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 asknowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 26.

ORGANIZED STAFF OF SPIES AND TRAITORS.

Capitalist Agencies Put Men Into the Unions to Rule or Ruin.

Romarkable Correspondence Given Out by Connecticut Manufacturer-Secret Service Men Do Every Kind of Work for Employers, "from Breaking Up Unions to Simply Running them Quietly"-Always "Take the Conservativa Side of an Argument"-The Fake Unions.

corporations and street railways; and

now they were making more contracts

"Very often they made a sort of

a town and put in two or three 'inside men' in some of the largest shops and

one or two 'outside men' to work the

streets and saloons, and could 'deliver

Booms "Anti-Union Union."

by this Corporations Auxiliary Com-pany of Cleveland is booming the pro-posed new 'Independent Labor League,' with which it is apparently

in close relation, and states that the

parent lodge is now in a position to issue charters to these new independ-

issue charters to these new independ-ent unions at any point; probably for the purpose of splitting up the present unions and retaining control of the pro-

posed new 'conservative' organizations."

That such a system of esplonage is being built up and perfected by the

organized capitalist class has long been known in a general way and on

several occasions The Worker has been able to present its readers with some details of its organization from circu-

lars of detective agencies, but in many respects this is the best expose that has yet been made.

The "Independent" League.

The "axti-union union" known as

the Independent Labor League of

America, which, according to Mr. Whiton is being boomed by this spy agency, was described and denounced in The Worker of Jan. 11 and March

20. This League was promoted by an ex-clergyman named Fairchild and ap-provingly noticed by the New York

"It is proposed to organize local branches all over the country and de-

shops, to compel the other employees to work harder and faster.

Many attempts have been made t

organize such rival or fake unions, ostensibly in the interest of the "inde-

benefit from the organization, discover that they are being misled, and often

develop into militant labor men. Yet there can be no doubt that these false

sion in the labor movement and it is

desirable that workingmen everywhere should be warned of their real nature.

"Coming Nation" Publishes Remark-

able Secret Circular-Policy Is to

Put Traitors In as Leaders of the

The "Coming Nation" in a recent

The "Coming Nation" in a recent number reproduces a letter of the Manufacturers' Information Bureau Company, an agency similar to the Corporations Auxiliary Company described elsewhere in this paper. This company has its principal office in Chicago, with branches in Boston, New York, and Cincinnati. A correspondent of the "Coming Nation" has been able to get hold of a copy of a circular sent out from the Chicago office to many manufacturers. The text of this circular follows:

"1st. Not one client whose nam

SPY AGENCY.

YET ANOTHER

circular follows:

we may quote:

organize

From its promoter's statement

"Some of the literature now sent out

the goods' every time. . .

Lucius E. Whiton, Secretary of the BOR UNIONS. In this line they did Lucius E. Whiton, Secretary of the D. E. Whiton Machine Company of New London, Conn., kas issued in pamphlet form a summary of certain private correspondence between himself and the Corporations Auxiliary Company of Cleveland, Ohio, showing the existence of a great system of esplonage within the labor-movement for the benefit of the employing class.

From bis comments it would appear "That many local officers in the larger cities and C. L. U. delegates"

in his comments it would appear that Mr. Whiton does not very well understand the menning of the facts he brings to light. He seems to belong. to that old-fashiened type of "good employers," who deprecate the cruel methods of great capitalism and yet have no understanding of or sympathy with the labor movement. He declares that he "cannot see why any capitalist manufacturer or good American zen should permit bimself to become a party to any underground scheme when open fairness and friendly explanation to all concerned is sufficient to avoid trouble." It is not Mr. Whiten's understanding or misunder-standing of the facts that concern us, however, but the facts themselves. We reproduce several of the letters from the Corporations Auxiliary Com-pany of which Mr. Whiton gives co-ples. Here is the opening letter;

Secret Service Work.

"The demands of Labor Unions upon employers, especially in active manu-facturing centers, have become so arbi-trary and outrageous that some effeceans is required to resist them.

"As you well know, all unions hire agitators, sometimes called 'organizers' to secretly organize men in factories, and this is often done where conditions are satisfactory to the workmen and where harmonious relations exist and where harmonious relations exist between employers and employees. "The business of this Company is to

inform employers where secret organigations are hatching among their workmen; where agitators, either in union or non-union shops, are trying to in-cite labor troubles, and also to help employers to resist the insolent interference with their rights which now

ference with their rights which as so generally prevails.

"This Company makes a specialty of FURNISHING UNION AND NON-UNION MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL PROPERTY SERVICE." TRADES FOR SECRET SERVICE

in reply to Mr. Whiton's request for more specific information, the Corpora-tions Auxiliary Company sent a sec-ond letter, from which we quote in

Our Manager will be down your way in the course of ten days or two weeks and will take this question up with you in person. IT IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE FOR US TO GIVE YOU WHAT INFORMATION YOU ASK FOR BY MAIL. However, we can say this: We will put a thorough mechanic in your plant, machinist or moulder, or a man who is an American Federation of Labor man, who will be an unskilled laborer, who will be more able to get around among the different people in your plant. * * * mechanic in your plant; machinist or

For Blacklist Purposes.

THE UNION INFORMATION that is on in his particular line, KEEP THOROUGHLY POSTED AS going on in his particular line, KEEP YOU THOROUGHLY POSTED AS TO UNION CONDITIONS IN YOUR TOWN and find out just exactly how the different unions felt in regard to your plant, and you would be in possession of ADVANCE INFORMATION. session of ADVANCE INFORMA-TION AS REGARDS ANY STRIKES OR LOCKOUTS. He would also keep you posted as to AGITATORS in your would be of service to you in GET-TING RID OF SUCH MEN IN YOUR PLANT AS WERE TROUBLESOME TO YOU and the men associated with

"These men we send you are thor-oughly posted in their line of business and can report to you direct or they send their report to us and we copy it

Spies Are Conservatives. "OUR MEN ARE ALWAYS CON-SERVATIVE IN THEIR TALK, TAKING THE CONSERVATIVE SIDE OF AN ARGUMENT pertaining to the matters above mentioned and, with the information you would have at hand, if you made proper use of it, would keep your shop in peace and

Pursuant to this correspondence, Manager J. H. Smith of the Corporations Auxiliary Company called on Mr. Whiton, who reports the substance of Mr. Smith's statement as follows: "He said his company operated three

First, a Publication Department, publishing a Quarterly Bulletin, which they bound in annual volumes, and that they circulated a great deal of literature. (Evidently this Publication Department"—says Mr. Whiton—"is a cloak to cover up the other depart-ments when this is advisable.) "Second, a Legislative Department,

that the employees of the various de-partments in your establishment are being quietly organized and taken into various union organizations. No doubt you are familiar with the principle of our system, but we desire to call your where watch was kept upon abnoxious legislation, either 'habor' or other: I. e., they watched all classes of legislation which was in opposition to the interests of their clients. attention, as briefly as possible, to the results obtained by clients operating under our plan:

Rule or Ruin.

"Third, Industrial Inspection, or secret service work, principally in CON-TROLLING AND DIRECTING LA-enrolled since April 1, 1903, but that

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 27, 1903.

cepted a like advertisement from strik

all the trades, the employers, in their capacity as advertisers, control the privately owned daily press in the in-terest of their own class against the

International Association in Session at

Cincinnati Declares for Collective

Ownership and Endorses Socialist

The general convention of the Inter-national Wood Carvers' Association in session at Cincinnati adepted the fol-

lowing resolutions last Tuesday, on

notion of Delegate Koenig of New

"Whereas, We of the International Wood Carvers' Association of Ameri-ca in convention assembled to legislate for and to promote the interests of our

chaft, thereby endeavoring to estab

lish better opportunities under the present economic system, realize at the same time the importance of inde-

pendent political action as the only

means of attaining equality, fraternity,

"Whereas, We recognize that the constant and ever increasing conflicts between Capital and Labor are the

natural results of private ownership of

the means of production and distribu-tion, which exploits and ens'aves the masses, resulting in their degradation,

shattering ideals and morals, destroy-ing manhood, and hastening children

to an early grave; and "Whereas, Such conditions will con-

"Whereas, Such conditions will con-tinue until collective ownership of the means of production is substituted for private ownership, when Labor will re-ceive the full share of its product, there-by assuring a higher standard of life, resulting in the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth; be it "Hesolved: That we athere to the principles of collective ownership of all

principles of collective ownership of all

neans of production and distribution

Co-operative Commonwealth; and be it further "Resolved, That, whereas this can

only be a complished by independent po-litical action, we endorse and recom-mend that all support and assistance.

both morally and actively, be given to

athin the success of the Socialist Party, it being the only political party declaring and championing the afore-said declarations and representing La-

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

Chairmen and secretaries of the fol-

Sept. 25 or 26, or on any date during

the day up to Monday, Sept. 28, at the

of Brooklyn and the southern part of Queens (Newton and Jamaica), at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Will-oughby avenue, on Monday or Tues-day, Sept. 28 or 29, from 7 to 10 p. m.

CALL FOR STATE CONVENTION

To the Locals and Members of the So

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. 26, 1903, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York City.

By order of the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New

HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

York.

cial Democratic Party of the State of New York.

bor in its struggle for justice."

means of establishing the

FOR SOCIALISM.

WOOD CARVERS

Party.

is winning his fight, or who has been ooliged to recognize any union. "3d. OUR RECORD HAS BEEN. THE PAST YEAR, REDUCTION OF WAGES WHERE FIGHTS WERE MADE AGAINST EMPLOYERS BY UNIONS WITH INCREASED OUT-PUT OF FACTORIES. IN NO CASE HAVE OUR CLIENTS AGREED TO RECOGNIZE ANY UNION.

HECOGNIZE ANY UNION.

"4th. Charters turned back to the
A. F. of L., Chicago, without noise or
trouble. Two unions abandoned, and
this in the face of a wave of organization all over the broad laud.

"5th. Chicago, the hot-bed of union-

oth. Chicago, the not-oed of union-ism, is to-day in better condition as regards labor trouble than any large city in the United States.

"6th. That the way to control labor organizations is to lead and not to

"7th. That our system conclusively proves the theory that the CONSER-VATIVE ELEMENT in all unions WILL CONTROL, where PROPERLY TROUBLE.

"He said that many Shop Committee men in large shops were their men;

"That many local officers in the larger cities and C. L. U. delegates" LED AND OFFICERED, and that

LED AND OFFICERED, and that only by our system can this result be obtained. And, further, that our system, where followed, INVARIABLY RESULTS IN THE OPEN SHOP.

"8th. That we can and do eliminate the agitator and the undestrable mechanic so quietly and unerringly that little or no friction is occasioned."

"9th. That once our system is estable." larger cities and C. L. U. delegates were their men;
"That there was hardly ever a state or national convention of any union but that some of their men were delegates, and in some cases their men were national officers. * * * * "He said that at first their business was very largely with the big railroads and mines: afterward with large "9th. That once our system is estab-lished in a plant, the agitator, the loafer and the thief flee from it as from a pest, while the desirable class from a pest, while the desirable class of employees are invariably bound the roads and mines; afterward with large

> That the employer is at all times in a position to know just who among his employees, are loyal and to be depended upon, thus putting the

> mot only in name but in fact.
>
> "WE ARE IN POSITION TO KEEP YOU FULLY INFORMED REGARDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LABOR AGITATORS and their success in securing members from your plant, and also to counteract their movements. If this interests you, we should be pleased to take the matter up further with you with a view to installing our service in your

"Trusting that we may have as early reply asking our representative to call, we remain yours very truly, "THE MANUFACTURERS' IN-FORMATION BUREAU COMPANY, "J. K. SANDERS,

"Assistant General Manager."

ANOTHER FAKE UNION.

Plan of Independent Labor League Which is Directed from Bosses' Spy Agency, Is Adopted In St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 20.-A labo nion the fundamental principles of which are opposition to all strikes and in favor of settling disputes with em-ployers by arbitration was organized

here yesterday.

The organization is to be known as the Independent Association of Brass Workers. Delegates representing the brass workers in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and other cities met the local craftsmen in a con ference which resulted in the forma

tion of the union.

A declaration of principles was drafted and submitted to a committee transhes all over the country and demand that employers run their shops as 'open shops,' in which union and league men can have an equal and fair chance for employment." The further statement of its objects indicated that it was intended to serve as a bureau for sumplying scaps in time of strike of other labor organizations. it was intended to serve as a bureau for supplying scabs in time of strike or lockout and at other times to furnish men who would "set the pace" in

PIANO WORKERS' STRIKE.

A strike of all the employees in the plane factories of Steinway & Sons seems imminent. The Plano and Organ Workers' Union has discovered that for the protection of the workmen it is necessary that the shops be union-ized and also demands extra pay for overtime and Sunday and holiday work. The Steinways have flatly recharge. A meeting of the piano work-ers will be held in Kearns' Hall, As toria, at 10 a.m., Sunday, Sept. 27, to take final action. It is thought by many that the trouble may soon spread to other shops.

TRUNK WORKERS' CONVENTION.

The second convention of the Trunk and Bag Makers' Union, which was opened in the Labor Lyceum last Mon-day with President John Lindemann in the chair, showed great progress for that organization. The following offiers and delegates were present: Vice-Presidents A. G. Braun of Cincinnati Presidents A. G. Braun of Cincinnati and Chas. Gille of St. Louis; Delegates Chas. Kinney of St. Louis, Daniel Strumen of Newark. P. W. Menchen of Cincinnati, Wm. Thynen of Louis-ville, A. O. Gerow of Knoxville, J. W. Lansion of Toronto, Thos. Hillman and Wm. Kidder of Chicago, Paul Rose of Oshkosh, Chas. Henkel of Kansas City, Geo. Schroeder, Jr., of Detroit, Lewis Levy and Geo. W. Glading of New York, Chas. J. Rowland of Rochester, Edw. Carr of Boston, and Wm. Haub-Edw. Carr of Boston, and Wm. Haub rich of Wyandotte, Mich. Charles Doraschinski was fraternal delegate from the Purse and Bag Makers Union. The officers' reports showed an increase of 500 per cent. In the bership, the present number be

PRICES STILL RISING.

The London "Economist" shows that the upward tendency of prices has be-gun again, after a check in July. Of the nine consecutive months ending with August, six showed a rise, March, April, and July being the exceptions. Taking the averages for the last three years, a standard group of commodities costing \$19.88 in 1901 rose in price to \$19.96 in 1902 and to \$20.79 in 1903— making an increase of nearly 5 per cent. over the already very high prices

EVIL POWER -OF THE PRESS.

Workers Get No Help from Capitalist Dailies.

While News Columns Lie Shout Their and Editorials Denounce Them, the Locked-Out Mechanics Are Even Barred from Stating Facts in Ferm manufacturers would withdraw her patronage from a paper that even accepted a little paid advertisement from locked-out steamifters; the building trades capitalists would withdraw their patronage from a paper that accepted in the advertisement from strik. of Paid Advertisement.

