wage system; we advocate the organization of the proletariat into a separate and distinct party representing the interests of the working class and that class alone to the end class and that class alone to the end that they conquer the powers of gov-ernment in order to transform the present capitalistic system of rent, in terest, and profit into a system of pro-duction for use for the benefit of the whole people."

EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITIAN.

The British Trade Union Congress at Leicester has adopted the following declaration:

"This congress declares that the time has arrived when the hours of labor should be limited to eight per day in all trades and occupations in the United Kingdom, and that this be made a test question at the next Parliamentary, London County Council, and all munified elections and in was present and received a hearing. In a carefully prepared statement, which was sent over the Associated Press "This congress declares that the and all municipal elections, and in structs the Parliamentary Committee to introduce a bill into the House of Commons with a view to getting the eight-hour day to become the law of

the country."

All the capitalist papers in England, with one accord, raise a cry that the inauguration of an eight-hour movement will certainly destroy British in ment will certainly destroy kṛltish in-dustrial prosperity, and such Anglo-maniac organs as the New York "Times" echo the wail. The British voters, like those of the United States, are getting tired of a sort of prosperity all of whose benefits go to the drones of society, while all its burdens fall off the tollers. Unemployment, lowering of society, while all its burdens fall of the toilers. Unemployment, lowering of wages, increased prices for food, and drastic court decisions against the unions are beginning to move the Brit-ish workmen from their old stolid in-difference and force them to think. The eight-hour demand, if firmly insisted on, may be expected to result in an agitation and education of the workers such as England has not had for many such as England has not had for many

The Congress also resolved to mak an effort to get Parliament to pass an act protecting trade unions from the results of the Taff Vale decision, which puts their funds at the mercy of employers and courts in sympathy with employers. It is considered very im-probable that Parliament will pay any attention to the plea until the workingmen take much more vigorous political action on class lines than they have heretofore done.

TYPOGRAPHICAL AFFAIRS

Max Mayes' Account of the Recen Mational Convention.

In the "International Socialist Re view" for September Max 8. Hayes, delegate of the International Typographical Union to the American Federation of Labor and also fraternal delegate of the Federation to the British Trade Union Congress, writes as follows on the recent I. T. U. convention at Washington.

as follows on the recent I. T. U. convention at Washington:

"Two important matters were acted upon by the convention of the International Typographical Union—one relating to the purely economic struggle and the other to the advanced political side. The Typographical Union, which is the oldest of the national organizations was the first to give conciliation. tions, was the first to give conciliation and arbitration a fair and general trial and arbitration a fair and general trial. But it looks as though the experiment has proven a fallure—at least that impression is growing among the printers. The reasons are plain. The employers demand their own way in everything. For instance: In Seattle and Spokane, Wash., where the test cases took place that led to the rupture between the International Transcraph. cases took place that led to the rupture between the International Typograph-ical Union and the Newspaper Pub-lishers' Association upon the arbitra-tion question the bosses started out as though it was a preconceived plan to make a farce of conciliation and arbi-tration. In Seattle the union had made a request for an increase in wages and reduction in hours, claim-ing that living rates had advanced. ing that living rates had advanced which was just cause for higher wages, and that they had increased the output, which was a good reason why hours of labor could be reduced. Without attempting to controvert the facts presented the employers filed a counter proposition, demanding a reduction in wages and increase of hours of labor. Furthermore, they even had the audacity to ask that certain laws that had been adopted by 40,000 printers in a national referendum be made the subject of arbitration in their local contest. The Seattle Union requested that the questions go to the National Commission, composed of President Lynch, of the union, and President Driscoll, of the publishers. This the local bosses refused, whereupon the union took the bull by the horus and enforced its new scale. Previous to this occurrence the printers of Spokane asked for an increase of wages.

