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VOL. XI.-NO. 25.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AND SOCIALISM.

Municipal Ownership Will / Benefit the Workers Only if Established by the , Working Class.

mmanse Value of City Franchises. The People Virtually Sold to Franchise-Owning Corporations-The Chief Source of Political Corruption-Two Kinds of Municipal Ownership -What a Socialist Administration Would Do.

BY JOS HARRIMAN.

than the victors begin to count and di-vide the spolls, and the frequent ex-posures have become so commonplace posures have become so commonplace that they are daily to be expected. The names of political bosses have become synonymous with corruption. To men-tion the names of Croker, Platt, Hanna, Quay, Clark, and others of their type, is to held before the public gaze
a pulnorania of appailing public crimes.
Positions of honor and trust have been contions of noner and trust nave been converted into cesspools of bribery and pillage. Political power has become a means of public plunder, and political machines are employed to place plundecers in power. The putridity of the entire capitalist system is revealed by the "embalmed beef plot" the "ship suisidy bill," the "franchise steals," subsidy bill. the Tranchise steak, specially in the great cities, the bribling of city councilmen, legislators, and congressmen by the moneyed interests of the land, and the endless list of smaller crimes daily paraded by the

While corruption reigns in high white corruption religious are sold places, and special privileges are sold to money kings, a widespread and deep-rooted discontent is developing ng the plundered working class, It among the plundered working is only necessary to mention the street-gar strikes of Albany, Brook'yn, Cleveland, and St. Louis, the miners' strikes of Hazieton. Baden, and the Cour d'Alenes and the war between the Breel Trust and the trade unions, in Steel Trust and the trade unions, in order to catch a glimpse of what the future has in store if the present po-litical and business methods are con-tified.

That we may ascertain why this con form in the very heart of our civiliza-tion—the great cities—and why it continues to grow more and more appall-ing, and that we may determine how we may eradicate the evil. It is necesry for he to discover the source power for which these corruptle the power for which means by which the v gain their power and how, by cor-ruit use of that power, they are able to cos trol city counces, precipitate Btr kes, endanger the public and escape paraishment. In no way can this be done to better edvantage in a short paper than by an inquity into the value and control of municipal franchises. Fr- this purpose no city affords better proper ordunities and facilities for investithan does the city of New York.

NEW YORK FRANCHISES. The following table sets for the place as well as the source of the place, of the New York ferry franchises which are owned and reuted by

city of New York: ... Population Annual Reut. 21,650 2.021,698 3.420,000 Though the rivers and harbors and

leands were all present yet in the year 1700 the ferries rented for only \$580 a year. But now that the population has increased from 5.150 to 3.420,000 peoincreased from 5.150 to 3.429,000 peo-ple, the ferries rent for the fabulous sum of \$2.021,988. By mason of this increase of population these ferries pay 4 per cent annually upon \$50,500,000, which is the value of the ferry fran chises. They could readily be sold for this sum. It would be a splendid inent, inasmuch as the population York is certain to increase and thereby constantly to add value to these franchises.

The fact is, the ferries are not really rented. The people are rented. The rent goes up as the population increases, and not as the ferries are improved. But even though this is true, if will be arged that no damage is done, toasmuch as the city receives the cash, and the necessary expenses of city government are therewith defrayed. In the light of this argument let us examine other franchises and how they are being appropriated or rather misap-

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

The Metropolitan Railway Company of New York City has under its management 20014 miles of surface lines. At \$100,000 a mfle, for which these roads can be built and equipped, they would cost the people to replace them

After paying all expenses the company pays in rents, interest and dividends... \$6252,000 Which is 6 per cent inter-

cost

We have the enormous \$135,377,000 which is the value of the franchises. They would sell for this sum because their value constantly increases as the sopulation increases.

Never previously in the history of, this country have there been spread before the readers of the daily press so many well founded accusations of public plunder and corruption. Neither are these crimes confined to any one of the existing political parties. No sooner has a political victory been won sooner has a political victory been won than the rictors begin to count and distance. The annual sale to this corpuspy accounts to 20 to the pockets of the people and taking therefrom \$6,252,000.

In this case the people have not been rented by their state representatives and city councilment to this company. They have been sold outright, for a small consideration. The annual sale to this company amounts to \$6,252,000 worth of people for \$351,883. MANHATTAN RAILWAY. The facts concerning the Manhattan Ballway Company are no less-startling. The company has under its manage-ment 109% miles of elevated track. At \$400,000 a mile, for which these roads an be replaced, they would

this company also pays annually in interest and dividends the sum of 3,458,000 Which is 4 per cent, inter-

which is the value of the franchiscs.

The managers of this company have excelled those of the Metropolitan Company in business cunning and political chicanery, in that they have suc-ceeded in securing the privilege of tak-ing \$3.478,000 annually from the people without paying one copper for the privilege. They neither rent nor buy the people, but they insist upon taking annually \$3.458,000, blood money by right of corrupt political conquest.

Neither is this the greatest outrage ous far committed upon the citizens Neither is the thing of the citizenes of New York City by men prominent in financial and political circles, men known as "respectable citizens," who are now conducting a campaign

CONSOLIDATED GAS.

Only a few years ago the Consolidated Gas Company of New York had a paid-up capital amounting to \$11,000,000 This sum was increased, from enrnings 17,000,000

The stock was then water-ed to the amount of ... \$7,000,000

Making a total capitalization of :.... This combination pays 8 per ...\$65,000,000

which is the value of the franchises eld by this combination.

The stockhollers of the companies forming this combination have receiv-

ed (says "Municipal Affairs") \$57,000, 000 dividends in excess of 10 per cent. profits on the \$28,000,000 of capital stock, together with \$37,000,000 watered stock which draws 8 per cent. It will be observed that \$17,000,000

of the \$28,000,000 capital stock was not cash, but was taken from the people as profits and then invested. observer will detect that the \$11,000, 000 was also in some way taken by the few capitalists from the people before being invested in gas plants; for a blind man can see that a few capitalists who do not work could not hav produced \$11,000,000. It is their bus pess and profession, political and oth-

erwise, to snatch the products from others who have produced them. Thus one hundred and thirty million dollars worth of people-represented respectively in twenty-eight million dollars of capital and one hundred and two million dollars in franchise values— have agreed, through their Democratic and Republican representatives, to pay \$\overline{\pmu}\$ per cent. Interest upon themselves— that is, \$5,200,000 annually to the Consolidated Gas Company for the lump sum of \$165,371. For all its privileges the Consolidated Gas Company has paid this petty sum.

That we may more fully realize what enormous power is now in the hands of these three companies, let us sum-marize the above facts: Cost of construction—

Metropolitan Railway Co... \$20,025,000 Manhattan Railway Co.... 43,600,000 Cossolidated Gas Co..... 28,000,000

Total value-

Metropolitan Railway Co... \$156,300,000 Manhattan Railway Co... \$6,460,000 Consolidated Gas Co..... 130,000,000

tropolitan Railway Co...\$135,378,000 nhattan Railway Co..... 42,860,600 nsolidated Gas Co..... 102,000,000

Manhattan Railway Co. . . . 3,460,000 Consolidated Gas Co. . . . 5,200,000

Tetal\$362,000 Thus the people of Manhattan alone are annually robbed, by the "respect-able citizens" of New York to the amount of \$14,912,000, the petty sum of \$362,000 being paid as a sort of political penance.

Just as it was above shown that the capital invested by the Consolidated Gas Company was not produced by the holders of the gas stock, but had been first taken from the producers, so it be comes apparent that the few men now holding the stock of these three com-panies could not possibly have profuced ninety-two million five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars re-quired to construct the various rail-reads and gas plants. They first flich it from the producers, then invest it in the plants and call it their capital in

order to filch more, and label them-selves "respectable citizens.".

There is no more reason why the workers should pay interest upon \$92,525,000 capital which they them-selves have produced than that they should pay interest on the \$280,235,000 which is the value of the franchises. either case the workers pay interest on themselves to the stockholders of the companies. In the matter of \$02,525,000, the companies make a pre-text of investment. But as to the \$280,235,000 of franchise values, they do not even pretend to have invested one single penny. Yet they claim that their respectability carries with it this privilege of legal theft. And the procession of bishops, priests, parsons, at-torneys, and business men in silent while their refined ethical sensibilities remain serene and undisturbed at this

bold and unadulterated robbery.

As shown by the above table, the total value of the property which these three companies hold is \$372,760,000. Upon this sum the people pay annually \$14.911.000, for which they receive \$362.000. And, ridiculous as it may seem, this small sum which the companies pay, is a part of the profits which they have already taken from the public. Hence the commander realthe public. Hence the companies really pay nothing. By reversing the statement, it appears that the workers pay these stockholders \$14,912,000 for \$362,000, which in reality was at all times the property of the workers.

long as the people are willing to pay \$14.912.000 for \$362,000 of their money, is there any one so sim-ninded as to think that the recipnts will not continue to accept it While those companies can get four-teen and a half millions of dollars a year for nothing, they will not only be willing to accept it, but they will figat to prolong the privileges. They will even divide a large part of this sum with the political bosses in order to retain this privileges even at the risk of their "respectability." These so-called profits or dividends BECOME A CORRUPTION FUND, USED TO FURTHER THE INTEREST OF THE CORPORATIONS AS AGAINST THE INTEREST OF THE WORK ING CLASS.

THE SUBWAY FRANCHISE.

No more glaring instance of this fact has occurred in the history of New has occurred in the bistory of New York than that of the subway contract and franchise. This franchise is val-aged at TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. Yet it was given to the subway contractor for seventy-five years for the petty consideration of 4 PER- CENT. ON THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS—plus, of course, hush money for "our representatives." The same individual was presented with a clear \$8,000,000 on the subway construction contract. Who is there that cannot see and smell the corruphave the audacity to deny that this recipient and the political bosses are in partners in this theft? Who will ceny that they have joined hands to rob and pillage their constituency, the workers of the city?

New York is not an exception in this respect. Prof. F. Speier tells us that the present market price of all the Philadelphia street car lines is \$120. 000,000; that the actual cost of con struction is \$36,000,000; which, being deducted, leaves \$84,000,000, the value of the franchises. With their accus-tomed insatiable greed, the Quay ring have recently stolen franchises in Phil-adelphia valued at many millions of dollars. The saintly Wanamaker of-fered the city \$1,500,000 for the privilege of legally stealing the same funds which the Quay ring proposes through the years to come to steal without pay-

which the Quay ring proposes through the years to come to steal without pay-ing anything for the privilege.

H. V. Johnson, the recent mayor of Denver, Colo., states that the gas com-pany of Denver is capitalized at \$8,-500,000; that the plant can be replaced for \$2,500,000; which leaves \$6,000,000 as the value of the franchise.

The same is true of the Denver wate company, which is capitalized at \$14, 000,000, and cost only \$5,000,000, leaving \$9,000,000 as the value of the

franchise.

Again, Mr. Jones says that these corporations "demand and receive exorbitant prices from their fellowmen to pay fancy dividends on millions of dollars of stock and bonds in which never a cent was invested. This is the reason why the franchise is held to with tenacious and deathlike grip; this is why the people are duped and calification of the councils are bribed and cajoled into giving away these valuable rights."

if is apparent that the same cause is at work in every city. THE VALUE

OF THE FRANCHISES INCREASES S THE POPULATION INCREASES. AND THE PROFITS INCREASE AS THE VALUE OF THE FRAN-CHISE INCREASES AND THE COR-RUPTION FUND INCREASES AS THE PROFITS INCREASE.

CONSOLIDATION.

Coexistent with the increase of profits and corruption is the phenomenon of consolidation. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that greater economy and better service is possib under consolidation than under compe

The advantages to the com arise from economy in administration by-reducing the number of efficials and workmen; by ceasing in part or altogether, to operate unnecessary lines; by securing closer prices on stock because of larger purchases; by avoiding legal contests arising out of the conflicting interests of many companies; by main taining one instead of many shops for repairing and manufacturing purposes the main lines, reducing cost of repair ing to a minimum; by systematically distributing rolling-stock, - obtaining thereby the greatest service at the lea expense of stock and power by con solidating power-houses, thereby econ-omizing both in necessary land, build-ings, and power; and, last but not least, by a great economy in the corthe one boss and his lieutenants may receive far more from the combine companies than each of several bosse and their lieutenants would receiv from several companies, yet the total mount paid by the combination for the same privileges is less. For the same reason the companies favor consolidation.