A recent incident, small in itself, in

the trade-union movement of New York Citys is worth recording for the light it throws upon the attitude of the capitalist daily newspapers in the constant struggle between Capital and Labor.
The Steamfitters' Union is engaged in a conflict with the employers of that trade. Their fight is only a part of the great lockout of the building trades, organized by the Employers' Associa-

The employers are trying to compel all the workingmen's organizations of the building trades to submit to "agreements" dictated by bosses which, if adopted and observed, would make it impossible for the unions ever to take any effective united measures to improve their conditions or to resist the aggressions of the employers. The organized employers declare that every union which refuses to accept thesagreements shall be destroyed. The propose to reduce the men to submis

sion by keeping them out of work and reducing them, if necessary, to pauper-Bosses Seeking Scabs.

Of course the besses want to have their business go on, however, while their old employees are being starved out. So they are misrepresenting the facts in the case through the newspapers all over the country and are advertising, for men of the various trades concerned to take the places of the locked-out men. Through employnent agencies, as well as through the come to town and go to work before they discover that they are doing their fellows a wrong and are then often unable to get away for some time for lack of money.

The Steamfitters' Association, in or-der to counteract these misrepresenta-tions and to inform men of their trade of the true condition, so that none should unknowingly become scabs, sent to the New York "World" a regu-lar paid advertisement, stating that a lockout was on and that workingmen having the good of their brothers at heart ought not to come here for work at this time.

"World" Refuses to Print Notice.

and only once. On inquiry, the union's committee was informed that if the nature of the advertisement had not been overlooked it would not have appeared even that once—in a word, that even the advertising columns of that paper were closed against announce-ments of the truth in the interest of

"Journal" Follows Suit.

The same advertisement was offered The same advertisement was offered to the New York "American and Journal." That self-styled "champion of the common people" absolutely refused it. All the comfort the union coulid get from Mr. Hearst's newspaper was a promise that it would not at the present time accept any "help wanted" advertisements from the master steamfilters, but would maintain a neutral fitters, but would maintain a neutral attitude. This "friend of Labor" doubtless expects Labor to regard his neutrality as a great favor, entitling him to their patronage as a publisher and their support in politics,

Locked Out and Blacklisted.

It may be mentioned that the wage-workers of this trade-and the same is probably true of all the others that not only locked out in New York, but are simultaneously blacklisted else-where. To illustrate: One locked-out steamfitter of New York, learning that steamntter of New York, learning that men were meded in Boston went there to seek employment. At the first place he applied he satisfied all requirements and was assured that he would get the job he wanted, until it came out that he was a New Yorker, whereupon the boss frankly told him that, though he needed men and was sorry to discriminate, he was absolutely compelled to refuse him engloyment. A tour of the other shops there, though other em-ployers were not so frank, made it plain that a steamfitter locked out by the New York Employers' Association had no chance for employment in Bos-ton, unless he could conceal his identity.

The daily papers, "respectable" or

"yellow" which insist so strenuously on the non-unionist's right to work and so forcibly condemn the "tyransy of the trade unions" have not told the public one word about this side of the

The exclusion of the union's an-nouncements even from the advertis-ing columns of the "Journal," the "World," and all the other capitalist "World," and all the other capitalist dallies is not a new thing. It is a matter of history pretty well known to all printers that in the time of the great "Sun" strike of three years ago, Typographical Union No. 6 prepared a bare statement of the principal facts of the dispute and its causes and tried to procure its insertion in every daily name. cupe its insertion in every daily paper in the city as a paid advertisement. The papers that did not reject it at once "took it under advisement," as the judges say, and—obviously after a copultation of the managers—all at the ame moment absolutely refused to accept it in any form or at any price.

edition of Bocialism on the official ballot The Advertisers' Power.
The fact is not surprising. The element take orders from the ma

agers. The managers are responsible to the proprietors of mortgage-holders—among whom figure such great capitalists as J. Pierpont Morgan. William C. Whitmey, and the Sandard Oli group. These great capitalists, even though the particular case may not affect their interests, know that whatever strengthens the labor movement endangers their power and profits. Besides, the income of these newspapers is derived chiefly from advertisements, and it will not do to offend the richer and its will not do to offend the richer "REVISIONISM" TURNED DOWN.

By Overwhelming Vote the Delegates Reject the Counsels of Bernstein and Others Whom the Capitalist Press Has Heralded as Leaders of "Practical" Socialism.

German Social Democratic Party, which opened at Dresdan, in the "Red Kingdom" of Saxony on Sept. 13, has again most emphatically refuted the ort-repeated statements of the capitalist press that the party in Germany has abandoned its former strict revo-lutionary position and become merely a party of radical reform. The "revisionists" have, indeed, made a great noise in the world. In their ranks were to be found a number of prolific and ingenious writers, some of whom did not scraple to use the columns of the anti-Socialist papers to criticize the party and have often made use of offensive personalities and inuendo in their attacks on Bebei and other party leaders. The reactionary press, more over, has, of course, seen its oppor-tunity and has sought both to foster dissension in the party and to create false ideas about it among outsiders by giving attention to the activity of the "revisionists" far beyond what their real importance deserved. In the good German fashion, the

party has allowed the most extreme measure of liberty of discussion both in party meetings and in the press. The "revisionisis" have had every chance to convince the rank and file that the "orthodox" ideas of Socialism are out of date and must be aban-doned. How little their efforts have availed in all the four years of their active campaign has been shown by the votes of the delegates at the Dres den Congress. Under the circumstances, the overwhelming majorities by which the "revisionists" have been rebuked and by which it has been de cided to adhere to the oid policy of "No compromise" is a most emphatic testimony to the correctness of Marxian principles and tactics when tested by long experience and free discus

charmen and secretaries of the fol-lowing conventions are requested to send their names and addresses to the Campaign Secretary of New York City: Twenty-second Senatorial Disfixing of the order of business.

On the second day H. Gaylord Wilshire of the Socialist Party of the United States addressed the delegates, congratulating them in the name of trict (Westchester County) and Second Assembly District, Westchester Coun-ty. Any comrades who know the ad-drestes and names of the chairmen and the American comrades upon their wonderful organization and their equally wonderful success at the polls. He expressed the opinion that the more rapid growth of the trusts and secretaries of these conventions will confer a favor by notifying the Campaign Secretary.

Comrades who were either chairmen or secretaries at nominating conven-tions are requested to come and acbefore a notary. Those of Manhattan,

The Leading Question.

You will please proceed to elect delegates to said convention in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the Social Democratic Party and the laws in such cases made and pro-Secretary.

August 15, 1903.

Delegates who have been elected in accordance with the above call sent out last month by the State Secretary urging Bernstein as a highly accept-able man—with the condition that the man chosen to that office must appear at court receptions, thus compromising the party's attitude of hostility to mon-archy? May party members hold edi-torial positions on capitalist papers? May party members who are dissatis-fied with the party's accepted policy criticize that policy through the collast month by the State Secretary aid take notice of time and place convention, and locals which have elected delegates should do so at b. Delegates should not fail to be hand in time.

German Party Congress Reaffirms Revolutionary Policy.

This year's national congress of the

Great Progress Shown.

As yet we have no detailed report of the proceedings and can give but a general account at present. Moreover, a large part of the attention of the body was given, of course, to purely German affeirs which would not be of great interest to American readers.

Over three hundred delegates were in attendance, besides fraternal repre-Italy, Austria, and Switzerland. Sing er of Berlin and Kaden of Dresder were chosen to preside at the opening session. Kaden, in his opening ad-dress, recalled the former Congress of Dresden in 1873, at which there were only fifty-seven delegates, when the party had but ten thousand votes in all Germany and two members in the Reichstag, comparing that condition with the present state of the party with three million votes and eighty-on representatives. The first day was de-roted to verifying of credentials and fixing of the order of business

Bronx, and the northern part of Queens (Long Island City and College Point), and those of Richmond Bor-ough, on Friday or Saturday evenings, The extended reports of the party officers showed that the great gains achieved in the June elections were not the only evidence of the vitality of Socialism in Germany. The party the any up to solution, sept. 28, at the office of the Campaign Secretary, 64 East Fourth street; chairmen and secretaries of conventions in the Borough of Brooklyn and the southern part of organization was shown to be in excellent condition, and the increased circulation of the "Vorwarts" and other party papers as well as the im-mense amount of Socialist literature published indicated a stendily increasling activity. The financial report showed a total income for the national organization of 628,247 marks—an in-crease of 289,838 marks over that of last year-and expenditures of 554,211 marks. The surplus turned over by the "Vorwärts" contributed over 72,000 marks to this income and that of the literature department 22,000 marks.

Several days following were occu-pled in a thorough threshing-out of the whole question of "revisionism," in which Bebei was the principal spokesman on the side of adherence to Marx ian principles and strict class-struggi

arrive it will be impossible to give an accurate account of the action taken, but the general lines are clear. Several special questions were involved in the general one: Should the Social cratic Party, with its increased representation, accept one of the vice-presidencies of the Reichstag-for which the bourgeois press has been urging Bernstein as a highly accept-

MR. HEARST ON SOCIALISM.

Mr. Hearst's papers gave us a won- , fers, has once more declared that So-Germany and Socialism in America last week. The Socialists of Germany. says Mr. Hearst's editorial writer, are splendid, intelligent, conscientious men. But the Socialists of the United States are ignorant people, who wear dirty collars and don't wash their uncompromising political action of the hands, and who are inspired by envy working class, assisted by such other because of personal failure.

Mr. Hearst begins too late to check the growth of the Socialist or Social Democratic movement (the two expressions mean the same) by such silly articles as this. There are some three hundred thousand men in the United States who voted for Socialism last fall. Socialists are not a rare and obscure species, known only to special investigators, as we were six or eight mar. Now the beauty of the thing is years ago. Anyone can observe Socialists for himself nowadays and not de- Mr. Hearst's editorial writer praises as pend on Mr. Hearst's editorial writer's a representative of the intelligent and word. And if he visits Socialist meetings he will find them composed of men and women-to put it mildly-not | cial Democrats of the United States, a whit below the average in intelligence and refinement.

If Mr. Hearst, through his editorial Hearst supports in this country, and writer, disputes this, we hereby invite and challenge him to appear, personally or by proxy, in debate with a Socialist speaker in Cooper Union or any other public place, and support his injurious statements. The Worker will undertake to provide the hall and advertise the meeting and make it a Germany last June and that has just great success. However, these slurs are really too

willing to retract and disclaim them.

But when Mr. Hearst, or his editorial writer, tells his readers that Socialism | clericalism. Socialism in Germany, in the United States is something different from Socialism in Germany we are bound to tell him, with all due re- no more taste for capitalists of the spect-and very little is due-that he | Hearst type than it has for capitalists does not know what he is talking of the Depew type. It "attacks the Socialism in the United States means

public ownership and control of the as we may take Carnegie as a horrible neans of production and distribution, the wiping out of profit, interest, and rent, the wiping out of the distinction between capital-owners and wageworkers, to be accomplished by the class-conscious and uncompromising good and no better, for they are of the political action of the working class, ssisted by such other individuals as choose honestly to throw in their lot | United States is bad, then Socialism in with the working class as courades in the fight, not as privileged leaders.

The Dresden Congress of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, to AND WE ARE NOT GOING TO which Mr. Hearst's editorial writer re-

erful disquisition on Socialism in cialism in Germany means the public ownership of the means of production and distribution, the wiping out of profit, interest, and rent, the wiping out of the distinction between capitalowners and wage-workers, to be accomplished by the class-conscious and individuals as choose honestly to throw in their lot with the working class as comrades in the fight, not as privileged leaders. Mr. Hearst's editorial writer betrays

PRICE 2 CENTS.

his ignorance of the subject by praising in one breath "Herr Bebel" and "Herr von Wollman." By the latter unfamiliar name he means, of course, to designate the "revisionist" von Vollthat this "Herr von Wollman" that conscientious Social Democrats of Germany, in contrast to the ignorant Sois the advocate of just the sort of goody good pseudo-Socialism that Mr. that he was turned down by a vote of 307 to 24 by the German Social Democrats, just as he would have been by the Socialists or Social Democrats of the United States.

The Socialism that raised its vote from two million to three million in repudiated the "academic revisionists" and so-called "practical reformers" is cheap to be noticed if Mr. Hearst is not mere anti-imperialism. It is not mere anti-trustism. It is not mere nati-militarism. t is not mere anti-LIKE SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES, is anti-capitalism, and it has rich" in the same sense that we do, taking Krupp as a type of capitalism example of capitalism in America.

If Socialism in Germany is good and the Social Democrats of Germany are deserving of credit, Socialism and the Socialists of the United States are as same class and seek the same end by the same means. If Socialism in the Germany is also to be condemned. The Socialists of Germany are our comrades and together we must stand or fall.

retain their membership?

The debate was not free from bitterness, but even the correspondents of the American capitalist papers agree that the "revisionists" succeeded only in "compromising their reputations for sincerity.

Decisive Votes Taken. Two decisive votes were taken. On

Wednesday, Sept. 16, a resolution was passed in regard to the use of the capi-talist press. It is not clear from the dispatches whether this resolution bars persons holding editorial positions on bourgeois papers from party membership and, if so, just where the line is drawn, or whether it forbids party the sharper conflict between Capital and Labor in the United States would bring the economic and political crisis here sooner than anywhere else and predicted that America would lead the to wait a week for the text, but it is clear that the resolution was considered to the consideration against the "revisionists," to several of whose lenders it would apply in either of these forms. it was adopted by a vote of 307 to 24. On Saturd v. Sept. 19, a second resolution was adopted on the motion of Bebel, Sager, and Kautsky. It definitely seclared against any modifica-tion of the proletarian tactics of the par.y—as advocated by the "revision-jets"—or any reconcillation with any fraction of the bourgeois parties; and, as a definite application of the proletarian policy so reaffirmed, it declared ties such as presentation at court as a condition of the election of one of its members to a vice-presidency of the Reichstag. This resolution, an unqualiist" tendency represented by Bern-stein, von Vollmar, Braun, Göhre, and others of whom we have heard so much as the new leaders of the new and "good" species of Socialism, was adopted by a vote of 288 to 11.

Holds to Working-Class Basis. In a word, it may be said that the

of the movement, its foundation on the class struggle between wage-workers and capitalists, its dependence upon working-class interest, working-class instinct, and working-class intelligence and organization, and its abso-lute rejection of all coalitions with statement of principles or to relax its discipline for the purpose of attracting support from any other class. It welcomes all men, of whatever class, who support its principles and comply with its discipline; but it relies upon the mass of thinking workingmen and not upon the learned "academics" or "in-tellectuals" for its spidence. tuals" for its guidance; if the

umns of the capitalist press and yet | their abilities at the service of the working class, well and good; if they expect to be regarded as leaders of the working class-"friends of Labor"-so much the worse for their ambition; the working class will mark out its own bath and advance without their aid.

The importance of the Dresden Con-gress for us in the United States is not that it declares any new policy, for it does not. Its importance is in that, with all the experience of the party in Germany and after all the free and thorough discussion that has gone on there for years upon these questions, our German comrades by an overwhelming majority have follow that very course which they as well as we have followed in the past.