A monopolist controls the three news-papers, as well as 'public opinion' largely in that city. The proposition went to an arbitration board compos of representatives of the printers, the newspapers and 'the public.' A preacher was the spokesman for 'the public.' Mr. Preacher was informed

preacher was the spokesman for 'the public.' Mr. Preacher was informed that he was expected to find for the newspapers, and he did as he was told. The printers' representative was even told that they did not need his signature to the agreement (7), and when the jug-handled contract was promulgated the workers refused to swallow it and went on strike, and then a loud howl went up that the International Typographical Union had 'violated every principle of arbitration.' In New York City the newspaper printers also put in a request for higher wages or a reduction of hours; they also proved that living rates had increased and that their output was greater than ever. Here also a preacher (a bishop, by the way) was chosen as the third arbitrator. This gentleman, after considering the testimony, was forced to admit that prices of necessity had advanced and that the workers had increased their output, but, he argued, 'the public' should have the benefits, as the printers were receiving 'fair wages' and the enviloyers 'fair profits,'

the public should have the benefits, as the printers were receiving 'fair wages' and the employers 'fair profits'. In Minneapolis the employers also succeeded, by the aid of a politician, in securing advantages over the workers. Taking their cue from their fellow publishers in the afore-mentioned cities, the newspaper proprietors of Denver have met the demands of the printers for higher wages with a counter defor higher wages with a counter de for higher wages with a counter de-mand for a reduction of wages and lengthening of hours of labor. It is international law that newspaper printers work but eight hours a day, but that makes no difference to the Denver bosses. They insist that the law should be repealed and the men should work nine hours. No doubt the publishers in other cities will pursue the saves tastles in the future.

the same tactics in the future. "This is the situation that con fronted the International Typograph wires verbatim, he attempted to show that the International Typographical Union, through its officers and local unions, had violated the principles of arbitration. But after hearing the testimony of the national officers and local unions, which was cut and garbled to suit the molders of public opinion, the delegates by finanlmous vote endorsed the position of their representatives and refused to recede an inch. It was freely declared that the employers violated every principle of justice and decency, and that if they desired to destroy conciliation and arbitration agreement and were looking for fight they would be accommodated. The whole question is now up to the Newspaper Publishers' Asso-ciation, which seems to have become 'paralyzed,' and it is for them to say whether it shall be peace or war.

"Another matter of general interess was the International Typographica Union convention's action on the ad-Union convention's action on the advanced political proposition. By a parliamentary trick sprung at a late hour during the night session preceding the day of adjournment an endorsement of the principle of collective ownership was defeated by a vote of two to one, but the following morning, when a resolution came up for the appointment of a committee to consider the question of taxation and its relation to wares, an amendment was attached question of taxation and its relation to wages, an amendment was attached thereto to instruct the committee to investigate and report upon the advisability of nationalizing trusts and monopolies. This amendment, after some sharp and fast debate, was carried by 76 to 18. While the majority of delegates were unquestionably non-Socialists, still there was a strong sentiment in the convention in favor of taking advanced ground. As one of the national officers put it: The bulk of our members know little about Socialism, but I believe the printers ought to be

hearing, and if they find that it con-tains the merit that its advocates claim we will be the first to acknowl-edge it. There were vague rumors during the early part of the convention that my action in the Convention during the early part of the convention that my action in the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor, in advocating Socialism contrary to the 'muzale' resolution adopted at the Chacimant session a year ago, would be condemned, that I would be impeached, etc., but there was no basis for such yarns other than the ineffectual attempt of a few political skates and office-seekers who hung about the convention to create trouble, especially for the Socialists. The action of the American Federation of Labor delegation as a whole was unanimously endorsed."

SOCIALISM IN BULGARIA.

The ninth national congress of the Bulgarian Socialists showed a steady growth of Socialism in that country. The membership has grown from 2.180 in 1902 to 2,507 due-paying members in seventy-three organizations in 1903. An interesting phase of the report is the one relating to the education of the the one relating to the education of the party membership. This shows that 116 had received university instruction, 545 intermediate school training, 1,785 had passed the primary grade, while only seventeen were wholly without scholastic training.

The party received 13.815 votes at the legislative elections of 1900; 13.283 in 1901, and 20,307 in 1902, when seven

Socialist deputies were elected.

The party has organized popular schools for adults in many cities and villages. During the past year these have been attended by 416 regular students, of which twenty-nine were women and 196 were members of the party. The income of our party durparty. The income of our party during the past year was over \$1.500. Over 30,000 copies of an annual almanac were circulated during the same period.