These pecuniary advantages to the company are incidentally followed by some advantages to their patrons. The combined companies afford a better combined companies attor a security in their cars at a higher average speed; dispatch the cars from the center of the city to the outskirts on the most direct lines; reduce the number of collisions and other acciing in safer service and greater economy in time and cash to the patrons. Similar advantages result from combinations in other municipal indus tries. For these reasons the people will continue to support consolidation until all municipal industries are brought under one head.

Hence the theory that a solution may be found in competition is vain, since competition offers a maximum disage-vantage and a minimum advantage; while combination offers a maximum advantage and a minimum advantage o all, so far as possible under private

The fact that the patrons receive many beneats under a consolidation of companies which they could not re-ceive from numerous independent conpanies opens the opportunity for the politician secretly to receive large sums of money from the corruption fund, and yet escape public censure by justifying his vote or sympathy for the combination on the grounds of the pub-lic advantage derived therefrom.

Thus we see the companies, the politicians and the workers all favoring consolidation for entirely different reaconsolidation for entirety different reas-sons. The companies favor consolida-tion solely because of the increased profits which can only be realized by system and economy. The boss polit-cian favors consolidation because he can secure larger bribes for himself and his lieutenants from one large com-pany than from any one of several small companies, while the working class favor consolidation solely because of the economy and advantages to the of the economy and advantages to the community made possible thereby.

The constituents of the politicians and the patrons of the corporations are for the most part composed of the working class. The profits taken by the companies from the workers are in part used to corrupt the politicians who ordinances extending the privileges of the companies, thereby binding the workers to surrender still more profits. From the profits spring the spoils of of ing together the "captains of industry" and the boss of the political machine. Thus these industrial-political combinations logically follow the industrial combinations, and being cemented to gether with profits, they become prac-tically one and the same organization having a mutual interest and a common purpose-namely, to take more profits (or spoils) from the working

PROFITS AND CORRUPTION

THE CAPITALISTS MANIPULATE THE POLITICAL MACHINES FOR THE PRIVILEGES GAINED THROUGH THEM; AND THE POLI PICIANS SUPPORT THE CAPITAL ISTS FOR THE SPOILS GAINED FROM THEM: WHILE BOTH UNITE IN SUPPRESSING THE WORKERS FOR THE PROFITS

WORKERS FOR THE PROFITS FILCHED FROM THEM.

Thus profits lend both to industrial consolidation, to industrial-political combination, and to corruption. The capitalists systematize their work and consolidate their businesses solely because of increased profits. Public welfare is not considered. It is incidental to system and economy. It is sacrificed by the capitalists as well as by the politicians, wherever profits or spoils The advantages of the capitalists and

The advantages of the explaints a nat-the politicals are in proportion to the profits taken; while the disadvantage of the workers is in exactly the same preportion. The daily outrages com-mitted upon the New York travelling public are fraught with sordid greed. The downtown morning care on all The downtown morning cars on all the lines are like great sanding-lores on wheels, whiring on to the market. The crepits uptowingers are no better. They are packet and lamined, regardless of comfort or health. The more person these com-

panies can jam into the cars, the more w there is in it for them; and the money there is in it, the more will jam them in.

On the one hand are the capitalists, greedy for profits and indifferent to the comfort and health of their patrons; or the other are the working class, indif-ferent to profits, for profits are their burden, but spurred on he are their terest in better service and greater economy of time and labor.

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP AT FAULT. The very purpose of municipal industries is defeated by private ownership and the element of profits. SO LONG AS PRIVATE OWNERSHIP AND THE PROFIT SYSTEM CONTINUES THE MUTUAL INTERESTS THE CAPITALISTS AND POLITI CIANS MUST CONTINUE TO GROW ANTAGONISTIC TO THE WORK-ING CLASS UPON WHOM THEY PREY PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF MUNICIPAL INDUSTRIES AND FAANCHISES UNDER THE CON-TROL OF THE WORKING CLASS AND THE ABOLITION OF ALL PROFITS ARE, THEREFORE, ES-SENTIAL TO THE SOLUTION OF THE MUNICIPAL PLATFORMS.

It must be remembered, however, that the capitalist class are aggressively in favor of the profit system, for the reason that the profits which they take are supped from the working class and not from themselves; whereas the working class are beginning to see that the producers can never receive more than their total product, hence as a class they can never be recipients of profits, and for this reason they are becoming aggressively opposed to the pro-fit system. The workers are accord fit system. The workers are accord-ingly separated by reason of their class interest from the capitalist and their actions are necessarily inspired by dif-

ferent motives.

THOUGH THESE OPPOSING
POWERS MAY BOTH ADVOCATE MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP. YET WE MAY DEPEND UPON IT THAT EACH WILL SEEK TO CON-SERVE THE INTERESTS. OF THEIR CLASS IN THE EXECUTION OF THEIR DESIGNS.

CAPITALIST MUNICIPALIZATION.

Whenever the working class manifests any desire to organize a working men's political party, the capitalists seek to prevent such action by organiz-log "municipal ownership" and "reform" parties; or they cause one or both of the two old parties to promise municipal ownership, as was done in municipal ownership, as was done in the cause of the subway rapid transit of New York, Whenever, also, the in-terests of the capitalist class can be than by private owner-hip an effort will be made to sacrifice, in part, a few entitalists for the benefit of the class both the cupital and the watered stock the stockholders will be suddenly stricken with the "reform" fever, and they will become public benefactors by selling the plant to the nunicipality, together with the fran chise for which they have paid nothing, exchanging their stock at par for

In each of the three cases the result in each of the three cases the result is always practically the same. The revenue's continue to poor into the coffers of the capitalists. In the latter case the evenue finds its way-through the channel of interest on the boulds. In each of the other instances they use the revenue with which to reduce the investment the property of the capital. taxes, on the property of the capitalist

Whatever benefits may arise to the pal ownership arises in spite of the efferts of the capitalist class and not be-cause of them. The workers are there-lore in no way interested either in the capitalist political agitation which leads to such municipal control or in such municipal control itself. Just as the interest of the capitalist class can be conserved by the capitalist controling the municipally owned indus-tries, so also can the interests of the working class be conserved only by the ers taking control of public of

THE SOCIALIST PROGRAM

Were the workers in power in any city they would increase the wages of the race employed on municipal works, shorten their hours of labor, improve the services and reduce the fares, thus utilizing all the revenues and benefiting the working class. In no case would they reduce the taxes on the property of the capitalist class.

The same interests which determine actions of the two class the actions of the two classes in muni-cipal affairs do to day and ever will determine their actions in state and na-tional affairs. The profits wrung from the preducers become the cement which holds the capitalist and politi-cian together and causes them to merge the industrial and political organiza-tions into practically one gigantic ma-chine, municipal, state, and national, the sole purpose of which is to bind the workers with the political power while more profits are squeezed out of them with the industrial power. termine their actions in state and na-

with the industrial power.

As the industries of the country have developed into capitalist institutions, which the capitalists seek to retain because of available profits, so the old political parties have developed into capitalist machines, the control of which the politicians seek to retain because of the available spoils. THUS OUR POLITICAL STATE HAS BECOME A CAPITALIST STATE. which forms a bulwark for the capital ist class, protecting their profit making property against the interest of the working class that is, against those was produced the property.

The conflicting interests of the capitally

The conflicting interests of the capitalist class and working class, and the assuplets control of the Democratic and Republican parties by the capitalism makes it necessary for the work errivo expanse in a workingmen's political party for the conquest of the possers of government, municipal, state and matienal. Having made this congest, if will become the duty of the

workers to transform all privately owned industries into social institt. turn all the products to the producers Henceforth, from the day of our politi-cal victory there will be an equality of opportunity to earn one's bread by the sweat of the brow, regardless of his previous social or financial rank. Un-til then we must content ourselves to battle for the interest of our class, and to extend their privileges and powers; and at the same time to curtail the privileges and the resources of the cap-italist class, until victory crowns our effort and peace on earth is establish-ed in the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth.

MASSACHUSETTS

United Party Organization Is Formed

CONVENTION.

and State Campaign Begun. The delegates elected by the branches and ward caucuses of the Social Demo cratic Party of Massachusetts assem bled in convention in Palne Memorial Hall Boston on Sunday Sent, 8, and Monday, Sept. 9, to perfect a united state organization, nominate candidates, and make preparations for the rinte elections. The work of the convention on Sunday was preliminary to that of the legal nominating conven-

tion on Monday. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the steel workers' strike; petitioning the legislature for a change in the official party name, "Democratic Social" to "Socialist; ploring the assassination of President McKinley; declaring that no candidate on the S. D. P. ticket shall accept nou-inations by, or allow the use of his name on the ballot of any other party or take part in any but S. D. P conver tions or caucuses; calling upon the working class to purchase goods bear ing the union label; and providing that all candidates be compelled to lodge with the secretary of the State Com-mittee a resignation from such office as he may be elected to on the Demo cratic Social Party ticket, before his certicate of nomination shall be filed with the proper authorities.

The convention then proceeded with For Governor-George H. Wrenn of

Springfield. For Lieutenant-Governor-Chas. W.

Vhite of Roxbury.

For Secretary of the Commonwealth Alonzo H. Dennett of Middleboro. For Treasurer-Wendell P. Bosworth f Brockton, For Auditor—James J. McVey of E.

Boston.
For Attorney-General-Clarence
Spellman of Westfield.

Recognizing the fact that while the system of deling business for profits is in vortice no laws.can be enacted that can economically benefit the yang working class as a change of realizing that the so-called "immediate demands" are but palliative at best, where they furnish capitalist reform parties wit material to worken the Socialist movement compromisingly, the collective ownership of the means of production, democratically administered, to the end that all may have equal economic opportunity.

"This is the name under which our Mays clustetts comrades have been compeled, go on the ballot under the election laws their state. The name will be change after this empalga to "Social Farty" of Moss The Democratic Social Farty of Moss its adherence to the generation of their its adherence to the generation of internity. Realizing that the private ownership

capitalist and working classes. The same economic causes which develop-ed capitalism will, with the active force of the working class, eventually eliminate both classes by the advent of Secialish, intro-ducing an economic and social equality of all mankind.

The Republican Democratic, and middle class public awnership parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the

class public ownership parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system are alike representatives of the capitalist capes are alike representatives. The workers can best act in this class. The workers can best act in this class of their class. While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the over-throw of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the prolearist. We therefore consider it of the atmost importance of the capitalist of the condition of the capitalist of the capitalis

Reduction of the hours of labor in propor-tion to the increased facilities of produc-

Reduction to the hours of short in proportion to the percessed facilities of production to the percessed facilities of production to the percessed facilities of production and the percentation and the
reduction of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the
right of recall of representatives by their
constituents.

The right of trial by jury to workingmen
in case of injunction.

Home rule for municipalities in the acquirement of public stiffices

and the relief of the percent and
want in old age.

The education of all children up to the
age of 15 years, and state and municipal
sid-for books, clothing and food.

Equal political and civil rights for men
and women.

The manner of the Cooperative Commonwealth, we again warn the working class
against no-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class
to secure governments control of public
utilities for the purpose of obtaining securtity in the exploitation of other-ladus r is
sented the strength class.

We call the attention of the working class

stiffiles by the purpose of obtaining security in the exploitation of other-indus of a hid not for the smelloration of the conditions of the working class.

We call the attention of the working class of Massachusetts of the honesty of purpose of our party as evidenced by the records of mar representatives. James F. Carev and Prederlet O. MacCartney, in the state leckstude of the condition of th

to law. These and other bills calculated to im-prove the condition of the working class and to forward the principles of political and industrial democracy were defeated by the Republican and Democratic majority in the Massachusetts House, of Representa-

VOTE FOR SCHOOLS FOR YOUR CHILDREN.

In the Boroughs of Manhattan and They can afford to cripple the schools. Bronx, on the opening day of the school CAN YOU AFFORD TO LET THEM year, 2,305 children who applied for adwission to the public schools were turned away, and 15,009 were put in part time classes. In the Borough of Brooklyn 706 were refused admission and 32,236 were put in part-time classes. In the Borough of Queens 914 were refused and 3.740 were put in part-time classes. The total registration on the opening day was about 470,000.

In the four boroughs taken together, 4.015 children were absolutely denied admission and 51:045 were admitted for part-time. The number will, it is anounced, mount up to 65,000 or more by the time the registration is completed.