SOCIALIST LECTURES IN BROWNSVILLE, BROOKLYS

Society of Brownsville is holding a source of lectures on Friday evenings at 8:30 in Tobac's Hall, corner That-Lectures have already been given by Peter E. Burrowes, Meyer London, and Charles Frederick Adams. On Friday evening, Sept. 25, Charles L. Furman, Social Democratic candidate for Mayor, will deliver an address. Socialists living in this vicinity should spread the news of this meeting. program below has been arranged for he following months: Oct. 2-Leonard D. Abbott: "The

Relation of Ethics to Socialism."
Oct. 9—Debate. Particulars to be nnonnced later. Oct. 16-Morris Hillquit: "Proper

and Improper Definitions of Oct. 23-Dr. G. Fish Clark: "Fallacles in the Present Social Structure,"
Oct. 30-Wm. Edlin: "Darwin and

Nov. 6-S. A. Telsey: "The Church and Its Influences."

Nov. 13-Courtenay Lemon, Asso clate Editor of The Worker: "The So-cialist View of the State, State Inter-ference, and State Capitalism." Nov. 20-Algernon Lee, Editor of

The Worker: "Spencer's Objections to Nov. 27—Harry Waton: "Socialism and Other Isms." Dec. 4—B. Feigenbaum: "Other

Isms and Socialism." Dec. 11-L. B. Boudin: "The Philosophy of Socialism."

Dec. 18-John Spargo, Editor of "The Comrade": "The Moral Value of

Economic Righteousness." Dec. 25-Entertainment. Particular -As long as our civilization is es-

sentially one of property, of fences, of exclusion, it will be marked by delusions. Only that good profits which

not only to know the local news di-

rectly, or indirectly concerning our

movement from all parts of the land,

but also to know what sort of argu-

ments the local old-party papers are

using, so that we may get a general

view of the situation on which to base

a indement of the best methods for

serving the general cause, it is ob-

riously impossible that The Worker

should reply severally to all thes

many editorial attacks, which are com

theories which the bourgeois eco

momists themselves have abandoned

long ago. Impossible, for two reasons:

First, because the whole space of The

Worker would not suffice for us to fol-

low all these suggestions and the paper

would be very dreary with repetition

If we should try it; second and still

more conclusive, because the circula-

tion of The Worker, while large and

growing, is scattered over the whole

country, so that it reaches but a few

These pretended "refutations," stale

and stupid as they commonly are,

ought to be answered of course. But

the proper persons to write the replies

are local comrades in the respective

towns where these attacks are pub-

lished. And the proper vehicle for car-

rying the reply to the readers of the

attack is the very paper that has made

Ben Hanford, in a personal letter to

the editor of The Worker, written

about three weeks after he started on

his present propaganda tour, says: "I

find that our comrades miss very many

important opportunities. Especially,

they do not use the local newspapers

as they might-do not use them as

much in some things us the proprietors

themselves would like." We are con-

vinced that he is right and that ene of

our best means of propaganda-prac

tically without expense, moreover,

which is an important point-is now

In nearly every city of considerable

size there is at least one daily news-

paper which makes a practise of pub-

Lishing letters from its renders. In the

ranks of the Socialist Party in such a

city there are sure to be one or two or

several comrades who are quite com-

petent to write printable letters in re-

ply to editorials or to other correspon-

dence or in comment on current

events. In the smaller places, while

our forces are perhaps not so strong,

the opening is even better, for the

average country editor is almost al-

ways "short of copy" and welcomes

correspondence that he can print. A

few of the great city dailies will care-

fully shut out letters from Socialists,

undoubtedly; but these are exceptions;

the many papers which make a prac-

tise of running a correspondence col-

umn do so because they find it a

feature that attracts interest and

swells their circulation, and they are

often glad rather than displeased at

to "make the paper lively."

week,

eraft journals.

chances.

THE GOLDEN BULLE

trade-unionists must learn, and the the practical application of the Go

Itule between themselves in their struggles against capitalist oppression. Every trade-unionist demands that

with the contempt of Bernard Berlyn, in

William.

generally neglected.

the attack.

renders of each of the papers to whose editorials we are asked to reply.

monly only a rehash of autiquated

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

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changing the number on the wrapper, the
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words shiftly and on the paper,
words shiftly and the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few
words as possible, consistently with clearpess. Communications which, which clearpess. same and possible, consistent with the consist



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK-DR. CHARLES L. FURMAN. | lar tendency to the exorbitant increase FOR COMPTROLLER-MORRIS BROWN. Kemter of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144. FOR PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERMEK-PETER J. FLANAGAN.

In the state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, the Socialist Farty is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Farty, and its emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

Member of Typographical Union No. 6.

hbore.

The Socialist Party tor Social Democratic Party in New Yorks should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a small, ring-ruled, morthund or ministion which bitterly opposes the trade unions and carries on an abusive campaign of slander against the real Socialist movement, which supports the trade unions. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

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



ITS CURE.

The present situation in the British government or rather, the situation ruption can play but a minor part, ginning of the Boer war and which has now developed to a point where its any well-defined policy or principle to anomalous character can no longer be aght for. The Democracy is united an injunction to restrain the police enled-is a striking illustration of the trath of Kautsky's remarks on the not any longer, as a whole, stand for rapid decay of bourgeols parliament- free trade, nor for free silver, nor for last two centuries of British history would it have been possible for a Ministry to continue in power when such different positions as Cleveland able to cite a wearisomely long list of so divided on important questions of public policy or, it might be better to say, so utterly without any definite ley. That an important member of the Cabinet could continue in office for months after beginning an open campaign against a long accepted fundabeental principle such as that of free trade is in that country, that other Ministers could treat the matter as an "neademic" question and laughingly intimate their intention to postpone their decision till they could bette guess which would be the winning side, that the Government majority in the Commons could passively support such conduct and that the Opposition there should take no steps to force the nondescript Ministry to declare it self on one side or the other and "ap peal to the country"-this is about as impressive a demonstration as could be desired of the proposition that the once precious traditions of self-government aherited from the days of growing and healthy capitalism are worn out and useless for further progress. The Tory party in power is only a triffe loss impotent and ridiculous than the Liberal party in opposition. Neither party has the intelligence to work out

equivocate and temporize and play the political power and moving toward with phrases.

The time is assuredly ripe for a new force in British politics-which can be no other than that of the working class to come to the front and put some sort of reality in the place of the antiquated shams that still stand only. because no one dares to meddle with them. It remains to be seen whether Geiger Grade; it can avoid a smash-up the British working class is capable after so many generations of capitalist prosperity, with all that the term implies of physical degeneration for a large part of the workers and mental perversion for all, of supplying this work the simile, the small capitalist new destructive and reconstructive force. If the Socialist movement of the United Kingdom can get rid of the two generally incompatible characteristics of finical "orthodoxy" in discussion and timid "possibilism" in polit ical action which so remarkably coexist in it, it has now an extraordinary opportunity to give voice and wisdom to the "unlearned discontent" of the working class. If the decay of old political forms

and traditions is showing itself at Westminster in the cynical levity of the Ministry and the stupid apathy of Parliament, it is showing itself at great capitalist rule, the workers, in-Washington and in all our states, and has been doing so for some years, especially since the beginning of the Spanish war, in a more active if not a more dangerous form. If the British political disease be described as anemia, that of the United States is rather like apoplexy. There, the fear "lest a worse thing befall them" paralyses the political faculties of the ruling class; pere, the mad greed for profit and ower "grows by what it feeds on." and spurs them on to usurpation. The disproportionate legislative and executive weight of the Senate, with its ong term, its indirect election, and its unequal representation of the voters; the almost despotic influence of the Speaker of the House, which, with the increase of legislative business due to the multiplicity of private interests involved, has rendered discussion in that body a farce, deliberation impossible. and "log-rolling" the only effective method of working; and the inordinate growth of the President's power, partly through definite enactment, partly through custom, and still more through the use of patronnge-these things make the government of the United States to-day a very different sort of thing from what it was in the days of Jefferson or even in those of Lincoln, though the terms of the Constitution remain practically unchanged. A simiof the executive power and the growing incapacity of the more popular legislative branch shows itself in all the states. Simultaneously with this tendency, both in the national and the state governments, goes the usurpation by the judiciary of what are really

people. The real secret of the decay of democracy, which is so much bewailed by many pious and learned old ladies rofessorial chairs, is not in the increase of corruption. Corruption in politics has grown to frightful proportions and is steadily increasing. But corruption is a symptom of the decay of democracy, not the cause of that decay. Where legislation is in the hands of vigorous public assemblies, direct or representative, which really POLITICAL DEGENERATION AND deliberate and which are divided be tween parties that actively advocate definite principles or policies, there cor-

through the increased use of "equity"

proceedings-as in the virtual creation

of a new penal code by the issuance of

injunctions-and through the reckless

use of the power of constitutional in-

by the direct representatives of the

erpretation in annulling law's enacted

anti-imperialism, nor even for a vigorous (if necessarily futile) opposition to the trusts; the fact that men holding and Bryan, Olney and Johnson, Gorman and Hearst, can each be considered as having a chance for the next one knows, even in the most general way, what are the principles of that ghost of a party. Its sole guiding rule is the opportunism of opposition, the rule of selzing, at the moment of the campaign, on whatever "Issue" seems for that passing moment to give the best chance for attacking the party in power-in a word, the rule of the demagogue. But if the Democrats have no recognizable principles, we defy anyone to define those of the other big party. Eight or ten years ago we could recognize a Republican by the principles be professed; but the acrobatic facileness of a McKinley and the obstreperous platitudes of a Roos velt have quite obscured its political doctrines, if it has any; vague shibboleths and hifalutin braggadocio are now their sole stock-in-trade. Satisfied with the present course of events and confident of the imbecility of the Democratic opposition, the party in power has no need of principles and, under the cover of the President's strenuous bluster against "race suidefinite policy or the courage to folcide" and the "weaklings," the Ad-

a practical absolutism.

The reason is plain to the student of history. The Republican party is dominated by the alliance of high finance and industrial capitalism-the former more and more taking the lead. Under such control a political organisation is like Yuba Bill's famous coach on the only while it can keep increasing the wild pace. The smaller capitalists clinging insecurely to the tall of the vehicle, vividly realize the danger, but know not how to avoid it. Not to overclass is divided in wind; its member long for the "good old times" of "legltimate" business and staid traditional politics; they dream of the possibility of checking what they consider the ex cesses of capitalism, but shudder at the probable effect of the reaction on their own tottering financial strength individually, too, each cherishes a doubtful hope that he may be the exceptional small capitalist who will succeed in rising into the higher ranks finally, many of them realize that a revolt, once started, is hard to curb, and fear lest, if they help to overthrow stead of their own "great middle class," may gain the advantage. So the small capitalists, "letting 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would'," either grumbingly follow in the wake 'of Morganized Republicanism or waver

of the emasculated Democracy The one party has no use for principles; the other is afraid of them. In the one, corruptionists are naturally very useful and well paid servants; in the other there is no clean element strong enough to keep them down. Be tween the two, political intelligence and nublic spirit get scant encourage ment, the old type of popular leaders-"Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the for "In public duty and in private think-

and quibble and squabble in the ranks

ing"are kept down or thrust aside, and th old traditions of "Equal and unalienable rights" and "Government of the people, by the people, for the people' are treated as mere empty formulas, of no weight against the momentary exigencies of clearing house returns, foreign trade balances, and corporation dividends.

Here also, the only hope for political regeneration, for a revival of the spirit of '76 and the spirit of '61, to put an end to the vulgar prostitution of the phrases of '76 and '61, is in an awakening of the defiant self-confidence of th working class, the only class that has no sordid or anti-social ends to serve, no privileges to lose by freedom however stormy and no profit to gain by absolutism however serene.

Unless we are much mistaken, the American proletariat-American by legislative and executive functions, residence, we mean, regardless nativity or race is capable of this task. Capitalism in America has grown too quickly to have moulded the workers rightly to its will, while it has grown greatly enough to show, the workers that it must be and how it must be overthrown. We in the United States have as much need as any in the world to beware of political reaction and public degeneracy; we have better opportunities than any others to stifle reaction and restore health; pub-He life: therefore on us rests, more than on any others, the responsibility for the world's future progress. To say this is not to indulge in Yankee boasting, but to call men to a solemn daty.

The proprietors of the Fletcher iron works of Hoboken, N. J., the othe day, got an injunction restraining their striking employees from "picketing" the vicinity of the works or taking other usual measures to dissuade other The fact is that, to-day, neither of workmen from taking their places. The the old parties in American politics has strikers thought the law might have two sides, and accordingly applied for only in half-hearted opposition; if does from interfering with their pickets, so long as the latter conducted themselve in an orderly and law-abiding manner. The true state of the law was rendered very clear by the fact that, whill counsel for the Fletcher Company was precedents for the injunction prayed for by the company, the strikers' attorney could not refer to a single order presidential nomination shows that no of any court that would serve as a pre cedent for the injunction asked by his ilents. The result can be imagined. Now these workingmen are beginning to realize that the trouble is that the nen of their class, as voters, have al lowed the statute and common law to be made by legislature and judges belonging to or under the influence of the capitalist class and that the only way to get law favorable to the work ing class is to yote the working-class ticket of the Socialist Party.

The exposure of governmental atrociies in the Congo Free State-that "Free" is a master stroke of diplomatic rony, by the way-js making a goo deal of polse in the realm of interns tional politics nowadays. It may no be amiss to remind our readers, wh would have no chance to learn it from the well censored capitalist press-tha it is due to the Socialist Deputies the Belgian Parliament that this ex posure has taken place. Without their ourageous initiative, it seems certain the missionaries would never have opened their mouths about the exterlow it or the energy to do anything but I ministration is steadily concentrating tion, pilleging, flogging, and torturing

of natives that has been so systematically carried on for the presit of King Leopold and the international gang of financiers who back him. The blacks of the Congo region owe to our com-rades in Belgium the same debt that those of the German East Africa owe emocratic fraction in to the Social De the Reichstag.

A QUESTION OF SOCIALIST ETHICS.

While the congress at Dresden has been discussing the conditions under which a party member may rightly hold a position upon the capitalist press, the same question and another closely connected with it have come up practically in the East Side of New York City.

Several men on the editorial and renortorial staff of one of the bourgeois Jewish dailies have gone on strike. Several of these men are Socialists, Some comrades maintain that these strikers deserve no sympathy from So cialists, on the ground that they are "intellectual prostitutes."

Simultaneously occurs another incident which raises a similar question. A lawyer who is a member of the party has acted as counsel for an employer in getting an injunction against striking employees. The curious thing is that some of those who refuse sympathy to the Socialist writers on a capitalist paper yet find it in their hearts to defend the Socialist counsel asking for an injunction on behalf of an employer.

It is seldom that we think it within the function of a party paper to express indement upon a question of this sort before it has been passed upon by the party itself. In the present case we feel justified in speaking at once.