The omnipresent question of opportunism occupied a large portion of the time of the convention. One feather

time of the convention. One faction of the party, led by Sakazoff, denied the existence of the class struggle and were calling for a union of all classes for the purpose of accomplishing some immediate reforms. This faction, like Bernstein at Lubeck and Millerand at Bordeaux, sought to avoid discussion by the Congress and declared that no estions of principle" were involved, but only "personal quarrels between lenders." Neverthelss the congress took up the subject. Towards the end of the debate three tendencies ap-peared. One, led by Markovsky, de-manded that the party take the most radienl sieps to clear itself of all sus-picion of opportunism. The second wished the Congress committed to the wished the Congress commerce to the opportunist position. The third wished simply to place the party on record as opposed to opportunism, while leaving the individual members free to act as they wished. The last tendency pre-valled and a resolution was adopted which denounced opportunism and re-affirmed the proletarian character of the party.-International Socialist Re-

EFFECT OF OUR GERMAN GAINS.

The Berlin "Vorwärts" has recently published a secret circular issued by an organization formed to abolish universal suffrage, which gives an inter-esting picture of the panic which the approach of Socialist gain is producing among the capitalists of Germany. A the first edition of which is said to have been 1,000,000 copies) calls upon the capitalists of Germany to raise fund for the purpose of fighting equal suffrage. This letter has as its opensuffrage, This letter has as its open-ing sentence a quotation from Joubert: "Politics is the art of leading the masses, not whither they would, but masses, not water they would be where they should go." The circular proposes a sort of graduated suffrage modeled on the Belgian plan, giving additional votes to employers of labor and graduates of universities.

and graduates of universities.

The Emperor has given utterance to
the very Delphic observation that
"The Social Democracy is a phenomenon whose development must be
awaited; it is not necessary at this
time to deal with it." Just what this
means every one is at liberty to
imagine for himself.

The articles in the capitalist papers

The articles in the capitalist papers are about equally divided between those declaring that the Social Democis now noting out a Liberal party that will soon die, and those declaring that the Social Democracy is about to precipitate a violent revolution and proposes to overturn every social insti-tution. Sometimes both kinds of articles appear in the same paper, and it hard to tell which is the most amusing.

GERMAN POLICE RULES STRICTER.

The German Government has issue The German Government has issued secret instructions to the police that henceforth all persons accused of less majeste shall be lodged in jail at once. Heretofore those accused of this offense have been put in jail pending trial only if there was reason to suppose they intended flight. This increased rigor will not make the workers love the Kaiser any better.

ATTEMPTED REACTION IN SWITZERLAND.

A law has been submitted to the popular vote to amend the administration of the fown of Zürich. It might be called an attempt—a despairing attempt—on the part of the bourgeoiste to stem the growth of the Social Democratic Parts. Firstly, constituencies. cratic Party. Firstly, constituencies where Socialists have a majority are to be cut up so as to allow bourgeois minorities to get representatives; where the latter are in a majority where the latter are in a majority, "esthetic consideration for historical traditions" prevented the bourgeois communion from advocating a similar policy. Again, the teachers have hitherto been elected by popular vote, now they are to be elected by the cantonal parliament, on the plea that in the latter the political grounds will now they are to be elected by the cantonal parliament, on the plea that in the latter the political grounds will play a smaller role, though as Comrade Seidel, himself a teacher, has very well shown the very reverse is the case, the real motive being the desire on the part of the ruling Radical party to remove teachers who are objectionable to them on any grounds (reasons are rarely hard to find), and gradually to make the teachers serve the purposes of political organizers for the powers that be. At the last moment news comes that the referendum has gone against the law with a large majority.—London Justice.

MUNICIPAL PLATFORM

NEW YORK CITY TICKET: For Mayor-CHARLES L. FURMAN.

For Comptroller-MORRIS BROWN. ence to the principles of the world-

Reaffirming its unswerving adher- ministration dare not move in that direction because Vested Interests cry No! In the face of the most appalling evils the "Reform" government has remained silent and inactive.

wide Socialist movement as expressed in the national platform of the Socialist Party of the United States, the Social Democratic Parry enters upon the municipal campaign of 1903, as it has entered upon all its previous campaigns and as Social Democrats everywhere enter upon electoral campaigns, with a call to the workers, the wealth-producers, to unite politically in their own well-defined and supremely important class interests. [201] cial Democratic Party enters upon the

we call upon our fellow workingmen of this great city of New York to face squarely and without fluching the one vitally important fact which all the old parties are forever trying to hide—that the interests of our class, as the producers of all wealth, are irreconciliably opposed to the litterests of the propertied class which dominates these old parties. Whether labeled Repub. old parties. Whether labelled Republican, Democratic, or Reform, each of these parties is financed, and therefore these parties is financed, and therefore-contrilled and officered, by that class which lives by the exploitation of La-bor. The serving of their own sordid-ends, the maintainance of their power to despoil the workers, is the sole ob-jective point of their effort to secure political power, as it is the objective of the debauchery of our civic life which attends their rule.