Think what these figures mean, fellow workingmen. They mean that in this opening year of the twentieth century, the richest city of the world, the metropolis of a republic that boasts of the free school as its most precious institution, IS DELIBERATELY DENY ING THE RIGHT OF EDUCATION TO ONE OUT OF EVERY NINE OF THE CHILDREN WHO APPLY FOR

"Delfberately," we say; for the rulers of this city knew a year ago what provision would be necessary in order to take in all the children. They knew it and they calmly cut down the estimates of the Department of Education Why did they do this? They did it in the name of economy," good government," and "business-like administration." They did it because they repre sented the possessing class, the capitalist class of the city, the people who have accumulated wealth by YOUR labor and who are too stingy to give up a thousandth part of that wealth to provide for the education of YOUR

They will continue to do it so long as YOU allow them to do lt.

It does not hurt them. They can afford to send their children to private schools. Many of them prefer to do so, anyhow, rather than have their proclous offspring associate with the sons and daughters of common people like

the Democratic party repudiated the great principle of the referendum in the "Subway vocating this principle." The pare been ad-vocating this principle. Comrade W. E. White of Connecticut, who was present at the convention, says: "An encouraging sign of the times is the large number of young courages of American birth at this convention and the active interest and enthusiasin manifested throughout. of liberty, and, although liberty several times during our country's tory narrowly escaped being strangled in her cradle, she has always proved too vigorous an infant to be choked off, whether by British parliament, chattel

MECHANICAL FORCES OF REVOLUTION.

In the Glasgow-exhibition may be

slaveholder, or empitalist."

seen many striking illustrations of the growing universality of manufacture. A notable instance is that presented by the Machinery Hall, where some of the latest specimens of machine and engi-neering tools are exhibited. There is a very fair display of British-made tools of this class, but they are very far inwhich is shown every type of machinnecessary for producing all kinds of mechanical plants. In the field of socalled labor-saving machinery there is no doubt that America holds the first place, and the reason for this obvious ly lies in the high wages which have prevailed in the states. Where wages are high the tendency always is to im prove the mechanical appliances so as to do the work with as little labor as possible; not, of course, in the interes of the laborer, but in the interest of th employers, who have no particular defor active propaganda. tre to save labor but every desire to exhibition are to be seen pneumatic hammers for fastening rivets, etc. with which it is said one man can do the work ordinarily performed by four or more men: automatic machine which reduce the necessary amount of lons, and tools for which it is claimed that they increase the rapidity of out put from 20 to 100 per cent. The effect of all these improvements in mechani-cal appliances must be ultimately to reduce the amount of skilled labor to a practically infinitesimal quantity, and to make the workman more than ever the slave of the tools he manipulates, so long as these tools are the property of the master class. But the result will be also to bring about a greater sense of solidarity among the workers themselves, by breaking down the distin nanufacture, in spite of the ill effect it may at first produce, must, in tha long run, be productive of good. It will break down national and sectional barriers between the workers and teach them the necessity for Socialism.

kinds of catastrophes which are to ik the inauguration of the co-opera-e commonwealth, but the strike is t one of them.—Industrial Freedom.

DO IT? You want your children to be educated. You are willing to make great

sacrifices for that purpose. - But you are poor. In a few years you may be too old to get a job. You know that your children will have to go to work very soon. They have only a very few years in which to go to school. If a year's schooling is stolen from

them now, it is lost to them forever. Can you afford to let the capitalists economize at the expense of your children's right to learn?

The Social Democratic Party answers

that question with an emphatic: NO. The Social Democratic Party says that, if put in power in this city, it will provide for the free and COMPLETS education of ALL the children of the people, THOUGH IT HAS TO TAX AWAY THE LAST DOLLAR OF CAPITALIST PROFITS TO SECURE THE FUNDS.

It says this because it is a labor party. because its members belong to the class whose children suffer from this CRIM-INAL ECONOMY of the capitalist rulers.

Do you-YOU, every workingman who reads this paper-do you think the Social Democratic Party is right? Or are you willing to sacrifice your children's welfare in order to lower tha tax-rate for your employer and your andlord?

If you care more about the tax-rate than about your children's education. then vote any old ticket except that of the Social Democratic Party.

But if you want your boy and your girl assured the right to an education as good as any Vanderbilt or Rockefeller child can get, then vote the ticket, of the Social Democratic Party. Vote for HANFORD for Mayor. Vote' for BROWN for Controller. Vote for STAHL for President of the Board of Aldermen. Vote the ticket straight, under the emblem of the ARM AND TORCH.

VOTE FOR YOUR CHILDREN'S WELFARE.

WESTCHESTER FALLS IN LINE.

County Convention Held in Yonkers

Nominatos a Full Ticket. The county convention of the Social Democrats of Westchesfer County was neld in Yonkers on Saturday, Sept. 14. with delegates from Peekskill, Port Chester, New Rochelle, Mt. Vernon, and Yonkers present. Everett Holmes of Peeksksill was chairman and Fred-Bennett of Yonkers secretary. The following ticket was placed in

For County Judge-Audrew Holmes, Peekskill County Clerk-William T. Wood, Mt.

Vernon.
District Attorney-Henry W. Wessling. New Rochelle. County Register-Charles Seeck, Port

Superintendent of the Poor-Frank Gasteiger, Port Chester,

nor-Dr. Paul J. Bauerberg, For Assembly (First Assembly District)—Samuel Thomas, Mt. Vernon.
The mass meeting which was to have been held in Getty Square was postponed on account of the death of President McKinley. A collection of \$7.91 was taken for the use of the County Committee, which will meet at You-kers on Sunday, Sept. 22, at 2 p. m., in the Building Trades Hall . A remarks able feature of the convention was the large number of Americans present, and also the fact that the DeLeonites present did not in any way interfere with the harmony of the proceedings, Every comrade and sympathizer in Every comrade and sympathizer in Westchester should roll up his sleeves

THE PARTY NAME

To All Readers of This Paper in the State of New York The party which this paper represents, heretofore known as the Social Democratic Party, dianapolis to assume the name of SO-CIALIST PARTY. The provisions of the election laws of this state are such, able to retain the old name in the state of New York through the present campaign. Our ticket will be found on the CIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY der the party emblem of the ARM AND TORCH. That is the ticket for workingmen to vote.

ing up equally. They never proposed anything so absurd. The public ownership of waterworks is an example of Socialism. Does the city divide the water equally among each man woman and child? The public library is an example of Socialism. Does the city divide the books equally among the people? Under Socialism we would have public ownership and private use. That is what you have under public owner-ship of waterworks, library, fire departs ment, schools, etc. Read up on Social-ism.—Leon Greenbaum.

BUT UNION LABEL GOODS.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED In 1858 (Presidential) 2,068 In 1890 (Pasidential) 2,368 In 1892 (Pasidential) 21,157 In 1894 33,138 In 1896 (Presidential) 36,564 S. D. P. 96,918 S. L. P. 33,450

N W YORK CITY TICKET.

FOR MAYOR-

BENJAMIN HANFORD. FOR CONTROLLER-

MO RIS BROWN. PRESIDENT BOARD of ALDERMEN

HENRY STAH!



Party members in New York City are ested to read the article. Work of the Campaign," printed in this tesite of The Worker, Read It and then follow out its suggestions.

.By an oversight we falled to credit to The "Connecticut Craftsman" the acti cle entitled "The Lesson of the Steel Strike," published in our last issue. We are not pleased when other papers guitt" from The Worker without credit and we greatly regret having fallen into the error, for which we hereby ologize to our Connecticut contem

PREPARE FOR ANOTHER FIGHT. The ending of the great steel strike by a compromise which, while its terms are not yet made public, is cermakes it timely for the steel workers and others to begin to think very seribusiy about Socialism.

The steel workers have already recognized that such a strike as theirs was a genuine class battle. They were Bighting the organized capitalist class of the country. The press and other orns of "public opinion" were against thera. The power of government were ready at the disposal of the masters had the masters needed to use them The workers have found that, armed , they were no match for the capitalist class. It is now time for them to ask whether there are not better occapons with which they may be sur to win their freedom.

Suppose the mayors and council the affected by the strike had been men actually chosen by the workers insted and elected upon a platform which pledged them solely and simply ninst the applicated class. Can there he any doubt of the enormous advantage that would have given the steel

Suppose the city authorities had been ready to use the police authority to scales in. Suppose the city council had been ready to appropriate money raised by taxation on the Trust's prop erty, to belp the strikers in holding ou against want; or to insugurate public crative employment to the men thrown out by the conflict. Suppose the induce-had been ready to issue injunctions

against Mr. Morgan and his cowd. Instead of being ready to issue them a Mr. Morgan's bidding. Would not the Steel Trust have hastened to make an amicable settlement at the very begin ning?

These are the very least of the ad vantages that the workers would have gained if they had solidly voted the Secialist ticket at the last election-FOR THE SOCIALIST PARTY ALONE TAKES THE POSITION HERE OUT LINED. But the steel workers and those who

sympathized with them in their strike -which is to say, practically the whole working class were able, had they voted together, to take possession, not of local governments only, but of the whole machinery of the states of Pennsylvania and Ohio. A Socialist state dministration would have given the Steel Trust the option: Either settle your troubles promptly or turn over your mills to be run by the public for the public benefit. Would it not have been wise for the workers to vote such an administration into power?

All this is not Socialism. - It is only the beginning of the social revolution. It is only a suggestion of the advan tages that the working class would gain AT ONCE, without waiting for complete victory, once they united in the Socialist Party to use their political power in their own defense.

This is what the steel workers lost by not voting right last time. But they have another chance. THERE IS AN ELECTION IN NOVEMBER. THERE WILL BE MORE STRIKES AFTER THIS ONE. The fight is not settled. Let the workers remember on Novem ber 5 to prepare themselves for the day of battle by taking possession of the political power.

One of the pleasing features of the steel strike is that a large part of the men' imported to take the strikers' places refused to go to work as soon as they understood the situation Still more encouraging is it that this has been found true of negroes as well as white men. In spite of the incitements of subsidized misleaders of their race, the colored workingmen are con ing to recognize their identity of interest with white workers; and in spite of old prejudices, the white workingmen are learning to recognise the universal brotherhood of labor, regardless of race or color.

From an editorial of the New York 'Journal' of September 16, headed "Prosperity Secure," we take the following remarks:

"The return of peace in the steel industry is an event that must CAUSE A GLOW OF PLEASURE even at such a time as this. It means the re-moval of the only really serious men-ace to American prosperity. It means that the country can go forward un-checked IN ITS SPLENDID CAREER OF INDUSTRIAL CONQUEST.

"The settlement of the steel strike OUGHT TO REASSURE THOSE TIMID INVESTORS who have feared that business would go to smash as the result of the terrible event for which the nation is mourning. The murde of President McKinley was shocking horrifying, but it gave less, substan tial cruse for a business quagic than the authencite strike, the failure of the corn croj, or any one of half a dozen untoward influences which the nation-al presperity has triumphantly surmounted. As a factor in the mark the settlement of the steel strike show

far more than counterbalance it. * * * "Of course if the death of the late President meant a departure into un-known paths the fimidity of capital might be expected to manifest itself in a shrinkage of speculative invest-ments. But President Roosevelt has

ments. But President Roosevelt has promptly announced his intention is follow the lines init down by his predessor. The cabinet will remain in of-McKinley is dead, but in all essen-d respects the McKinley administration still lives.
"All the splendid foundations of

American prosperity remain IN UNmillion of the most enterprising, indus-trious and resourceful people on earth are continuing THE CREATION OF WEALTH ON A SCALE UNPRECIS-DENTED IN HISTORY."

We ask the steel workers and other workingmen to consider that and say what they think of it. Are those the words of a real friend of Labor? Is Millionnire Hearst, the owner of the New York "Journal" and various other papers, volcing the sentiments of the working class in publishing that editorial? Is the Democratic party, which Hearst supports, to be trusted by the working class, when its leading organ expresses such opinions?

Has the settlement of the steel strike enused " a glow of pleasure" in the bearts of the steel workers or of their "Journal" is thinking only of the Steel Trust stockholders when it talks of that "glow of pleasure."

Are the working people sharing in that "splendid career of industrial conquest" over which the "Journat" rejoices. They are not. They are the conquered, not the conquerors. The "Journal" thinks only of the men who make profits by the conquest of the workers.