As to newspaper writers, the whole

question is where the line shall be drawn. A Socialist who acts as reporter for a capitalist paper or as news editor or as a writer upon general subjects, unconnected with the Socialist novement, is surely no more an intellectual prostitute than a Socialist who sets the type for such a paper or sells it on the street. What constitutes a newspaper man an intellectual prostitute is not his writing for pay for a - capitalist paper, but his writing against his convictions. We cannot see how a Socialist could conscientious ly hold the position of responsible editor of a non-Socialist daily, because in that position he is compelled to write or to order the publication of articles against Socialism. But in regard to Socialists holding any other position than this, in common fairness and decency it should be proved that they have actually written against Socialism for pay before they are condemned.

In the case of a lawyer it may be almost equally hard to draw the exact line. We know that all business involves dishonesty, in one sense, as it involves profit. We know that a great part of any lawyer's work-as, for the matter of that, of any other man's work-is somehow connected with and dependent upon profit-making. Still we suppose no one but a fanatic would say that a Socialist may not enter the profession of law. Un fortunately, we live in a capitalist world and must make our living in it. Not even Tolstoy escapes from its conditions.

But when it comes to a Socialist acting as counsel for an employer in an application for an injunction against striking employees, the simple point is that he here appears in a public capacity before the court and, for the sake of his fee, appeals to legal principles-or asks for the use of legal practices-which, as a Socialist he denounces as immoral and anti-social. With what face can he go from that courtroom to the public platform and denounce the issuance of injunctions to those of our comrades who are wages are a signal. Your wife he With what face can we, denouncing the issuance of such injunctions retain him as a party member? And what confidence will other workingmen have in us if we do so?

It is possible for a lawyer, to avoid taking up such cases as this. If he insists on taking them up, let him get out of the party and nut himself in a position to act purely on his own responsibility. And if he will do neither of these things, then let the party set itself right by striking him from its membership rolls.

A PRACTICAL WORD TO OUR READERS.

Hardly a day passes without the editors of The Worker receiving, from anywhere between the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of California, a marked copy of some newspaper of purely loca circulation containing an editorial "refutation of Socialist fallacies," with a request from the local comrade who sends it that The Worker shall next week contain a specific reply to the article marked.

It is exceedingly helpful to the edidemand of the capitalist for better co ditions, that every other worker ab ditions, that every other worker ab-stain from accepting anything less than the union demand. More and more, solidarity of the workers be-comes an absolute necessity, and the trade unions are happily laying more stress on this question than ever be-fore. Any worker who refuses to make this sacrifice in the interests of the solidarity of labor is very properly treated with the contempt due a traitor. Bernard Berlyn. in Brie tors of The Worker to receive marked copies or elippings from the capitalist ess all over the country-the more the better. If The Worker is becoming a better chronicler and champion of the Socialist movement, the improve ment is very largely due to this active interest of our residers, which constitutes them a great staff of voluntee fers, which consti informants and counsellors. Let us therefore acknowledge in this place the assistance so rendered and hope that it will be continued.

The Arm and Torch is the en hiem of Social in New York. But while it is very helpful to us,

SWEAR!

By Horace Traubel.

Swear! That is what I say to you Swear! Do not say yes and no. Do not yield here and concede there. Do not admit that your case is both true and faise. Insist upon your case. Grant its faults. Still listst upon it. The faulty need not be false. Do no apologize for your failures. Do not suffer shame for your mistakes. Do not worry over your bad judgment. Desert anything else. Stick to yourself. Swear that you will stick to

Swear! You have enemies wherever ou look. You are tempted. You are paid to conform. The conventiona world offers you the bribe of its velvet.

The world offers you ease and place.
Do you want ease and place? Or do
you want yourself? Swear, that you
want yourself. That you want your idea. That ease and comfort are all very well. But that something else not so easy and comfortable is better. Swear! Do not tell yourself that

you are just the same man going foul as going fair. Do not burden yourself with the consciences of others. Take care of your own conscience. Of course this is a hard task. It is the very hardest task there is. Just to stick to your idea. To stick to it through the muck and slander of every day. To stick to it after everybody as gone to bed. To stick to it be fore anybody is up in the morning. It, is a hard job. But it is by hard work that a man may dig down to his own root. There is no other way of getting there. And to get there is life. Or to

try to get there. But to make no effort to get there is death. Swear! Swear that you will get into good terms with yourself. Swear that whatever may occur to alienate you rom your fellows that nothing to alienate you from yourself swear that you will not subject your unlettered ideals to the thirty-nine figures of the statistical augurs. Swear that nothing will persuade you to ignore the pale faces of the men an women and children of overwork. Swear that you will call out loud for justice. Not a piece of justice. Not justice to-day and anything that hap pens to-morrow. Not the justice of any other man. But the justice of

I am tired of halfways. I am tired of jobs left undone. I am tired of apologists. I am tired of sympathiz-ers. I am tired of diplomacy. I have tried all. All have failed. I have gone to bed sick at heart with all their failures. I have got up next day with the same sick heart. Now I swear that I will key my faith to a firmer note. I will not look right or left. will not live right or left. I will look,

I will live, straight ahead.

I swear that I dot not wish to see anything else until I have seen this. I swear that all else is useless until this has been made useful. I have daliled with luxuries. I have post-poned my soul. I have taken counsel of riches. I have given honors to position. I have taken the boss at his word. Now I swear that I want no riches and none of the attentions of riches. And I will not take the boss at his word. I will not take tyranny at its word. I will take only the freeman at his word. Only freedom at its

having a good, readable, hostile letter I would rather have a whole-he enemy than a half-hearted friend. I would rather entertain a bad idea with Of course if any one correspondent all my heart than a good idea with half my heart. I would rather that capital was all right and labor all writes so often as to make himself a bore he will be, "barred." Of course letters should be couched in courteous wrong than that labor should compro-mise with half a claim for the sake of peace. I would rather have a world language, should be as brief as is consixtent with clearness-newspaper letfull of honest tyrants than a world ters should seldom exceed four hunfull of dishonest courtiers. I would dred words-and must be written rather have strength than weaknes even if all the strength was in the other camp. I want to get rid of all legibly with ink on only one side of the paper, or any sensible galitor will my weak allies. I want to get rid of throw them into the waste-basket all the weakness in myself. I want unread. But these requirements are to know what I can depend on, in you and in myself. I would rather have you but few, I would rather have myeastly enough compiled with and if those of our comrades who are capable of such work would make good use of self but few, and have your few an mine firm, than have a lot of you and a lot of myself gone to wood in palsytheir local papers we might have scores of articles reaching hundreds of thousands of readers of the capitalist Swear! Do not look in the heavens

for stars. Look in yourself. Do not worry looking about for signals. You press throughout the nation every The same suggestion might be made may be your own signal, Your poor trade-unionists in regard to the use of the local labor papers and national factory. These may be your signals. The children of the unnamed mass. The children whose faces you do not know. The children that come and go in the In many cases the comrades neglect The children that come and go in the guttered and alleyed barbarism of the even to give their local papers the news that they would like to have towns. These may be your signals The perfected streets of the city. The printed. Whenever nominations are sordid soiled mills. The too early in the morning workman. The too late in the evening workman. These may made or any important resolutions adopted by the party, a report should at once be given to the local be your signals. The storms may papers; and announcements of lectures Rain in floods. Wind in tem pests fiercely mallguant. But your signals are undisturbed. For they are signals in your heart. Other signals or even of the party's business meet ing should be given to the editor in time for publication. They will not may go out. These remain. Injustice always appear; in some papers they is a signal. Treachery is a signal. Every overloaded feast is a signal. Every empty table is a signal. These will never be used, or will appear in garbled language; but in very- many avery empty table is a signal. These are all signals because your heart is first of all a signal. This world may put out its lights. You may put out your own light. But as long as you papers they will be given correctly; there is not much trouble involved. and it is worth while to take the do not put out your heart your signal are safe. The sacred signals. signals that outbible bibles. The sig-nals that outchrist Christs. These. No others are for you to cherish in the There is still another thing that the forever of your worldswept dreams.

Swear! You have yielded ofter nough. You have believed the be enough. You have believed the be liefs of others long enough. I now call on you to believe your own beliefs. I now call on you to stake all on the premier issue. You have been too easily led astray. Because little things easily led astray. Because little image have gone wrong you have admitted that the big thing may not be right. Because the enemy was capable of making a big noise you have kept silent. Now I summon you to talk out. Talk out loud. Talk out not only for those who may be willing to hear but for those who do not wish to hear. for those who do not wish to hear. Do not give away all the first and last words. Keep them for yourself. Especially the last word. Do not say yes because you may hurt the feelings of your grandpop or some other pop if you say no. Do not try to be pleasant. Try to be true. No one will ultimately thank you for your sycophancy. Every-

one will ultimately thank you for the Let us warn the From this day we concede nothing.
From this day we will hide, hinder, scatter, obliterate no chapter of the tale. Everything shall be put down.
And in words that do not beg. In words that bite and hit. The task is too big and too sacred to be frittered away in the overwrought etiquette of the courts. Let us fight the rest of this fight right on the level. There must no more be an up or down, a right or left. We will remain on the common road. Our fight is the fight for the common road. Swear!

PAST. PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

Socialism looks to the past, the future, and the present. So we may say there are three kinds of Socialism the Socialism of the past, the Socialism of the future and the Socialism of the present. A great deal of confusion would be avoided if these distinction were kept in mind, and a great deal of controversy also. Socialism, looking to the past, is the

Scientism, tooking to the past, is the scientific luterpretation of history. Marxism rewrites the history of man-kind as Darwinism rewrites the history of animals. To be ignorant of "economic determinism," that is, of "the materialistic conception of history," is to be ignorant of what Socialism teaches with respect to the past.

The Socialism of the future is wh

most people mean when they speak of Socialism—the future state of society when Socialism has arrived, such as Bellamy pictures in "Looking Back-

ward," for instance.

The Socialist platform deals with this future Socialism, when it demands the public ownership of all the means of production and distribution."

In this good time coming, men will

he able to live together as brothers.
The Co-operative Commonwealth will
be that Socialism which is described as applied Christianity. All that prophets and poets of all ages have foretold and depicted will be fulfilled in this glorious Socialism of the future.

The Socialism of the past enables u to understand the present. The Social-ism of the future gives us courage and

hope.

But it is the Socialism of the present which must win the fight. Upon us who are building up a political party, a mighty instrument of compact hu man interests and wills, lies the great est responsibility. Our scientific knowledge of the past teaches us two things.
(1) That all history consists of struggles between social classes, and, hence present society consists of a class struggle too; (2) That the classes have lways been moved by their bread and butter interests, hence the same is true to-day.

Upon these scientifically proved truths of history we must build our present Secialism—our Socialist Party.

There is no other way to succeed.

As we hope for future Socialism, we must construct our present Socialism upon the established social laws which Socialism has revealed in its study of the past.

Socialist Party, builded on the mighty class of modern wage-workers, is scientifically certain to achieve that political victory by which alone we can peacefully win that future Socialism which is the hope of the race.—Seattle

THE TWO SLAVERIES COMPARED

A. M. Simons in the "Internationa the following interesting opinion of the wage system by a defender of chattel slavery in antebelium days. Says the "Review": "But it remains for one James Shan-

non in a pamphlet on 'Domestic Slave ry.' printed in 1855, to set forth a har mony of interest doctrine in relation to chattel slavery that might well excite the admiration of Mark Hanna and the Civic Federation:

"The relation of master and slave is merely that of debtor and creditor extended; namely, to services for life. · This relation (chattel slavery) too, when properly contemplated, is much more independent! dignified and endearing than that of hireling. There is an identity of interest, and there frequently is, and always should be one of sympathy between master and slave; but no such identity exists be-tween master and hireling. It must not be forgotten or overlooked that the relations of master and slave are correlative and the duties of those rela-tions reciprocal. Both legally and morally, the master as truly belongs to the slave for the performance of a slave for the ne master's duties, as the slave belongs to the master for the performance (when able) of a slave's duties. In this respect, each may with equal propriety be said to own the other. Hence, in decrepitude or old age, the slave can say "I have all things and abound. I own a master whose sole estate and whose own personal "The slave pledged for my support." The slave independent and happy he save is, therefore, independent and happy. Not so the poor hireling who is wholly dependent on his daily labor for his daily bread. In sickness or old age, and often at other times, his only prospect is starvation, or the repulsive charity of a selfish and often heartless

world.
"In the very nature of things, then, no such identity of interest or sym-pathy of feeling can possibly exist be-tween the master and hired servant, as we have seen to exist between the master and slave. On the contrary, the relation of master and hired se rather than identical. Each is impelled continually by selishness to obtain the greatest possible amount, whether of greatest possible amount, whether

THE DOCTRINE OF "SUCCESS."

Of all the political doctrines sown broadcast by the intellectual retainers of the industrial barons, that of the attainability of individual material success is the worst. It is a doctrin falsely preached, founded on utterl on utterly false assumptions, and it serves to give to its votaries a false estimate of life and the conditions of the indu trial struggle. It is even at its best, a pitlless, ruthless creed; and as it is ordinarily preached, it waives ethical ns of every sort and urges as the most brutal and rapac

inctions ious actions.

It is a detrine that has nothing to the efficiency except as efficiency nothing to the property of the do with efficiency except as efficiency is coinable into dolfars. It has noth-

ing to do with frateraity, with pasture. It makes against these everywhere and always. Those upon whom it seizes it inflames with a picture of mankind as a mob of frantic combat-ants, wherein each must fight his way over fallen bodies to a place of vantover fallen bodies to a place of vant-age. Its effect is best seen in the spe-cial domain of "business," or trade. In other branches of human activity ethical survivais are still observable; but in trade, speaking generally, cun-ning and duplicity determine all con-duct, and though set rules of action have sometimes been established, they are but as the protective rules of con-duct established by pirates and high-duct established by pirates and high-duct established by pirates and highduct established by pirates and highwaymen, which are

RENEGADE CASSON'S WORK.

The development of the Socialist novement has afforded a field for another sort of intellectual prostitute than the poor slave who eats the crumbs of capitalism by writing from dictation on the public press. A demand has arisen for the product of the "genius" who has discovered his error in espousing Socialism and a more efficacious method of relieving the distress of humanity, and withal a more speedy method. The capitalists are first to endorse this method of their destruction, if perchance their struction" is involved, and their subsidles give widest circulation to the

profundity of the apostate.

The latest of these aspirants for notoriety and the bloody sliver of capitalism is Herbert N. Casson, once editor of a "Socialistic" paper called the "Coming Nation"—not to be confounded with the excellent paper by that name published at Rich Mill, Mo.-now a space-writer in the employ of labor s "friend" Hearst, and a capper for

Sammy Gompers.
In a pamphlet labeled "Commor Sense on the Labor Question," and made easy of extensive circulation by gratuitous distribution, he attempts to drive a knife into the vitals of a movement, in the alleged service of which, he acquired the prominence and postion which makes it possible for

ale of his talents.