As Social Democrats we procialm that it is the duty of the workers to use all their political powers for the overthrow of the infamous system of class oppression under which city and nation groans to-day—a system which gives luxury and ease 10 the idlers and places them in a position of mastery over the wealth-producers; which condemns the vast majority of the workers to live in squalid, disease-breeding tenements that are until for human habitation, while giving to the drones of society, palatial man-sions and shameful luxury. Never in the world's history have these iniquitous conditions been more glaringly manifest than in this City of Nev manifest than in this City of New York at the present time; and a sys-tem which produces and depends upon such conditions stands condemned by all sound principles of statesmanship, civic economy, and morals. To end civic economy, and morals. To end such conditions and to establish in their stend conditions of economic justice and political integrity is the mission to which the Social Demo

cratic Party calls every workingman.

Alone of political parties the Social
Democratic Party upholds the true functions of political government and proclaims that its end should be nothproclaims that its end should be nothing less than the establishment of a
sane and just economic system in
which every resource of the common
iffe shall be free from private owner"ship and control and in which every
child begn into the world shall have
equal opportunities with every other
child. In short, we declare that our
aim is the establishment of an Indusnin is the establishment of an Indusaim is the establishment of an Indus trial Democracy, the Co-operative Commonwealth; and while realizing that this can be accomplished only through the political triumph of the workers in state and nation, we desire to bring about a working-class ad-ministration of the city, not a one to avail ourselves of its power to relieve, so far as possible, the hardships of our class under existing economic condi-tions, but also, and primarily, to take all possible steps toward the realiza-tion of our final goal.

tion of our final goal.

In the past we have had administrations of the city's affairs by Republicans and Democrats and by fusions of the malcontents of both fusions of the malcontents of both parties in the interests of so-called "Reform." The admitted corruption and incompetence of each of the party administrations has made possible the success of such coalitions, and incidentally, shown the essential identity of interests which exists petween the old parties. Were their differences vital and fundamental such coalitions would be impossible. And just as would be impossible. And just as their interests are identical, so have been their performances. All alike have voted to members of the p ing class, to which they then belong, valuable public franchises which have added to the powers of monopoly and privilege over the citi-zenry, enabling them id extort many millions each year in profit, while callously indifferent to public needs The wholesale corruption of our city government is directly traceable to this taproot of private exploitation of public needs. And, as might be expected, as the Social Democratic Party has continually pointed out, in every has continually pointed out, in every case of conflict between the common citizens and the privileged class, and in every struggle between the wage

in every struggle between the wage-workers and the masters of their bread, all the forces of the city have been used to defeat the common citi-zens and the wage-workers, and to promote the interests of the exploiters. For two years past the City of New York has been governed by a "Re-form" administration. Never in the history of the city has any administra-tion entered upon its duties with history of the city has any administra-tion entered upon its duties with greater opportunities and never was there a more dreary record of failure and incompetence. The one achieve-ment of which they boast is the reduc-tion of taxes upon real estate, some-thing worse than worthless to the work-ing class, whose rents have not been lowered thereby, but, on the contrary, have largely increased. Conditions have not been changed for the better in any important department of the have not been changed for the better in any important department of the city government nor has there heen so much as an attempt made to better the conditions of life in the city. The transportation service is even more outrageously ineffectent than before and the workers engaged therein are subject to worse conditions of labor than ever before. In the crowded tenements the almost exclusively proletarian disease, tuberculosis, is rampant, on account of the unsaultary conditions prevailing there which the people themselves cannot overcome. Science points out the remedy with unerring finger, but the "Beform" ad-

For President of the Board of Aldermen-PETER J. FLANAGAN.