Are the workers glad to have the "timld investors" reassured at their expense? The "Journal" is,

Do the steel workers and all others rho are engaged in daily struggle with their employers feel that the foundations of THEIR prosperity "remain in undisturbed solidity" as a result of this strike? No, it is the Morgans and ofeliers who are "solid," and the man" congrutulates there.

undoubtedly "creating wealth on ented in history." BUT ARE THEY ENJOYING COMPORT. LEISURE, HEALTH, AND FREE-DOM UNPRECEDENTED IN HIS-TORY? They are not. They are overworked, underpaid, and tyrannized ver by their bosses. The "Journal" is pleased with the condition. Are you workingmen? If not, vote AGAINST he Republican party which maintains this condition; vote AGAINST the Democratic party which approves this condition; vote FOR the Socialist Party, which demands PROSPERITY FOR ALL-a system in which all shall work and that all shall enjoy the fruit of their labor.

gave a surprise party to one of their number last week | Refere long the Socialists will give a surprise party to

Willy Wally Astor says he was driven out of America by the yellow press. A case of swine rend swine. The capitalist sheets should have preserved him as a flower of the capitalism that pays

Police Commissioner Murphy says that the New York police department has not got the anarchists as well under surveillance as it has the "crooks." Perhaps this is because it can't blackmail the anarchists for protection money.

The perfect ladies of the four Bundred in Newport recently gave a dog dinner. No, they didn't eat dog-they would like to force the workingman to do that if they could. They simply gave an expensive banquet to their cauine companions. Why didn't they invite their husbands and make it, a hog finner? When the Socialists wir they will all eat crow.

The Morgan syndicate has raised the price of coal twenty-five cents a ton The only reason is that they need the money. So we can all delve down in our pockets and chip in a quarter to keep Morgan from starying. If you can't afford to buy any coal this win ter, you can keep warm by working for the capitalist till you sweat. Or if you are out of a job, you'll keep warm hustling for one.

HOW SOME WOMEN EARN A LIVELIHOOD.

If you were a young girl just turned 18; if you had in your heart all the fai dreams of coming wemanhood; if your soul looked forward to a sweetheart, to marriage, to little ones to nurse and rear, how would you like to be placed buffing wheel to carn your daily

What is a buffing wheel? It is a circular piece of felt welded together to revolve on a shaft 3,500 evolutions a minute.

This buffing wheel is for the purpo of polishing metal. The handle bars and nickel finishings of your bicycle have been held against this whirling

The faucets and tubing of the haus brought to that silvery shine, no do young girl in the dingy factory room. Some of the bathroom furnishings

will weigh twenty-five pounds, rather heavy for a girl. She works ten hours a day—a long time for slender arms to hold up such a load. holds the rod against the swiftly

it as you hold the reins over a runawa horse. Why? Because the wheel loses the contact for a few seconds and then catches it again with a zip that fairly tears the metal from the grasp. If you lose hold of your work ther

is no escape in jumping. You are go-ing to get hit somewhere, most likely in the face, as the good workman bends over close to see results.

Women have lost teeth; some have had their entire lower jaw torn away.

Not much chance for marriage after

But the worst of buffing business is not the danger of machinery, though that looks appailing enough. It is not the jar and tear to the nervous system the pecessary friction for a high po The worst danger is in the fine; in perceptible dust from the brass the spray of acids used for the po

The young women who work at this trade tie handkerchiefs over their hale and about their throats. They sometimes wrap their fingers in rags. The eyes, nostrils, lips are unprotected. There have been devices invented for protection, such as a fine wire mass with cotton lining. But no one uses it Men are reckless who are long in the

rade. Women are good imitators However, the brass or copper makes a sore wherever it enters at abrasion of the skin. Girls in this trade

pores. It pollutes the blood. It makes eruptions on the face and running sores on the body.

This startling testimony was given to the building material trades council

by C. R. Myers, the business agent of the Metal Poliahers' Union.

He declared that there were fifty girls in Chicage who worked at this trade who could never marry. He said their blood was polluted with verdi-

their stood was
gris.

M. J. Dentsch, secretary of the councit catled at the factory employing the
largest number of girls. He was shocked at the appearance of them. He notified the factory inspector's office and
received the reply that the factory-was
entirely complying with the law, and
nothing could be done to prevent the
girls working at the trade.—Silly! Willaw, in the Socialist Spirit.

— When you read your comfor book do you remember the uncon this hands that made it?—Hornes

OUR CAUSE.

Its Economic Philosophy and its Ethical Inspiration.

BY PETER E. BURROWES.

. Our cause rests squarely upon and is the direct expression of the one great muster-face of this human world. This master-fact may properly be regard as the peculiar revelation of Socialis and it is in this sense and in the light of it only, that we speak of our Socialism as scientific.
We do not tell the world that man's

salvation rests upon the benevolent inpulses of good men, or that its disasters have flowed from the malignant influ-ence of unfriendly spirits. We do not attribute the revolutions which have come upon nations to the crimes of the ambitions or to the strenuous virtues of heroes; but we declare these great events of history to be always and obviously traceable to the master-fact-the ously traceanie to the imaster-fact—the system of economic production, the way the people were getting their liv-ing before the revolution was forced into history.

This economic conception of history's process which leads to Socialism is

itself an outflow from the master-fact As clear as that the direction of the mountain ranges is the master-fact in the direction of the rivers, so clear is it that the economic conditions which the race lives direct the politics and indicate the pathway of the ethical, poetical, and religious life coming after. It is not with love, nor fellowship, nor hope, nor resolution, nor anger, nor selfishness, nor despair (for these are all modified by the m

Is this activity in bondage, its ver body in peril of stripes, starvation and death at the caprice of a flesh owner? Then there is no love on the earth. The prevailing virtues will then be two contentment, good humor, or even happiness, on the part of the slave indus-trians; and the appearance of muca knowing considerateness for the slaves and devotion to another law than his own will, on the part of the flesh-owner. But the whole trend of progress will be mentally against this double team of lies and therefore the revolution co ing next after that will not be an av into more content, good humor and happiness; but a breaking up of the sealed hells in slave hearts, and an unrebing and unmasking to shameless deprayity, a diabolic pessimism, and a scorn of all other than the law of his own imperial whim, by the flesh owner. In such a period there will be fip love left with which to regenerate adclety, even is any amount of love could regenerate it. But the awful dearth of safety to life will be apparent to the prophets and they will therefore com orth preaching the safe virtue of non-

Thus upon the dissolution of bread and wealth-making by slavery did the fical-owner and the men he owned break loose in ancient Rome—the first secoming calleus, cynic, cultivating only course in the face of death, b class outnumbered by their forme victims; and the slaves cultivating the virtue of organization, which ever war life is secured to the unproperties

Where is the man who has no carfor the life of the world? There is the man who will be no prophet for the cause of Socialism. Where is the man who has a care for, and would cherish the life of the world? That man will and no word of hope outside of Social

sm. The priest of the world was primarily a world life-saver, though he has fear-fully wandered from his mission and mistaken his ideals for their goal deal of love, non-resistance, fellow thin, fortitude, were given him only a expedients for the times, as instruments of life-saving, and they were all eco-nomically and lawfully begotten ideals expedients for the tie for preservation. When the world of slaves was wholly defenseless in the unrestrained hands of the flesh-owner, the world prophet brought forth anoth or gospel for the despairing—the viati of this present world, which said ffect: "We cannot offer you any security of physical life under your present economic bonds, but we can give you the hope of a personal life

percafter much more splendid ever than that your masters enjoy to day."

Thus this idealist, this teacher of life preservatives sent life out of the world and lost his way utterly. After the disappearance of slavery, in order to have been true to his functions as a life-saver, he should have taken hark the kingdom of life from beaven and begun again to replant it in the pla from whence in his hasly zealous of spair he had so unwisely plucked it.

it was as a response to this obviously necessary recall that so many prophets, from Jesus to Danie, did preach the kingdom of life on earth, and called l everiasting. And it was in the spirit of this response that the new church of this response that the new church which began to be formed during the gradual dissolution of Roman slavery based itself partly upon a recognition of the master-fact of bread-getting and was an anti-property religion

Along, upon, and within the shining rails of economic activity must move all our future prophets and the recogni-tion that the arterial life of heart, rnins, and spirit is in the worksho and there alone, will be the priest's message of future ages. The inspiration of the idealist will henceforth be the life of the world, and how to free it, to beautify it, and to make it abound through the abolition of the fact and the eradication of all the remnants of economic mequality and dependency between one man and another.

The slave condition, with its fles eral unfaith in one another would a have rendered all the efforts of life-savers null and void if not forts

The reality of contentment or its pos-stillity once doubted by the master, would make the appearance of content only the mask of a deeper and mass-slayish victim. So the reality of the master's processed concern for the

fare of the slave, and his professed def-erance to higher laws and purposes than the slave wot of, would only make the slave despise this polished hype-erite all the more. What human experi-ence, human conditions, and human na-ture ferbid both the slaves and the masters any longer to believe possible concerning each other was then said to be made possible by the importing of

an entirely new personality inside eac one and coming into him from heaver Upon this assurance, and this alon-intividualism in society in its success ive phases has supported its prophets. But the same necessity which in former times compelled them to transplant the life kingdom from this earth to anothe will soon compel them to transpose it sent of the new birth from the heart the single individualist to the heart society-that is, to its master-fact. And the prophets of Socialism are in the world to do this very thing, to regen erate our plan of economic production from a private, competing, profit-gran hing villainy to a universal, mutual or ganization for the easiest and most sary for a sweet and a righteous tive living in all the world.

The summary of all human interes is thus to be found in the message social transformation from private pre it production to equality production by

organized society and for the whose life of the whole people. The famine of the life lived alone, for itself, without any external entire slasm for the life of others, has-bee the experience and the moan of wis-dom in all ages; and no power of faith exercised upon themselves by doctors of divinity and sacts of philosophy has sufficed to stifle this world moan. Au-gustine, Francis, Theresa, all were nourners, all were among the self-un satisfied; and in spite of their desperate faith in a new birth-inside them telves, they continued their meaning and heart-breaking against the rocks of time until the tide of life went out be

youd the bar and the breakers ceased their moaning.

It is only by that law of inversion which the seeker for truth so frequent ly meets with, that the truth seeker is rt last himself found by his truth; and he discovers to his astonishment that the inside of life is always its outside: that it is in our environments and no In our hearts that we must first plan the seeds of regeneration. This a is the message of Socialism to the s of men: Sow your gospel seeds in the master-fact of economic production and that sine will make every single

ife to bear the fruit of an eternal best To be sure, externalisms have been ttempted. No truth his ever thusiasms for false externalization of one's interests have abounded in the world's history. The mental shame, the slavery and historic tragedies which have been brought about by this uni versal cry for the thing exte cry is at last met to be satisfied, and net thus for the first time, by Social ism. The happiness of that time whose feet shall be planted on a universal facenthusiasm has always been foreseen by desire, and Socialism is the child of that prophesy and the answer to that

In such a time, with such a message how pitiable is the condition of the strong intellect and youthful ardor tha has not found the redemption of Social ism for its life enthusiasm to be spen upon. But how much more pittable to condition of those who, understanding Socialism and believing in it, have yno enthusiasm to bestow upon it. What hold can such men have upon any no-bility of purpose? How can they flud any foothold in the world's poetry, its dealisms, fellowships, and affection this will not suffice to hold them

Having seen face to face the master fact of the world, and learned that it to hers, and in that alone the world's riemption must be wrought out, i orollary of to-day is soon revealed in the class struggle, the struggle of and

half of the world.

Where in all the universe can there
be a cause so worthy of good men and
frue as this preliminary class struggle
of Socialism to-day? Upon it all facts
of history converge; the light of evolution is centered upon and flows from it; so that the old story of those wi burned up the enemy's fleet with sur rays that were shot from polished lenses seems as if it were a pictorial fable prophecy of this class struggle and the victory will be won by the in tellectual lustre and energy of the light

asm of life, where shall we turn if not to Socialism? That the rule of and rush for private property has come to the end of its dignity and brought all mankind with it who can deny? Nay if we are to have dignity and he if we are to have dignity and honor and any beauty in our enthestasms it is evi-dent that the mudpuddles of the profit-mongers can yield no more; and it is consequent that the reservoirs of the social life alone can supply us with a true fnauhood. The fight, the whole fight and nothing but the fight, is there. fight, and nothing but the fight, is there fore the clarion hote of our time. The fight for the emancipation of the pro-letaire, this is life; to turn back from letaire, this is life; so turn back from this, to compromise for any success short of this, is to make a compromise with death and a covenant with fur-ther slavery and shame. Are you ready to work for the cause? The fields are white to the barvest. We want men.

ADMITS PART OF THE TRUTH.