Casson's talent consist in his ability to say things in an epigramatic snappy way in sentences susceptible of dis-connection. In this manner is his latest effort contributed; and it is because of the style thereof that his contradictions are liable to pass unquestioned, to the deceiving of the con-scientious and unsuspecting member-ship of trades unions into whose hands it is intended, by all possible means

place this booklet. *

The evident purpose of the book is to quiet knbor, bolster up Gomper's de caying cause and prepare for Hearst's political heelers an easy mark in the fold of the parely simple trades unions of the working man, though actually a frantic appeal for the rescue and re-juvenation of the middle class. In fact, in a number of instances this is practically declared. He makes a distinction between the monopolist and "legitimate capitalist" (page 12) says (page 15); "The United be run for the benefit of the AVER AGE man," declares (page 16): prosperity of the MIDDLE CLASS and asserts (page 17): "The fact ; that it is the organization of labor tha sustains and perpetuates the middle class." Incidentally he asserts that trade unions are a safeguard to the great capitalist, for he says they "prevent revolution," and who else would suffer by such a revolution as he de-scribes, the Socialist revolution? With all his fulsome praise of organ

ized labor and its achievements, Cas son cannot refrain from exhibiting his contempt for it. After proposing a list of middle class reforms as the program for its political guidance, he injects this gratituous insult: "If the business and professional men in a city will not take the first steps toward municipal ownership, the trade unions should lead the way," thus making them the followers and trading stock of the petty skinners.

• • His tirade against and mis-

representation of Socialism and its leading exponents is so puerile and so will deceive no one; it will poss ceive the endorsement of some cicrical capitalists and of labor be condemned by all intelligent, honest people who may read it. Workingmen should read may read it. Workingmen should read the book if only to see to what depths of intellectual infamy and prostitution it is possible to descend in the effort to perpetuate their slavery.—Charles Heydrick, in Eric People.

THE POPE AND THE

LABOR MOVEMENT. From Venice, the former residence

of the new Pope, comes a story which shows the attitude of Pius X to the labor movement. Some time ago, the women workers in the tobacco factory of Venice started a movement for an increase of their miserable wages. They formed a league and appealed the trade unions in Milan, Turin, and Florence for their co-operation, managers heard of this. One fin the Patriarch Sarto (the present Pop surrounded by all the chief managers of the factory, appeared in the main work-hall and gave a long sermon against the poison of Socialism and ngainst the poison of Socialism against the bold uprising of the contented in opposition to the author ity appointed by God. As the church finished his disc agers wished to make trial of the effect and ordered all the women who would not join the league to raise a hand And then a wonder came to pass; not even a single hand was raised, and very quietly the honorable visitors re-treated from the factory hall.

SOCIALISM IN GERMAN ARMY. Gen. von Einem, the new German

Minister of War, has issued a decree forbidding non-commissioned officers and privates to have in their possession or distribute any revolution Socialistic writings, without the songs, utter cries, give expression to any Socialistic sentiments, or to attend any meetings, contribute money to or belong to any society without the per-mission of their officers.

One might as well have told a slave to save his rations and become master as tell a workingman to save his wages and idmself become a cap-italist.—Ben Hauford

PARTY NEWS.

The following contributions have been made to the Special Organizing Fund since last report: An Evanston, Ill., comrade, \$2; Victor L. Berger, \$5; Thirteenth Ward branch, Local Milwaukee, Wis., \$5,60; total, \$10,60; preusly reported, \$974.02; total, \$984.62. last week's bulletin the credit of a contribution of \$5 from Local Mil-waukee should have been the Twelfth Ward branch, Local Milwaukee. The upport given to the Special Organiz-ag Fund during the past few weeks astifies renewed attention upon the part of comrades everywhere. The organizing work has but just begun in eranized states and conditions are duct this work with practically little or no assistance from the unorganized territory itself. Particularly is this true of the South, where the poverty and the temperament of the working people and the long distances to be ered, make organizing exceedingly difficult and expensive. An examina-tion of the financial reports of the na-tional organizers show that in the states already organized the expense pon the national office is considerably below that of the organizers in unor-ganized states. This cannot be avoidorganizing work done in the latter Comrades should also remembe the time to organize for the cam paign of next year is now. Given the merited support of the Socialists at large, the organizing fund can be kept in a condition which will enable every in a condition which will enable every section of the country to finally re peive attention. Despite many ob-Stacles, the work of Ray and Goebel in the South is manifesting itself in new locals. The foriner has just organized four in North Carolina, and Goebel got the same foumber in Virginia and Tennessee. Wilkins is doing such good work in Washington that the comrades there want to keep him indefinitely. Bigelow is doing well in Kansas, and McKee will understable stress the augment. btedly strengthen the movemen Comrades Toole in Mary land and Adams in North Carolin can be depended upon to show goo results from their work. All this should show the comrades the financia responsibility thrown upon the national office, in the attempt to organize the various states. It is uphill work, but it will finally count, though the ow may be great. What is needed is for every Socialist in the United States to contribute his or her mite to the organizing fund. The work cannot stop now, it must go forward until every state is organized for the battle of 1904. Send all contributions to the national secretary, Omaha, Neb., and acknowledgment will be made in his weekly bulletin, which is published by nearly every Socialist

The National Secretary has received a protest from Local Gatewood, W. Va., against call for a mass convention to form a state organization, issued by Local McMechen, on account of place selected to hold convention and short notice given, and has written Local said call for convention.

National Committeeman Critchlow National Committee: "Understanding the necessity of a leading lecture buarises from having this lecture bureau situated at the national headquarters in control of the national officials, and Bureau has been doing, and feeling that it would be better for all cocerned if the work of this bureau and the National Lecture Bureau were com-bined by merging the Central Lecture bined by inerging the Central Lecture Bureau's speakers and paraphernalia with the National Lecture Bureau, I, therefore, move the following to be voted upon by the members of the Na-tional Committee: That the National Committee of the Socialist Party does proceed immediately to take over the work and paraphernalia of the Cen-tral Lecture Bureau and in the future to conduct their work as the work of the National Lecture Bureau, in addi tion to the work already being done by the National Lecture Bureau." In or natters, the Secretary has requested complete data from Comrade Critchlow, who is also manager of the Central Lecture Bu-reau, covering the list of speakers, terms charged for lectures, salaries, assets and Habilities of bureau, if any inventory of paraphernalia, engage ments made and such other informa-tion as will be serviceable to the Na tional Committee in arriving at a definite conclusion. Pending the receipt of this information, Comrade Critch-low's motion will not be submitted to a vote of the committee.

Ben Hanford's Tour. Ben Hanford will finish out Septem ber at the following places in Indiana; Sept. 26, Peru; 27, Huntington; 28, Ft. Wayne; 29, Elkhart. He will then en-Illinois, where dates as follows have been arranged: Oct. 1 and 4, Chi cago; 2. Winnetkn; 3. Elgin; 5. Rock-ford; 7. Rock Island. Hanford will lecture on Oct. 6 at Dubuque, Iowa, where the Catholic church has interested itself in an auti-Socialist propa-ganda. He will get through Illinois and Missouri in time to again enter Iowa for the last ten days of October, so as to participate in the campaign before election day.

The National Organizers.

John M. Ray was suddenly called home by sickness in his family when at Raieigh, N. C., on Sept. 13, and Comrade B. F. Adams of Washington, D. C., was called into service to fill Ray's dates in North Carolina.

ter visiting Neosho, Mo., he will spend several days in the Indian Territory before beginning in Arkansas.

Harry McKee's route in Arizona is reported as follows: Sept. 10, King-man; 11, Ash Fork; 12, Williams; 14, Flacetic 15, Windian; 17, January

Flagstaff; 15, Winslow; 17-19, Jerome 21-23, McCabe; 24-25, Walker; 26 Groom Creek; 29-30, Prescott. M. W. Wilkins will remain in Wash-

New York State.

Following is the financial report of the State Committee from March 1 to July 1, 1903. Income: Due stamps, \$523.60; donations, \$22.40; loans and Automobile Fund, \$124.25; literature, \$3.28; total, \$673.53. Expenditures: National Executive Committee, \$303; Comrade Publ. Co., \$66; E. Neppel on loan, \$20; salaries and expenses, \$92.72; Geo. Speyer, \$35; literature, \$2.50; Fieldman, \$25; automobile, \$100; total, \$444.22; balance on hand, \$29.31. Stamp account: Stamps received from Wood, 600; stamps received from Mailly, 5,000; total, 5,600. Due stamps paid for, 5,236; due stamps from Wood, 104; due stamps from Local Johns-town, 40; due stamps on hand, 70; due stamps from Local New York, 150;

total, 5,600.

George D. Herron will make a tour of New York state under the direction of State Secretary Slobodin.

Sol Fieldman writes from Schenectady, under date of Sept. 14: "When

from there to Newburg on Sept. 2 and held a good meeting there that night. Next day I had a fine meeting in Poughkeepsie; tried hard to organ ize, but did not succeed. From there I went clean through to Albany, hunt-ed up Comrade Dennis and we had a of fine road, part of which is being repaired by two large gangs of men. Both gangs wanted to look at the auto and both listened to a Socialist speech; they bought literature and so scribed for The Worker, While I objected to the men "sitting idle" while I dished out Socialist philosophy, but he was soon yelled into silence by the burly Irishmen, who were eager to listen. On Sunday Dennis and two other comrades came along with me to Schenectady, where we held three meetings, all very successful." The machine suffered another accident and was being repaired when Field-ing wrote. He will invade Johnstown and Gloversville, and then perhaps turn his attention to Fort Edward and

The following additional contributions have been made to the Automo-bile Fund for state agitation: Local New Rochelle, list 62, \$2.25; 9th A. D., list 44, \$5.25; Local Utica, list 89, \$2.95; 35th A. D., branch 2, list 47, \$2.70; 32d and 33d A. D., list 25, \$4; S. Eige (35th A. D., profits on sale of litera-ture), \$5; Local Fort Edward on lists 80 and 81, \$3; F. Dennis, \$1.

Charles Ufert of New Jersey has been engaged by the State Committee for agitation from now till election in Western New York, and will start this

Thomas Pendergast of Local Water town spoke to a large meeting of workers on Sept. 19 at Felts Mills, many of whom had never heard a Socialist speaker before. He was listened to throughout with marked attention, and at the close of his remarks a large

Yonkers comrades are holding good meetings with speakers from New York and New Jersey. On Friday evening, Sept. 25, John Spargo will

speak, and on Saturday, Sept. 26, Fred erick Krafft will be the speaker. Both meetings will be held on Getty Square. twenty wards of the city for the first time in the history of the local move ment. New members are being gained at the rate of ten to fifteen a week. Thomas J. Hagerty will speak at Fitzhugh Hall on Friday evening, Sept. 25. John Spargo will speak at head-quarters on Monday evening, Sept. 28; at Friede's Pavilion, Clinton avenue, near Avenue D, with Frank A. Sieverman, on Thursday evening, Oct. 1; at Petz Hall on Lowell street, and at Goldstein's Hall, Chatham street, cor-ner Kelly, on Friday evening, Oct. 2; and at Sanker's Hall, on Clifton street, with F. A. Sieverman, on Saturday evening, Oct. 3. The series of Sunday lectures of the Labor Lyceum will be opened at Common Council, City Hall, opened at Common Council, City Hall, on Oct. 4, probably with Comrade Spargo as speaker. The Fifth Ward caucus resulted in the following nomi-nations: For Supervisor, Wm. Drex-ler; Alderman, Wm. Lippelt; Constable, Wm. Frank. John Frank was nominated for Assemblyman in the 3d A. D., and a club was organized with twenty members. A Northwest branch has been organized with twelve enthusiastic members, and will meet every Tuesday evening at Wollenhaupt Hall, 205 Ames street.

New York City.

At the meeting of the City Executive and Campaign Committee of Greater New York, on Sept. 15, it was decided New York, on Sept. 10, it was decided to hold ratification meetings in Brook-lyn Labor Lyceum on Oct. 9, with Comrades Furman, Hillquit, and Gibbs of Worcester, Mass., as speakers, in Cooper Union on Saturday, Oct. 10. Cooper Chion on Saturday, Oct. 10. with Comrades Furman, Gibbs, and Long of Philadelphia as speakers, and in New Irving Hall on the East Side, Manhattan, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 10. with Comrades Feigenbaum. Gibbs, and Long. Comrade Frost of Philadelphia, who was engaged for the campaign is in New York and speak-ing every night. Comrade Wind of ing every might. Commade what of Newark offered to speak six times for the Campaign Committee and his ser-vices were accepted and Secretary in-structed to arrange three meetings in Manhattan and three in Brooklyn. Campaign Secretary Gerber was in-Bay's dates in North Carolina.

William A. Toole of Baltimore will work out a two weeks' vacation for the national party, organizing in Maryland.

George H. Goebel will enter Texas on Sept. 25 and work in the northern district, under the direction of Local Dallas, which is the railroad and trolley centre of that section.

