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VOL. XIII.-NO. 34.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 22, 1903.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

SOCIALISM DISCUSSED.

Federation Leaders Cannot Evade the Issue.

President Gompers Orders Galleries Cleared for Applauding Hayes—Attempt to Suppress Discussion Is a Failure.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 17 .- "Since wages can never be regarded as the full equivalent for Labor's toil, this convention recommends that the workers use their political and economic power along the lines of their class interests to secure for Labor the full product of its toil."

This was the form in which Max S Hayes of Cleveland, delegate of the In ternational Typographical Union, in the American Federation of Labor con-vention, today condensed the substance of eleven Socialist resolution introduced by as many unions, large and small, and all together reported adversely by the Resolutions Commit-

Hayes' motion was to substitute this brief declaration for the committee's **Accrse report. The motion was greeted with loud applause, in which the workingmen who packed the galleries joined. President Gompers, who was in the chair, angrily declared that he would not allow any manifestations of approval or disapproval from the gal-leries. A few hisses were called out by this statement, whereupon President Gompers ordered the galleries cleared and the doorkespers called on the police to help them drive out the spectators. It appears that on sober second thought Mr. Gompers must have decided that he had been too hasty, for the galleries were soon

quietly opened again.

The eleven resolutions referred to were couched in various forms. One, introduced by Delegate Kreft of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union, advised members of the Federation to support at the ballot-box only such candidates for public office as truly. represent the interests of the wage-earners and stand on a platform de-manding for the worker the full product of his toil. Another, by Delegate Scherer of the Bakers' International Union, proposed that "the American Federation of Labor declare in favor of collective ownership of land and capital and the operation of the same for the benefit of the whole people instead of a privileged few." A third, m a Laborers' Protective Union, de-red in favor of democratic manage ment of all means of production and distribution. Others advised independent political action of the workers on class lines or declared that the workingmen must get the full product of

After clearing the galleries, President Gompers declared Hayes' motion out of order, and on appeal the ruling was sustained by a delegate vote of 181 to 70. Delegate Barnes of Phin-delphia then asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution on similar lines, but Schaffer, president and delegate of the Amalgamated Steel Workers, objected. Kreft made a similar attempt, but the pre-arranged plan to prevent a Socialist resolution from coming before the house was success-

Hayes was compelled, therefore, to take up the question by speaking against the committee's report, and of course the shutting off of direct discussion of the resolution did not suc-

cialism.

He declared that if the convention adopted the committee's report it cut the ground from under its own feet. New industrial methods and conditions, he said, had imposed new duties aspect of the struggle between Capital d Labor called for careful attention Recent developments ought to teach every workingman that his class must use all its power, not to strike and boycoft only, but to strike and boycott at

running over the history of the past thirty-eight years, he showed how the unious have continually begged for la-bor laws and how little they got by begging-how labor bills were defeated or indefinitely postponed or amended out of their original sense, even so as to turn them against the working class, or passed in such form that the execu tive officials would easily find them clare them unconstitutional and void.

Then he called attention to the rapid thin the past year, arraying themselves in a solid body against the labor movement. Not alone on the economic field, by lockouts and blacklists, he re s hearers, were the organized employers attacking the workers. The junction had long been their favorite political weapon, but now they had added another—the use of damage suits to cripple or destroy the unions. Although it was less than a year since Although it was less than a year since the Taff Vale decision set a precedent, peaceful striking or boycotting, and innumerable suits of the sort were now pending. Simultaneously with de-cisions that beycetting is filegal we have this year had decisions from United States courts that it is lawful

for employers to maintain a blacklist.
"The capitalists know where their interest lies in politics as well as in the

serve the capitalists, and the other votes for the Democratic party, which likewise endorses capitalism and whose officials likewise serve the capitalists so long the capitalists have nothing to so long the capitalists have nothing to fear, for they win whichever old party goes in. The time has come when we of the working class must use our power, elect our men to the judicial bench and as legislators and mayors and governors. The trusts have grown and strengthened their position day by day through the last year. There are day four hundred great corporations

in this land with a capital of eight thousand millions of dollars. Who can dream of free competition in the face of these figures? Two-thirds of the active capital of the country is entirely in the hands of these combinations. in the hands of these combinations Trust rule, the rule of wealth, govern ment by and for the capitalist class is not a thing of the future. It is here now. If we would save ourselves, now

now. If we would is the time to act. Hayes was warmly applauded. Delegate Enerstraw of Washington replied with the old plea that the discussion of Socialism would destroy the unions He alleged that in the cities where So cialism is strong in the central bodies, trade unionism is waning. On this point he kept to safe generalities. Con-cluding, he admitted that Socialism is coming, but said he did not know whether it would accomplish anything

Delegate Mikol of the Cap Makers' declared that Socialism is indeed com-ing, that nothing can stop it, and it ought to be welcomed. He referred to the dismai failure of humble non par-tizan lobbying for labor laws at Washington, as demonstrated by President Gompers' own reports, and urged that better results would follow from inde-

pendent political action.

Delegate McLoughlin of the New Hampshire State Federation said he agreed with the Socialists in princip.e, but pleaded that it was hard for a man

to leave his old party.

Fred Wheeler of California, delegate
of the Brotherhood of Carpenters,
spoke impressively on the Socialist side, basing his argument on the rad-ical change in conditions, which made-it advisable to adopt new tactics.

Denis Haves, the Glass Workers' delegate, spoke against Socialism. He had to admit that the Socialists told the truth, but said the average citizen had not yet reached the point where he knew how to use the ballot intelligently, and apparently he thought it much wiser to take his stand with those he declared to be ignorant than with those whom he admitted to have truth their side. After saying he would like to see trade unionism taught in the schools, he declared there were "no classes in America," that he did not classes in America," that he did not "like" to hear about class conscious ness, and so on, in repeated contradictions and flounderings.

Delegate Tanguard of Colorado did

not know just where he stood. He thought the Federation should make some sort of a declaration on this great question. He would vote for a laboring man on any ticket.

Delegate Hoehn spoke strongly in favor of a frank Socialist declaration. Delegate Lennon of the Journeymen Tailors, of course, supported the committee's report. He said the Socialists wanted to make the trade unions the tail to their political kite, and hoped they would be defeated. In general terms he talked about the beneficial legislation that had been procured through trade unionism on old lines. and thought that the Australian ballot and the public schools were all we needed to protect it. Grimes of Texas, delegate of the Carpenters, also de-

clared war on Socialism.

The last speaker of the day was an old man. Delegate Keyes of the Ship-wrights' Union, who supported the So-cialist resolutions. He quoted from a speech of Gompers at Bay City, Mich., in 1886, to the effect that the only soution of the labor problem is for workhad changed his mind evidently. Well, it was a wise man who could change his mind. Other men might change their minds in the opposite direction.

THEY WILL NOT BEG.

Machinists and Plumbers and Steam fitters of Elgin Are Tired of Degrad. ing and Futile Lobbying Policy.

The Worker printed last week one of the many replies sent by affiliated unions to President Gompers' circular suggesting that unions petition and in-terview candidates of both old parties to get them to support eight-hour laws and similar measures. Here is another, sent by Lodge No. 295 of the International Association of Machinists, Elgin, Ill.:

the A. F. of L.

"Dear Sir and Brother:-Your circular letter on the Anti-Injunction and the Eight-Hour Bills has been thoroughly discussed by us. In reply we must say that we have no faith in any petition to United States Senators or to United States Representatives. Such petitions, by the treatment usually ac demand in our own name and not to beg. That a bill should pass the House of Representatives to be killed in the House of Monopoly—once called the Senate-has become a standing jest to those who know and can see. That these two bills under discussion should meet a similar fate is only to be expected. That organized labor should be hoodwinked by such political trickbe hoodwinked by such pointent tres-ery is a sad commentary on its intelli-gence, and we do not propose to hu-miliate ourselves by electing a cor-poration agent to power, then pros-trate ourselves at his feet begging the crumbs that fall from the trust's, his

fields of activities we are bound to be annihilated by the new methods of the monopolist and his ally, the federal judge with his self-assumed dictatorial powers, and that we must enter th political arena, onscious of our class interest, with the end in view of complete emancipation from the power of

ours; we do not want seven hours; nor do we want only an increase of want the entire product of ou labor and the sole management of the conditions and the hours under which we shall work. And we shall think and work and vote to that end and shall not fritter our time away petitioning for aught less.
"Yours fraternally,

"ELGIN LODGE No. 205.

"I. A. of M."
Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union No. 108 of Elgin adopted resolution of similar tenor.

RAILWAY SLAUGHTER GROWS YET WORSE.

Fifty Arguments for Socialism in ou

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.-The In ter-State Commerce Commission to day issued a bulletin showing a large increase in the number of railroad casualties during the fiscal year closed June 30 last, as compared with the previous fiscal year.

There were 3,553 persons killed and 45,997 injured during the year, against 2,819 killed and 39,800 injured the year before.

The large increase is partially at tributed to the gain in railroad traff during the year and the increase of 12 per cent in the number of men em

oloyed in train service.

This increase of 25 per cent, in the number of persons killed and of 15 per cent, in the number injured is a part of the price that humanity paysespecially the toiling part of humanity-for the extraordinary profits of the railway owners, during the last year. The number of workingmen on the railways has not been increased nor the equipment improved in any-thing like the ratio at which traffic has grown. Consequently the men have lecting many usual precautions, and have had to work for unusually long hours, exhausting their vitality and often rendering them incapable of performing their duties with safety to themselves or others. They had no option but to obey orders at whatever risk or to lose their jobs.

While we allow the rallways to be owned and controlled by capitalists and run for private profi rather than for public use, we may expect to go or paying such a tribute of blood as the capitalists' interests demand. The capitalists' interests demand. The forty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty human beings killed or cripples on the railways this year are forty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty arguments for Socialism in our time.

PHASES OF THE COLORADO STRIKE.

Illustrate the Good Organization of the Men, the Class-Consciousness of the Capitalists, and the Concentra tion of Ownership.

Several minor features of the pres ent strike of ten thousand Colorado onl miners strongly illustrate, both zation and the class-consciousness of the capitalists directly or indirectly

The demand of the Utah coal miner for a 10 per cent, increase in wages was granted on Nov. 11, for fear that they would join in the strike.

On Nov. 14 the coal miners of North

ern Colorado were granted their eight-hour demand, with the understanding that the concession should hold only in case the strike for eight hours in the Southern part of the state, where lie the most important fields, shall suc

It is conceded, even by the most, bit terly capitalistic papers, that perfect order has been maintained in the strike center and that the credit for this is due to the miners' strong and self-governed organization, which has co-operated with the local authorities and allowed the capitalists no pretext for calling for troops. .
Perhaps the most interesting and

suggestive item of news connected with this strike is the report that representatives of every railway enter-ing Denver held a conference and or Nov. 12 agreed to adopt a uniform special freight rate on coal brought in from the Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Indian Territory fields while the strike lasts. The mining companies against which the strike is being fought had railway companies are ready to make freight-rate concessions to supply the market. This does not mean that the railway lords have suddenly grown considerate of the people's needs and wish to save the dear public from shivering. It means that the men who control these nominally competing railways are largely the same men as control the soft-coal mines in Colorado and also in the other states mentioned. and are largely, likewise, the san men who control the iron works and smelters and need fuel to keep them running—and, further, that they realize the danger of allowing the outsid-

The Social Democratic Party of interest lies in politics as well as in the shop and the market," he said. "So long as one part of the working class votes for the Republican party, which endorses capitalism and whose officials we broaden our lines and enter new Arm and Torch.

—The Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Social ist Party of other states. The difference of name is due to requirements of the election law. Our emblem is the

SCENES OF INDUSTRIAL WAR.

Proletarian Misery and Capitalist Arrogance as Exhibited in Chicago.

Twelve Hundred Men Beg for Work and Are Driven Off Like Dogs-The Street Railway Strike-Company Refuses to Let Union Men Run Mail Cars.

do its duty to the public even under difficulties:

"CHICAGO, Nov. 12.-Officials of

various barns to take out the mail

Is It Peace or War?

How much longer are the working

men of the United States going to endure the arrogance and insolence of

men who, rather than sacrifice a penny

of their unearned profits, will demoral-ize the affairs of a whole city, keep

thousands of overtasked tollers on the

barest living wages, paying four times as high a rate to a gang of ruffianly

professional strike-breakers, delay the

mails, violate their charter, and then

laugh in the face of anyone who pro

How long will it take for the work

ingmen of the United States to learn that the only way to substitute indus-

trial peace for industrial war, eco

their jobs by collectively owning the

means of production and transporta-

Pennsylvania Mine Owners Refuse to Be

Bound by Arbitration Commission's

Findings and Courts Sustain Them.

SUNBURY, Pn., Nov. 12.—Judge Auten has decided that, in the eyes

of the law, the decision of the Anthra-cite Strike Commission is not binding

on either the miners or the operators

The matter was brought before the

court by the Llewellyn Mining Com

back wages allotted by the Strike Comprission, and the miners of the Royal Oak colliery brought suit before

Justice of the Peace Lloyd for the

wages. The justice gave judgment in favor of the miners. The company

then began mandamus proceedings

against Justice Lloyd, and the Cour

decided in favor of the company.

POTTSVHILE, Pa., Nov. 15.—Slat-

tery & Co., coal operators of Tusca-rora, have joined the Royal Oak Com-

pany in refusing to abide by the de-

cision of the Anthracite Strike Com-

mission. The employees have been refused back payment of wages as

ordered by the Commission because

the operators do not recognize the

These dispatches bring forcibly to nind certain eloquent editorials in

capitalist papers dwelling on the sac-

redness of agreements and the wicked-

up to the letter of their promises. It

famous arbitration proceedings simply as a means of ending the strike, not

as an adjudication of differences that

everywhere should make a note of the

THEY WORK FROM THE INSIDE.

"Frank Leslie's Monthly Magazine

every workingman should read and

cep for future reference. The article

deals with the representatives of the

great trusts and corporations that have been elected by the people, that devote their time in looking after the affairs

of their respective combinations and refers to them as the lobby on the in-

side. Senator Aldrich represents the Standard Oil, Sugar, Beef and the An-

thracite Coal Trust; Senator Hanna

the Ranroad and Shipping Trusts; Sen-ators Depew, Platt, Quay, Clark, Mil-lard and others, the Railroad and Min-

ing Trusts. The brewing interests of the United States are represented by

of the Republican congressional com

mittee, and the brewers contril

ed the war tax on beer.

Most of the senators who are

n their own right. While they are actually the servants of the trusts, they

A LA CARNEGIE.

If Charlie Schwab will only say he

he United States are represented by Representative Joseph W. Babcock of Visconsin. Mr. Babcock is chairman

for October contains an article

fact for future reference.

to the Conciliation Board.

The company refused to pay

tion which they create and operate?

COAL KINGS' PLEDGE

freedom for economic bondage, them to vote together to own

IS REPUDIATED.

"TURN HOSE ON MEN. pany's Plant for Work.

"CHICAGO, Nov. 13.-Employees of the Illinois Steel Company's plant in South Chicago yesterday used a fire hose and a stream of water to drive back a crowd of 1,200 laborers, who, when disappointed in the alleged promise that they would receive work, tried to force their way into the yards. The men, who have been idle for sevworks, and 1,200 workmen gathered at the gate. Instead of being put to work they were told that they must wait until Monday."