The Anarchist looks with selty and contempt upon Socialists and labor agitators. Naturally enough, for the aims of these are diametrically opposite to his own. The purpose of the labor organization, whether wisely pursued or not, is to better the condition of the workingman by securing higher of the workingman by securing higher wages, shorter hours, and increased privileges. The Socialist dreams of a happier human society, to be created by the adoption of his nostrums. But ooth recognize the necessity of a government, of laws, of legislatures, of ouris and juries. They would like to ape these organs of the civil syst shape these organs of the civil system to their own liking, or to control their. The Anarchist would destroy them utterly. Socialism and organized labor do not breed Anarchists any more than thisties yields figs. The millieness for bids that any relation should subsist.—New York Times.

> The workers vote in hasty and re BUY UNION LARKL GOODS.

A SUPPRESSED COMMUNICATION.

Addressed by a Florida Socialist to Local Paper and Found "Unavailable" by the Plutocratic Editor.

"Editor of the 'Sentinel-Reporter:"
"I find the following in your issue of

More than three hundred empleye berten walked out of the shop at Akron, O., Wednesday. The company who was put to work last week and Wednesday after his refusal to join the union. The company's officials refused to turn him out and the men did not return to work that day after the not hour. Nearly six hundred men are em-ployed at the works, but the strike has compelled the factory to close down. What just gause had these men to throw three hundred other men out of work, who felt they had no grievance for a strike?" "I think these men had, the sam

just cause' for their action that our revolutionary forefathers had in throw ing overboard the ten in Boston by There was a great principle involved in the act of our forefathers—resistance to tyranny, 'no taxation without repre-sentation.' There is also a great prin-ciple underlying the action of the trade utilon men at Akron, O., and it is also resistance to tyranny. Both the acts o our forefathers and the trade union seem childish and petty and wholly un warranted to a superficial observer, but to one who understands the full mean

It is easy for any one who will one to what is going on in this are now lining up for one of the modesperate struggles that the world has ever seen. On the side of capital there is a well defined and very transparent determination to crush out labor union and reduce the laboring men to helplessness and still more degrading dependence and slavery than they are now subject to. The laboring men's simply resisting this and aghting for self-preservation. The vast combinaons of capital have naturally and in evitably brought about combination among the laborers to resist further en-croachments against their rights and liberties. Latterly they have become ing unions with a rapidity heretofor-unknown. Having discovered the purposes of the great capitalists to crist come sensitive to every move made by helr employers, and are quick to take action, whenever they think their rights are being invaded.

There is a general principle that

wages are fixed by the price that is made by the lowest bidder having vastly increased the powers of production has had the effect of throw ing a large number of laborers out of employment in all branches of produc-tion. A laborer out of work will natur-ally bid for a job at almost any pay he can get. This has the effect of stantly reducing wages below the point of a decent subsistence. This makes it absolutely necessary for workingmen to combine to resist this tendency, and this is the mainspring of labor unious. They are not fighting for extertionare wages, but fighting for a living wage and against further reductions.

This is a crude, costly and clumsy method no doubt, but it is the only way the laborer sees at present of maintaining himself. It is teaching him the less son of mutual dependen son of mutual dependence and solidar-ity which he must learn if he is ever to get out of his present slavery to capi-tal. There is no use of invelghing against it, for he must and will use it, come what may, until he sees the true way out. It is costly, and does incal-culable demous not only to the letter culable damage not only to the labor-ing man himself and to his employer, but to the entire community; but he is not the party most to blame for these disastrous struggles that have how become a veritable civil war. Be-fore casting blame on the workingman it might be well to take some notice of what his enemy, the capitalist, is do

Everyone is now beginning to feel the effects of the great combinations of capital called the trusts. They have all ready assumed control of our ment, our brend and butter, and ou liberties, so far as they have gone in the latter matter. No highwayman, or combination of highwaymen, ever had a millionth part of the power to in-jure and rob others, or did one mill-lonth part of the injury and robbery that these vast combinations of capita that these vast combinations of capital have and are now doing. They go stalking through the land holding up-and taking the properly of thousands and bringing ruin and poverty upon them. The robber barons of old were not a pinch of snuff compared to their operations. If you want to read the operations. If you want to read the most appalling history of crime and robbery that has ever been written, get H. D. Llyod's "Wealth Against Commonwealth" and read the history of the Standard Oil Company. This is only one of the great combinations, and you will find the story of the others. quite as bad.

"The real fact is that the working-"The real fact is that the working-men are now fighting the battles of everyone of us as well as their own, fully as much as Washington and other revolutionary heroes did "and instead of being denounced should have the sympathy and support of every man who values his own liberty and the future welfare of coming generations. Many do not realize this fact, but it will be well for them to wake up to the

will be well for them to wake up to the true situation of our affairs before it is relastingly too late. People was ent to study the causes of the present ent to study the causes of the present situation and the way out of our diffi-culties, will wish they had examined into these matters and learned the rights of them before long. W. C. GREEN.

Orlando, Fla. August 26.

The people of Mississippi have just refused to send an ex-convict to the legislature. Perhaps they want to give him a chance to reform.—Atlant

—Through trade unionism we can increase wages and reduce the daily hours of told. but we cannot dictate to the capitalist class how meny days in the year they must employ us.—Appent

A LETTER ON THE STEEL STRIKE.

communication from a Social Demo crat, Suppressed by the Boston "Herald,"

The following letter was sent to the Boston "Herald." Of course it was suppressed. Pass it around in Boston as a specimen of the opinions the ulra-capitalistic "Herald"

have its renders hear:
"To the Editor of the Boston 'Herald." "In your editorials of August 2 enti-fied Compulsory Arbitration and Labor Contracts' and 'Shaffer Inculcating poration in declaring That they will eater into no negotiations with the Amalgamated Association for a settlenent of the strike until the latter or ganization shall have been incorpo ated. The reason for this approval you give in a lengthy and seamingly logical argument, which in substant amounts to this:

"The steel corporation is a person known to the law, and liable to an swer to the law for any breach of con tract, while "The Amalgamated Asso lation, unincorporated, is an organization without legally representative off ciais, and without legal responsibility which can be enforced by law." "In your second editorial you re-proach the Joliet and Milwankee steel

workers for breaking their contract Now, Mr. Editor, in regard to your first editorial, let me state, that were the Amalgamated Association an incom porated body, it would not be able to hold out the strike for over a few days Where the judges do the bidding of ons and trusts, where the corporation junctions are given so liberally and where they go so far as to forbid workngmen to tax themselves to help their brother workingmen in need (remem ber Judge Freedman's far-reaching in junction) under such circumstances. say it is the only solution for working eu's organizations NOT to be incor-orated. Suppose for one moment that porated. Suppose for one moment that the Amalgamated Association were an incorporated body. Do you think that under this or other pretext the smart attorneys of the Trust would not attach immediately the fund of the As sociation, and seize, so to say, the life artery of the whole organization. And J. P. Morgan knows it very well. That s the reason he insists to treat with the Association only when it shall be-come incorporated.

"In regard to your second editorial.

would remind you that in time o war, there is always little considera-tion for small matters, as breaking a contract by a few. In time of war all treaties are for the time suspended and it would be ridiculous to expect therwise.
"How many editors in the United

States have disapproved of the forgery methods which were used in capturing Aguiñaldo? Not many. A strike, especially of such dimensions as this steel strike is, can justly be called an economic war, and it would be, therefore folly to expect the strikers to sacrifice their loyalty and become traitors to general cause on account of some details. You say, They (Jolie their gen and Milwaukee strikers) went out, or the call of a person who has given them a dollar's worth of d never can give them any.' I be to differ. They were not called out by a single person, they were called ou by the Amalgamated Association by the Amalgamated Association, which is represented in that person, and this organization has given them, or is endeavoring to give them more than a dellar's worth of work, namely. human dignity, right to organize, right to strive for better conditions value of which cannot be measured in

"M. J. KONIKOW, M. D."

AS TO PERSONAL LIBERTY.

The writers of editorial cant for the daily papers are working overtime in their efforts to impress on the public that the "personal liberty" of a scab is something sacred, such a holy of holles that no person must even whisper the tale of human rights and humanity's cause into his ears without being traitor to the cause of freedom. • • It is passing strange that the slave

pens in Kentucky and West Virginis, where men are kept prisoners at the point of the bayonet and forced to work against their will, receive no scathing denunciation from the same papers. Take the Tampa kiduapping case. The members of the cigarmakers' union went on strike. That was not violating any law. They establish ed houses where their needy could be fed. They put up such a vigorous and such an orderly fight that they paralyzed the cigar making busin did not violate any of the eld common laws against labor demonstrations. Had they even committed the slightest infraction of the law they would have been railroaded to the jail. In order to break the strike, some self-styled 'leading and prominent citizens" of Tamps formed themselves into a "c kidnapped the leaders of the union and inaugurated a reign of terror in the rageous violation of the "personal lib-erty" of orderly and well-behaved men receives no condemnation from the shrickers for "personal liberty" for the scab, It is conveniently overlooked. Yet here was never on American soil such an atrocious and flagrant crime against the written and unwritten human rights as this kidnapping case.
The kidnapping of the Cudahy child

created a storm of indignation. Everything that a vigilant and sensational press could to was done to find the whereabouts of the boy. Remas of good paper were blackened in order to conrey to the public the enormity of the crime of kidaapping a millionaire's child. The clamors they made then and the silence they adopt now are grothe silence they adopt how are gro-tesque in their difference. The "neir-ous prestration of the mother," the "harrowing sufferings of the father," were dilated upon, but what of the vrives and families of the kidnappel. Tampa men?. Have they no feeling then there is no such thing. United

A New Jersey man stole part of a lirend bed without doing it via Wall zeet. Of course, he was arrested—liftmore American

Our Exteemed Contemporaries A.B. (and OTHERS) A.B.

Appeal to Reason. The editor of the "Saturday Evening".
Post" has made a wonderful discovery. As an inventor ha will be counted with Franklin, Watt Edison, Fulton, and other men whom we lov vere. He has discovered a solution of the strike problem—and it's just too simple for anything, doneber know. It's a wonder some ofher great man did not give to the world this starifing scheme. But it remained for this gen-ius in the dark regions of the editorial sanctum of the "Evening Post" to discover it, and thus bring peace where there has been nothing but war. Well, here is the plan; It is proposed that all the workingmen in the United States save their money and buy the stock of the concern in which they are

employed, gain a controlling interest and then tell the capitalists to go

When I read it I was much elated -here was that for which we had been looking for lo! these many years. To see how it would work out I turned to a recent report of the United States census and figured a little. The report on the Standard Oil business struck my steation, and this is the result: During the year 1900 the Standard Oil Company employed 12. 000 people, whom it paid \$6,717.087, an average weekly wage for each man of about \$11. Now any man with a family of five ought to be able to live like a prince on a salary of \$6. This would leave him \$5 as a sinking fund. Twelve thousand men saving \$5 per week each would have at the end of the year \$3,120,000. The stock of the Standard Oil Company in the open market is worth something over \$800. 000,000. By a simple mathematical proposition we find then that it would require but 256 years for the workingmen employed by the Standard Oil Company to save money enough to buy out that concern. As they would want but one-half the stock to give them control, the time could be cut down to a little more than 128 years! Gee! how easy. I take off my hat to that Philadelphia editor—may he live to see his dream of industrial peace

New York Evening Journal.

Opponents of organized labor have said a good deal on both sides of the Atlantic about the commercial calaniity that threatens England's industries unless she throws off the trade unio

The editor of the "American Federationist" wanted the other side of the story for friends of unionism in this country and he wrote to several labor leaders in Great Britain who are regarded as among the authorities on in

interrogatives:

Are England's industries seeking other fields and leaving her works

- If this is true it is the fault of the trade unions?

Pete Curran replied; "It is quite correct that we are losing ground in some of the world's markets, and it also true that some foreign products are finding their way into our territory, but this is not due to trade union tyranny, but rather to the obsolete methods that are still in operation in Great Britain as compared with the rapid and scientific productive developments in operation both in your country and other nations

on the continent of Europe."

George Barnes makes this statement "I may just say that as a matter of fact those industries which are best organ ized on the workmen's side are the most prosperous industries of this coun

The shipbuilding, engineering, coalgetting and cotton spinning are all well organized industries and were never so

John Weir, the Scotch miner, says: "I cannot see the slightest ground "or alleging that other fields are being sought, thereby leaving the solidified union forces to starve."