George E. Bigelow will finish his Kansas tour Oct. 3 at Galena, and af-

Island City, where convention will be held on Sept. 21. A committee, con-sisting of Comrades Butscher and At-kinson, was elected to visit this con-vention and urge upon the comrades per member plan, reported that a letvention and arge upon the comrades of Long Island City the necessity of harmonious action with the other or-ganizations in the county for the good 25 cents per member for the Daily Globe Fund. It was decided that the advisory board of the conference meet ganizations in the county for the good of the campaign. The other delegates reported that good meetings were being held and that the campaign was progressing and waxing warmer as election approaches. Comrade Bock having resigned from the committee on account of sickness, Comrade Butscher was elected to the office of recording secretary. Campaign Secretary Gerber was instructed to send Local Kings County a supply of subscriptive Publishing Association. The proposition submitted by a committee

proposition submitted by a community from the Brooklyn conference, to write to every labor organization in the United States soliciting a contribution of \$1 from each organization, was endorsed and referred to the advisor; cal Kings County a supply of subscrip-tion lists for distribution in that bor-ough. Local Kings County ordered 30,000 platforms and 30,000 of Hanbe held at the call of the chairman. be held at the call of the chairman. The Ladles' Daily Globe Club reported that \$60 was realized at the Daily Globe booth at the picnic held by The Worker and Local New York, at Fuhrer's Park on Sept. 6 and 7, \$25 having been expended for articles displayed in the booth, leaving a net income of \$35 for the Daily Globe Fund. It was decided that a speaker be sent to the United Journeymen Tailos. ford's leaflets. It was also reported that Local Kings County had made a loan of \$50 to the Campaign Commit-tee. In order to carry on the business tee. In order to carry on the business of the Committee in the proper manner, it was decided to have a report made by the secretary at every meet-ing of all liabilities, so as to enable the members to decide intelligently upon the disbursement of funds in its posto the United Journeymen Tallors' Union asking them to send delegates to this body and propose the 25-cent per member contribution plan.

session. The receipts since last meet-ing were \$199.85, and disbursements \$103.92; cash balance on hand, \$107.30. About 200,000 handbills, bearing the municipal ticket and the emblem on Subdivisions and comrades holding one side and a number of short para-graphs on the other, have been sent out by the Campaign Secretary subscription lists are urged o send in on account at once the money already collected as the Campaign Committee needs funds in order to carry on a for distribution. They can be carrie. around easily and besides their use a circulars may be pasted up on walls and fences. These handbills can be had free of charge on application at vigorous campaign. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of Local New York, on Sept. 15, the delegates from the First and Second Agitation District Com-

District reported having held very suc-cessful Italian meetings and that a few Italians visited their clubhouse to

\$25, and have ordered 2,500 Italian

leafiets and 10,000 English. Yorkville Agitation Committee had held no meet-ing. Harlem Agitation Committee re-ported that the 23d A. D. had with-

drawn from the Agitation District; the

Committee is now endeavoring to or-ganize a negro branch. Bronx Agita-tion Committee reported that they had

general meeting with about fifty

members present; they have elected committees to visit organizations in the Bronx to solicit donations for the agitation fund; they have sold \$23

worth of literature at their open-air meetings and secured subscriptions for The Worker; they have ordered 10,000 leaflets. It was decided to take up the

discussion about the 1st-3d-5th A. D.

and a detailed report was made by Comrade J. Wilton James, a member of the district, about their financial

condition, numerical strength and the

kind of agitation most suitable for

these districts. After a lengthy dis-

cussion it was decided that a commit-tee composed of Comrades Egerton, Kanely, and Hillquit should visit the

next business meeting of the 1st-3d-5th A. D. to be held Sept. 30, at 150 Spring street, and discuss this matter with the comrades there. It was decided to in-

vite to the next meeting of the Execu-

ective comrades of the 2d, 4th, and 8th

A. D. for the purpose of devising ways and means to strengthen the organiza-tion in these districts. The resignation

of Comrade R. Bock from the Cam

comrades were nominated to fill the vacancy: Ehret, Betz, Reich, Phillips,

Romm, and Kanely. The delegates to the Campaign Committee were in-structed that whenever the Campaign

Committee engages out-of-town speak

ers they should not be paid more than

their expenses and a reasonable com-pensation for the time lost. It is the sense of the Executive Committee that

\$5 for any day lost is a reasonable

compensation for anyone. Organizer was instructed to secure Comrade De Luca's services till after election and

arrange as many open-air or indoor Italian meetings as possible, to order from time to time as many Italian lenfiéts as may be necessary. It was decided to recommend to the General Committee the holding of a general

party meeting on Oct. 3 to discuss mat-

ters pertaining to campaign and or-ganization. A motion was carried to instruct the Campaign Secretary that

mittees and that assembly districts that had withdrawn from their Agita-

tion District organizations or do no

wish to join them should not be recog

nized by the Campaign Secretary. The

financial report for two weeks beginning Sept. 1 showed: Balance on hand, Sept. 1, \$65.56; income from due

stamps, \$54.15; new members, \$1.40; literature, \$7.40; sundries, \$1.50; total income, \$130.01; expenditures, \$58.83; balance on hand, \$71.18.

At the last meeting of the 6th and 10th A. D. Comrade Schufflay was elected delegate to the Sec-ond Agitation District. It was de-

cided to order another platform in ad-

dition to the one already ewned by the district and to buy Jewish leaflets for distribution at the open-air meet-

ings. An energetic campaign com

mittee was elected and the campaign

to arouse the workingmen of the dis-trict to politically rise against their exploiters will be carried on vigorous-ly. Residents of the 6th and 10th

ly. Residents of the 6th and 10th who have come to a realisation of the fact that nothing save the complete overthrow of the present industrial system and the reconstruction of society on a co-operative basis can emancipate the working class are requested to join the district organization at the

next meeting, on Friday evening, Sept. 25, at 64 East Fourth street, and help

From now on until Election Day the Kings County Committee will meet on the second and fourth Sunday after-noons instead of the second and fourth

in the work of agitation.

tivé Committee a few of the mos

that they are well distributed. The Campaign Secretary is prepared to furnish the following leaflets to districts or individuals who will distribute them: "Municipal Platform of the these committees to elect two other delegates. The Murray Hill Agitation Social Democratic Party," 75 cents a thousand; Hanford's "What Work-ingmen's Votes Can Do," \$1 a thou-sand; Italian leaflet containing Wilget more information about our party. West Side Agitation Committee resaine's "Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists," and the national platform, \$2.50 a thousand.

The ratification meeting of the Soported that the open-air meetings so far held were very satisfactory; they have loaned the Campaign Committee

hendquarters and comrades should see

cial Democratic Party of New York County will be held on Saturday, Oct. 10, in Cooper Union. The following speakers will address the meeting: C. L. Furman, Morris Brown, Dr. Gibbs of Worcester, and Fred Kong of Phila-delphia. Morris Hillquit will preside. Cards to advertise this meeting are ready and can be had from the Campaign Secretary at the office. Every comrade must do his best to make the

necting a success.

The ratification meeting of the Social Democratic Party of Kings County will be held at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, on Friday, Oct. 9. The following speakers will address the meeting: C. I. Furman, Morris Brown, Morris Hillquit and Dr. Gibbs. Cards to advertise this meeting can be had from the Literature Agent of Local Kings County, Comrade Gackenheimer, at the Labor Lyceum. Every comrade ought to get a supply and distribute them all over the borough.

ll over the borough. The Brooklyn comrades and subdivisions should call for campaign lit-erature to the Literature Agent of Loenheimer has at present thirty thousand copies of Hanford's "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," thirty th and a large quantity of small dodgers bear' g the party name and emblem and the ticket and some agitation mat ter. Comrades should also get the cards to advertise the ratification meeting and distribute them well.

The General Committee of Local New York will meet in the W. E. A. clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, on Saturday evening. Sept. 26. As the committee only meets once a month now, and as many very important mat-ters are to be considered at this meet-ing, it is especially important that

every delegate be present.

Comrade Thomas J. Morgan of Chiratification meeting in Brooklyn on that day and in New York on the folowing day. The Campaign Comings for Comrade Morgan while in

The comrades of the lower East ing on Saturday, Oct. 10, at 2 p. m., in New Irving Hall, Broo near Norfolk. Dr. Gibbs of Worcester open-air meetings should be arranged trhough the Agitation District Comtary is trying to secure a few more prominent speakers, and it is expected that this meeting will be a great suc-

The First Agitation District has arranged the following indoor meetings Sunday, Oct. 4, 16th A. D., at Lafag-ette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D; Thursday, Oct. 8, 4th A. D., at Pythagoras Hall, 177 E. Broadway. Large indoor meet ings will be held in each district be

outing of the comrades of Branch 2, Annexed Districts, which was held last Sunday at Little Morris Park, Van Nest, was a social as well as a financial success, and a considerable sum has been added to the treasable sum his been added to the treasury of this young branch. The comrades of Williamsbridge and the 35th A. D. were represented and enjoyed themselves, at the same time helping the organization recently founded. The branch desires to thank all friends and comrades for the assistance.

The Board, of Managers of the Westlemselves of Company Published.

The Board of Managers of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, together with the Advisory Board of the Globe Conference, will meet on Monday evening, Sept. 28, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. All members should be present promptly at 8 o'clock.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Second Agitation District Committee will be held Saturday evening. Sept. 23, at 197 E. Fourth street. Good speakers will address the meeting in English, German, and Hungarian. Comrades active in Local Kings should take notice that all speakers

Comrades active in Local Kings should take notice that all speakers for the present campaign will be assigned hereafter by the Campaign Secretary, Julius Gerber, 64 East Fourth street, Manhajtum. Accordingity, all calls for speakers in Brooklyn should be addressed directly to him.

While it is very difficult for Campaign Secretary Gerber to comply with the wishes of the comrades of the various districts in regard to dates for open-air meetings, as everyone wants

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Fortyfourth Streets. New York.

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals. Ac-

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

cent. goes to the fleecers.

Wouldn't that result in perpetual

Not necessarily. If I produce ten times as much as I use, and rats and moths consume 90 per cent. of it, I

never achieve an overproduction.

Parasites to devour! That's all you

want. And the enpitalistic system is so intensely parasitic that sometimes workers perish, and parasites, buried

to their brows in booty, pine unsatis-

Now, in claiming that fully 83 per

cent. of labor's product goes to the floccers, it is not asserted that the em-

ployer gets all of this 83 per cent. He wouldn't last long if he took it

He is only one of the fleecers-on

of the trio-and all three must shear

the labor sheep.
Study them. They are all real.
Large-bodied, strong-armed fellows.

They all get their share. Woods and wold would resound with calamity

They are three. Sometimes three in one. The landlord taking rent, the

employer grasping profit, the trafficker with his hands full of profits, usury,

A row might arouse the victim. The andlord takes from the employer and trafficker, and the latter from the

At the present time I will deal sim

ply with the immediate apparent share of each. I will endeavor to designate what each takes at the first grab from

the product of the industrial worke

before they make the final redistribu-tion among themselves and adjust their differences with the proverbial honor among thieves.

DR MATHILDA SINAI.

DENTIST,

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don't know "What Workingmen" Votes Can Do." It is an Eye-Opener

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own on payments similar to rent.

THE COMRADE,

11 Cooper Square, N. Y.

fees, extortions. The home, the ma and all he makes, they own.

yells if they didn't.

others.

"overproduction"

the most favorable evenings, he will endeavor to meet the requests of the comrades as far as possible, but sec-retaries of sub-divisions must send in their calls for meetings at least ten days ahead of time. The Brooklyn conrades, especially, should take no-tice, as it is impossible to arrange meetings and get speakers for meet-ings on one or two days' notice.

Comrades should always have a banner, leaflets, and copies of The Worker at all open-air meetings. The lack of any one of these means of agi-tation greatly detracts from the value

of a meeting.

The adjourned session of the county convention of the Social Democratic Party of New York County was held

(Continued on page 4.)

THE BIG TRIO OF FLEECERS.

From the standpoint of a worker, would define "wasted labor" as something for which the worker gets no equivalent either in persona; satis

action or in value.

What he expends on himself and what he expends on himself and family and donates in gifts of esteem and sympathy to any one is efficient and useful. Articles of luxury and sumptuous service so bestowed are useful. But what is wrested from the workers is wasted as rapine and war waste, as disemployment wastes, as unsanitary surroundings waste, and as

"business" wastes, Institutions and environment force wastes upon the worker. His slender wage must make them good, while the costs of scores of others are paid from

Things of utility, articles of juxury and sumptuous service delivered over to exploiters and their retainers are wasted. The goods of life that go to sustain the insolent indolence of the ruling class become bads. They feed the arrogance of the idler till he fancies himself a god? The chain is fixed more firmly on the slave. His surplus is devoured. He is deceived into the belief that they who devous ables him to live.

. Flood and fire are occasional and may be inevitable. Their prey is transient loss. But the fleecer is a fixture under a system upheld, He appropriates perpetually by permission and under protection. The loss we can

avoid is justly named a waste.

Such waste must proceed as long as workers are compelled to yield their products to exploiters and exchange the little they are allowed to keep on unequal terms. Perfect utility will not exist till workers exchange on equal terms with workers.

Now to the question before us. How do the products of labor get into the hands of non-producers? There are many fleecers, big and little

The big fleecers may be classed as three: The landlord who is on guard over

the land: The employer who sentinels the

shop;
The trafficker whose post is before

the market.
The landlord controls the element;

the employer the process; and the trafficker the product and the means we must obtain to get the use of element, process and product.

The isodiord has the earth and the

homes; the employer the machines and the jobs; the trafficker the wide realm All exact toll:

The landlord for a place to live on and for access to elementary ma-

The en support life by transforming these materials into needed things;
The trafficker for the use of the

things and for the use of the medium in which all the tolls are paid. This medium is the unique device of the sharpers to get possession of labor's products in which all the payments are really made. The traffickers are an immen

horde dealers, carriers, bankers, brok-ers, insurance men-those who sell, ship or speculate—venders of product, passage and information and the money by means of which all ex-changes are made.

I might put usurers into a separate

tribe, and professional parasites into another; but they are all traffickers, in-separable from the wage system, and heroes of our mercenary days. So let them march along in the third divi-

ence; it may show defects; but thes will not injure the purposes of this don't forget these thre

The Big Three. Keep your eye on all. Let not one escape your eagle

lance.
I am thus insistent because many I am thus insistent because many who figure on wealth production and labor's share let sometimes one and sometimes two of them allp outside the range of their vision.

Remember the landlord who takes tribute for the place, the employer for the plant, the trafficker for the social product. The first exploits the land direct, the second cur hodges direct.

product. The first exploits the land direct, the second our bodies direct, the third the marts of all our needs direct—and the total of all their exploitations is what labor, in addition to his present wages, should receive.

Now labor produces value to the amount of 100 per cent.

I claim that the fleecing trio takes fully 83 per cent of this. But I am not tied to this figure. I would be willing to sustain the affirmative on

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ployment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The following Districts meet every Sat-urday: Dist. I (Bohemiau)—331 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German) -50 E. 1st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III-Clubhouse, 206 E. 88th St., 7.30 p.m.; Dist. IV-342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V-3300 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 Tucsday at Faulhaber's Hall

1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m. LOCAL 576, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carjenters and Joiners of America, Meets every Threaday at Bohemlan Hall, 323 E. 73d atreet, New York, Financial Secre-tary, J. T. Kelly, 2 Marshal street, Metro-politan, L. L.: Recording Secretary, Jos. Nociter, 774 E. 150th street.

CARL. SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a.m., at Clubhouse, 200 East Soft street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East 87th street. MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Berger

Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, 575 Central avenue, Jess y Cl y, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St. Marks Piace. Executive meeting every int a d 3rd Thursd y. Office ID Nussiau of hoom 30.

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 Scandinavians are welcome. A. S. Skanberg, Secretary, 663 President street, Brooklyn.

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The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, Nev York City.

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Eleanor Mary

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 auxiliary organizations as below. All meetings will begin at 8 p. m. Speakers and platform committees should be on time and not make each other wait. Speakers having -- mor than one engagement in the same even ing should report at that one of their list and follow their meetings up in th order given here. Platform commit-tees are reminded not to forget to bring banners and leaflets.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24. Nineteenth street and Tenth avenue, 7th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and

Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue,

Rutger and Henry streets, 4th A. D. Boudin, Babltz, and Harris. FRIDAY, SEPT. 25.

Rivington and Willett streets, 12th A. D. Speakers: Pine, Bernstein, and Harris.
Seventy-fifth street and Second ave

Eighty-second street and Avenue A.

28th A. D. Speakers; Frost and Eighty-fifth street and Aven 30th A. D. Speakers: Wright, Lee, and Sackin.

and Sackin.

106th street and Third avenue, 32d

A. D. Speakers: Phillips and Match-Fortieth street and Eighth avenue,

13th A. D. Speakers: Paine and others. Avenue C and Sixth street, 16th D. Speakers: Reich, Harris, and Korn.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26. .. Twenty-sixth street and Second ave-20th A. D. Speakers: Abrahams

145th street and Amsterdam avenue 23d A. D. Speakers: Mayes

125th street, and Seventh avenue, 81st A. D. Speakers: Harris, Matchett, and Furman.