This appeared in the New York "Sun" lest Saturday. Even though it appeared in the "Sun" lest Saturday. Even though it appeared in the "Sun" lest Saturday.

"Sun"-lest Saturday. Even though it appeared in the "Sun," "it's so." And these are the days of prosperity, under a "full dinner-pail" adminis

Twelve hundred laborers in one dustry in one city, out of work for weeks, driven to desperation by want and the fear of yet keener want, beslege a factory and clamorously beg. not for charity, not for any favor, but for the chance to do hard and dan-gerous work and get therefor a sufficient part of the value of their prod-

uct to keep them from starvation.

And the answer they get from Mor gan and Reckefeller, the Masters of the People's Johs, is this: Turn the ho on them, drive them away like dogs, drive them out to beg or to steal or to starve in quiet until We happen to need them, until We can make profit out of them, until We, perhaps, mercifully let them in to toil for us and drive out the men now toiling for us to take their turn of starvation.

Street Railway Strike.

Meanwhile, a strike of the em-ployees of the Chicago City Railway Company had been declared on Nov 11. This corporation controls all the side of the city, making a total or more than 220 miles of track. Its profits, after paying every cent of the cost of operation and maintenance including officers' salaries, taxes, insurance, legal expenses, and corrup-tion fund, and including repairs also run into the millions of dollars every

1. Twenty-eight, cents an hour on electric cars, \$2.80 a day on-cable trains, with time and a half for overtime. The company refused. The mer have heretofore been doing the terribly hard work of running the street ears of a great city for wages about 20 per cent. lower than the rates

2. A workday of not more than eleven hours nor less than ten. This was refused, on the ground that it would hamper the company in its duty to the traveling public. The company is notoriously conscientious as to its duty to the traveling public. All such companies are. The public gets all that is coming to it in the way of bodily exercise, the excitement of danger, joy of battle, and strenuous physical, mental, and moral discipline, all for a nickel a ride.

3. Arbitration. The company of fered to give this-with a str The company only wanted to be sure the arbitrators would always be wise enough to decide in its favor.

4. All employees to be union men. infringement of personal liberty. It was willing to assure the men that their interests would be carefully upheld-or held up-by the Christian mer to whom God in His infinite wisdon has given the Chicago City Railway Company s franchise

Army of Strike-Breakers.

The company was very much sur-prised at its employees' unaccountable decision to strike. Fortunately, by pure chance, it had several hundred men in readiness to take the strikers' jobs. Reference to the first part of this article will explain why these men were willing to scab. An empty stomach and a ragged coat are powerful arguments.
Two days later we read this in the

"CHICAGO, Nov. 13,-Over 500 street railway strike-breakers will gr-rive in Chicago to-day from St. Louis. The agents of the Chicago company visited with much secrecy the St Louis barns, gathering recruits for Chicago service. They offered \$8 per day and an extra bonus of \$100 to every man who would go to Chicago and run cars during the most difficult times. The St. Louis Transit Com pany has had in its employ about 800 men who helped to break the St. Louis strike several years ago and who were strike several years ago and who were gathered from all parts of the United States. These men are of great daring and large physique. They were re-warded with good posts at high pay

by the Transit company."

These are the burly thugs, the professional criminals against working-class morality, as centrasted with the poor fellows who scab to avoid starvation, as they might steal to avoid

"Duty to the Public." Here is another phase of the affali instrating the company's solicitude t

SEVEN MILLION FOR NOTHING.

The Elevated Railway Capitalists' Good Bargain.

More than Half of Every Nickel Paid In Fares is Clear Profit to the Stockholders and Bondholders-What Social Democratio Rule Would Mean.

the union, fearing interference with the operation of the United States mail service would result in calling in Russell Sage and the Goulds know a good thing when they see it. The people who ride on the elevated rail-way owned by those gentlemen are a of troops, instructed motormen on mail cars to report for duty as usual. "Union men who reported at the good thing and are easy. Here are some figures from the annual reports of the Manhattan Railway Company cars were told by the barn bosses that THEY MUST TAKE OFF THEIR and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, issued last week. A priori, as the logicians say, these figures conlogicians say, these figures cor cern Messrs. Gould, Sage, and pals, and are "none of your business anyone else; a posteriori, they may in-terest the people who have paid in the little nickels that make up these big totals—and got half-crushed and half-stifled in consideration therefor.

In the year ending Sept. 30, 1903, the Manhattan Railway Company (or the Interborough Company, its les took in a total of \$12,997,836. It cost for wages, salaries, fuel, materia and everything else-to run the road and keep it in repair, including payment of insurance and taxes, a total of \$6,016,082. Taking these figures as they stand (saying nothing of the big salaries paid to sinecure officers or other forms of disguised profit) the absolutely clear profit amounts to \$6,980,-854, or considerably more than half of the amount taken in.

Something for Nothing.

This enormous sum goes to Messrs Gould, Sage, and pals, absolutely regardless of whether or not they do any work. It is clear graft, something for nothing. It is the sum that the people pay them for owning roads that they did not build and do not run-the sum we pay them for having allowed workingmen to build and equip the road and for allowing workingmen to

It cost \$116,000 less to run the road this year than it did last year and only \$101,000 more to run it this year than it did year before last. But the income last year was \$1,100,000 more than it was the year before and this year it was \$1,400,000 more than it was last year. Next year the incom will go up again, out of all proportion to the small increase in cost of opera-tion. And so the stockholders' and bondholders' profits will go on increase ing and the employees' labor growing more intense, until the working-class majority of the people develop sense and spirit enough to vote it out of the the hands of the public.

What Social Democrats Would Do.

What would public ownership of this great system mean? Not public ownership on the capitalist plan-with the public acting as an agent to collect profit and turn it over to useless bondholders—but public ownership as advocated by Socialists, by the Social Democratic Party?

If this system had been under a Social Democratic administration during the last year, that seven millions of dollars would not have gone into the authority of the latter to interfere in its affairs. The miners have appealed pockets of people who are doing no service for the public-not one cent

In the first place, hundreds mor men would have been employed and the hours of labor reduced to eight at the utmost, so that the workmen should be in condition to do their work well and cheerfully and should have is no sruprise to Socialists to learn leisure to get acquainted with their families and read and think and qualify themselves to live the life of men and citizens of a civilized com-

Further, their daily pay would have been raised, so as to make it possible for them to provide pleasant homes and maintain their families in comfort and keep their children in school, and so as to make this industry a power in reducing the competition for jobs, and increasing the renumeration of labor even in privately owned industries-for every industry, through the work ings of competition, reacts upon an influences every other.

The establishment of the eight-hou day and an increase of 10 or 15 per cent. in wages would not absorb one third of the enormous value now pocketed by the capitalists. The rest of that surplus increase, under a So-cial Democratic administration for use, would have been applied to imand executive energy could devise, se as to give greater comfort and con-venience to the millions who ride or those trains every day.

What Stands in the Way?

And what stands in the way of thi the men who work the system and o aged in shielding the trusts and cor-orations that have so long dominated pocketbook interests of Messrs. Gould Sage, and pals, and of the Rockefeller and Rothschilds who stand back o them. That, and the stupid individualism, the blind conservatism, the full apathy of the working class ma jority, who have nothing to lose and all to gain by thinking and voting fo the "sacred rights of property."

It is a good joke—for the men
get the seven millions for nothing.

Buy Union Label Goods

THE GOVERNOR AND THE TRUST.

in the copper industry in Montana which ended last week should give food for serious thought to those who may imagine that the United States is | MENT YOU DESERVE. If you destill a democracy and that it can go without degenerating into an absolute oligarchy.

The Amalgamated Copper Company -a \$155,000,000 corporation, domlnated by the Rockefellers and other Standard Oil men and counting Democratic United States Senator Clark among its leading members-was involved in lawsuits with certain smaller mining interests over property rights, A state court rendered a decision against the Copper Trust.

Thereupon the Copper Trust prompt ly closed down its mines, smelfers and other works, throwing over 20,000 men out of emplyoment-in other words, depriving one-fourth of the people of the state of their means of support.

Then the Trust notified Governor Toole that the shutdown would con tinue until he called the Legislature in special session to enact a law reorgan izing the judiciary of the state in such way as to assure to the Copper Trust what the Copper Trust would conside a fair trial of cases in which it might be involved. Even Democratic Governor Toole,

creature of Senator Clark, hesitated to grant such a demand. To save his dignity, he tried to persuade the Copper Trust to modify its terms or at least couch them in some more decently hypocritical language. But the Copper Trust "stood pat." It had power to starve the people of the state into submission. The Rockefellers and Clark and Rogers and Flower and Stillman COUND AFFORD TO GO PEOPLE OF MONTANA COULD AFFORD TO GO WITHOUT WAGES.

The Governor pocketed his dignity and issued the call. The Copper Trust allowed its 20,000 men to go to work again in the dark of the mines and the poisonous atmosphere of the smelt ers. The Copper Trust will get the law it wants. And-what next?

What next? It is for YOU, workingmen, to say. Would you like to see the Fuel and Iron Company and other Standard Oil corporations that control the industries of Colorado renest the trick there? Would you like to see the Great Northern dictate as brutally to the state authorities of Minnesota and the Dakotas? Would you like to see the Coal Trust play the game in Pennsylvania or the Cotton Mill Trust in the New England States? They will accommodate you, if that is what you are waiting for.

The Copper Trust in Montana ha simply been a little more frank and direct in its methods than are the capitalists in other parts of the country. There they openly show their hand. Elsewhere they fool you with the show of conflict between two old parties, both of which they control, and with the pretense of respect for free institutions.

thing that has happened in Montana, | it continue?

The circumstances of the shutdown | if you treat it as a light matter, they will not long keep up even the pretense of freedom anywhere.

YOU WILL GET THE GOVERNserve real freedom, you will WIN IT on under the existing economic system FOR YOURSELVES. If you deserve open slavery, THE CAPITALISTS WILL SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

What are you going to do? Do one thing or the other.

Either blot out the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States and the Emancipation Proclamation from your textbooks, throw Fancuil Hall and Mount Vernon into the garbage pile, blot out the stars on your flag and put dollarmarks in their place, forget the Fourth of July, and ,if you vote next year, vote to disfranchise yourselves forever and put a crown on Rockefeller's head -that would be logical and straightforward and we would know where

we stood. Or else USE your votes for the first ime since 1864-and USE YOUR BRAINS FIRST, in order to do iteducate yourselves and your fellow workers, organize yourselves and your fellow workers, educate and organize and agitate and then go to the ballotbox and vote, not against the Copper Trust alone, not against the Standard Oil ring alone, but AGAINST THE WHOLE SYSTEM WHICH GIVES THEM POWER to commit such outrages as this that has been perpetrated in Montana.

It is as true now as it was in Lincoin's day that "THIS NATION CAN-NOT CONTINUE, HALF FREE AND HALF SLAVE."

We said, a way back: "The Copper Trust had power to starve the people of the state into submission." It has WITHOUT PROFITS FROM THEIR | that power so long as it owns the MONTANA ESTATES LONGER things with which the people work, THAN ONE-FOURTH OF THE the means by which the people make their living. So long as it controls their jobs, it controls their public and their private life.

> And so soon as the people of Montana or of New York or of any other state or of all the states resolve that they will no longer be hypnotized by respect for paper titles; so soon as they resolve that the things which the workers make and use in industry must belong to the workers, that the means by which the people live must belong to the people; so soon as they consider that the Capital Kings' power depends on their legal ownership of the means of production, that this legal ownership came out of the ballotbox, that they of the folling masses put it in their hands in their ignorance and resolve that in their wisdom they will put in a new kind of law in shall collectively own the things with which they work and receive the full value of their product, with not one cent for profit-so soon the overwhelming power of wealth will vanish utterly away.

The power of the Capital King. workingmen, is the power you have given them and yearly renew at the polls. Their security is in YOUR THOUGHTLESS APATHY or YOUR WORSE THAN THOUGHTLESS But if you look on calmly at this PREJUDICE and in that alone. Shall

Campaign for the Socialist City Ticket Being Carried on Despite Denial of Free Speech.

The Socialist Party of Malden for the city election to be held Dec. 8. has issued the following manifesto "To the Workingmen Citizens of

Maiden:-Below are some reasons why the Board of Aldermen of this city re fuse the members of the Malden branch of the Socialist Party the co public meetings, although they allow others to do se. Socialists appl answer has been received.

"1. Because we are a workingman' political party, with the avowed pur pose of emancipating our class fro

"2. We mean to transform all the means of production and distribution such as the workshops, mines, rail ways, and land of this country the collective property of all the citi-zens, to be operated in the interest of all the producers of wealth, so that each may receive the full value of his

"3. We stand for the abolition of the taking of rent, interest, and profit, by which the toiling masses are fleeced of one-half to three-fourths of the wealth which they produce.

"4. We stand for the principle that the working class of this nation, state, the working class of this nation, state, and municipality must capture all elective offices; the powers of govern-ment to be utilized by the working class in its own interest to emancipate itself from the domination of the capi-

SOCIALISM IN MALDEN. I talist class, who own and control the eans of production and distribution which enable them to hold in wage-slavery and subjection the tolling mil-lions of this country. "Vote for your class interest!"

The Malden Socialist Party Club

meets on the first and third The

of each month at Balleria Hall, 56 Pleasant street. Following is the Socialist city

For Mayor-Oscar C. Hulsman First Ward: Alderman-Calvin M. Verbeck: Councilmen-Everett Blaisdell, William S. Madison, John Robin-

Fourth Ward: Alderman-William R. Hatch; Councilmen—George I. Wor-cester, Frederic R. Atwood, Llewlyn C. Rockhill. Fifth Ward: Alderman-John D.

Williams; Councilmen—John T. Dow-ling, Joseph Stout, George F. Ritchie, Sixth Ward: Alderman — Joseph Cifre: Councilmen-John A. Peterson, J. Victor Ruelle, Syver Pederson. Seventh Ward: Alderman-John W

Perry; Councilmen—Alexander Chisholm, Charles G. F. Claus, Edward A. Harney.

SHINGLE MILL TRUST

TACOMA, Nov. 13.—Four hundred shingle mills in Western Washington are completing the formation of a shingle trust, which will have antiprices with the object of establishing shingle prices throughout the United States. The mills of Western Washington cut more than 50 per cent, of the shingles manufactured in this

Buy Union Label Goods.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. 6. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John-TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in Advance. Bundle Rates than 100 copies, per copy.... 00 copies .
00 copies or more, per hundred .
00 copies or more, per hundred .
00 copies or weekly Bundles .
00 per week one year .
00 per week one year .
00 per week one year .

Address all business communications, make money orders, checks and drafts; able to The Worker. Communications cerning the editorial department of paper should be addressed to the Ed paper should be addressed to olkszeitung" or the State Secretary of S. D. P. should always be separately ddressed.

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

the state of New York, on account of the provisions of the election laws, the slist Party is officially recognized under name of Social Democratic Party, and mblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

above.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a small, ring-ruled, morthousd organization which bitterly opposes the frade unions and carries on an abusive campaiga of alander against the real Socialist movement, which supports the trade unions. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic arty of New York) has passed through its econd general election. Its growing powers is indicated and its speedy victory for hadowed by the great lucrame of its vote second general election. Its g is isdicated and its speedy shadowed by the great increa-es shown in these figures:



A NEW CUTLOOK IN WORLD POLITICS.