David Holifies, who visited America as the co-delegate of John Burns from the British Trades Congress, thus modevery department of labor the work-ingmen of this country were perhaps on the whole never much better employed or better paid for their labor than they are to-day, thanks largely and mainly to their organizations built up so slowly, but firmly, by the men

STRICKLAND AT TOLEDO

Comrade Frederick G. Strickland of Thicago came into Toledo on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 7, a day shead of time. That evening he mounted a -box on Madison street, and spoke to un in persons. Sunday afternoon he spoke at Mayor Jones' Golden Rule Park to a large audience, and it was quite evident that Comrade Strickland talked a little too plain for "Sentimental Sammy," Sunday evening he spoke on the street to a good anidence. Monday night again found him on the box, and It was a warm session. First, a burly reporter for one of the city papers got funny and began to ortifelze; but he soon discovered he had business else-where and left, with Strickland pleading for him to remain, and the crowd shouting and languing. Then an infli-vidual who announced himself as a "socialist, tod," persisted in asking questions and arguing with the speak er, though refusing, to divide time on the box. Strickland's ready answers, even temper, and good nature took the crowd, as he developed the "socialist too" tuto an enlogy of the G. O. P. 1: good for the cause of Socialism.

The working class erect homes and live in hovels; make clothing and wear rags; mine coal and freeze; mill flour and starve; make shoes and go barefooted; build railways and trainer own the earth and don't enjoy it; sell their bodies and brag they're free-curse effects, don't see causes; create millionaires, destroy themselves; fight capitalists, vote for them, eat, siens, slave, don't read or think; love capitalism and hate Socialism.-f.con

BUE UNION LABEL' GOODS.

and cause friction.

Combride Bowers says that he can on ceive of no HONORABLE work for the cause that an open organization cannot digust as well as a secret one. Neither on we. And the great danger of a secret or gastration is that it will come to be use for Africanorable work PHERICHTY IN THE PLAST REQUISITE TO HEALT AGENETY OF ANY ORGANIZATION The Socialist Party Invites the widest pullety for all its acts. We have no ross in the movement for any secret rings.—Ed.

Eric, Pa. (We expected many letters of this sort as a result of the feeling aroused by the essentialities. It is a great pleasure to us to record the fact that Mr. Spanding afands alone in the position he has taken. It is therefore for his sole benefit that we

Letter Box

BROOKLYN.—It is againes our rule to answer amonymous letters. Senid your name and address. Who is Mr. Frong?

"ROBERT T. FAINE, Union Hill. N. J.—We have not seen the letter to which you refer. When we receive it we shall prointly print It with comments. You certainly

CHARLES R. MARTIN. Toledo, O.—We do not remember the communication to which you refer. It may have come in the absence of the regular editor and its importance not have hear recognized by his substitut. If no, you may feel easy for the future. The editor doesn't get vacations very often.

USE THIS LEAFLET.

The Organiser of Local New York is prepared to furnish to subdivisions or individuals a leaster containing the national and municipal platforms of the Social Democratic Party and some characteristic sayings of our candidate

for mayor, a leastet which should be

for mayor, a leafiet which should be widely distributed AT ONCE. There are 100,000 copies in print; use them and more will be ordered. The price is \$1.25 a thousand. Every house and every shop in the city should be cov-ered THIS MONTH, besides distribut-ing leafiets at meetings. Get your sup-ply to-day and GO TO WORK.

Saturday, Sept. 28, at 8 p. m., nomination convention of Local Hudson County at Central Hall, 346 Central

County at Central Hall, 346 Central avanus, Jersey City Heights. Secretaries of branches must notify all members by postal card. Branches that have not voted on party name are requested to do so immediately.

KRONENBERG, Organizer.

SOCIALISM VS. ANARCHY.

William Edito will lecture Sunday evening. Sept. 22, at the Socialist Edu-cational League, 812 E. Pirty second street. His subject will be "Socialism vs. Anarchism."

GRAND EXTIFICATION MEETING

Social Democratic Party

will be held on SATURDAY, SEPT. 21. 1901, or 8 p. ci., at 198th Street and Wittle Avenue. Music by Socialist Band. Promi

Arman, Broke by Bodelite Band. From

PARTY NOTES.

FIVE NEW APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTERS reached the National Secretary last week, besides four for re-newal of lapsed charters and the ad-

THE BRONX RATIFICATION.
MEETING will be held at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Will He avenue, Saturday evening, Sept. 21. The comrades will gather at the club bouse, 3860 Third avenue and be pre-pared to march at 7.30 p. ni. The Soclaist Fire and Drum Corps will head the parade, which will proceed down Alexander avenue, then to One Hun-dred and Thirty-eighth street, then to Willis avenue, and up to One Hundr and Forty-eighth street. Our candidate for major, Benjamin Hanford, and oth-ers will speak. All comrades and sym-

pathisers are urged to turn out.
On Sunday, Oct. 6, at 3 p. m., a mass meeting for German-speaking workingmen will be held at 3300 Third ue. Good speakers will be in at

15TH AND 17TH A. D.—The 15th and 17th Assembly Districts will hold their ratication meeting on Tuesday, Sept. 24, at 437 West 53d street. The es of the municipal campaign will ented and all citizens are in-

TWENTY-FIRST A! D .-- A good au dience gathered in Colonial Hall. One Hundred and First street and Colum-bus avenue, New York City, on Sun day evening last to hear Comrade Space go's lecture on "The Social Problem and Its Solution." Comrade Spare and Its Solution. Comrade Sparge took up the subject of the recent as ntion, pointed out the difference in Anarchism and Socialism, and showed that only the Socialists

and do consistently oppose Anarchisa.

This Sunday evening: Sept. 22. Mr.

James R. Brown will give "An Exposition of the Single Tax." Admission is

TWENTIETH A. D.-All m district captains of the 20th A. D. Brooklyn, will please report at Kock. Hall, Hamburg arenue and Hermen street, Sunday morning, Sept. 22, by order of the Campaign Committee.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLUB OF the Bronx meets Privay evening, Sept. 20, at the club house of the W. E. A. 3300 Third avenue. All young people living in the Bronx are interested in Socialism are invited to come and John. The comrades are urged to do all they can to increase the membership of the Y. P. C., as it is destrable to get the younger movement netively interested in the movement and thus get new and tic workers for the cause.

VILLE also have a club, be if remem-bered, which met at the club house, 296 E. Elighty-sixth street, hist Friday, with Miss Hall in the chair. Four new members were taken in. Twenty-five tickets from the musical section of the W. E. A. were accepted and immediate by sold, through the efforts of Comrade Hirsch. The club will hold its first pienie and festival en Oct. 5 at the Old Homestead Garden. The affair prom-less to be a great success. Comrade Obrist of the 28th A. D. addressed the chib on the work the young people should do in the campaign; his advice was listened to with attention. Comrades Oerter. Yestkoor, and Ulrich were elected as chairmen for the naxt

MORRIS HILLOUIT will speak on ocialism at a meeting to be held un-Socialism at a meeting of the Social Demo-cratic Women's Society, Branch S. Un-lon Hill, at the club rooms, 511-513 Hackensack Plank Road, West Hobe-ken, Welmesday evening, Sept. 25, "All are invited. Men, come and bring your

THE SOCIALISTS OF DOVER. L, held a meeting on Sept. II and or-naized a local of the Socialist Party. tith twenty-nine members. James H. With twenty-nine incomes. Morgan is Organizer. Other officers are: Recording Secretary, Louis Arastein; Financial Secretary, and Literature Agent, D. E. C. Duffee; Treasurer, Michael Harris, Resolutions were of the President.

"THE CLARION" is the new name of the paper formerly known as the Haverhill "Social Democrat,"

are printing leaflets to be distributed broadcast. Local Erie has made such a leaflet of the excellent resolutions adopted by the Philadelphia United Laadopted by the Philadelphia United La-bor League and printed in this paper two weeks ago. The Pennaylvania State Committee has issued three such leaflets—a reprint of a front-page ell-torial from The Worker entitled ::The leaflets—a remark total from The Worker entitled: The Right of Free Speech," an article from "Advance" headed "Points for Workingmen," and an extract from a paniphlet recently issued by Charles H. Kerr & Co. on "Intemperance and Powerty." This is good work. Literature the work.

took in three new members at its last meeting, and got the subscriptions of two of them for The Worker; the third was already on the list. Collection of signatures for state nomination papers is practically complete. Resolutions were adopted and printed in the local press pointing out the difference be-tween Socialism and Anarchism and

COMBADE MAHONEY OF IN-COMRADE MAHONET OF INDIANAPOLIS writes that the movement there is assuming most encouraging proportions and the comrades hope
to show good results at the next efection. The following city ticket has
been nominated:

For Mayor—George Mills.

For City Cierk—L. F. Tuttle.

For Police Judge—Charles Thoroten.

For Councilmen at Large—Then. Carton. J. M. Hay, George Mueller, D. E.

Mahoney, Carl Hoffman, and A. Rogge.

The platform pledges the party to

such municipal action as revocation of franchises and municipal ownership of water, lighting, heating, and power systems, street fransportation, telephones, etc.; abolition of contract sysphones, etc.; abolition of contract sys-tem on public work and direct em-ployment with a maximum of eight hours' work and a minimum of \$2 wages; extension of school system, with free text books and, where necessary, food and clothing supplied to children; and public works for the relief of the memphysed. A good leafiet has been issued and work is being done to ex-tend the circulation of party papers. Public meetings are held every Sunday evening at the headquarters, Room 21. evening at the her Union Block, 119 W. Maryland street.

LOCAL MINNEAPOLIS is at work though there is no election there till the fall of 1662. The local has doubled its membership in the last six mentles: five new ones were taken in at the last meeting. Comrade Lockwood has been time to the party—he works seven days a week. Good outdoor meetings are being held. A list of one thousand names of persons interested in or in-clining toward Socialism was made up by the members from among their a quaintances, and a short typewritted letter is being sent to each, calling at letter is being sent to each canning attention to the purposes of the party, announcing the opening of headquarters, and inviting the recipients to attend and join the party; a copy of the platform is enclosed with each letter. The plan might well be imitated in other cities. The new headquarters ar at 125 Nicollet avenue. There is a free reading room, open on weekdays from 9 a. m. till 5 p. m. and on Sundays

THE SOCIALISTS OF OAKLAND. CAL. have issued an excellent four-page leadlet entitled "The Reason Why and Why Not." written by our well-known comrade, M. W. Wilkins. The purpose of the united is to show the need for Socialism and the purposes of the Socialist Party, and to prevent, if possible, by a clear statement of factand principles, the seattering of force and waste of energy likely to be caused being circulated on the Coast.

THE SOCIALIST PRESS of the has been reinforced by the es-ment in Redlands, Cal., of a bright little weekly called "The Under current." We wish success to our Red lands comrades in their new venture.

SAN FRANCISCO MUNICIPAL CAMPAGN is opened by the Social-lets with the publication of a strong ad-dress to the workingmen of the city, and declaration of Socialist principles, which will be widely distributed in leader form. The attention of the workingmen is called to the organized attack upon them now being made by the Employers' Association in San Francisco as well as in other places. The fact is further emphasized that judges and public officials of both old parties are abetting the capitalists in this attack, and the position of the Sc cialist Party as an uncompromising representative of the working class is then clearly set forth. Political conditions and public feeling in San Frantions and purity reeing in San Fran-cisco seem particularly favorable to the Socialist movement in this cam-palgu. Almost without exception our candidates are workingmen actually employed at their trades and active nembers of their respective unions.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

City Campaign Committee at Work-Comrades Called on to Fall in Line.

At the last meeting of the City Cam-At the list meeting the following were paign Committee the following Cantor: Gerber Honford Hillandt, Kilgus, Lee, Mailly. Martin, Malkiel, Phillips, Slobodin. Hillipait was in the chair. Comrade Harriman resigned, on ac-

count of absence from the city: accepted. Ed. Loewenthal, C. L. Furman, and Alex. Fraser added to the Commit-

The Organizer reported that individ-ual campaign fund blanks had been sent out and some returns already re-ceived; lists for organization would be

sent out this week.
Comrade Matily offered his services to the Committee during the campaign Pellowship. The effor was accopied and Courade Mailly's time will be given to campaign work until election day. Other assistance for the Organizer was provided for, it being found that with the opening of the campaign the work was becoming much heavier than herestofore.

than herotofore.

It was decided not to hold a general parade, and that local parades be held in the various quariers of the city, it being believed that the party can be brought to the attention of the working people more effectively in this way. Local prades will be arranged by the Campuign Committee, in conjunction with the subdivisions of vari-

ous quarters.

Arrangements were made for the ratidication meeting at Cooper Union, Oct.