125th street, between Third and Lex ton avenues, 34th A. D. Speakers: icholson and Lee.

Alexander and Third avenues, 35th

A. D. Speakers: Cassidy and Rosen. Gouverneur and Madison streets. Speakers: Edelstein, Babitz, and Har-

MONDAY, SEPT. 28.

Third street and Second avenue, 10th A. D. Speakers: Cassidy and Ninth street and Avenue C, 14th A.

Ninth street and Avenue C, 1403 L. Speakers: Phillips and Lemon. Pike and East Broadway, 4th A. D. eakers: Mayes, Bernstein and others Thirty-third street and Third aveand Rosen.

Forty-first street and Third aver 22d A. D. Speakers: Wright, Harris

Fifty-ninth street and First avenue 24th A. D. Speakers: Goldbarth, Fu n and Matchett Ridge and Houston streets, 16th A. Speakers: Havidon, Bing, Reich

De Luca will speak in Italian in the 1st-3d-5th A. D.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29. Hudson and Canal streets, 1st A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Frost.

Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue 7th A. D. Speakers: Rosen and Phil-106th street and First avenue, 32d A.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.

WEIDLESDAY, SEPT. 30.
Christopher and Bleecker streets, 5th
A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Wright.
Twenty-seventh street and Eighth
nyenue, 9th A. D. Speakers: Oswald and Abrahams. 120th street and Seventh avenue

130th street and Fifth avenue, 34th

 A. D. Speakers: Phillips and Roever.
 115th street and Third avenue, 33d
 A. D. Speakers: Frost, Harris and Bayard and Mulberry streets, 2d A.

Speaker: De Luch, in Italian . THURSDAY, OCT. 1. Fifty-second street and Tenth ave

Speakers: Josephson, Furman and Matchett. Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue, 19th A. D. Speakers: Mayes

145th street and Eighth avenue, 23d A. D. Speakers: Phillips and Lee. De Luca will speak in Italian in the 1st-3d-5th A. D.

FRIDAY, OCT. 2.

Seventy-second street and First avenue, 26th A. D. Speakers: Rosen, Furman and Matchett.
Seventy-seventh street and Avenue A 28th A D. Seventy-seventh street and Avenue

A. 28th A. D. Speakers: Lemon and Eighty-fifth street and First avenue

30th A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Lee. Ninety-sixth street and Second ave-nue, 32d A. D. Speakers: Frost and De Luca will speak in Italian in the 14th A. D.

SATURDAY, OCT. 3

Thirty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, 11th A. D. Speakers; Kearus and

Forty-first street and Tenth avenue others.

Twenty-fourth street and a irst avenue, 18th A. D. Speakers: Harris and

125th street and Seventh avenue 134th street and Alexander avenue,

Wendover and Third avenues, 35th A. D. Speakers: Frost and Abrahams.

Brooklyn. THURSDAY, SEPT. 24. 208 Columbia street. Speakers Streeter, Peiser, and Droste.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25. Union avenue and South First street, 15th A. D. Speakers: Well and Droste, Atlantic avenue and Nevins street.

Smith and Dean streets. Heinrich Hall, Greenwood svenu and Vanderbilt street, to organize Branch Windsor Terrace, Speakers, Adams, Droste, Knappen, and Peiser, SATURDAY, SEPT. 26.

Court and Remsen streets. Washington and Johson streets.

Fifty-third street and Third avenue, 7th A. D. Speakers: Streeter and Pas-

Harman street and Hamburg nue, 20th A. D. Speakers: Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and Shafer. rteenth street and Fifth avenue,

Bath avenue and Bay Eighteenth street, 7th A. D. Speakers: Droste, and Lackemacher.
Fulton street and Albany avenue.
Speakers: Droste, Holmes, McCor-

Albany avenue and Bergen street. Speakers: Clark, Peiser, Streeter. MONDAY, SEPT. 28.

Van Brunt and Dickeman streets 9th A. D. Speakers: Mr. and Mrs. Floyd street and Nostrand avenue th A. D. Speakers: Shafer, Weil, an

Peiser. TUESDAY, SEPT. 29. Wycoff and Gates avenues, 20th A. D. Speakers: Streeter and Lacke-

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30. Broadway and Manhattan avenue, 15th A. D. Speakers: Streeter and

Peiser. Stocton street and Throop avenue, 6th A. D. Speakers: Shaffer, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.

Fulton street and Patchen avenue peakers: Adams, Holmes, Peiser, Halsey street and Bedford avenue Speakers: Droste, Sachtleben, Street

FRIDAY, OCT. 2. Flushing avenue and Bremen street, 19th A. D. Speakers; Shafer, Streeter,

Windser Terrace. Speakers: Dawon, Matchett, Sachtleben, Streeter. SATURDAY, OCT. 3.

At the Socialist Club, Ralph avenu and Fulton street. Speakers: Holmes Morris, Streeter. Morris, Streeter.

Broadway and Jefferson avenue
Speakers: Droste, McCormick, Peiser

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19. Canal and Bay streets, Speakers: Cassidy and Panken.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26. Canal and Bay streets. Speakers: Phillips and Paulitsch.

LECTURES IN COLONIAL HALL

Dr. Furman, Social Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York, was greeted by a large and attentive audience at the opening of the Sunday evening lecture course in Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, on Sept. 20, His address fully merited the interest with which it was received.
On Sunday evening, Sept. 27, Morris

Hillquit is to lecture on "Some Popular Misconceptions of Socialism." It is hoped that all those who were present ast Sunday will bring their friends and neighbors with them this time. John Spargo, Algernon Lee, I. Sack-in, and Courtenay Lemon are the lec-turers engaged for the two Sundays following, and the course will prob-ably be continued through the winter Admission is free, and questions an general discussion are invited afte each lecture.

BROOKLYN LECTURES.

The Socialist Propaganda Club of Brooklyn will open the annual series of Sunday evening meetings at Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, Sun day evening, Oct. 4, with Charles H. Matchett as the first speaker. The fol lowing well-known speakers will ap-pear on succeeding Sunday evenings: Oct. 11, George C. Streeter; Oct. 18 Courtenay Lemon; Oct. 25, George Herron; Nov. 1, Charles L. Furman.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

The Social Democratic Party carries on a great campaign of education to the organized employers and landlords and the great corporations will con-tribute to the compaign funds of both old parties, fur the purpose of corrupt-ing and confusing and dividing the voters, so we call upon you, our fellow workingmen of every trade, to con-tribute to the extent of your ability to the campaign fund of the Social Democratic Party, that the light of knowl every workshop and every tenement in

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

Send all moneys to the Financia

Send all moneys to the Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee, C. A. Sprenger, 64 East Fourth street, Borough of Manhattan. The following sums were received for the week ending Tuesday, Sept. 22,

p. m.: Neppel, List 391...... \$1.50 Wieker, List 619..... M. Rutter, donation J. Kalmanott, List 1066..... S. B. Nielsen, List 1992. J. Duba, List 813..... N. F. Kulkman, List 1992. .

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L. Mayer, List 1203.
Ralph Becker, List 741.

Frank and France, List 2109... F. E. Martin, List 273...... nhoeber, List (0 r' Drivers' Union, Lists 2.75 Wm. A. Held, List 2015 Br. 1, Arb. Kinder Sterbe Kasse,

Total\$447.05 Deduct for errors (\$7.65 on List 442, reported twice, and List 244, reported as \$2.55 instead Corrected total\$439.10

AGAINST CRITCHLOW'S LECTURE BUREAU.

he following resolutions were sed at last meeting of Local To'edo: passed at last meeting of Local To'cuo.
"Whereas, The Local Quorum of this
state is conducting what is known as
the Central Lecture Bureau, sending speakers throughout the country with the avowed object of producing profits, the same to be for the benefit of the Socialist Party in Ohio; and

"Whereas, The Socialists of Ohio have, through such action, been discredited and held up to reproach and the scandal of the more reproach and the scandal of the movement; be it "Resolved by Local Toledo, That in self-protection we deny any responsibility for said Central Lecture Bur

it being wholly the creation of the Lo cal Quorum; and be it further "Resolved, That we refuse to re-ceive any speaker under its auspices, and demand, through the State Committeeman of this district, the aboli tion of said Central Lecture Bureau

"Resolved, That a copy of these reso lutions be sent to the Local Quorum and the party press, including the

PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from 3d page.)

in the Labor Lyceum last Monday Chairman Kanely called the delegates to order and the secretary stated the reasons for the holding of this session. The following delegates were elected to the state convention to be held on Saturday, Sept. 26, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Lyeeum, 64 East Fourth street, New York: H. Schlueter, L. D. Mayes J. G. Kanely, E. S. Egerton, J. G. Bell, E. M. Martin, F. Schultz, H. Walter, Obrist, H. Ortland, J. W. James, F. E. Martin, W. W. Bartholomew, M. Hillquit, E. Spranger, H. Stahl. The delegates are requested to be on hand in time.

New Jersey.

Comrade C. P. DeYoe of Ramsey will speak in front of the Postoffice in

Newark on Thursday, Sept. 24. The Socialist Party of Hoboken held its city convention on Sept. 15 and nominated Charles Kiehn, of the Longshoremen's Association, for Mayor and Ewald, of the Cigar Makers' Union, for Water Commissioner. Nomi-nations will be made in the several wards and a vigorous campaign car

Comrade De Luca devoted two even-ings this week to addressing the Italian workingmen of Hoboker on the

principles of Socialism.

A special meeting of Local Essex
County will be held at headquarters,
431 South Seventh street, on Sept. 18. Local Essex County has nominated the following county ticket: For the General Assembly, J. W. James, George A. Hummel, F. W. Hawthorne, A. Kern, F. Clinton Dey, Doc Victor Parmett. E. Hedden, R. McCance, Jr. A. H. Woodruff, O. Hintz, P. E. Goebel. The Newark city ticket is as follows: For Trustee of City Home, Geo H. Strobell: for Board of Public Works, Geo. A. Kiepe and Edw. Wind.

George A. Little and Sumner F. Claffin will speak at Suncook, N. H., on Saturday evening, Oct. 3.—John Mansfeld of Ward 8, Manchester, our candidate for Mayor at the last elecicals will be kept on file.—A. H. Buker of Franklin is contributing a series of Socialist articles to the local paper. Now is the time for this most effective work. After the next election the press will probably be closed tight agains us and comrades should now use every opportunity to set forth our views in debate between Union Labor, Demo-crat, Republican, and Socialist at Canobie Lake on Labor Day, the So-Canobie Lake on Labor Day, the So-cialist, George D. Herron, easily had the crowd, but Cy Sulloway, Republi-can Congressman from New Hamp-shire, was the only one that got re-ported in the press. Wonder why!— H. A. Hewey writes from Claremont that a strong local will soon be formed at Newport, the county seat of Sulli-yan County—An organizer will soon van County.-An organizer will soon be sent to Wilton on request of local comrades to form a local there.—Three different comrades, at different times within a few months, have sent for organizing materials for use at Little ton. These have been supplied to E. C. Thayer, Newell Mudgett, and Hor-ace Spokesfield. There are evidently plenty of Socialists in Littleton, but they should get together. Elder George Shorey of Berwick, Maine, to whose work much of the Socialist sentiment in Littleton (where he for-merly preached) is due, will go up there next mouth and form a local-lif it isn't organized before. The Clare-mont local has issued a propaganda leadet of which several thousand have

already been distributed.

A full state ticket of the Socialist A full state ticket of the Socialist Party has been nominated for the first time in Khode Island, with the follow-ing nominees: Governor, James R. Furiong, Lieutenant-Governor, Harry P. Thomas; Secretary of State, James R. Allen; Attorney-General, Albert D. Holmes; General Treasurer, Abraham P. Workman.

1.00 E. P. Jennings, Jr., a comrade who 1.00 formerly lived in New York and is now 5,00 editor of the "Austin Republican," has

acquired another paper, the "Galeton Worker," which will also be conducted

as a Socialist paper.

The Sunday evening educational meetings which have been conducted for some time in C. L. U. Hall, Wilkes-Barre, are proving very beneficial to the local movement. A different speaker addresses every meeting. Last Sunday J. N. Cathrall of Pittston spoke and next Sunday D. O. Cough-lan, our candidate for District Attornan, our chandante for ristrict Attor-ney, will occupy the restrum. A larger attendance at these meetings is desired, and all readers of The Worker in Wilkes Barre and vicinity are called upon to do all in their power to help

crowd the hall.

A charter has been granted to a new local at Meadville in Crawford County. H. Carnahan of Salina reports that Comrade Spargo had a very good meeting at Avonmore, and held the crowd from start to finish, and certainly did a lot of good. In Salina it rained from six o'clock until nine, but they went to Fennell Hall and held, the meeting. Arrangements were the meeting. Arrangements were made for Comrade Willard, a local

comrade, to speak in Avonmore on Sept. 10 and Salina on Sept. 26, The State Committee has made no mistake in getting Dr. S. A. Knopfnagel to tour the state. He reports the movement in Pittsburg, Allegheny, Duquesne, Wilmerding and Wilkinsburg in good condition and the com-

rades working hard. The I hiladelphia comrades are more than satisfied with the work of Comrade Knopfnagel. At its last meeting the Central Committee decided to ask him to remain another week. His services during these two weeks have brought life and enthusiasm to the movement. The Philadelphians have been shown that Socialists are alive and the Socialist Party come to stay. Crowds greet him at every meeting, and old-party politicians tried all kinds of schemes to prevent him from speaking, but in vain. Saturday last speaking, but in vain. Saturday last he addressed a large crowd at the corner of Huchinson and Girard avenues To prevent him from speaking a loyal capitalist dupe furnished every one of his employees with a tin horn and they created an awful noise blowing them and throwing balls on the fleor of a bowling alley; this noise continued for an hour or more; Knopfnagel spoke, however, and with his strong voice

Tuesday, Sept. 28, is the last day for filing nomination papers for Judges, Senators, and Representatives. All counties that have such nominations should see that they are filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth on or before that day. Tuesday, Oct. 13, is the last day for filing county nomina-

week were: Central Branch Local Philadelphia, \$5; New Castle, \$1; Ful-

Ohio.

Edgerten has been organized by Comrade M, J. Hynes and Middletown has been organized by Comrade Barringer of that city.

Father Denning of Bellefontaine was one of the Labor Day speakers of that city. He confined himself almost entirely to an attack upon Socialism and the Socialist Party. His arguments were of the stereotyped variety and were liberally applauded in the daily press of Bellefontaine. Although there is no regular Socialist local at Beliefontaine, yet, nevertheless, it is plainly evident that the comrades there are active and it is really a compliment to their prowess to draw the fire of such as Father Denning. The next part of the program would be to ask him to defend his statements and position before a Socialist lecturer, and one of his own calling can be supplied

if necessary, TTP Lucas and Butler County conver tions are the latest ones reported. More county conventions are being held this year than were anticipated and it looks at this writing as though of tickets in the field this fall that there ever have been before.