The report from Shanghai that the Japanese are secretly organizing an Asiatic league with headquarters at Tokio, with its influence extending as far west as Persia, is not surprising to those who have followed with some attention the recent bistory of the Far East and considered the probable reaction against the aggressions of European and American markethunters, but if the fact prove to be as reported it will work an almost incalculable change In the economic and political situation and prospects of the Western world.

For many decades past-ever since the inevitable limitations of capitalist development, its tendency to recurrent crises of ever increasing severity, be came manifest-Eastern Asia has been looked upon as the outlet for the surplus products of European and American industries-a surplus, not over the needs of our own populations, but over their purchasing power-by the conquest of which with gold or with cold steel the capitalist order might indefinitely prolong its lease of life. Japan herself, indeed, from being a purchaser of Western manufactures, So also has India, in some fields and to some extent. But China, with a third of the world's population, and the minor states of Korea, Thibet and Siam, and Persia and Syria in the West, still tempted capitalist economists and statesmen.

"Why this hurrying of troops to and Why this battering at the gates of Peking?' asked Senator Depew two years ago, and answered: "Because the people of the United States produce annually two billion dollars' worth of goods more than they can consume" the meant, more than they can buy at a profit to the canitalists) "and we must find foreign markets." That is why India was sub jugated; that is why colum was forced into China fifty years ago: that is why Japanese ports were opened at the mouth of British and American cannon; that is why the civilized powers united to carry fire and sword to the Chinese capital in 1900; and that is the only reason why the British or the favor to-day on Russian aggression in Manchuria Civilization and Christfaulty are good words to juggle with, but in all the dealings of Western nations in Asia these words are but a cuphemism for Profit. The Kniser was only a little too frank for wisdom when, in 1898, he congratulated the Reichstag on the fact that the killing of two German missionaries in China had resulted in giving Germany the port of Klao-Chon; that was truly what the missionaries were sent out

Japan's position relatively to Asia, geographically and historically, is very similar to that of England in relation to Europe. Capitalism took root in Japan a century or so later than in

England, but its progress there has been much more rapid. It is not astonishing that the Japanese ruling class should consider itself destined to rule Asiatic industry and trade and shape Asiatic politics to that end-Japan to be the leader and organizer of Asia in defense against the Occident and in the development of an independent or a hostile economic world Nor would it be surprising if Russian political and economic ambition should see its interest in favoring such

It is easy, of course, to speculat about the future and not wise to predict too confidently. But it is safe to say that the potential force of such a movement as is now alleged to be on foot has not been generally realized in the West and that, if it takes shape and grows in the near future it must have the effect of greatly hastening the débacle of capitalism in Europe and in America alike.

The capitalist dailies, Republican and Democratic, are a harmonious unit on one point. Commenting on the reduction of wages in the cotton mills, they all unite in adviring the workingmen to "take it philosophically." The bosses are taking it philosophically, so why should not the workingmen calmly bow their heads in submission and be thankful if they have any wages at all left them? Philosophy is a mos comforting thing-for the other fellow

GOV. ODELL WARNS STUDENTS AGAINST SOCIALISM.

"ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 14.-In the presence of an audience of Cornell students and professors that filled the big University Armory, Governor Odell spoke for fifteen minutes to-day on the modern university and its place in the world of affairs. He was intro duced by President Schurman, and his remarks were prefaced by a rousing Cornell yell for Odell given by the stu-dents. In his address the Governor

"There is a need to-day for coflege men in the world of affairs, to answer the false cry of the Socialist that on portunity for individual effort has passed away.'

"This afternoon Governor and Mrs. Odell accompanied President Schur man to the Cornell-Columbia football game at Percy Field."

The above is an Associated Press dispatch. We commend it to those who doubt that Socialism is a growing power in the land: Governor Odell knows that Socialism is growing and that it is the great danger threatening his party and the capitalist interests that his party represents.

As for the college boys-experience will show them what sort of a chance capitalism offers to the individual who has muscle and brain and good will to work, but no capital and no "pull" in capitalist circles. There are college graduates running street cars to-day and glad of the chance to earn two dollars by thirteen hours' hard work There will be more in the days to come. And there are plenty of college graduates in the Socialist movement to-day and plenty of college students investigating the question-and there will be more of them in the years to

Meanwhile, let us welcome Governo Odell to the fray. We are proud of our enemies.

The editor of the Boston "Globe" writes learnedly on the causes of insanity and rightly concludes that the greatest of these is worry. So this is the good advice he gives us:

"Don't worry! The mechanic continually nurses the fear that he will be left penniless in time of sick-ness, because his earnings all go for the family food and clothing, is but weakening his capacity as a workman and hastening his day of expected mis-

And to encourage the mechanic in avolding worry the bosses-whom the "Globe" will defend to the last drop of its ink-are, at the verge of winter discharging or laying off workmen by tone of thousands and cutting down the wages of hundreds of thousands more. But don't worry. Trust in-Rockefeller. "Each loss has its ewi compensation." When wages go down, profits go up. So don't worry.

WOULD PASS NATIONAL

COMMITTEE MEETING. To the Editor of The Worker:—As member of the National Committee for Texas I have recently moved that the meeting of the National Commit-tee to be held in January, 1904, be passed. I do this because of the expense attached to a meeting of the Na tional Committee and the demands that will be made on the national or-ganization for funds next year, which makes it of importance that all pos-sible economy in the expenditure of party funds be put in force. Further more, without a desire of making my self a Jeremiah, I suppose it would do no harm to say, if present indications count for anything, many a good So-cialist who now has a few dimes to contribute to the party will find him-self pushed to meet actual living expenses and have no means of assisting the party. It would not be surprising if party revenues fell off next spring and summer, when money will be needed most for party work. Why not save the amount necessary for a meet-ing of the National Committee. It would be equal to a donation of \$2,000

I ask space in your paper for this article and urge comrades everywhere to call upon or write their National

quite a sum for a party composed

Committeemen asking them to vot

There is no question before the N tional Committee at this time, nor is there likely to be, in my opinion, that cannot be attended to through use of the mails, or deferred a few months until the national convention meets.

JOHN KERRIGAN, National Committeeman for Texa Dallas, Tex., Nov. 11.

THE NEED OF VIGILANCE. Editor of The Worker:-As our novement develops, the question of control will become more and more in portant. The capitalist class will no gracefully retire from the economic held and wish the working class "God speed" in establishing the co-operative commonwealth. On the contrary, capitalism will contest every forward mov of the working class. And, knowing that all labor organizations have had to cope with capitalist hirelings in the past and also in the present, Socialists would be fools extraordinary to imagine that the Socialist Party would ever be free from the tempter's power -capital.

Democracy is as necesstry to the Socialist Party as air is to the human body. Publicity is the breath of So-cialism. Every act of the party, and especially every act of all party offi-cials, must be known to the member-ship. In no other way can the membership retain control of the part) When a comrade is elected to any office in the party, the members who have elected him are responsible for his acts. As a party, we Socialists are approaching the time when the capi-talisits will have to take notice of our movements. Silence will no longer down the rising tide of working class emancipation. Socialism has at last forced the capitalist henchman to openly attack our party. And a study of the recent election returns will dis-close the fact that where the flercest fight was made against Socialism, there our vote decreased or failed to

This bings us face to face with an important phase of Socialist progress When capital begins to wage an ag gressive campaign against Socia every trick known to the capitalist will be used against us. A slush fund, amounting to thousands of dollars, was used in the recent campaign in Massachusetts. Four notorious grafters, who were formerly members of the party, openly allied themselves with the capitalists and did everything in their power against Socialism. Without mentioning names, suffice to say, that these individuals were once looked upon as leaders in the Socialist move-

[Their names are Herbert N. Casso F. G. R. Gordon, Martha Moore Avery,

and David Goldstein.—Ed.]

We are already in the midst of a crisis. In fact, the entire history of the Socialist movement has been a series of crisis. This one is acute and must be dealt with by the members wh

compose the party now.

With these introductory remarks, I want to call attention to a condition that must be met. The National Committee being the servants of the party membership, should work under the constant supervision of that member-ship, but it does not. This leaves the of the party in the hands of a committee, none of whom make fre-

nembers. Now, every member of the National Committee may be as true as steel, but no member of that committee should be permitted to conduct the work of the office without being reouired to not only make reports, but also to get instruction from the mem-bership. Almost every week the National Committee is voting upon que tions of supreme importance to the party. And when it is remembered that the votes of these few men cor mit the entire party to the position they take, you will see that the ma-jority of the members are kept in ig-norance of the National Committee's doings and you will see the danger that confronts us. For instance, in Febru-ary last the National Committee pass-ed resolutions specifying the method of procedure in organizing unorganized territories. But the committee took no steps to acquaint the membership with h action: the membership did not demand a complete report of the meet-ing at which those resolutions were passed; and the ignorance of those inpassed; and the ignorance of those in-structions has already resulted in much confusion.

The question of party control is up

or solution, and will not down. It must be met, not once and settled for all time, but with every subsequent step of our progress. No rigid, artifi-cial rules can be made that will per-mit the membership to rest securefor solution, and will not down. mit the membership to rest secure while the work of the party is carried on by officials. No man, or set of men, is capable of shaping the future incorporate the destiny of the human race. The Socialist Party, in order to be true to its purpose, must ever remain under the direction of the membership, and every state organization in the party will soon be compelled to so amend its constitution as to enable the entire party membership in the state to know

at all times just exactly what the various officials are doing. With such precautions, the irregular-ity of party officials can be corrected; individuals who imagine officials or individuals who imagine themselves the brain of the Socialist movement can be held in check or speedily removed from office. And capital will find it more difficult to re-tard our work by sending hirelings in to our ranks or by carrupting the mor-ally weak with bridge. ally weak with bribes.

Our party has already become a power. It remains for the membership to keep it so. No single individual is indispensable to its progress. The, as it were, watchdog supervision by the entire membership, and that alone, can assure the Socialist republic.

This means work for every member of the party. And with every membe at work, not like anarchists, with n regard to system, thus producing dis-cord, but co-operating with the party organization wherever he or she may be; with such workers we will soon be able to pierce the dark cloud of capi-talism and see that it, too, has its silver lining—the bright and determined faces of the working classes, filled with the consuming desire for their own emancipation.

W. H. CLARK.

WHEN I SEE HOW SLOW YOU ARE.

By Horace Traubel.

think the matter over a little more set he makes no attempt to escape. He riously with myself. And then I see that I do not really look to you for does not think the prison is wrong. He that I do not really look to you see his children starve. But he results. I look to myself for results, fuses to see the cause. He blames I am to leave you to look to yourself. He blames the boss. But he himself. He blames the boss. But he himself, his work doing every day. us both busy. That will keep us, goes about his work doing every day both hopeful. Do I look to votes for all he can to perpetuate the system both hopeful. Do I look to votes for all he can to perpetuate the system results? Or to an eloquent sermon? which is his undoing. The workman or to a prophet? Or to an economic lacks in self-respect. He does not Or to a prophet? Or to an economic soothsayer. If I looked to outward soothsayer. If I looked to outward results for results I would get dis-couraged. I would say: It's no use. I would fritter away my faith. But when I look inside I am always serene. I see my faith there intact at logs holding its own. Whatever the moods, whatever the losses and gains of personal prestige, my faith remains, unshadowed, unshaken, unashamed. So I have got into the habit of appealing from your neglect to my own abounding belief. I see that it is not my business to count how slow you are to take care of yourself. It is my business to count how quick I am to take care of myself. Election returns come in and com-

in wrong. Allies desert you. Editors lie. Politicians slander. The heelers count you off the ticket. You do not get into Congress. You are thrown out of a pulpit. You are not invited into parlors. The word of your lips, the hought of your brains, is never popularly welcome. Friends turn away from you. You see business going Friends turn away You are laid off your job. Money is scarce and gets scarcer. Your clothes are shabby. You do not always have nough to eat. Luxury is prohibited. Your health is impaired. And so on. What is it all for? You live in an tmosphere of defeat. Your creature life is a wreck. You save nothing from the ruins. Nothing? Well, nothing but yourself. Nothing but your faith. Perhaps not even your faith. For often a man's faith goes with the rest of things. Life is a failure. The battle is lost. Was it worth while? You dreamed great dreams. But meanwhile life narrowed. Little by little your earthplan was pared. Does it all pay? Is life on such a plan worth what it costs? These are the results. A long row of ciphers. Ideals hurt and and shattered and dead. The roof sold over your head. The soles worn under your feet. The heart broken between your ribs. Was it worth the price? Was it? Do not answer in your wrath. But answer. Was it worth the price?

Was it worth the price? An awful Addressed not to your stomach but to your soul. Not to your purse but to your love. Was it worth the price? That depends. When you look for results you are anytime liable to track your inventory up to a dust heap. What have you got to do with results anyhow? You have got to do results, are inspirations. The resul that is not an inspiration is no result at all. You were looking for results. For street results. For vote results. For preacher reuslts. Well, you got They were largely against you. And will be for a long time to con You are doing for the world what the world needs but does not consciously want. Until you have convinced the world's want as well as the world's need you have got to be satisfied to see all the assets in the hands of the other people. You are driven back ourself. If you have not banked in yourself to stand the draughts of many postponements you will be unhappy. But if you prove adequate for all demands you will not care what happens against you in the world outside yourself. You will always know that the best things are happening for you inside yourself. Then if you have been weeping you will no longer weep. If you have been doubting you will no longer doubt. No ballot box can outvote you. You are never outvoted until you have out-voted yourself. You will often feel distressed. Every sympathetic man is distressed with the social anomalies. But you will never despair. You will will not scan the voting lists. You will not expect your hope to be answered in immediate majorities. A few voices ill say "yes be deaf. They will not hear you at all. Or they will hear you wrong. But you will keep saying your say. And if you say your say often enough the world will hear you right. That is all you have to do. Why should I out my throat because men do not hear

I hear myself. That is enough. I see clearly how slow men are to do that one thing which will repair the social fortunes. I see them robbed. see them as they love their robbers. I am accustomed to having them late me for my attempts to rescue them. I am meddling in their affairs. I am an alarmist. So I am. Both. But I imagine that but for some one's meddling history would all be one note. And I think the average man will have to do a lot of meddling on his own account before he gains his proper piace in the social order. You have got to meddle with the bosses and the masters. You have got to meddle with the landlords. You have got to kick up a lot of dirt with your angry heels. I hate to see you so slow about your own business. I am often of a mind to stir you up with the fiame of a wrathful fire. But I can wait. I will do all I can to wake you. To make you care. But I will not admit any doubt as to the general result. You could not be slow enough result. You could not be slow enough to make me despair. Even if you completely stopped my faith would keep on. Hungering, it would keep on. Thirsting, it would keep on. Ragged, it would keep on. Weeping salt tears, it would keep on.