1. Morris Hillquit will preside and the
speakers will be Benjamin Hanford,
Fred. W. Long, and James F. Cares.
Standing sub-committees on meetings and literature were elected. The
Committee on Meetings consisting of

Standing sub-committees on meetings and Hierature were elected. The Committee on Meetings, consisting of Gerber, Mailty, and Slebedin, will have the duty of arranging meetings in halis and on the streets, in conjunction with subdivisions, and will also take charge of the parades. The committee was instructed to report its general plan, with a full list of available speakers, at the next meeting. Subdivisions will committee with this committee, at this committee with this committee, stating when and where they want meetings, and also reporting any comrades who are willing and able to speak.

The Committee on Liberature is Burrawea, Hillippit, Lee, and Mailty. Instructions were given for the issuing of cards for distribution at meetings and of a number of small leaflets or thrownways. A leaflet in the Jewish language will also be published.

The Comparing Committee meets every Priday evening at the Labor Lg-count.

OFFICIAL

ATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Leon Greenhaum, Room &T. Bint Bidg., St. Louis, Mo.

THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE 134 William street, New York (The Party's Literary Agency.)

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE Sec-retary, John M. Reynolds, 422 Sutter

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMUTTEE—
W. E. White, 229 Exchauge street, New
Haven, secretary, Meets second and
fourth Sanday of the month at Aurora
Hun, 125 Union street, New Haven. LLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE-Sector Lary, R. A. Morbis, 314 E. Ind and sirest, Chicago. Meets second and fourth Fridays in the month, at 65 North Clark afters.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE Secretary N. W. Lermond, Thomaston.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE -Secretary, Squ're E. Putney, 4 B I must street, Somerville: Assistant and Flannial Secretary, Albert C. Chiford, Mount Auburn Station, Cambridge Mass.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary. Clarence Neely, 517 Johnson street, Sagmaw, Mich. Meets at 127 N. Bann street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE Sec-retary, Geo. B. Leonard, Room 538, Andrew Bidg., corner Nicellet nyenus-and Fifth street, Minneapelis.

MISSOURI STATE COMM FFEE Sere-tary, Wm. J. Hager, stoom 7, 22 North Fourth street.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTER— Secretary, John P. Weiget, Treuton, N. J. Meets third Sunday in the month, at 3 p. m., at Newark.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Sectors, Leonard D. Ablott, 64 E. 4th st., New York, Meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at above place.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE Secretary W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third street Daylon, Meets every Monday even ng. PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE— Secretary transmer. J. W. Quick, 6220 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Josep Gilbert, Box 637, Section of the Meeter fixed Smullay in the month, . m., at 220 Union street.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S

NOTIOE.

ST. LOUIS, September 13, 1991.

Fo the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, I bereby submit a report of the dimension of this offer for the month of August, 1981. NOTICE.

RECEIVED. Local Chattasseps. Trees, August January 18-Local Freenous, O. on aff-peal for fruids
Local Cleveland, O. datto
Local Covington, Ky. datto
Local Vineland, N. J. ditto
Goorge D. Herron, dwito

EXPENDED. tent of National Headquarters . Equipment National Headquarters

Anss
Telegrams
Fifty copies of The Worker containing recent of convention
One hundred and fifty copies of
Massour Socialist
National Societary, salary
Express transcript convention proexchange, money orders, and checks.
Aug. 31—Balance, cash on hand

STRIKE FUND. The following was received to all the Amalgamented Association of Iron, Stee Th Workers. Aug. 27—New London, Conn., Social-lat Club Mag. 28—New Castle, Pa., Socialist Club.

Tellit received and forwarded to Amalgamated Association ... \$41.61
OTHER BUSINESS:
I also submit herewish a report of the melaces other, thin above transacted during the month of August, as follows:
I. Equipment of National Headquarters.
2. August 10—Address issued and sent 1: il secretaries of state and local organizations amounting opening of National Head carters and assomption of week.
3. August 15—Issued letter of appeal and

advice to Socialists with regard to the size strike, and sent same with official dreshar letter to sight hundred notes in the activities. August 29—Circular letter to all successful of state one local organisations with regard to new printed matter and sop-

4. August 20—Circular letter to all secretaries of state and local organisations with regard to new printed matter and supplies. Amont 28—Circular letter to all secretaries of state and focal organisations remained in the secretaries of state and focal organisations remained in the secretaries of state and focal organisations remained in the secretaries of state and secretaries of state organizations.

7. August 24—Circular letter to bowes in Angust 24—Circular letter to towes in the secretaries of coursel if Geylord Wilshirs.

8. August 34—Circular letter to party workers regarding printed matter instructions on organizating and finances.

8. August 34—Circular public in Stocklist appears with example of the secretaries of the secretaries of the secretary secretaries of the secret

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK

STATE COMMITTEE.

At the meteing of Theselay, Sept. 10, H.
Belch presided. Correspondence was received from National Secretary Greenbaum,
Commetes Vall. Christ, Ward. Doil, L.
Hahn, Goebel, and S. Thomas.

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The Committee of Thomas.

ORGANIZER'S NOTICES.

Banners with the name and emblem of the party and the names of our candidates can be had for \$1.25 each, if ordered from can be had for \$1.20 onen, it was the organizer.
Leaflets containing our national and hand-cipal pistroms are ready asd-cean be had-from the organizer at the price of \$1.25 per thousand.

Maps giving the new election and addermanic districts are ready and can be had from the organizer.

SPEAKERS WANTED.

To the Members of Local New York who are willing to work for the party during the next campaign.

Camrades:—The comparing is at hand. Already the two great old parties are gitting ready once more to pull the wood over the roters' eyes. It is the duty of every keylidist to help to upon the eyes of the working class to see that neither Tamanany for the control of the condition of their to upon the eyes of the working class to see that neither Tamanany in the condition of their class, and that it is the Social Democrate Party alone that stands in the field, not only to better their condition of their class, and that it is the Social Democrate Party alone that stands in the field, not only to better their condition at present, but to do away with Abepresen system of wage slavery and es alligh a better and a nobler system of society. To do this we must have accapater comrades who are willing to ago out on the streets and preach the gospel of Sectalism. We therefore call on every countaries this comparing to send in his name and address to the organizer of Lical New York, Julius Gerber, di East Fourth street, Borgugh of Manhattan. Who will be first?

Don't durite on both sides of paper.

ORRE- B B B SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters.

A Timely Protest

you are at therty to print, as I believe squattee subject justifies it.

W. E. Bush. Secretary C. L. I. A. V. Girard, Run.

"Conrade: Your letter of Sept. 3./1991, in reply to my strictures on the I. A. V. A. V. Girard, Run.

"Conrade: Your letter of Sept. 3./1991, in reply to my strictures on the I. A. V. T. A. V. T

thing to secure union, and whose years whething numbers finally forced it, were given the cold shoulder, my enthusiasm be gan to want to see the letter to which you gan to want to see the letter to which you gan to want to see the letter to which you gan to want to see the letter to which you gan to want to see the letter to which you gan to want to see the letter to which you gan to want to see the letter to which you gan to want to see that the last of their allowed and the see that the see t

organization. "No one disputes the right of half a dozen people to get together and procision themselves the antional officers of an organization, but clear-thinking and experienced Socialists will not lett-gentiment and the escaping of paying duest divert them from the place of dury-supporting in the contributing ranks the national povement from the place of our supportant processing the processing of the processing the processing of the processing th

mentions that two localities that they had all worked up for leady of the party have decilied to upply to the L A. V. Insignal. NEED I SAY MORE? This indigence what is alread, and time will pastify my pastion. Fraternally. "HENRY HOWE'S."

"413 Sammit Sta Toledo, O. Sept. 11:"

The scheme against which Conrade flow the control of rom the following anneance ment, taken from the "Appeal to Reason" of August 51.

"On July 1 the Central League" of imperations of the Central League of Imperation of August 51.

"On July 1 the Central League of imperation of the Central League D. Warter Thomas Mills as the Executive Committee of the Central League. Angust 3 Councede Wartend entered in a written agreement with the other members to put himself on a selary and to turn over to the product of the Central League. Angust 3 Councede Wartend office, to be used in furthering propagands work. Thus the Appeal of the Appeal of the Appeal of the Appeal of the Appeal and the Appeal and the Appeal of th in motion for organizing a creation of the We ingrest to be obliged to peak several control of the cause of the control of the cause of the control of the c the party flags and only a few Socialist in a seed, they have discharge enough it is not the service work of the party. They depart the service work of the party. They depart the party of the party seed to be a se Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trade Union as other Societies will be inserted under the heading at the rate of \$1 per line per nnum.
Organizations should not lose such an op-ortunity for advertising their places of pertings.

BHANCH 2, 8. D. P., 36th and 25th A. D. (furmerly Socialist Science Club), meets second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the Workingmen's Educa-tional Club, 3000 Third avenue.

BRANCH 2 (English), 20th A. D. (Brook-lyn), S. B. P.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 700 Evengreen sweme. All Socialists of the district are invited to Join. E. Ribbins, 528 Exergreea avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker.

CARL SAHM CLUB CHUSICIANS UNION, Meetings every Thesday at 10 a.m., at 6s East 4th Street, New York Lahor Lycsom. Business Secretary: Fret. 25

PENNSYLVANIA. WILKES-BARRE-Local Lazerne Co.,

Pa., Socialist Party meets every Sun-day at 3 p. in., at 487 South Grant street. All Socialists are invited.

Arbeiter - Kranten- und Sterbe - Kassa fner die Ver Staaten von Amerika WORKMEN'S

us to recard the fact that Mr. Span.ding stands alone in the position he has taken. It is therefore for his sole benefit that we append some remarks to editorial which offended his sensibilities, which seemed to him. 'In disloyal appeal to selfash, narrow prejudice?' We condemned Caolgons' act in unusistable terms. We expressed our regret both for Mr. McKinley's suffering and for the other disactors consequences of the affair. But we remedied our regret both for Mr. McKinley's suffering and for the other disactors consequences of the affair. But we remedied our regret beth for mr. McKinley's suffering and the widows in the General Carlot of the widows in the Court of Alenes whom his abuse of power had made such and the railroad workers' graves which his criminal Vas that disloyal? If no, then we lay no claim to loyalty.

Was it an appeal to narrow prejudice? We refer our protesting friend to a decument of the sufficient of the sense of the content of the sense of the sen Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The above society was founded in the year last by avoltingmen motored with the spirit of solidaying and Socialist thought, its somewhat the spirit of solidaying and socialist thought, its somewhat the spirit of solidaying and the spirit mare than 1,500 male members, its spirit mare than 1,500 male members of the principles of the modern labor of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the second class equition fee of \$4.00 for \$40 weeks and of \$3.5 for another 40 for \$40 weeks and of \$3.5 for another 40 for \$40 weeks and of \$3.5 for another 40 for \$40 weeks and of \$3.5 for another 40 for \$40 weeks and of \$3.5 for another 40 for \$40 weeks and of \$3.5 for another 40 for \$40 weeks and of \$3.5 for another 40 for \$40 weeks and of \$3.5 for another \$40 for \$40 weeks and of \$3.5 for another \$40 for \$40 weeks and of \$3.5 for another \$40 for \$40 weeks and of \$3.5 for another \$40 for \$40 weeks and of \$3.5 for another \$40 for \$40 weeks and of \$3.5 for another \$40 for \$40 weeks and of \$3.5 for another \$40 for \$40 weeks and of \$3.5 for another \$40 for \$40 weeks and of \$3.5 for another \$40 for \$40 weeks and of \$3.5 for another \$40 for \$40 weeks and of \$3.5 for another \$40 for \$40 weeks and of \$3.5 for another \$40 for \$40 the United States of America.

> Workmen' Children Death Binefit Fund of the United States of America.

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223.

LEO SIELKE, ART AND MURAL

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NASSAU, corner FULTON STREET

GUSTAVE LIND. Chicago.—We have no space in The Worker to teach Mr. For things that he should have learned in the grammar school. We refer you to an article. "Anarchiem Redirivas," nobilished in The Worker (then "The People") in answer to Kropotkin. L. D. MAYES, LAWYER,

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST.

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Union mee's attention is called to the fact that the best smoke is at I. Tepler's, 1865 First avenue between 80th and 81st abouts, New York. Dr. C. L. FURMAN. DENTIST

New York C. F. U. Calls on Workingmen to Leave Old Parties -St. Louis C. T. & L. U. Turns Down President for Mixing in Capitalist Politics.

vn delegate of Cigar Makers' U on No. 144, the New York Central Fed-grated Union last Sunday instructed its delegate to the State Federation of Workingmen to introduce a resolution upon both organized and unor anized workingmen throughou tate to sever their connections the old political parties and stand free to support candidates nominated directly by and from the ranks of the

ask an endorsement of the S. D. P. They depend on the unmistakable at-titude of the S. D. P. as a labor party to command the respect of all working men who break away from old party

wab sheet that many of the delegates were Anarchists. It was shown in the debate, and generally admitted, that the Socialist press alone has proven itself truly devoted to the interest of

By a vote of 43 to 23 the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis fast week demanded the resignation of

vited a capitalist politician, Demo-cratic Governor Dockery, to speak at the Labor Day plenic. It was Delegate Hoehn, Socialist,

who raised the protest and Meinz re-plied with a bitter and vulgar tirade against Socialism. Not only the avow-ed Socialists, however, but a large majority of the delegates, supported the Socialist position that labor organiza-tions should give no countenance to Re-publican and Democratic politicians.