When they have moved it has been to crush with relentless brutality every attempt of the workers to protest-against tyranny. When the exactions of the Beef Trust forced hunger-mad-dened women and children to revolt they were clubbed into submission by the police, and striking tunnel laborers were met with the same shameful brutality. Workingmen of New York, let it not be forgotten that while under Tammany, with Devery at the head of the Police Department, the police force was used to break the strike of the Brooklyn trolley workers, under the "Reform" government, with General Greene at the head of the Police Department, police were sent in large numbers to intimidate the workers on Railroad who were merely preparing to strike and could not be accused of

any disturbance of the public peace.

When, owing to the culpable negligence of the New York Central Rallroad Company, several citizens were killed in its antiquated and dangerous tunnel, it was not the guilty directors but a defenseless and suffering englneer who was prosecuted by the Dis-trict Attorney, whose spectacular cam-paign consisted so largely of an attack upon great corporations and loudly professed sympathy for Labor. In the building trades strike, notwithstand-ing the fact that for tens of thousands of children there was no school accommodation and that the striking workers had voluntarily offered to continue working on the old terms upon all chool buildings pending a settlement of the strike, work was stopped and thousands of children's education in terfered with. But no effort was made to enforce the penalties for delayed work provided for in the contracts.

These things, and the granking of the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise without the inclusion of the labor clauses, prove the hostility of the present administration to all the interests of the workers. Therefore we call upon our fellow workers, regardless of all distinctions of race or creed, to unite with us and rally to the support of the Social Democratic Party, the only party of Labor, which will if elected to power administer the affairs of the city with proper regard to the omfort and well-being of the working class. It will use all its powers to improve the sanitary conditions of the city and to provide decent and adequate homes for the people. A party of the working class, with no other interests to serve, it will support only such legislation and adopt such meas-ures as will benefit the working class, and will oppose whatever may be pro-posed contrary to their interests.

Especially to our fellow workers in the trade unions would we appeal in this campaign. While recognizing its limitations, the Social Democratic Party has always supported the tradeunion movement in all its struggles be cause it fully recognizes the essential justice of Labor's struggle on the eco-nomic field. We point out to all the organized workers of New York the utter futility of expecting any support from capitalist parties of any stripe. Experience with Republicans, Demo-crats, and "Reformers" has shown that there is no political alchemy which can change industrial enemies into can change industrial chemics into political friends. Therefore we call upon them to be loyal politically to their own economic principles and interests by supporting the Social Democratic Party which will, when en-trusted with the administration of the city, use all the public powers for the protection and benefit of the workers in their conflicts with the capitalists,

Immediate Demands.

In addition to the measures indicated above, as proposals aiming at the present relief of the workers and directed toward our final goal, we urge the adoption of the following imme diate measures, to which we pledge every one of our candidates and for which we seek the support of all who lesire real freedom and economic

PUBLIC FRANCHISES. The city to acquire and operate all street railways, ferries, gas and elec-tric lighting and heating plants, tele-phones, etc. The income from such industries to be applied to the improvement of the condition of the mass of the employees by the reduction of working hours, the increase of wages, and the protection of life and health, and to the improvement and extens of the now inadequate public service; any surplus remaining after these ends have been provided for, to be applied to the reduction of charges.

LABOR REGULATIONS.

All public work to be done without intervention of contractors or middlemen. Eight hours to constitute a maximum day's work for city em-ployees in all departments and the wages for such work to be equal at least to those received by organized labor in the respective trades.

EDUCATION. The city to provide adequately for the education of all the children of the people, by the provision of ample school room with an adequate force of teachers to keep pace with the growth of the population, and by the provision of the population, and by the provision of meals, and, when necessary, of clothing, to school children—not as a measure of charity, but of justice and public necessity, in order that the school system shall be really accessible

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

The city government to undertake the solution of the tenement problem by the erection of modern dwellings with ample provision for light, air, and privacy, to be let at cost.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party. The party embiem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the party of the object of consucering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production of distribution into collective ownership of the means of production, is ownership enables the crimple and cwned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is ownership could keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the very increasing uncertainty of irvelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it of wholes society into two honelite The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of lirelihood gives to the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; they sacrificed for predit, wars are founcied between nations, indiscriminate sluggler is a state-of-intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; they sacrificed for profit, wars are founcied between nations, indiscriminate slugghter is encouraged and jhe destruction of whole receive of society is the working class, and the class of ware workers. And the active force

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

While we declare that the development of

White we declare that the development of resonants conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the protestrait. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support the stage of development reached by the protestrait. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support the stage of framportation and communication and not other public utilities, as well as of all in dustries controlled by monopolles, transt, and considers. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reductions, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wases and shortering of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor of the tempores of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or tational insurance of working people in case of actioents, lackness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The characture of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and munit.