No one seems to care so ittle for the is faithful to his boss. He is faithful is faithful to his boss. He is faithful to the formal government. He is faithful to social custon. He is faithless to himself. He is guilty of the crowning disloyalty. Disloyalty to himself. He cares so much about Ged. He cares so little about himself. Do you suppose God anywhere could be

When I see how slow you are to pleased to have you desert yourself to take care of yourself I wonder why I please him? The workman lives in a look to you for results. And then I prison. He means in this prison. But value himself consistently. He does not measure himself by adequate standards. If I allowed myself to be swayed by the workman's estimate of himself I would abandon my faith in his enfranchisement. Why should be push his knees down into the push his knees down into the ground and apologize for his existence? He has in his bones the substance of final righteousness. He belongs on the right hand of God and the left hand of God. He belongs where life pursues its hollest processes. I see him as he is. He does esses. I see him as he is. He does net see himself as he is. I know he will one day awake to the potentialities of his own sinew. To-day he seems not to ϵ re. He seems careless of his treasure. He wastes himself upon the lords god of the market. He allows himself to be sunk in ships at sea. He allows himself to be shot to be choked to death in mines. And so forth. All for the glory of me it was for the glory of man who would quarrel? But it is for the glory of greed. It is not a sacrifice of men. It is a sacrifice of slaves. My faith will not permit me to concede that the workers of this world will always be so slow to care for themselves. will know what they contain. They will know what they signify. They will then refuse to slave. They will be more than ever ready to serve. But they will not serve in another man's right. They will serve in their own right. They take care of everything else first. Then they take care of themselves. But they will shake of this lethargy of their humbler manhood. They will discover that they can best care for others in the right way by first taking care of themselves.
All should serve. But no one should slave. Who will take care of the workers if the workers do not take care of themselves? How will the workers bestow if they do not first absorb? I do not choose the hour for them to strike. But I say that when the hour is struck they will find my prophecy on the frontier with its wel-

SOCIALISM IN

no longer came from the outside and from persons who were strangers to

the army, but from the sosdiers them selves, and the chief of the organiza tion was a soldier of the said regiment

He had concealed the fact that he wa

entitled to a shorter period of military

service so as to be able to continue fo

a longer time his work of propagane

the regiment he energetically propar gated revolutionary ideas in his per

must be observed that among the per

sons who are accused of instigating

iment of Infantry named Passko. He

pamphlets and proclamations of a criminal character. All these example do not probably exhaust the list of

among the soldiers. While he was with

THE RUSSIAN ARMY. Socialism is surely trickling through

the Russian army, and the London "Times" (which is publishing columns of Russian news, notwithstanding the expulsion of its correspondent some months ago, freely predicts an out-break of mutiny. The very best evidence that a spirit of insubordination is present is to be found in certain or-ders from army officers of high rank. Here, for example, are extracts from an official circular-marked secret-sent out by the minister of war him self, and bearing his signature, "A. Kuropatkin": "The attempts of political agitators to spread their propagation in the aimy
-a rare occurrence in former times-have been frequently repeated of inte-Such is the insolence of these attempts that it has become necessary to call serious attention to the matter. Thus the reports made by military chiefs show that proclamations were found in

the barracks of a seditions character, entitled 'The Politics of Officers' and scribes. 'The Abolition of Permanent Armies. In the month of August sham postmet brought to all the officers of the Twen brought to all the officers of the Twen ty-seventh Division of Infantry some 'Appeals to Officers,' from 'a group of Social Democrats of Vilna.' This appeal reproached the officers for having, by order of their chiefs, become 'the executioners of honest workmen, and invited them to give up playing so 'in-famous a part.' Manuscripts had been written and some of them even litho graphed in the military bureau. Their contents were criminal. They were en-titled "The Pater Noster of a Soldier." and excited the soldiers against their that revolutionary leaders were even striving personally to influence the soldiers of the division, and among these agitators were several from the sailors at Sevastopol. Finally it was ascertained that a propaganda had been or ganized among the soldiers of the Eka sider could do. It did not need Jack London's book terinoslay regiment of Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard. This propagands

It is of an English city that he

sonal conversations with the other sol diers and also by distributing a great number of pamphlets, proclamations etc. A considerable number of soldiers collaborated with him. Others, while Eugene V. Debs writes strongly and wisely on "The Negro in the Class Struggle" in the November number of the "International Socialist Review." not taking any active part in his efforts, telerated this propaganda. It The article is timely and his insistence that we have nothing to do with "race questions" because they are merely the recent agrarian disturbances in the southern governments there is a certain sub-lieutenant of the 133d Regatgrowths of the one great question Labor against Capital or else bogeys set up to frighten men away from the path of progress will un-doubtedly do much good. Dr. A. T. Cuzner and Clarence Melly write on the same subject and, while treating was convicted and he confessed that be had distributed among the peasants of the government of Poltava different the subject from varying points o view, both hold to the same strict So cialist principle. A considerable part of the magazine is devoted—and very cases which might be quoted as having taken place of late, and which illus-trate the fact that, by one means or another, propaganda has penetrated within the army. We have good reaof the magazine is devoted—and very profitably—to accounts of the deliberations and conclusions of the recent national convention of the German Social Democrats at Dresden, Jand the unity convention of the French conrades at Rhelms. Other articles are: "The Socialist Ideal," by Paul Lafargue; "Materialism and Socialism," by Charles H. Chase; and "The Class within the army. We have good res-son to believe, considering the secret methods adopted and the precautions taken by these subterraisean agitators, that there are many cases which re-main unknown not only to the super-lor but even to the inferior officers.

Nevertheless, the cases mentioned show that the Revolutionary and Socialist

groups are striving with perseverance to propagate their ideas in the army. They send by post, addressed to the officers or the soldiers, or they throw into the courts of the barracks appeals and proclamations, etc.; or else they engage in personal conversations with the soldiers." the soldiers. After suggesting the placing of agents at the doors of barracks, the document says it is desirable to estab-lish a surveillance of the homes of Jewish soldiers and all their conne tions, adding:
"It has been practically demon strated that these soldiers entertain r lations with the Jews in the towns where they are quartered, among whom are many revolutionists. "From Kieff it is reported that th soldiers of the garrison announced their readiness to rebel if the officers would lead, protesting that they wer

friends, not enemies, of the working

ITALY. The suicide of Italian Minister Finance Rosano is attributed to attacks made upon him in "Avanti, the Socialist organ. In this case the Socialists can say: "Suicide is confession." Enrico Ferri, editor of "Avan ti," and Socialist leader in parliamen was recently assaulted in the street by the son of Senator Roux, who has been attacked in "Avanti" as the friend a Signor Giolitti, proprietor of the "Tri buna," the leading government organ

There is a ministerial crisis in Italy and Signor Giolitti, who is forming a new cabinet, is trying to obtain the support of the Socialists. No Socialist is to enter the Cabinet, but they have promised to support the new ministry generally, if it will reduce military ex penditure and abolish the custom empelling citizens, without trial, to live in places named by the govern ment.

SPAIN.

At Barcelona, which has always bee centre of liberalism and advanced thought in Spain, there has recently been laid the foundation stone of "Maison du Peuple" and co-operative store. The ceremony was very well attended and deputies attended from France, Spain and Italy. Very cordial speeches were made and great enthus iasm prevailed. Fortunately the Anarchists were quiescent, though they have generally been very troubless in similar gatherings.

Current # # # Literature

THE PEOPLE OF THE ABYSS. By Jack London, New York. The Macmillan Company, 1903. Cloth, 319 pp., illustrated. Price, \$2.

It is not a new thing that Jack Lon-don has done in writing "The People of the Abyss," though it is a new thing for him, a departure from the fields in which he has made a name for himself. So many have visited the "submerged tenth" of the great cities rather say, their wretched existence-that more books of the sort seem superfluous. Yet it must be admitted that Jack London differs much from all the others in his point of view, in while there is nothing of smug bour geois philanthropy, no patronage, n futile sentimental gush and no goody good moralizing, but a frank recognition of human and proletarian fellow ship with the most degraded victim of commercial civilization. He writes as a thinking workingman, telling plain tale of the uttermost miseries his class, and one who is doing his share to put an end to the whole sys-tem that breeds the horrors he de-

The author spent the summer of 1902 among the poorest of the poor in the East End of London, living as one of them, earning a few shillings new and then by casual jobs, sometimes ac-cepting the relief and bitter insuits of organized or individual charity, sometimes sleeping in the park, sometime sharing a crust and a bed of rags wit some of the city barbarians-and silently escaping, now and then, to the luxury of a bath and clean slicets. Of course no man who knows that he can go back at will to comfortable and respectable society can fully enter into "down and out." But our author at least succeeded in passing among the People of the Abyss as one of themselves and hearing them speak their own thoughts in their own words, as no one whom they considered an out-

to tell us what dire miserles exist in the poorer quarters of the world's greatest city, but his book does make us see more clearly than, do other books of the sort why such miseries exist, that they are the inseparable pole to the splendors of good society, and how idle it is to expect the emi-nent citizens and reformers and philanthropists, however well intentioned remedy or appreciably to relieve

writes. But to American cities he can say: "De te fabula narrâtur."

Struggle in Australasia," by Andrew

"What Is the Issue?" is the head line under which Henry L. Slobodia writes in the November issue of the "Comrade." We commend the article to those who are more concerned about revising Marx and "adapting to American conditions" the great prin-ciples he laid down than about propagating or even understanding these principles. Slobodin does not agree with them, wherefore we like him. Frank A. Sieverman, one of the really big men of our party, tells how he be-came a Socialist and a very good portrait accompanies the article. Editor Spargo reviews Morris Hillouft's relength-as it well deserves; here also an excellent portrait is given. Caro-line Pemberton's story, "The Kidnappers"-a sad story of the ungrateful and undeserving poor who insist on having human feelings when they have no business to be anything but objects of profitable "charity"-is concluded in this number. Eugene V. Debs. Peter E. Burrowes, and Horace Traubel are among the other con

Our > Esteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

In connection with the labor union warfare which figured prominently in the defeat of Representative Carey, it became known that the visit of Edward L. Daily of Lynn to this city played an important part. He came to this city on a secret visit and interviewed many labor leaders. It was understood at the time that

Mr. Dailey was in this city that he-came here at the request of President Gompers of the A. F. of L., who wanted Representative Carey defeated, as with the probability of the renewal of the fight over the recognition of Socialism at the national convention of that organization in Boston port wook President Gompers wished to see Carey shorn of his political honors rather than that he should attend the convention as a delegate with continue success in the political world.

Erie People.

Eric People.

It might be just as well to sinte at this juncture that while the capitalist press is anxiously watching what the A. F. of L. Convention will do with the Socialist resolutions that are certain to be presented, the Socialists of the country are losing no sleep over the matter. Nor do they delude themselves with the idea that the vote received at Convention last year really represented a clear demand for Socialist political action. We are in no hunry. Socialism. cannot be forced on the working class by political manipulation, nor can it be advanced through dissenting bodies voting for it as a protest against the action of individual leaders. Only when it becomes the clear, determined, intelligent expression of the representatives of organized labor, will it be worth considering. And we can wait for that time to come, as come it undoubtedly will.

Cleveland Citizen.

President Compers in his annual report, again, as of old, calls the atten tion of the wage-workers to the fact that all efforts to secure legislation beneficial to their interests had failed without prescribing any remedy. Is it possible that Sam still believes that begging from the Hannas, Quays, Platts, and the rest of the plutocratic Senators is going to enact laws for the working class? In every other civilized country the trade unions are assisting in the election of wage-worker to pass these laws for themselves, and the experience of the A. F. of L. during past years ought to at least teach the officials the futility of begging legis-lation from the capitalist class.

Los Angeles Socialist.

While the information we get from the "People's Paper," of Santa Bar bara, is rather vague, it is evident the Socialist Party of there has fused with the Union Labor party by refusing to place candidates in the field in opposition. An editorial says that it is "untrue" that the Socialists have held a convention and nominated We are told that certain have prepared a list of candidates for when they may consistently vote." Also that "in those wards of the city where union candidates were already put up no attempt was made to inter fere, which, in a sense, would mean that we endorsed them."

Hasing our judgment upon this infermation, we would say that the Socialists of Santa Barbara have disgraced themselves, proven false to the Inter-national Socialist movement, and done what they could to kill the only cause what they could to kill the only cause that can ever free the toller from londings. They have violated both the state and national constitutions, and their charter should be taken away from ployed Why? Because a boy can be They have violated both the state them just as soon as it can be legally done. The Santa Barbara local has sold out and has no rightful place in the Socialist Party. They have played false not only to the great cause of So-cialism, but to the working class. In-stead of leading the working class they have allowed the working class to mislead them, and they do not deserve even the respect of that class. Rut Santa Barbara Socialists are

probably as much to be pitied as blamed, for their town has long been the home of a certain perniciously ac-tive fusionist who is now a member of Local Los Angeles, and they have evi-dently weakly followed his advice. This member has plenty of time for doing peanut politics, but noue for Soto his cialistic propaganda on class lines. He is a member of the Socialist Party only to kill the Socialist Party. Local Los Angeles foolishly listened to him last fall as Santa Barbara is listening to him now. But Local Los Angeles repudiated his teachings, and Santa Barbara will yet learn her error.

The New Era. Recognizing that there is a class struggle, the working class has organ-ized a political party, called the So-cialist Party, to use legitimate and

ans to destroy the cause

which separates all mankind into two great classes, the making class, the working class, and the taking class, the capitalist class.

There is no identity of interests be-

tween these classes, neither in the work shops nor in politics. Because the interests of these two classes are opposed to each other, the Socialist Party will not enter into an alliance with any political party of the capital-ist class, even if that party call itself a trade union or a labor party. Neither will the Socialist Party accept the endorsement of any party of the capital-ist class, nor will it allow any of its candidates to accept, tacitly or otherwise, the nomination or endorsement of any capitalist party. The Socialists are not in politics to elect good men to office, nor to patch up the present cruel and unjust system. They are in politics to lift up the entire working

Men in the middle class, and some workingmen, who see that our indus-trial system is wrong, sometimes join the Socialist Party, bringing with them the ideas that govern the managers of the old capitalist parties, that the mission of a party is to elect its candidates, and that anything short of a state's prison offense is permissible to attain that end. These men are willing to fuse or make deals with the parties of the capitalists, and when the Social-ist Party forbids them to enter into any alliance with the capitalistic parties and expels them when they do, they call it a party of ignorant irre-

oncilables. In Luzerne County a lawyer, D. O. Coughlin, joined the Socialist Party. He has spoken for it and contributed liberally to its funds. Because he was a lawyer he was nominated by the So-cinlist Party of Luzerne County for District Attorney. After he was nominated by the Socialist Party he was nominated by the Citizens' and Prohibition parties. This was known to the County Committee of the Socialist Party of Luzerne County. At did nothing to make D. O. Coughlin decline the comination of the capitalist parties that call themselves Citizens' party

and Prohibition party.

By accident the State Committee of the Socialist Party found out that Coughlin had tacitly accepted the ominations of the Citizens' and Prohibition parties. It immediately notified the County Committee of Luzerne County to order D. O. Coughlin to decline the nomination of the Socialist Party or the nominations of the Citi-zens' and Prohibition parties, and that if he did not decline the nomination of the Citizens' and Prohibition parties to take his name off the Socialist ticket and have him expelled from the Social ist Party for violating its laws, which forbid compromise or fusion with capi-talist parties.

The County Committee of Luxorne County refused to conform to the laws of the Socialist Party. It said it did not want to do anything to offend defenders of capitalism in the Citizens and Prohibition parties; that it be-lieved that Coughlin would get enough votes from these capitalist parties to elect him. The State Committee made public in the party and labor press its repudiation of Coughlin as a candidate of the Socialist Party. Because the Luzerne County Committee would not act, and as the State Committee only heard about ten days before election of the tacit alliance the Luzerne Coun-ty Committeee had made with the Citi-zens' and Prohibition parties there was not time for it to take legal steps, to have the court strike Coughlin's name from the Socialist Party's ticket.