M. J. Hynes, candidate for Lieute-nant-Governor and member of the State Quorum, assumes the manager ship of the "Ohio Socialist" on Sent 21. Comrade Hynes is taken from the field work to assume this position and Comrade Stirton of Michigan finishes

his routes until election. Six of the towns on the border line of Ohio and West Virginia are now included in the regular monthly circuits for speakers through the efforts of

growing most rapidly. s making a tour of the state upon his own responsibility. He has already is making a jour of the state upon his own responsibility. He has already visited Hamilton, Dayton, Springfield, Xenia, Greenfield, Circleville, Colum-bus, Corning, Newark, and Zanesville and made speeches. He will also fol-low up the Big Four route from Co-lumbus to Cleveland making speeches, enroute and arriving at Cleveland on Sent. 30.

Comrade Hanford spoke in Fostoria on Sept. 13. A comrade writes: "'What Is Socialism?' is a question that Ben Hanford can answer and make plainer than any speaker we have ever heard. There is no attempt to stir up hurrahs, but a masterly ex-planation of foundation principles. We planation of foundation principles. should have more like him, and less

The South.

Comrade J. J. Quantz, Organizer of Richmond, Va., writes: The movement in our city is beginning to assume promising proportions. We take in new members at nearly every meeting and will put up candidates for the legislature. The failure of the street-car men's strike and the use of all the powers of government, municipal and state, against them, has been an eye-opener to many and we hope the lesson will not be forgotten. We will hold many public meetings in the near future and have arranged to get speakers from Washington." Comrade Comrade J. J. Quantz, Organizer of

future and have arranged to get speakers from Washington. Comrade
Quantz has issued a leaflet in verse
entitled "The Man on the Back of the
Man With the Hoe," which he will
supply at \$2.25 per thousand.

Under date of Sept. B, State Secretary Latham of Teras reports that
four new locals were chartered within
fiften days at Tyles, Big Springs, Dalhart and Alley, impectively, with a total membership of seventy-one. Sthere

applications are now pending before Local charters have been granted t

Mermenton, New Iberia, and Welsh, La.; Lonaconing, Md.; Charlotte, Sa-lem, and Winston, Salem Nos. 1 and 2, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Lynchburg. Va., and Charleston, W. Va

Michigan, M

By November next the great cam-paign of 1904, to last the whole year will be begun, and intial steps are al-ready being taken to provide the necessary funds for a vigorous cam paign in the year of the presidentia

lection.

Comrade Wm. E. Walter, who is now speaking and organizing in the Upper Peninsula, sends in good reports from

Comrade Ira Cross of South Have finished his vacation outing with rousing meeting at Berrien Springs Comrade Edith E. McClintock is doing papers, and arranging for meetings. et Socialists have a band or

ganized by Comrade M. H. Draper. Their music calls the crowds. Red Jacket is said to be "crazy about Socialism" since Comrade Wat-

about Socialism" since Comrade Watter's meeting there.
Rev. Biss, pastor of 'the Baptist
Church at Imlay City, is now an
avowed Socialist, and the Congregational minister is also reported "coming our way." This is Comrade Rev.
A. M. Stirton's town. Comrade Stirton has resigned his ministry to advocate Socialism and as he is a sneaker. cate Socialism and as he is a speaker of the first class, he will doubtless be

ept busy. Winter lecture circuits will succee the Michigan open-air or "soap-box" circuits and it is hoped to keep three or four of the best speakers at work at winter. Next spring the open-air work will be resumed.

Comrade Knecht, the local secretary, writes from Poplar Bluff, Mo.: "The first Labor Day in the history of Poplar Bluff was a great success. There were about one thousand workingmen in the parade. The A. F. of L. had two speakers engaged, one Republican and one Democrat. The Socialists of this town asked permission to particinate in the celebration which granted, and we engaged our State Or-ganizer, James A. Slanker, as speaker. Comrade Slanker spoke first and was greeted with applause by three thou sand people from start to finish, pre-senting to his listeners the class strug-gle and that Socialism would put a stop to it and give everybody who would plenty. The funny part of it was that the other speakers had not the cour age to show up, as they well knew they would be making a mistake to speak after a Socialist. We held very nteresting meetings every night last week, and a great deal of interest in our movement is shown, Comrade Slanker gave a lecture at the court was a preacher in the audience who tried to get the people side-tracked, but he touched a hornets' nest, as Com-rades George Bullock and Knecht pitched into him hot and heavy and at last he said his knowledge of So chilism was very meagre. Some of the factories here discharged a good many workers who took part in the Labo Day celebration, and there is talk of a general strike. There will be a meet-ing held this evening for the purpose of organizing the clerks and team dri vers. Comrade Slanker will speak at vers. Commune Samuel with this county this week, and I believe the result will be gratifying at next election. We re-

gratifying at next election. eived five applications for mem ship last Sunday. Everybody is talk-"Ben Hanford 'delivers the goods' as only few can. He is a brick

rites Comrade Oneal of Terre Haute LITERATURE FOR

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS The municipal campaign in New York is now under way and open-air meetings are being held in nearly every part of the city. In planing this work it is important to remember that the majority of those who form the audience at a street meeting de not stay throughout. Some come as others go; comparatively few hear the whole of the speeches, though each hears enough to make some impression on his mind—especially if, as should always be the case, there is a con-

Comrade O'Hare.

Barberton Local is one of the newest ones in Ohio, yet is taking in new members at every meeting and is growing most rapidly.

C. C. Ross of Little Rock, Arkansas, is making a tour of the state word. sary that the sale of pamphlets and the distribution of leaflets and papers should be energetically pushed. No man who joins the crowd, even though he stays only five minutes, should go away without at least one piece of party literature. If the speech has made the slightest impression upon made the slightest impression upon him, he is pretty sure to read what he gets, and that will strengthen the im-

pression and render it clearer. GOOD AND CHEAP PAMPHLETS. In order to be able to supply without delay the needs of the New York City organizations, in the campaign, the Socialist Literature Company (184 William street) has laid in a large stock of the best pamphlets in the Pocket Library of Socialism, of which we would especially recommend the fol-lowing for use at street meetings: "Wage-Labor and Capital," by Karl

"The Man Under the Machine," by A. M. Simons. "Socialists in French Municipali-

"Socialism and Trade Unionism," by Max S. Hayes and Daniel Lynch. "The Trust Question," by Charles H. "What the Socialists Would Do If

They Won in This City," by A. M. Simons.
"The Pride of Intellect," by Frank-

"The Pride of Intellect," by Franklin H. Wentworth.
"Easy Lessons in Socialism," by William Leffingwell.

These are sold at the zate of \$1 a
hundred copies.
"oH

Another excellent; samphlet, of
which the Socialist Literature Comhany has a good supply on hand, it H.
Gaylord. Wilshire'n "Why Workingmen Should be Socialist." This is
told at 50 cents a hundred copies.
"The Socialist Army," by Ligarnon

Lee, though intended more particularly for party members, is well adapted to give the inquirer into Socialism an give the inquirer into social of our idea of the methods and spirit of our idea of the methods are idea of the methods and spirit of our idea of the methods are idea of the methods and spirit of the methods are idea of the methods are i party and the reasons why he should join it, and should be widely circulated. The price is 75 cents for a hun-

Several assembly district organizations are following the plan of selling these pamphlets at open-air meetings in sets of three for five cents, and find that they go "like hot cakes." better than giving them away, not only because it covers the cost, the proceeds because the proceeds from one meeting provide the stock for the next, but also ecause the average man is more likely to give a careful reading to something that he has paid for than comething that he has paid for the something that is given to him.

WARNING TO NEW READERS.

party which The Worker supports is known in the nation as the ocialist Party. In New York on account of certain provisions of the elec-tion laws, it is obliged to call itself the Social Democratic Party; its emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.

The Socialist Labor Party is an entirely separate and hostile organiza-tion, led and controlled by Daniel De Leon. It is important that the distinct tion be made clear, as a study of the election returns shows that the S. L. P. gets many votes not intended for it, on account of the similarity of names.

The present Socialist Party was formed three years ago by the union of the old Social Democratic Party, organized in 1897, with the majority faction of the old Socialist Labor Party, which had split in the summer

This Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party polled about 97,000 votes in 1900, with Eugene V. Debs and Job harriman as its national candidates; in 1902 it increased its vote to about 230,000. The Socialist Labor Party polled less than 35,000 in 1900 and

about 50,000 in 1902.

The leading question of party policy at issue in the split of 1899 was that of the attitude of the party toward the trade unions. The opponents of De Leonism held that the party, as the political organization of the working class, and the unions, as its economic organization, should work fraternally, though independently, in their sepa rate fields. The De Leonites maintained that it was necessary "smash" all existing unions.

Since the split, while the Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party has Party or Social Democratic Party has vigorously attacked capitalism and taught Socialist principles, the Socialist Labor Party, disgracing its once honorable name, has devoted its ef-forts almost exclusively to two ob-jects: First, to hamper the growth of the Socialist Party; second, to attack, undermine, or disrapt the trade unions

and the Socialist Labor Party may be summed up under four heads 1. We fight against capitalism all the time, giving to the rival organization only so much attention as is necessary to prevent misunderstanding, confusion, and disappointment among new Socialists; the S. L. P. fights us, and

The difference between our party

treats the propaganda of Socialism as a secondary matter. We support the trade unions, without seeking to interfere in their special work or allowing them to dictate to us in ours; the S. L. P. seeks and works for the destruction of the trade unions with a vigor second only to that with which it attacks us; not content with denunciation, it has even gone into the economic field to form rival unions and scab upon the exist-

by democratic methods, believing that only so can the organization be kept pure and the members trained for their growing responsibility as Social-ists; the S. L. P. is ruled by its leader and dissent from his views is punished

by suspension or expulsion. 4. In advocating the cause of Social-Ism we seek to convince men by arguism we seek to convince men by argu-ment and appeals to their intelligent interest as wage-workers and to their feelings of honor or humanity; the S. L. P. depends upon abusive epithets, lies, and "bluff."

This article is intended as a warning to those who are new to the movement and who naturally suppose from its name that the Socialist Labor Party is a bona fide Socialist organization, or who do not even observe the dis-Party. If any of our readers doubt the fairness of our statements we suggest that they investigate for themselves— attend the meetings and read the pa-pers and pamphlets of both parties and thoughtfully compare them. If any-one candidly prefers the methods of the S. L. P. he does not belong with us and we do not want him. All we desire is that the distinction between the parties should be recognized as it actually exists, and that men who ap-prove of the methods of the Socialist Party—as represented, for instance, in The Worker—should not unwittingly cast their votes or their influence of the other side.

—Switchmen's union in Illinois has, it is charged, forced the resigna tion of a second lieutenant of the state militia who was a member of their men do not yet appreciate what a honor it is to have one of their own oot at them when they go

VAUDEVILLE! BALLI

Grand Concert and Entertainment given by the

Sozia Idemokratischer Verein of The Bronx.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 26, AT 8 P. M. EBLING'S CASINO,

IS6th St and St Ann's Ave.

********************************** VOTE FOR SUCH LAWS AS THIS!

The Socialist members of the Massachusetts Legislature, among other bills for the benefit of the Working Class, introduced and fought for one requiring that when a boss whose men were on strike or locked out advertised for other men he must state the fact of a strike for lock-out existing.

This bill was denounced by the Capitalists. The Republicans and Democrats voted it down.

You Workingmen who have struck or been locked out and seen other men brought in under false pretenses YOU know that such a law is JUST and NECESSARY.

That bill represents the sort of laws that Socialists

The way to get such laws is to put Socialists into every Legislature and City Council in the land. YOU

The Socialists of New York are officially known as the Social Democratic Party. Vote under the ARM AND

National Platform of the Socialist Party

party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party. The party (moless in New York is the Arm and Torch.)

The Socialist Party of America in national

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, renilirus its adherence to the principles of international Socialisma, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working chass and those quantities of the renilirus in the property of the property of government of conversing the powers of government of convenient the property of government of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and cwned-by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and cwned-by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production work of the means of the declaration of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the explicities to control the subject of the workers dependent upon them. Irrivate ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood griss, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. To distribute the control of the powering in the struggle is now between the competition. The struggle is now between the possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the Irrivate working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists for control of the government. The free technique of the government of the restrictive, political subservience and virtual. The economic interests of the capitalist section.

very, the commic interests of the capitalist as dominate our entire social system; the so of the working class are recklessly referred for profit, wars are fomenfed between patiens, indiscriminate slaughter is easily as the sanctioned in order that the capitals may extend their commercial dominators and enhance their supremacy at sec.

ion alread and enhance their supremacy at bome.

Int the same economic canaes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are allie interested in the uphabiling of the system of private ownerships of the instruments of wraitin produces and the complete of the instruments of wraitin produces of the capitalist continuers and the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class. The worthers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the expitalist system, we recognize that the fine and manner of the transition to strength the strength of the expitalist system, we recognize that the fine and manner of the transition to development reached by the problemfair. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to befret its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and air other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by menopolies, trusts, and the such industries to be applied to the reduction of faxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor and the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor and the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order fates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order fates to the consumers.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the courted of the

ment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the funds for this purpose to be calculated the capture of the calministers.

4. The inaughration 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, the age of eighteen years, and sidness up to the capture of the capt

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM

National 'Convention at Indianapolis, July, 1891:

The trade-union movement and independent political artion are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union movement is the natural result of capitalist production, and represents the emancing side of the working class movements also side of the working class movements also side of the working-class movements also side of the working-class movements and satisfaction of their respective trades and assist in building up and multying the trades and inbox organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political significant is concerned.

At the control of trade-union forces today, while it may result the lessening the exploitation of inbor, can never also high the trade-union forces today, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of inbor, can never also high the trade-union forces to an end when so clety takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of independent political action on Socialist lines, to join the Socialist Party and sity of Independent publical action on So-cialist lines, to Join the Socialist Yarry and assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the aboil-tion of wage-sinvery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society, based on the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

But we are also mindful of the fact that ach of the two movements has its 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 struggle of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best conserved by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other. The Socialist Party will continue to give struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and will take no sides in any dissensions or strifes within the trade-union movement. The party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade-union movement as against nother.

Whereas, The history of the labor move-ment of the world has conclusively demon-started that a Socialist Farty is the only political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and

............... SOCIALIST MEMBERS OF THE REICHSTAG

The Socialist Literature Company is prepared to Furnish the Portraits the Eighty-one Social Democratic Members of the German Reichstag. 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 head

Socialist Literature Co., \$ 184 William Street, New York City. \$

-The best state of human nature is that in which, while no one is poor, no one has any reason to fear being thrust back by the efforts of others to push themselves forward.-John Stuart Mill.

—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 against all parties of capitalism. Its emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.

For Assembly, 16th District, Borough BERNARD J. RILEY.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

-Questioning the incentive to work under Socialism, is only a con-fession that capitalism has made work so degrading and disagreeable, that its own apologists cannot conceive how

-If you have an extra copy of The Torch.

—The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe. Worker please pass it on to a neighbor or shopmate with the request that he give it a child reading.