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

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right for real

cipal and but the control of the con

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

National Convention of Indianapolis, July National Convention of Indianapolis, July The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union movement is the natural result of capitalist production, and represents the encountries also of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of Socialists that the constant of the constan

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

the Indianapolis convention of 1991. We consider the trade-union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activities.

support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the enancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to fight the political battles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be lest conserved by a result of the structure of the We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trule unionia as such to be represented in the political conventions of our

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world lass conclusively demonstarted that a Socialist Party is the only political organization able to adequately and consistently senduct the political struggles of the working class, and

Whereas, All "radical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Union Labor Parties, "a have, after a brief existence, and consistently approximately and the proven discounties and have proven discounties and the party shall, under any circumstances, fase, combine or compromise with any political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of candidates of such parties or organization.

********************************* SOCIALIST MEMBERS OF THE REICHSTAG

of the Eighty-one Social Democratic Members of the German Reichstar, well printed on good paper, a large sheet suitable for framing, at 25 cents a copy. Hang one in your Parlor. If your local maintains headquaters, this should adorn the wall.

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1 01 New York City. ****************************

Special Notice.

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Ch. Le Grand.

Our > Exteemed Contemporaries

These blessings of modern capitalistic civilization would inevitably follow in

the wake of the destruction of the old semi-paternal political dependence. Autonomy would not keep them away for long, even if autonomy were se-

cured, a contingency scarcely to be expected with Russta and Austria on the look-out for Balkan spoil. The Balkan States generally, like Armenia, are inhabited by an almost purely peasant

habited by an almost purely peasant population. Economically, as a rule, these peasants are well-to-do and often even prosperous. The one evil that oppresses them is the Turkish fiscal system, which is capricious, unjust and generally bad and corrupt. The Macedonian peasant does not suffer from economic exploitation, but from political and fiscal maladministration. If he thinks that exchanging the latter for the former will make him happier, not many years, we fear, will bring

not many years, we fear, will bring about his distilusionment. The four

about his distillusionment. The four great obstacles, to-day, to modern capi-talist expansion are China, Persia, Turkey, and Morocco. Were these em-pires opened up to the market-nutter and the industrial exploiter, there

Special Meeting will be held on. Friday, Sept. 18th, 8 p. m., at the BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

We confess that our sympathies are rather mixed in the matter of the "near East" (as it is the fashion to call TO ALL SOCIALIST it today). We all know what is the main alm of the Macedonian insur-gents, namely, liberation from the TRADE UNIONISTS. Comrades of New York, you Turkish power, and furthermore we who belong to trade unions have know what this liberation would bring in its train. With Western conditions of government would come Western conditions of economic development-the ubliquitous railway extension, new a great opportunity. You should see that between now and Electowns with their cosmopolitan life,

tion Day every union member gets at least one copy of The Worker, that they may be reminded of the principles and candidates and emblem of the Social Democratic Party. Union men are dissatisfied now and are thinking of political action. Show them the right way. You can get 100 copies of The Worker for 75 pents; 200 for \$1.20; 300 or more at 50 cents a hundred. See that your union is covered.

-Every Socialist who has not already done so should read Liebknecht's pamphlet, "No Compromise, No Politi-cal Trading." Written with especial pampine, "No Sample of the paper of the appearance of certain fusionist tendencies in Germany, its arguments apply with equal force to the movement in the United States. It can be had of the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York City. Price, 10 cents.

-For information about the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) in New York address the State Secretary, Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenu

and the industrial exploiter, there would no longer be any stumbling-block to the absorption of the rest of the barbaric races in the maeistrom of modern commerce, industry, and finance. It is this consideration which, -"The Economic Foundations of mannee. It is this consideration which, we are convinced, animates some at least of the indignation so liberally poured out upon the Turk. The "anti-Turk" capitalist is not to be trusted further than you can see him. Society," by Achille Loria, is a bool th. will repay careful study. It can be had from the Socialist Literation Company, 181 William stree York, for \$1.23.

ON.