To the credit of the voters of Luzerne County be it said that they re-fused to vote for a man who sacrificed principle to catch votes. Coughlin received the lowest vote of any candidate whose name was on the So-

cialist ticket.

The State Committee of the Socialist Party has revoked the charter of the Luzerne County Committee, and has preferred charges in the locals to which the members of it belong against them for violating the party's laws, and demanded that the guilty ones shall be expelled.

THAT LUZERNE AFFAIR.

D. O. Caughlin (running his eye over election returns while the newsboy makes the change): "What! Doth my eyes deceive me? But thirty-seven good citizens in all Luzerne County?" Newsboy: "All the others, sir, are Socialists." - Courier-Herald, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

WHY CITY STREETS ARE UNSAFE It is pointed out by the "Evening

crossings of New York City-an average of sixty or seventy serious cases a week-as well as a great part of the inconvenience and delay from traffic blockades, is directly due to the employment of boys instead of men as drivers. This is done in defiance of the law, which fixes sixteen as the ployed Why? Because a boy can be had for half the wages of a man. Hundreds of men are begging for work. But the capitalist makes profit by throwing the men out of work and taking the boy out of the school to fill his job. And why has not the "Reform administration, beloved of the "Post," tried one whit more to enforce this law than did the Tammany administration before ft? Because "h ness interests" dominate both old paries, and law and public safety and the welfare of the working class count for nothing against profit in the eyes of the bi-partizan politicians of the profittaking class.

UNDER CAPITALISM

No doubt we ought to love our wo but sometimes it seems about in the mies.-Puck.

BEAUTIES OF CIVILIZATION

"How do you like civilization?" Civilization." answered the Sultan of learning to ride. It's great, as long as you can manage to stay on top Washington Star.

-- The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe

National

Under date Nov. 10, the Nationa Secretary sends out a call for general vote on a motion to amend the national party constitution so that the first diviof Art. L. Sec. 1, shall read;

There shall be a National Commit-tee, composed of one member from each organized state or territory, each Committeeman having one vote for every hundred members of his state, or majority fraction thereof, the number rs to be determined by com of members to be determined by com-puting the average dues-paying mem-bership per menth for three mouths prior to time of voting."

At present, each organized state or territory has one National Committee-man with one vote, so that a state or territory has been a hundred nearly mem.

territory having a hundred party mem al voice in the National bers has an equal voice in the Nationa Committee with one having a thousand

The following instructions are given

to local secretaries:
"The vote closes on Jan. 4, 1904, and local secretaries in all states and territories shall not count votes cast after

"Local Secretaries in organized states and territories must file the vote of their locals, signed by chairman and secretary, with the State Secre taries in the respective states before Jan. 5, 1904. Secretaries of branches where Central Committees exist should make returns to the secretary of the Tentral Committee, who will in turn seport to the State or National Secre-"Local Secretaries in unorganized

states or territories must file the vote of their locals, signed by chairman and secretary, with the National Secretary before Jan. 15, 1904.

file with the National Secretary a complete tabulated statement of the vote by locals in the respective states and territories before Jan. 15, 1904.

"No person shall vote upon the fore-going proposition who is not a member in good standing of the Socialist Party, in accordance with the laws of the respective state and territorial organiza such exist; in unorganized states and territories no person will be entitled to vote who is not a member in good standing on Dec. 1, 1903. "Local Secretaries should keep and

file for reference purposes an exact copy of the votes cast and reported. each member is entitled to vote upon one of the referendum slips provided for that purpose by the National Secretary. These slips are furnished through the State Secretaries in organ-ized states and territories, and direct by the National Secretary to Locals in

Margaret Haile will give a series of under the auspices of the Social Democratic Women's Society, Branch 21, at 98 Forsyth street. The lecture for Fri-day, Nov. 20, will deal with "The Doll's House," "The Lady of the Sen," and "Ghosts." Admission is free, and

The courades of the 6th and 10th A. D. are urgently requested to attend the next meeting, on Friday, Nov. 20, at Labor Lyceum. Plans for carrying on vigorous agitation throughout the year will be submitted and considered, and vote will be taken on the referendum to remove the sent of State Committre

to Rochester. George Roewer will speak before the Machinists' Lodge at 1592 Second avenue, Nov. 23, on "Capitalism vs. Social-

m." All are welcome.
The last meeting of the 16th A. D. was marked by great enthusiasm over the increase in the vote which was rolled up in the 16th, despite the fact that there 'as very little agitation. In order to ce tinue this growth it was decided to est, dish clubrooms and a Socialist League was organized which will hold its next meeting Thursday, Nov. 26, at the clubrooms of the So-cialist Literary Society, 232 East Broadway. All sympathizers of the P. are urgently requested to The district meeting of the 16th vill be held Thursday, Nov. 19, at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D.

At the last meeting of the Kings County Committee, Nov. 14; resignation from the party of J. McCormack district branch. A. O. Jennings seated as delegate from 7th A. D., Branch 1, making the fourth from this branch, which has tripled its membership in the past year with prospects of doing better in the year to come. The Labor Lyceum Association has sent a request to all organizations meeting there to allow a speaker to County to furnish speakers needed Organizer Atkinson was appointed to to send delegates to the Daily Globe Conference, and to take up and collect money on pledges given. Five hun dred copies per month of The Worker were ordered for distribution in the Labor Lyceum. Next regular meeting will be held Saturday, Nov. 28.

New York State.

At the last meeting of the State Committee the time-limit for vote upon the state referendum was ex-tended to Dec. 15. Trensurer Neppel's financial report for the last two weeks showed income, \$285.55; expenditures,

S. D. P. locals of Westchester County S. D. P. locals of Westchester County at New Rochelle on Nov. S. at which 58 comrades, including eight ladies, were present from New Bochelle, Yonkers, Port Chester, Mt. Vernon, and Peekskill. The report of all locals was very favorable and their financial condition good. P. J. Bauerberg, the chalrman addressed the exthering or chairman, addressed the gathering on the plan of work of the County Com-mittee for the campaign of 1904 and was followed by Comrades Gagan,

the nxet county meeting, Dec. 8, at Yonkers. A collection of \$7.01 was taken up, and the unanimous senti-ment was that the work must be carried on with renewed vigor and the campaign of 1904 started at once. The comrades adjourned to dinner, which was a success. Comrade Wessing was master of ceremonies; vocal and instrumental music was provided. F. and made speeches, finished with dancing, and departed to their homes with bright hopes for the future of

New Jersey.

A convention of all county and branch organizers, all speakers, and any others desirous of participating in the street work of 1904 of the Socialist Party of New Jersey will be held at state headquarters, S. Seventh and Ja-cob streets, Newark, on Sunday, Nov. 22, at 2 p. m. With an earnest desire to have every nock and corner of the to have every nook and corner of the from Trenton and any and all points south of that city. Branches are not limited to one delegate, but the state will pay the fare to and from convention of one delegate only from the refled. Every comrade who can should be present and contribute of his experience, to the end that a campai; tempted may be conducted next year. Acting State Secretary Kearns says: "Come to the convention with a plan if you have one. If you have no plan,

come anyway and piedge your help. The campaign of 1903 having closed, it is pertinent to inquire about that of 1904. Are you satisfied with the work that has been done? Can you not surthat has been done? Can you not suggest plans for a more aggressive campaign than that through which we have just passed? Educational meetings should be inaugurated without delay. Soup-box clubs should be established at once in every election district and comrades thught to give voice to the faith that is in them. Territory to be covered by the boxers should be mapped out well in advance, so that on a given day every boxer would be on the designated corner and at work. A speaker should not be required to waste his time waiting for his turn; any comrade who can talk at all can hold out for an hour. Let us get together and talk the matter over. A thoroughly digested plan of campaign perfectly understood by all who are to participate therein is the urgent need now, and as soon as perfected to be

New England.

The Socialist Speakers' Club of Pos-ton will meet at the Socialist headquarters, 699 Washington street, Sunday, Nov. 22, 4.30 p. m. Members and those desiring to join will please attend

this important meeting.

The Socialist Party has fought its first battle in the state of Rhode Island and out of thirty-eight cities and towns only two villages failed to respond to our call. We advertised our ticket in the daily papers, and the result was that thirty-six places responded with large to be a Socialist paper, which publishes in its columns matter calculated. only two villages failed to respond to order to push the prepaganda, a ccn'er-ence of all Socialists of the state will be held in Jewelry Workers' Hall, 76 Dorrance street, Providence, on Sun-day, Nov. 29, at 2 p. m. The meeting will be addressed by Dan A. White, State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts. All sympathizers are most urgently requested to attend and help in the work.

Pennsylvania.

At Monday's meeting of the State Committeee charters were granted to a complete revolution that destroys new locals at Hackett, in Washington the last vestige of capitalism and gives birth to a free society based on the

County.

Philadelphia Socialists held their city convention last Saturday and nom-inated the following candidates for the spring election: For Receiver of Taxes, Herman L. Kumme, decorator; for Magistrate, Mason Gill, dentist.

Joseph Barondess of New York will speak at Tenth and Lombard streets on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22. Contributions to help pay off the

State Committee's debt are as follows: Williamsport, \$1.20; Chas. Juhnke, Allegheny, \$2: Thirty-third Ward Branch, Philadelphia, \$1,

ounty Committee, Nov. 14; resigna-on from the party of J. McCormack as received and referred to assembly Jefferson Hall, Ninth street, below Dickinson, On Sunday, Nov. 22, 8 p. m., Courtenay Lemon will speak on "What the Class Struggie Really Is," and et the following Sunday, Nov. 23, George D. Herron will lecture on "Religion and Socialism." Music of an exceptionally high quality is a regular feature of the program.

Miss Innes Forbes is arranging the Sunday lectures at Jefferson Hall, as organizer for the Southwark district, prising the First Twenty-sixth and Thirty-ninth Ward Branches of Local Philadelphia.

W. G. Critchlow has resigned as state secretary, to take effect Dec. 19.

The new state constitution has been printed and copies can be obtained form the state office at fifty cents per The referendum for the purpose of

electing a member of the National Committee from Ohio for the ensuing year has been submitted to a general rote of the membership.

The State Committee is voting upon a referendum to call a special meet ing of the entire committee to meet at state headquarters on Dec. 6.

Clerment County comrades, who more than doubled their vote in the election just held, are now proceeding to institute a thorough organization of their county. John E. Emmons has been chosen as County Organizer and the work will be pushed vigorously.

The "Chicago Socialist" has inaugu-

that they devote all their energies and to the work of securi street car lines in the city of Chicago. Raymond Robins, Single Taxer, will take the affirmative; William S. Dal ton, Socialist, the negative side.

There are now fifty-eight lecture stations where comrades have piedged themselves to help continue the pro-paganda of Socialism through the regdar Nebraska state organization.

P. J. Hyland, who has been acting

as national organizer in Wyoming, closes his work on Nov. 18, and will then be routed through Nebraska on lecture stations will ensure it, Comrade Hyland will be kept con

stantly at work in the state.

Charters have been granted to local in Atkinson, Beatrice, Chadron, Litch field, Long Pine, Maywood, Norden, and Page. Other applications are be-ing held pending investigation by state

Ben Hanford's meeting, held under lecided success in every way, despite a heavy rain. All the comrades were well pleased and regret very much that Comrade Hanford has had to give up his tour across the continent which certainly would have resulted in much good for the cause. National Secretary Mailly presided over the meeting and a chorus from Local Omaha rendered some international songs of labor. Hanford also spoke to a well pleased audience at Platts mouth.
Local Omaha has made arrange

ments for a lecture by A. M. Simons, who will make a short lecture trip un-der the direction of the national office. The Woman's Socialist Union of Omaha has begun a series of meetings to interest working women in their own emancipation from wage-slavery The first was held Nov. 6. By music readings, and speaking the women hope to give the comrades a social life that their political belief has deprived them of. Comrades Mrs. Roe gave an interesting talk for both women and men at the first meeting; and Comrade McCaffrey delivered an address en the economic condition of woman that showed a wonderful grasp of the subject of woman's subjection to man. His speech was an able presenta-tion of the materialistic conception of history, the basis of all Socialist study

and propaganda.

Owing to the spirit of rascallty which pervades all capitalist politics and the press, it is impossible to give the Socialist vote of Omaha and Douglas County at this time, but from what we can learn there was an increase all over the county.

Denver Resolutions

We are requested by the Secretary of Local Denver, Socialist Party, to publish the following resolutions adopted by Local Denver at its last publish business meeting:

"Whereas, There is a privately to misinform and mislead beginners in the study of Socialism and disgust those acquainted with the Socialist philosophy, and as such publication used by the enemies of the Socialist Party to discredit our movement and injure our organization; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we urge all members of the Socialist Party to suppor only those papers that teach the fundamental principles of Socialism and working class emancipation by the working class themselves, through

collective ownership; and be it further "Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to every local of the Socialist Party of the state of Colorado and the Socialist press of the United States."

Hern and There.

A local of the Socialist Party with twenty-five members has been organ-ized at Dover, N. J. Secretary sends in thirteen yearly subscriptions for The Worker as a starter.

State Secretary Helfenstein of California reports that the referendum initiated by Local San Francisco to remove state headquarters from Los of 423 to 721.

H. F. Thomas of Providence writes: "I wish we could put your last nun ber of The Worker in the hands of every trade zinion man. It is a 'hum-mer,' especially the article by Spargo, which ought to be put in pamphlet form. The unionists came in and asked for The Worker at our meet-ing." [The article referred to, with another, which is to appear in The Worker next week, will be issued in pamphlet form.—Ed.]

HE STIRRED UP THE ... "LOVERS OF NATURE."

From Mystic, Conn., where our good New York comrade, E. P. Clarke, spent his summer-and spent it in good service for the caus amusing story of the mild scrape into which his zeal led him and the stir he unwittingly made.

Observing that various rocks and in the neighborhood were i with legends describing the virtues of sundry patent medicines breakfast foods, and other commod! ties, he conceived the plan of adver-tising ideas—as Madden has it—in the same manner. So he sailled forth one fine day with paint-pot and brush and painted the words "Socialism Is Com-ing" in white letters on a black ground on a certain ledge on the grounds where the Universal Peace Society was shortly to hold its general meet

Straightway comes "Lover of Na-ture" and "Taxpayer," with indignant The "Chicago Socialist" has inaugurated a plan to but one or more propaganda was followed by Comrades Gagan,
Wessling, Kerstein, Bennetts, Gasteiger, Hailenbeck, Dynan, McGuire,
Conners, Smith, and Hagerty. Several motions and resolutions were
adopted, which the delegates will refer to their respective locals for their
consideration, to be reported back at

on the rock-in red, this time-"So is

Learning that he had violated a law the Socialist prediction woke up the somnolent "Lovers of Nature," Com-rade Clarke promptly made amends by obliterating the much talked-of sign. The soothing-syrup and easter-oil sign still remain-enlivening Nature, of course, not defacing it. And "the incident was closed," as the diplomate paper of these verses by Comrade Mrs. Merrill-Phelps:

'Socialism, it is coming!'
'So is hell,' the critics say, Quite forgetting in their anger

"Socialism, it is coming.

'Tis the word for one and all! decollect about Beishazzar, And the writing on the wall. "How the brave old prophet Daniel Dared to tell the king in power

That his evil reign was finished With the passing of the bour. "Socialism, it is coming.

And down with the greed for gold; Away with mar's of avarice Where lives are bought and sold." Election results vindicated the prodiction that Socialism is coming, and the inhabitants of Mystic seem not darmed about the other prophecy.

LECTURE CALENDAR

FOR NEW YORK

Lectures for the week under the aus pices of the Social Democratic Party and auxiliary organizations, whether by Socialist or non-Socialist speakers and by Socialist speakers before other organizations, are listed below. Un less otherwise stated, fectures are call

FRIDAY, NOV. 20.

West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fif.h street and Eighth avenue, second floor. G. C. Streeter: "The Elements of So

Social Democratic Women's Society. Branch 21, 98 Forsyth street. Margaret Haile will deliver the first of a secles of lectures on Ibsen. SUNDAY, NOV. 22

Socialist Literary Society, 232 East Broadway, Charlotte Perkins Gilman: Colonial Hail, 181st street, near Co lumbus avenue, Margaret Halie: "The

Earth for the Human Kace." FRIDAY, NOV. 27. West * Side Socialist Clab, Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-lithistreet and Eighth avenue, second floor.
Win. Edilo: "Darwin and Marx."

FRIDAY, NOV. 20.

Wyn. Morris Educational Society of A. Halannann, List 3312.

Brownsville, Tobac's Hall, corner Thatford and Pittin avenues. Algernon Lee: "Spencer's Objections to Science 10 and 10 non Lee: "Spencer's Objections to So-cialism."

SUNDAY, NOV. 22. Wurzier's Hall, 315. Washington street. Morris Hiliquit: "The Nature and Character of the Socialist Movemunt.'

FRIDAY, NOV. 27. Wm. Morris Educational Society of Brownsville, Tobac's Hall, corner Thatford and Pitkin avenues. Harry Waton: "Socialism and Other Isms."

A PROLETARIAN POET.

Isaac Reingold, the tallor-poet of the Chleago ghetto, died Oct. 21. His poems were all composed as he sat at his sewing muchine, and related to the they experienced in finding an asylun in America, their hardships in the Chicago sweatshop, their longing for home and peace and native land, and their passionate desire for freedom. They are all in the Yiddish Buguage, and the following is the on'y translation:

"The rooring of the wheels has filled my earse.

The clashing and the clamor shut me

Myself, my soul, in chaos disappears, Totilng and tolling and tolling-endless

For whom? For what? Why should the work be done?

I do not ask or know. I only toll. I work until the day and n gat are

gone." THE MAISON DU PEUPLE-

"La Maison du Peuple," or the House of the People, at Brussels, is probably, J. Hemmje, bal on List 2636. . the best and most effective social engages. Br. 125, Arb. Kr. Kasse, List ducted by workingmen to supply their own needs. Built up from a capital so, small as a sack of potatoes by the So-claitsts of the city, the plant now includes a great building occupying half, of a central block and costing \$250,005, co-operative bakery, department store, cafe clothing manufactory, each year. cindes a great value of a central block and costing \$250,000; of a central block and costing \$250,000; doing the large business demanded by doing the large business demanded by demanded by the large business demanded doing the large business demanded by 19,000 co-operating families, and giving the profits of these agencies to their patrons, reserving only the profits of the cafe as the sinking fund for the payment of the building debt, which is rapidly being cancelled. A large hall, seating 2,500 people, and smaller assembly rooms, provide for the regular meetings of all the trades unions and the occasional mass meetings held there. This greater house of the people supplements the equipment and "rainy-day" precautions of the family home life. Not only are educational, musical and social clubs of many kinds organized and centered here, but a medical dispensary and pharmacy furcians and a weil equipped and capably canns and a wei equipped and capably served drug store free of cost to all co-operators of one year's standing. A sick and death benefit society with 8,000 members provides them with a fair amount of insurance. The em-ployment bureau has become the great-cest exchange in the city to adjust the est exchange in the city to a just the supply to the demand for labor. The national Socialist Party of Belgium, which has its headquarters here also, has had such growth, leadership and

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 "REW YORKER VOEKSZEITUNG," 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. ***********************************

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED.

Only train between New York and St. Augustine will be operated beginning January 11th, 1904.

The SEABOARD is the SHORTEST LINE to the popular Winter tourist resorts of the CARO-LINAS, GEORGIA & FLORIDA.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE.

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NEW YORK CITY

CAMPAIGN FUND.

The Campaign Secretary of Greater New York acknowledges the following additional contributions to the cam-laign fund, and asks all having lists in their possession to send them in as seen as possible in order to enable the Campaign Committee to wind up its

F. Peterbouse, List 3480.... \$1.00 F. Ebbers, List 143..... A. Wolf, List (2)1

Br. 17. A. K. & St. K

W. Grawert, List 1808 Hy. Hauser, List 2746...... J. Heinrich, List 2149..... J. Einway, List 2531....... H. R. Welder, List 2586..... T. Miller, Lat 1160 M. Kramer, List 1079...... J. Jacobson, List 357......

J. Jacobson, List 357.
F. Berghausen, List 177.
Aug. Fries, List 1670.
J. Stoudman, List 3158.
Ditto, acc't. List 1690.
Carpenters Union No. 513 List 3111..... Ditto, List 3113

Ditto. List 467..... H. Stahl, List 467.... H. Loewenthal, List 1678.... Br. 44, Arb. Kr. Kasse, List

O. A., List 652...... E. Wolf, List 608..... F. Schultz, List 409..... E. Ramm, List 443...... Br. 24, Arb. Kr. Kasse, List 3029..... Ditto, List 3023..... Ditto, List 3026

Difto, List 3027.... Work, Ed. Ass'n., List 3442.. Ditto, List 3443... Cig. Maker No. 90, List 3774.. B. Koerner, List 2757..... Cluss Wilke, List 1504..... F. Brosch, List 2156...... O. Weirmiller, List 589..... Ph. Bauer, bal, on List 2218.. M. Aug. Miller, List 1166.... Ph. Bechthold, List 2472....

3334..... Ditto, List 3336.....

Ditto. List 3200. . . Chas Gockenheimer, List 3218
Ph. Dimond......
P. Flänagan, List 1787.....

Ditto, List 2220.....

Ditto, List 2142.....

Ditto, List 2143.....

Ditto, List 2144 3.75 Total for week ending Nov. 10. \$229.31 Previously acknowledged... 2,352.16

Total to date......\$2,581.47

The campaign fund for 1904 has already been opened by contribution of \$10 from Mark Peiser of Brooklyn, and a collection taken up when the election returns were received at the New York

HAVERHILL CAMPAICH FUND.

The Worker and "Volkszeitung" acknowledge receipt of the following additional contributions to the Haver hill Socialist campaign fund: Pre-viously acknowledged, \$99.37; Aug. Peters, Holyoke, Mass., \$1; A. K. & has had such growth, leadership and discipline that it has elected thirty, three members of parliament and held its own against the reaction from the great country-wide strike two or three years ago which threatened its power and checked its progress.—Peof. Graham Taylor, in Chicago Commons.

Peters, Holyoke, Massa, \$1; Ar. K. & St. Kasse, Br. 103, \$2; Br. L. Newark, N. J., \$1.50; Sciellist Party, Br. I, Newark, N. J., \$2; J. Sekoll, Rutland, Vt., \$100; J. W. Arardson, Rutland, Vt., \$2 cents; Loil, ham Taylor, in Chicago Commons.

SILK WORKERS.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the United Silk Workers was held on Nov. 8 in Paterson, N. J. Roll call showed the following members present: Arthur Moore, Daniel Teevan, James Kerwin, William Glanz, Jacob Kaitz and Chris Hoffman. The secre-tary reported hiring Room 403 in the Romaine Building, at \$10 per month and that the proprietor wished the union to take Room 405, which was much larger, and he was willing to let it for \$13. The secretary was instructed to hire Room 405. The secretary reported progress in the case of Peigran & Meyer's mill. Communications wer received from W. E. Hannan M. Isti secretary was instructed to answer the communication from Branch 28. A discussion here arose as to whether any one not a silk worker could be member of any branch of the unide and after considerable discussion the board decided that no one except silk workers could join, and instructed the secretary to notify each branch that if any one not a silk worker was a men ber to notify him to sever his connec tion with same. Mr. Hoffman, of Union Hiil, N. J., was appointed audi-tor in place of Mr. Jackne. Receipts for Oct. General Fund, \$100; expenses, \$53.93; receipts for Oct. Defense, \$54 expenses for Oct. Defense, \$108.05.

WARNING!

Piano and organ workers are urgent-ly requested to stay away from the works of the Pease Piano Company, Forty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenue, New York City, at the men are on strike.

By order of The Executive Board of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Unions of Greater New York

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Broadway. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The following Districts meet every Sat-urday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—331 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.: Dist. II (German) 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 Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall,
1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

LOCAL 478, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemian Hall, 323 E. 73d affreet, New York. Financial Secre-ption of the Secretary of the Property of the politan, 17 kelly 2 Marshal street, Metro-politan, 17 kelly 2 Marshal street, Metro-Nociter, 774 E. 150th street.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION), meets first Thesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East 87th street. MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, 575 Central avenue, Jointy City, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS'
UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meeta every 2d and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St. Marks Place. Executive meeting every, lat at d 2rd Thursday. Office 113 Nassau St. Room 39.

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. Agt-tation meetings every third Sunday, at 7 p. m. Secretary, G. Sjoholm, 321 E. Ninth street, New York.

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Where to Lunch and Dine Comrades patronize those who advertise

ABBOTTBROS.



4

AF Kangarpos are welcome. No line drawn on smaller anima a.

ortionately. . NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 12.—About

forty employees of the Atha Steel Works have been laid off; and fifty others have been informed that they will be placed on half time until fur-

ther notice. It was said at the office of the concern that some changes were contemplated that necessitated cutting

down the force.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 12.-The

puddlers in the rolling mills in this district have been notified by head-quarters in the East that for the next

sixty days there will be a cut from \$6 to \$5.75 a ton. Finishers will receive

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—As a conse-

quence of the general reduction in wages in the iron trades, the mills of

he Inland Steel Company, the chief ndustry at Indiana Harbor, Ind.,

closed last night for an indefinite

period. The immediate cause of the shut-down was the strike at midnight of 350 members of the Amalgamated

Association of Ironworkers. The strike

was ordered because the company sought to cut wages to the level re-

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 15 .- The

Birmingham rolling mill of the Repub-lic Iron and Steel Company shut down

last night indefinitely, owing to the scarcity of orders. More than 900 men will be thrown out of work. PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 16.—Several

control of the United States Steel Cor-

About 800 men have been rendered idle by the closing of the steel plant and several other departments oper-

ated by the Phoenix Iron Company

Those remaining at work suffered reduction in wages of 5 per cent.

Cool Brutality.

last Saturday, in an authoritative ar-ticle on the plans of the Steel Trust:

"The present plan of the Corpora

tion is to reduce wages \$20,000,000. With the business in its present condition, this will not present any diffi-

culties of consequence, for men would

The cool brutality of this calculation upon the needs and sufferings of the

working class is a whole sermon of

Railways Reducing Force.

ing Rallway Company placing all em

a day. This means a proportionate re-diction of wages. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 14.—In-

structions were received by the Wa-bash shop officials at this point this morning to reduce the working force

10 per cent. Between sixty-five and

eighty men were dismissed from the service this evening.

What It Means.

What is going on in these thre

great industries is going on in nearly

all other industries to a greater or less extent. The conditions which cause the reduction are not peculiar to any

trades, but are general. Moreover

the army of the unemployed makes it easier for another to follow, because it intensifies the competition for om-ployment and thus gives the capital-

There is nothing surprising in the

whole matter. It is perfectly normal under the capitalist system, which

constantly limits the people's purchas-ing power while it constantly in-creases their productive power. Profit for the capitalist being the sole motive

to industry, industry must be checked as the market becomes glutted, no matter at what cost of suffering to the

THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE."

Bradstreet's reports 250 failures in

the United States during the week

against 216 for the previous week and 205, 213, 227, and 199 for the corre-

sponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. Abou

84 per cent, of the total number of concerns falling had capital of \$5,000

or less, and 10 per cent. from \$5,000 to

\$20,000 capital. One more hint of the

coming industrial crisis, and of the elin.ination by it of a large share of

the still surviving middle-class capi

American Cigar Company was fined \$100 in the City District Court for em-

ploying two girls less than fourteen

BREAKING CHILD LABOR LAW

"COMING EVERTS CAST

LIGHT PENALTY FOR

INDUCEMENTS FOR FORAGE."

practical.

The New York "Evening Post" said

a like cut.

NEW YORK STATE.

Further Election Returns by Counties.

Thirty-six Counties Show Gain for Social Democratic Party of 5,856 and Loss of 2,448 for the S. L. P.

In last week's issue of The Worker we gave the vote for eighteen countles of the state of New York as officially reported. The figures given for Orange County were erroneous and are given correctly below. Some further returns r now at hand and are shown in the following tables, with comparison of the vote in 1900 and in 1902;

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC VOTE. 1900, 1902, 1903.

20 23 10 10	1,264 21 17 41 5	2,483 104 126 87
23 19 10	17 41	126 87
10 10	41	87
10		
	- 5	18
- 01		COUNTRION TO SE
THE RESERVE	14	118
170	234	285
206	368	521
2017	7	28
1,019	2,198	4,104
	10,885	12,361
10	16	57
28	142	259
25	17	95
12	10	91
110	129	145
30	136	432
1	4	19
6	39	CS
. 5	4	15
4.17	***	01.107
	206 7 1,019 6,388 10 28 25 12 110 30 1 6	21 14 170 234 206 368 7 7 1,019 2,198 6,388 10,885 10 16 28 142 25 17 12 10 110 129 30 136 1 4 6 39

Tates		75.51	
Totals			
8. L. F	LOS	SES.	
Counties.	1900.	1902.	1903.
Beventeen previ-			
ously reported.	907	1,243	806
Broome	29	61	42
Cattaraugus	21	53	34
Chenango	20	45	33
Clinton	15	16	14
Dutchess	65	49	48
Herkimer	54	116	44
Jefferson	. 58	126	55
Lewis	8	3	3
Monroe	442	864	960
New York	5,305.	5,820	4.033
Ontario	17	25	20
Orange	77	187	117
Oswego	92	56	35
Disego	92	21	26
Richmond	153	123	89
Schenectady	247	287	203
Tioga	7	11	14
Ulster	35	48	37
Yates	12	9	10
	and the same of	OTHER DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSO	- STORY STOR

Totals 7,656 9,163 6,715 Thirty-six of the sixty-one counties thus show a gain of 5,850, or 38 per cent., for the Social Democratic Party and a loss of 2,448, or 27 per cent., for the S. L. P. Several coanties in which we have made still better proportiongains are not included in this table, not, being as yet officially ported in full notably Kings, Rens laer, Onelda, and Erie.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Official Canvass. Shows that Social Democratic Party Gains 1,476 Votes on State Ticket-S. L. P. Loses 1,787.

The ennvass of the vote east in New York County, comprising the boroughs of Manhattan and the Broux of New York City, has been completed an shows a small but general increase for the Social Democratic Party and a heavy and equally general loss for the As was to be expected, the candidates for Mayor on both tights.

dates for Mayor on both tickets run somewhat behind, showing the presence of a considerable number of voters who, while declaring in a gen-eral way for Socialism, were yet so vague in their ideas that they con sidered it of prime immediate interest either to turn out Reformer Low or to keep out the Tammany McClellan. man at the head of the Social Dr. Furman, at the head of the social Democratic city ticket, however, not only polls 75 per cent. more votes than did our candidate for the same office in the last preceding city election, but makes a gain over our last year's gubernatorial vote. Comparing the vote for the head of the state ticket st year and this, we have a gain of about 14 per cent.

De Leon, on the S. L. P. state ticket, has a vote 30 per cent, smaller than 324 ... 295 he had in a similar position last year, 334 ... 165 smaller even than that cast for the 34th ... 381 hend of his city-ticket in 1901. The S. L. P. candidate for Mayor fares still worse. The S. L. P. vote is less solid than that of the Social Demo cratic Party, the difference between De Leon's vote and Hunter's being over 11 per cent., while the difference between Matchett's and Furman's i only a little over 8 per cent-

The canvass for the other three inties and boroughs of the city is yet done, but it is probable that will show results at least as favorable to the Social Democratic

VOTE FOR STATE TICKET. The following table shows the vo east in each assembly district of New Yerk County for Charles II, Matchett candidate of the Social Democratic Party for Associate Judge of Court of Appeals, compared with that cast in 1902 for Benjamin Hanford. Social Democratic candidate for Gov-

Assembly	Hanford,	Matchett.
District.	1902.	1903.
1st	23	20
2d	85	102
2d	62	71
4th	814	882
5th	65	67
oth	240	251
7th	78	104
8th	457	622
Oth	84	115
10th		748
11th	119	104
12th	534	589
13th	192 -	. 192
14th	462	491
15th	168	151
16th	400	557
17th	123	132
18th		* 168
19th	91	190

Elst 184

A SECTION AND SECTION ASSESSMENT TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE	CONTRACTOR STATE	OF SECURITY OF	
224	158	224	
28d	842	362	
24th	878	875	8.
25th	52 -	70	521
26th	581	613	wh
27th	89		to
28th	628	692	
29th	59		po
30th	939	889	
31st	220	325	
32d	440	635	
33d	181	243	the
34th	486	580	Th
35th	1,042	1,120	pli
	100	900	3310

Totals10,885 12,361 VOTE FOR CITY TICKET.

Annexed 136

The second table shows the vote fo the three candidates on the Social Democratic city ticket-Charles L. Furman for Mayor, Morris Brown for Comptroller, and Peter J. Flanaga for President of the Board of Alder men—with that cast for Hanford, ou candidate for Mayor in 1901:

	Assembly District.	Hanford, 1901.	Furman.	Brown	Flanagan.
100001	1st	4	21	22	22
ŝ	2d	58	92	102	102
i	34	38	74	66	68
	4th	. 529	827	873	862
j	5th	42	61	69	46
d	6th	127	233	247	247
į	7th	41	80	93	94
70000	8th	257	505	626	620
11775	9th	56	97	104	102
ij	10th	415	693	748	747
ğ	11th	96	97	98	97
	12th	300	570	580	582
	13th	113	171	187	188
	14th	317	435	467	471
d	15th	103	136	143	130
	16th	252	537	570	530
	17th	83	124	127	124
	18th	100	157	157	164
	19th	62	108	101	102
	20th	74	123	126	128
	21st	130	228	247	247
	22d	93	204	214	
	23d		303	339	343
į	24th	234	365	371	371
	25th	25	56	50.	
ě	26th	307	503	616	G17
ë	27th	22	34	38	687
ŕ	28th	454	656	690.	- 80
1	20th	33	71	70	
1	30th	521	790	800	891
•	31st	114	205	315	314
	324	245	592	622 221	201
	33d	90	215		521
1	34th	266	513	528	
ì	35th	571	1,025	1,057	1,063
	Annexed	50	163		
	Totals	6.469	11.323	11,917	11,872

S. L. P. VOTE.

Our third table exhibits the deca dence of the S. L. P., comparing De

clate Judy this year as candida and the ve didate for for Keins Mayor in	with the for ote for Mayourd, S.	the Courant which Governo Hunter, r this ye	t of A th he rec or a yea S. L. I ear, with	ppeals ceived r ago, can- h that
Assembly District.	De Leon, 1902.	De Leon, 1903.	Keinard, 1901.	Hunter, 1963.
Ist	28	16	17	12

mbly trict,	15 on,	Peon,	P.A.	e c
1st	. 28	16	17	1:
2d	. 27	31	23	24
3d	. 89	47	42	5.5
4th	. 179	115	185	100
5th	. 52	44	44	32
6th	. 141	79	94	6,
7th	. GG	46	50	35
8th	. 150	. 86	158	7:
9th	. (8	62	56	56
10th	. 282	182	223	160
11th	. 78	34	51	27
12th	. 351	189	287	176
13th	. 108	78	. 75	G:
14th	. 286	226	262	23-
15th	. 103	77	60	63
16th	. 609	393	583	30
17th	. 82	63	93	50
18th	. 142	72	117	G.
19th	. 86	54	65	42
20th	. 103	66	73	60
21st	. 129	110	84	92
22d	. 98	63	75	58
23d	. 182	130	118	113
24th	. 121	78	89	75
25th		35	22	25
26th	. 184	120	144	110
27th	. 36	. 25	22	22
28th	. 174	138	129	130
29th	. 36	39	30	31
30th	. 217	160	157	140
31st	. 178	137	84	110
324	. 295	198	155	178

Total ... 5,820 4,033 4,323 3,565

424 67

311

263 38

34th 381

35th Annexed

PENNSYLVANIA'S VOTE. Socialist Vote, Which Was Quadruples

Last Year, Goes Back to Two and a Half Times the Former Figure.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 13.—The official canvass gives the Socialist Party 13,245 votes in the state, with 1,980 for the S. L. P. (Anti-De Leon). In 1900 the Socialist Party had 4,831 in the state and the S. L. P. 2,986. In 1902 the Socialist Party had 21,910 and the S. L. P. had 5,157.

Our extraordinary increase last year more than quadrupling the vote-was recognized as being largely due to the excitement aroused by the coal strike and the indignation caused by the mine owners' arrogance. Fully half of the increase was in the anthracite field-Luzerne, Carbon, Schuyfkill, and Montgomery counties-and it is here and in Eric County that most of our losses come this year. In these regions we still hold a part, but only our standard last year. In Philadel-

phia we make a large gain. In many counties, also, where heretofore the Socialist movement has had little or uo foothold, we gain encouragingly, Although not altogether unexpected, the result is, of course, by no means pleasing. It should, however, stimu-late the comrades to streamous and systematic effort during the coming year to build up, on the basis repre-sented by 13,245 voters scattered over every county of the state, a movement that shall in 1904 eclipse our achievement of last year.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—In Altheny County, the stronghold of the gheny County, the stronghold of the L. P., we increased our vote from 13 votes in 1902 to 1,075 this year, hile the S. L. P. vote fell from 1,231

elled 24 votes, as against 21 for the epublicans, 7 for the Democrats, and or the Prohibition ticket. In Sweden Valley, Potter County e Socialists carried the township

publicans, 7 for the Democrats, and

They have organized a local and ap1,120
200
In Philadelphia the Socialist Party
beat the Democrats in five precincts
of the Nineteenth Ward, five precincts
of the Twenty-fifth, these precincts of the Twenty-ninth, and seven precinct of the Thirty-third.

NEW JERSEY GAINS.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 13.—The offi-cial count gives us 372 votes, instead of 350, as reported last week. This is a gain of 181 in a year, or about 94

FOLSOM, N. J., Nov. 14.-The County Clerk reports that the Socialist Party has 72 votes for its Assembly candidates and 73 for its candidate for Coroner in Atlantic County. This is the first time we have had a county ticket here. Last year we had 24 votes in the county for our candidate

for Congress.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 17.—The official canvass gives the Assembly candidates of the Socialist Party in Hudson County 1,900 votes, as agains 1,793 last year. The S. L. P. vote falls from 973 to 775.

There was no state election in New

Jersey this year.

SCATTERING RETURNS.

From the "Appeal to Reason" we glean the following partial returns from states whose total vote is not yet obtainable:

LAURENS, Pocahontas Co.-Socialist vote 24; last year 8; two years ago We have never had a Socialist speech in the town, and the sentiment is wholly due to that created by books and papers.

ROCK RAPIDS, Lyon Co.-Polled O Socialist votes, against 40 last year. MONROE—Socialist vote last year 16. This year 29.

DELOIT-Vote in Crawford Co. las year, 26. This year, 20.
HITEMAN—The vote here last year

was 94. This year 107, out of a to al vote for all parties of 387, WASHINGTON—The Socialist vote of Washington Co. was 26. Vote last

year, 5. CRESCO-Vote of Howard Co., 19 Last year, 8. KEB-Reublican, 78; Democrat 62; ocialist, 38. Socialist vote last year

LOGAN-Vote in this precinct, 35. Last year, 17. Mote of Harrison Co. 187. Last year 138. SIGOURNEY-Vote of Keokuk Co.

66. Last year 34. DAVIS CITY—There were 13 votes cast in this precinct. We had but one hast year.

MUSCATINE-Vote of Muscatine o., 242. Last year, 201. PARNELL—We polled 8 votes in this precinct. Two last year.

DAVENPORT-Socialist vote unofficial returns, 654.

MADRID—Our vote here is 12. First

trial. NEBRASKA. WILCOX-Onelda precinct gives 12

Socialist votes; 2 last year.

JANCH—Socialists polled 18 votes, being 5 per cent. of the total.

SOUTH OMAHA—Socialists polled 398 votes, against 220 last fal. FAIRBURY-Socialist vote this year

36. Last year, 24. ALMA-We have polled an average 6f 49 votes for the Socialist ticket in this county. Last yearl 39. BOSTWICK—Three Socialists here

this fall, one last. HOCKING-We polled 59 votes this

fall, 22 of them straight, KENTUCKY. STRAIGHT CREEK-Socialist vote sere, 9. Previous vote, 1.
SPRINGVILLE—socialist vote, 10

First ever cast in precinct.
GLENDALE—We polled 13 straight

ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

This Time The Bakers' Are Enjoine from Carrying On a Boycott.

On Oct. 25 a temporary injunction, which has since been declared bemanent, was issued by the Kings County Supreme Court against every individual member of Internation Bakers' Union No. 25, upon the de mand of one Wm. Meitter, the proprie tor of a bakery at 858 Broadway Brooklyn. The said Meitter complain that on or about July 22 the defendant organization declared a strike and boy-cott against his business, that its meinbers tried to compel customers of the plaintiff to cease patronizing his busi-ness, and that defendants pasted certain red pasters in the neighborhood o the plaintiff's business bearing the em blem of the skull and cross bones are under it the words: "Boycott Meit

ter's bakery, 858 Broadway." ter's bakery, 858 Broadway,"

Morris Hillquit, of the Labor Secretariat, declared in the defense that the object of the actions of the union was to compel Mr. Meitter to reduce the working hours in his shop, which were at that time about 90 per week, and to recognize the union by signing its recognize the union by signing it

agreement and using its union label manner trespassing upon its premises. It may be remarked that it is the Boss Bakers' Association that took up, this action, with the aim to destroy the progressive and active Bakers' Union No. 25.

abor to stay away from Meitter' bakery, but neither can any judge con will do his duty in this matter.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 14,-The Pu lic Service Corporation is negotiatin for the purchase of the Camden an Suburban Railway Company of Can den. Should the Public Service secur this system its lines would extend from Hudson County to the Delaware Rive without a break.

IS PROSPERITY PLAYED OUT?

Indications that the Hard Times Are at Hand.

Extensive Wage Cuts, Shut-Downs, and Reductions of Working Force in Iron Steel, Textile, and Railroad Industries-The Vicious Circle in Which Capitalism Moves.

There is every reason to believe that we are already entering upon one of those periods of "hard times" which, under the capitalist system, regularly alternate with periods of "prosperity." The October record of business failures, wage reductions, shutting of mills and factories, and discharging or laying-off of large numbers of men where actual shut-down did not take place was commented on last week. So far the November record is still worse. We bring together below some of the principal announcements of the sort for the past week. It seems cer-tain that this winter will see more men valuly begging for work than any year since 1803; nor are we cer-tain that this depression will not exceed the last one, just as the last few years have been years of unprece-dented prosperity from the capitalist point of view.

Cotton-Mill Wages Cut.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 11 .- No tices were posted in the cotton mills of this city this afternoon, announcing a general reduction of 10 per cent, in wages, to take effect Nov. 23, About

30,000 employees are affected.

Whether the reduction will be resisted by the operatives cannot be stated at this time. It is thought that general strike will be ordered here at this time, for the reason that many of the manufacturers have large stocks of goods on hand, which would make a strike of little consequence to

Some of the traesurers have also some of the traesurers have also been considering a further curtail-ment, and it is possible that some of the mills will stop their machinery, re-gardless of the lowering of the cost of production which would follow a cut in the payrolf.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11.-In Taunon the Corr Manufacturing Company has announced a 10 per cent, reduction of wages.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 13 .-From a trustworthy source it is learned that wages in the local cotton mills will be cut to meet the reduction to be made in Fah River. The Manufacturer, University 13. facturers' Union has not vet been called to act on the matter, but a meeting will be held before long, and when it is held the cut is certain to when it is held the cut is certain to be put into effect. Only one cloth mill in this city is running full, and some of the mill owners consider the Totlook so discouraging that they would not object to a shut-down. The cotton mills here employ about 10,000 hands. PROVIDENCE, R.R. I., Nov. 14.—

The cotion manufacturers of Rhode Island, following the recent action of Fail River mill owners in deciding on a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages Nov. 23, to-day ordered a general cut-down, affecting practically every milf in the state, and several in Mass setts and Conecticut. The reduction will become operative in some plants Nov. 23 and in others a week later. In all 25,000 hands will have their pay

reduced.

The first mills owned by Rhode Island men to announce the cut were those of the Quinebang and Wauregan companies in Danielson and Wauregan, Conn.

The Goddard Brothers, one of the largest manufacturing firms in Rhode Island, then posted notices in their big mills at Hope, Lousdale, and Berkeley, R. I., and Blackstone, Mass., and an-nouncements of similar tenor were rapidly made by other mills in the Blackstone Valley, including those of Blackstone Valley, including those of the Manville corporation, employing 2,000 hands, and those controlled by Robert Knight in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, which employ from 6,000 to 7,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 17.-About 75,000 cotton mill operatives in Southern New England, in all, will suffer a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages. The mills of Northern New England. employing 99,000 people, may not cut working under a lower wage scale.

Iron and Steel Workers Suffer. PITTSBURG, Nov. 12.-A clearly expressed explanation of the condi-

tions that are confronting the steel trade of this country, affecting the se rious question of wage reductions, was made to-day by one of the high officials of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company. The explanation is supplemented and supported by other steel manufacturers.

Wage reduction is unquestionably a matter that has to be faced. The re-duction, which so far as known has not been fully decided upon, can be placed approximately at 10 per cent., this covering the entire payroll.

It was explained that the reduction slicing off of 10 per cent, of the daily wages of the employees of a manufacturing concern. A straight reduction of 10 per cent, on the payroll of the United States Steel Corporation would necessitate a cutting out of \$12,000, 000. The day laborer will not be affected, but every tonnage man will be

The effect on the tonnage man, how ever, will not be in decreasing his earning power, but rather by increas-ing his tonnage capacity with im-proved machinery, which will enable him to turn out an increased amount of finished steel at a less rate per ton. the total being practically the same a he has always made. Citing an in-stance for illustration on this point, the official said: cial said:

"A tonnage man, we'll say, is run ning out 100 tons of steel a day. We increase the efficiency of his mill, move it a little faster and enable him with practically the same effort to turn out 110 tons of steel, for which we pay him 10 per cent, less per ton, but in the total he will get as much for the 110 tons as he had been getting for the 100 tons before. He makes his same wages and we get the steel for

less cost. We can then sell it for less cost and do business satisfactorily." **ANTI-BOYCOTT** LANCASTER, Pa., Nov. 12.—This evening a notice was posted at the Pennsylvania Iron Works, anneuncing that on Nov. 16 wages of puddlers would be reduced from \$4.50 to \$4 a ton, and those of other workmen pro-**ASSOCIATION**

tion Which is Applying Taff Vale

Methods Against Unions.
The New York "Times" of Nov. 11 gives some account of the American Anti-Boycott Association, which was Anti-Boycott Association, which wa organized last June and "has alread become an important factor in the in-dustrial world," especially by its en-ergy in invoking the power of the courts to bring financial ruin upon labor unions for using the strike or the boycott. The account is, of cours couched in the language of the profes sional defender of capitalism, bu workingmen can easily read between the lines. The "Times" says:

"The American Anti-Boycott Asso-ciation is secret as to the personnel of its membership, but entirely open in respect to its organization and methods, which was formed as the result of a belief that the boycott as a device of labor warfare was unjustifiable and illegal, and could be made the basis of action in state and national courts. The Anti-Boycott Association had no quarrel with labor unions, por did it undertake to choose sides on the is sues involved in individual contests when the boycott was not called into play. It was specifically determined by the business men who drew up the constitution that the association should cently established in most of the plants of the American Sheet Steel Company. The Inland Company emnot be the ally of the employer rather than the employed, and suits now in process seeking to recover damages for individuals who have been kept from earning a livelihood by boycotts have given practical demo stration of the purposes in this latter connection." [Indeed they have. It is astonishing how willingly the employers will spend money to prosecute cases on behalf of scabs and simulhundred men employed at the Demm-ler plant of the American Tin Plate Company went on strike to-day, owing taneously spend money to resist th enforcement of labor laws. No workto the cut of wages. The plant, which is operated by non-union men, and which is one of the mills under the ingman can fail to recognize the true quality of their "impartiality"—they are impartially against everything good for the working class and impar-tially in favor of everything bad for control of the United States Steet Cor-poration, is included in the wage re-duction proceedings. The notice of the cut in wages, which is about 20 per cent. lower than the employees are now receiving, was quite a surprise. FHOENIXVILLE, Pa., Nov. 17. it.]

"Some eighteen months ago the movement started very quietly and with the express understanding that no definite steps should be taken until a membership of 100 was obtained. This number was reached last summer, and with the formal organization these officers were chosen: General Executive Agent-Daniel Davenport of Bridgeport, Conn.: Chairman of General Executive Board—Charles H. Merritt of Danbury, Conn.; Secretary—Charles Biggs of 13 Astor Place, New York Ex-Assistant United State Attorney General James M. Beck of this city is general counsel for the as-sociation and A. C. Allen of Allen & Weseman of Chicago counsel in that city. It was provided that funds should be raised by a payment of one tenth of 1 per cent. of the monthly

rather work than go hungry, and THE WINTER SEASON OFFERS POOR pay rolls of members.
"There are two fundamenta! propo sitions upon which the as ciation rests its intention to go into court on boycott cases. The first of these is class-consciousness in liself. But what-ever feeling of repulsion the brutality of the statement may cause, it is well to recognize that it is a statement of that members of a union, as members of a voluntary association, are indivi-dually liable for the consequences of plain truth. Sentiment counts for very liftle in economics, theoretical or the acts of their officers or agents when the constitution delegates to these latter certain powers. The secof the Sherman Law defining con-spiracy in restraint of trade." [But an Employers' Association lockout, such as we have had in New York this PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 12.— Orders were issued to-day at the offices of the Philadelphia and Readyear-a lockout "till hunger shall com-pel capitulation"-is not a violation of ployees in the company's shops at Reading on an eight-hour schedule, an average reduction of almost two hours that law. Mr. Jerome, even, sees that

point. "The Connecticut cases mentioned are typical of the activities of the association, in them considerable attenflon is centered, because it is believed that the points involved are fundamental in the fight against the boycott Both cases were brought on account of the boycott against the hat manu-facturing firm of D. E. Loewe & Co., in Danbury, a concern running an

the state courts, with 241 members and officers of the American Federation of Labor and of the United Hatters, including among the former Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, as de fendants, and the other, in the state courts with the same defendants. Damages were asked in the sum of \$100,000 in the first instance, and at-rachments levied on real estate and bank accounts of the various defend-

hope is expressed by officers of the Anti-Boycott Association. They are encouraged also by results attained in Chleago in the late summer, when their organization was instrumental in dissuading the teamsters from entering upon a sympathetic strike, and from the prospects in several other pending cases, and the constantly growing membership, it is believed that the association in its particular field will be a powerful influence to ward the re-establishment of fair relations between employer and

CAPTAIN KIDD'S MISTAKE.

Captain Kidd was on his death bed. What a fool I was," he muttered, "to bury my treasure when I could have incorporated it into a watered stock company." Realizing too late the beauty of this scheme, by which he could have made the money disapper entirely, he turned over to die.-Th New York Sun.

AMOTHER TORACCO TRUST VICTORY

The Tobacco Trust has scored another victory. It has adopted the TRENTON. N. J., Nov. 13.—The first convictions under the new child labor law were had here to-day. The of buying the leaf directly fro sult that the Louisville Tobacco War house Company, which controls pra-tically all the tobacco warehouses of Louisville, has been compelled to closploying two girss less than footers, years old in its Trenton factory.

The American Cigar Company has a capital of \$10,000,000 and is part of the trust headed by the Consolidated Tobacco Company, with a capital of thirty millions. It can be imagined what effect a fine of \$100 will have on such a corporation, which can afford half its places to cut expenses, throv half its places to cut expenses, throw-ing several hundred working people out of employment. When the wark-ingmen vote to own the trust instead of being owned by it, such concentra-tion and elimination of superfluous middlemen will have the effect of re-ducing the burdens of labor. Under private ownership it throws a part of the workers into worse poverty and the whole benefit of the economy goes

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR PARTY.

Mayor Schmitz and His Mixed Following.

he Fight Made on Class-Conscious Lines, Against the Will of Schmitz and His Lieutenants-Socialist Vote Grows, in Spite of All.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.-With

the re-election of Eugene E. Schmitz Mayor of Sau Francisco last Tuesday one of the strangest political campa gneever fought came to a close. Mr Schmitz won his victory on a labor ticket without the help of a single newspaper, and opposed from the our set by every labor leader worth consid ering out of the realm of graft. The victory was also noticeable for the fact that it was fought out on class lines. Class consciousness was stuffed lown the throats of Mr. Schmitz and followers by the Republican pres till their gorge rose at it. The voters were warned that hell was only half a step away if their votes should be dominated by their class feeling—es pecially if working class feeling Strange as it may seem, no one was more convinced of this than Mr. Schmitz himself, and he never failed during the entire campaign not only to combat the need for class consciounces, but also to repudiate the mo and events that set him astride the political hobby-horse two years ago.

Of the leaders who were prominen in the unions and aided in the firs Schmitz campaign, not one raised voice for the Mayor this year. What is more significant, of the two hundred unions that participated in the first Labor party convention, only sixteen responded to the invitation to sit in the ast convention and renominate the successful candidate.

With all these opposing factors, Mr. Schmitz won by a plurality over his Republican competitor of 6,495 votes His Democratic opponent was no-where, and has been whining about it ever since.

Under such circumstances it might be supposed that victory went to the most worthy, the brainfest, the cleverest, the most magnetic of the three candidates. Without paying the Re-publican and Democratic candidates any compliment worth considering, this is not true. Mr. Schmitz is the personification of mediocrity. Stu-pidity gets on its hind legs and yawns every time he opens his mouth,

To get at the cause of the victory one must needs go back to the first campaign.

The writer was edit r of "Advance." at that time the only Socialist paper in San Francisco, and was in a position o study the Labor party during its ried of incubation

Independent political action by the unions was a foregone conclusion after the teamsters' strike. This others saw as well as the Socialists. These others were not hampered by theories. however, and a rush began for en trance into the labor organization The man who afterwards dominate the convention, John S. Parry, in pub dominated lic life a cigar dealer, in private life understudy to a hog, got into the Bridge Builders' Union on the strength of a few months' work at the trade, eight years before.

Mr. Parry, with his fellow conspir ators, including Abe Ruef, who is in reality the Mayor of San Francisco, and who aimed to be a Republican boss, was repudiated by the decent ele ment of the Republican party at the primary election a few weeks before. It is also a well-known fact that Mr. Schmitz could not sign the petition to get the Labor party on the official bal-lot, as he had voted for the Abe Ruef Republican Primary League, and this in face of the fact that the call was out for the Labor party convention when the primaries were held, and a warning issued to the friends of labor to withhold their votes.

Back of Abe Ruef and the Repub lican Primary League was John D. Spreckels, owner of the San Francisco "Call," and one of the most consistent opponents of labor on the Coast. This connection—partnership, it might be called—between Ruef and Spreckels still continues. When the United Republican League was organized a few months ago Ruef represented Spreckels, and demanded from the League the Republican nomination for his proants amounting in value to between tegs, Mr. Schmitz. Perhaps it was part of the plot to refuse the Labor "For the result of these suits great" Mayor the Republican nomination. At any rate, the real motive underlying the various contention acts of the Re-publican leaders began to appear after the Republican convention refused to make the nomination.

The refusal was couched in terms de cidedly unfavorable to the working working class were confounded. Following on the heels of the insult which was in reality a challenge, came a great flare in the Republican papers and class consciousness became keynote of the campaign. The papers covered the Labor candi-

date with their slime and the unions gulped him down. It was not an easy task at first, for there was more than an undercurrent of suspicion among the workers. Intuitively they felt that they were being tricked. They were ullen, in some cases vicious. But fin ally, through the continual harping of the capitalist class-conscious public tions, their open challenge to make t lass struggle an issue, and the judi cious placing of a few bribes, in the shape of promises of a commissioner ship, to be scrambled for after the elec-tion by certain officers of the Labor Council, the one hundred and eighty odd unions that had refrained from sending delegates to the second Schm tr convention finally took the Mayor into their internal economy. Whether they shall eventually digest him, is a matte for further spec

At any rate, the capitalist press had its way, and the campaign became a struggle between ostensible representa-tion of the working class and frank representation of the capitalist class. To get this started was the dominant thought of the men who engineered the deal. A test was to be made of the deal. A test was to be much strength of the proletariat in San Francisco and its powers of crystall

during a campaign when nothing should be done to cover up the fact that a class struggle existed in the po-litical field as well-as in the economic field. There could be no loss either way. Mr. Schmitz was safe; he had been tested. The string of platitudes, called a platform, upon which he stood, were as harmless as the pipings of a sucking dove.

Henry J. Crocker, Mr. Schmitz's opnopent.

ponent, was a genuine representative of his class. The proof that he is a gentleman is furnished by the fact that he would get indigestion if he ate his dinner without wearing one of those coats they put on waiters, called the swallowfall. That's our standard of a gentleman in the West. So infatuated was Mr. Crocker with his badge of re-spectability that he wore it "South of the Slot," when he went to make a speech to the men who toll with their hands.

the manipulators anticipated. John D. Spreckels was led to believe that a campaign fought out on class-conscious lines would result in defeat for the working class. There is no denying that there was class feeling during the campaign. There is no denying that working class opposition can be crys-tallized, and there is no denying that when there is class feeling and any-thing like crystallization takes place in the working class, the capitalist class stands only a shred of a chance, politically speaking. If the manipu lators were students of sociology, they might rest for a time with the infor mation they possess; but, being poli-ticians, there is a possibility that a further test will be made.

To get a grasp of the next test, also to thoroughly understand the recent campaign, it would be necessary to point out a number of subsidiary p knifing of old political enemies and the dethronement of old political kings. This space will not permit. However, a consideration of the personal equation which always enters into such matters will allow one to work out the chief factors, after those mentioned, himself. It may be taken for granted. as an example, that Schmitz, while lending himself to the test of the working class spirit, did not shut his eyes to the possibility of re-election. In the same way the overweening conceit of Abe Ruef to become a factor in Re-publican politics made him work for

The next test will relate to the state campaign. It is on the program that Mr. Schmitz, if he does not get the Re-publican nomination, will run for Gov-ernor on a Labor ticket, under control, as usual of Mr. Abe Ruef Republican boss. A strike in San Francisco that will give the Mayor an opportunity to show himself, is part of the program. In fact, a strike was on the program to carry His Honor to further honors during the recent campaign. That, however, was found unnecessary, as sufficient class feeling was stirred up by the newspapers. There is a fine commentary here on the influence of the press. It should not be lost sight of that Mr. Schmitz won his fight with every daily paper in San Francisco op-

In all the twistings and turnings of the manipulators of the Union Labor Party, it will be seen that the party, is such, is lost sight of. This is as it should be. One man can be held in thrall, but a board of supervisors is bound to develop a rebel. That's the reason the candidates for Supervisor on the Labor ticket had their heels trod on by the Socialist nominees. It was nip and tuck between them to see who should be last. True, the saloon interests elected one Supervisor on the La bor ticket, but as he is pledged to the least worthy element in our social life, the Laber people themselves are tempt-ed to repudiate him. None of the other city offices fell to the lot of a Labor

This alone shows not only the fine Italian hand of the manipulator, but also exposes the vicious way in which the people think.

Everything is subordinated in their minds to a personality. Nothing re-mains worth while of a principle, but the man who stands for it, and if he does not stand, well, they seldom care. Not all the people are swayed by their emotions and confound principle

and the man, however. A little group heid together in San Francisco during the campaign and exposed the work of the bosses. Despite the hurrah and the clash over class consci group, though advocating the injection of class consciousness into American politics, did not lose its head over this mouthing of other people's phrases. The Socialist Party was last when the votes were counted, but the work it did will do much towards putting it first when the mists clear away from the minds of the people.

Never in the history of the move-ment in San Francisco has there been a season of greater harmony. This is accounted for by the fact that the jobchasers and grafters, together with their middle-class friends, have all their energies taken up helping Mr. Schmitz hoodwink the workers. Of course, the pay in the Schmitz camp is better than with us. It must be taken for granted, then, that as long as the pay is forthcoming they will stay there.

Despite their desertion, we hold our Comrade Whitney, for Mayor, own. received an increase of ten per cent.

UNCIVILIZED CIVILIZATION.

"As 'I understand it," said the heathen, "you propose to civilize me." "Exactly so

"You mean to get me out of the habits of idleness and teach me to work?"

"That's the iden."
"And then lead me to simplify my methods and invent things to make

my work lighter."
"Yes."
"And then I will become ambitions to get rich so I may retire and won't have to work at all?"

"Naturally." Well, what's the use of taking such a roundabout way of getting just where I am? I don't have to work now."—Exchange.

-The duty of the Socialist is to make Socialists of other people. One of the best ways to do that is to distribute party papers. Try an occasional bundle of The Worker. One hundred copies for 75 cents