The affair is not finished, as Meins will make a fight for his office in later meetings, and interesting discussions are expected, The St. Louis C. T. & L. U. is making

an admirable record for itself. Last spring it unsented its then president

RENT-ROLLS OR HUMAN LIFE, WHICH IS MORE SACRED?

city held a general mass meeting last week. The large assembly room of the New York Turn Hall in Eighty-fifth street was nacked to overflowing with big and little landlords, all ready to form at the mouth with rage. The meeting was the first of a series to protest against the new Tengment House Law, and to devise plans for nullifying its provisions. Speeches were made de cing the law, demanding organteed resistance to it, and denouncing the governor who appointed the Tene ment House Commission (the present President of , the United States)speeches so violent in their character. so full of the spirit of lawlessness and scendiarism that, if the speakers had been workingmen instead of capitalists, the police would have bustled them to Sail on a charge of inciting riot and as-

-What is the matter with these emiment citizens these ordinarily so decent and respectable lovers of law and or-

THE MATTER IS THAT THEIR MOST SACRED FEELINGS HAVE BEEN OUTRAGED. THEIR MOST BACKED FEELINGS, ONE MUST REMEMBER, RESIDE IN THEIR FAT POCKETBOOKS.

The matter is that the Republican coliticians at Albany, knowing the horrible conditions in the tenement districis conditions which have grown worse and worse by their silent consent from year to year, and by which selandlords profit—and fearing that, If they did not do something to alleviate these conditions, the workingmen would stir themselves to really indeendent political action, did at last ennet into law a miserable little authbling and compromising measure of half-way

THIS LAW IS AS A DROP IN THE O' SAN TO THE MEASURES THAT OUGHT TO BE TAKEN TO ABOL-ISIU THE TENEMENT - HOUSE EVILS. But it does do something, however, little for the tenement class: and it does impose some expense, how upon the landlords. Hence the wrath of the landlords and their determinatien that the law must be resisted and

These landfords are going to petition the next legislature to amend the law in-such a way as to destroy whatever e usefulness it has, YOU MAY BE BURE, WOURINGMEN, THAT IF NOU-DO NOT SEND YOUR OWN N TO THE LEGISLATURE, THE PETITIONS OF THE LANDLORDS. WILL BE LISTENED TO PAR-MORE RESPECTFULLY THAN ANY. U MAY MAKE. Why? First, beearse the landfords have wealth and cence because they contribute to Republican and Democratic cam-613 narty politicians. Second, because The se politicians think that they have your votes in their vest pockets, anyw, and can afford to disregard you wishes-and you have given them rea son to think so, by voting for their partics in spite of repeated injury and in-

Only last year you wanted an Em ployers' Liability Law, to protect you om your employers' cruel and reck less greed. Your employers opposed it and the Republican and Pemocratic islators killed the bill.

Not long ago you got a Prevailing Rute of Wages Law. You thought it a considering that you did not vot for it, but only asked your masters re was a great big "but," as you dis covered. Your employers carried that haw to the Court of Appeals, and the composed of Republican and mocratic lawyer-politicians, decided that the law was unconstitutional and

that, you may expect that, unless you promptly take action in your own de fense, the legislature and the courts will listen to the demands of the landDIRTY DOLLARS. ********* **********

\$\$ Gross earnings of the Thire Avenue Railroad for the last fiscal year were \$2,242,635, and the operating ex-penses were for the same period \$1,005,500, teaving net earnings of \$1,147,075.

\$\$ The operating expenses were last year \$219.884 less than the year before, and the gross earnings were \$118.801 more than for the preceding year.

\$ \$ \$

\$\$ A decrease in the operating ex-penses of a railway is almost invaria-bly a decrease in the number of employees and the amount paid them. In the case of the Third Avenue the de-crease is principally brought about crease is principally brought about through the absorption of this road by the same financial interests that con trol the Metropolitan Traction, and the fected through the "saving" wages of employees eliminated by the . . .

\$\$ In addition to its gross receipts of \$2,242,635 in its capacity as a street railway, the Third Avenue had "other income" of \$413,090. "Other income" in a railway report means simply addi-tional "graft." In this case it probably includes payments for street car adver-tising, etc., or it may be that the Third Avenue Company is the owner of the bonds of some minor street rallways operated in connection with or by it.

\$\$ In looking up railway reports one must not be surprised or disap-pointed because such items as "other income" appear from time to time leaving one entirely in the dark as to the real source of the money entered thereunder. You have only to recollecthat these reports are made only nom inally to comply with the law, and their real purpose is usually to affect the market, a good report sending the stock up a few points and an adverse ending it down Aside from report sending it down. Aside from this feature the very purpose of the published report of the fluances of a corporation is not to inform people re-garding its affairs, but to deceive

. . . . \$\$ Notwithstanding the fact that the Third Avenue last year, had not earnings of \$1.147,075 and "other income" of \$413.090, making a total net \$1,560,165, the annual statement of the read shows a "deficit" of \$203,129. This does not mean that the road was oper ated at a loss, or that some good capf talist went down in his sock and dus up \$203.129. Nothing of the sort. It it had depended upon some capitalist or capitalists giving up their good net a wheel would have been on the Third Avenue. It simply means that the Third Avenue has o many bonds outstanding that it can not pay the interest on them, and so the stockholders get nothing except where the stockholder is also a bondholder, which is often the cause. Ru as shown last week both are "graft crs." get profits, semething for nothing, and only differ from common pickpock-ets in that they do their "work"

\$\$ The daily papers report that Colonel Astor's auto struck a boy, knocking him down and injuring him severely. The colonel is a liberal man however, and out of his millions gave

. . . . \$\$ The "business men" in Wall Street needed money. So Secretary of the United States Treasury Gage bought \$20,000,000 of government bonds of them before they were due in order to keep the business interest ous. But if a workingman or prosperous. But if a workingman of a million workingmen were starving for want of work the government could not employ one of them. Can you see any difference? Do you think the government is run in the interest of workingmen or in the interest of candishies? capitalists?

\$ 8 Banker Jefferson Sellgman last week had the teeth of his sorrel mare Anna filled with gold. Why should any reasoning, man be surprised if some day his teeth should be filled, with

8 5 5 \$\$ If you want to understand jus how much patriotism some people have just watch the bills presented by the late President's phyricians and all the connected with his illness in any way."

\$\$ "Working for my own pocket al time" is back in town. If you've got a dollar, lock out for it.

\$5 At a cost of \$6.500, Frank J. Gould has recently imported from Eng-land a St. Bernard dog named Baron Sundridge. It would seem from this that English barons were cheaper than French counts. And it is two to one that the baron's pedigree is no-

THE WORKER CONFERENCE.

bler than the count's.

At the last meeting of The Worker Conference two new delegates were conterence two new delegates were seated—Fred Bauer of the 15th and 17th A. D. and Comrade Bernstein of the 4th A. D. The financial secretary's report showed receipts from circular letters and other sources to date of \$38.85. The treasurer's report showed \$100.74 on hand. It was decided to send a list to every assembly district of expiring subscriptions to The Worker and that the delegates to the Conference look up these subscribers and secure their renewals.

The next meeting of the Conference will be held at the Labor Lyceum, Monday Rep. 25, etc. 25.

dny, Sept. 23, at 8 p. m. .—Socialism means abolition of the private ownership of capital and of wage slavery. Abolition of competition for bread-men against each other, women against men, children against women, and machinery against all—Leon Greenbaum. THE WORK OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Some Suggestions on What the Comrades Must Do in Order to Make Our Movement Successful.

attend our meetings.

without bonor or reward, when they see that their services are needed. The petty troubles of the past two

da. This is unquestionably one of the hardest and most unpleasant forms of vork: But it is also one of the most

the party, informing them about ou and purposes and, if por securing his subscription to a party pa-

Where the organization is too weak in numbers to attempt to cover the whole district in this manner. IT SHOULD AT LEAST SEE THAT ALL REGISTERED SOCIALIST sation and subscribe for our pap or an unpleasantly hot one. st cases, if they use proper tact, they be courteously received and will

TION OF THE CITY. Some are already doing much more than this while many are doing absolutely nothing.—

To print a hundred thousand leaders and have them in the Organizer's office is to throw away a lot of money. But f these leaflets are properly circulated they will bring us votes maybe a thousand, maybe ten thousand—that we would not otherwise have had. Lenflets should be handed out at meet ings, of course, and comrades should supply them to their fellow-workers in shop or factory. But we can reach only DON'T USE ABUSIVE EPITHETS: a small part of the people in this way; and, moreover, many of the leaflets distributed at meetings will be thrown

the request that she show it to him. And in most cases it will be read.

Next in importance to the circulation of Socialist literature is the holding of

Hall meetings are always valuable if they are properly managed. Only too often, however, they are so conducted that they do little or no good, while they involve considerable expense There is not one of the thirty-eight sul divisions of Local New York which could not hold successful weekly hall meetings if they went about it in the right way. And the experience in the ew districts where it has been rightly

should be secured, not the back room of a saloon nor a stuffy, shabby place with the entrance carefully concealed in a dark side street. A sign or transparency, showing the party name and the time of meetings—and also, in cam-paign time, the ticket and emblem— should be conspicuously placed beside

should be conspicuously placed beside or over the surrance.

Next, the meetings should be HELD REGULARIAY, either on Sunday after-noons or on such evening of the week as is most convenient to most of the people in the district. At every meeting the chairman should annessnow the lec-turer for the next week and the sub-ject he is to take up and invite all

ergetic work, systematic work, untir ing work, enthusiastic work—work that will bring men into our ranks and will inspire them to work and work again and keep on working. THAT IS THE ONLY WAY TO WIN.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Open-air meetings will be held in ing week. Platform committees are in structed to have platforms, literature, banners, etc., on hand promptly at 8 p. m. at the appointed places. Speakers should also appear promptly on MANHATTAN.

FRIDAY, Sept. 20.—8th A. D., N. E. Essex and Hester streets. Speakers: Weinstein and Cobn D,-Socialist Educational League, 47th street and First avenue Speakers: Phillips, Nicholson, and

16th A. D.—N. E. Willett and Stanton streets. Speakers: Fieldman and Lefkowitz. 18th A. D-16th street and Second

SATURDAY, Sept. 21.-Sth A. D.-S. E. Canal and Ludlow street. Speak ers: Edlin, Josephson, and Weinstein. 16th A. D.—S. E. Stanton and Lewis streets: Speakers: Fieldman and

26th A. D.-S. W. 76th street and First avenue. Speakers: Phillips, Nicholson, and Fraser.

28th A. D.—N. W. 82d street and First avenue. Speakers: Fraser, Phillips, and Lemon. 30th A. D.—N. W. 88th street and First avenue. Speakers: Lemon and ec. MONDAY, Sept. 23,-2d A. D.-S. E.

Market and Henry streets, Speakers: Panken and Havidon. 4th A. D. S. E. Rutger and Henry streets. Speakers: Josephson, Havi-don, and Edlin.

12th A. D.-Junction Division and Grand streets. Speakers: Edlin, Panken, and Josephson. 16th A. D .- S. E. 7th street and Aveone B. Speakers: Fieldman and Gold-

TUESDAY, Sept. 24-8th A. D.-N. E.

Broome and Forsyth streets, Speakers: Panken, Weinstein, and Boudin. 31st, A. D.—N. W. 115th street and Fifth avenue. Speakers: Miss Daline. Spargo, and Loewenthal 324 A. D.-N. W. 100th street and Second ayenue. Speakers: Edlin, Mal-kiel and Haviden.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25,-11th A. D. N. W. 36th street and Eighth avenue, Speakers: Spargo, Finger, and Neben, 15th A. D.-N. E. 40th street and avenue. Speakers: Neben. Sparge, and Phillips

15th A. D.-N. E. 52d street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Phillips, Hanferd, and Mailly. THUBSDAY, Sept. 26.—23d A. D.— N. W. 142d street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Lemon, Hanford, and

84th A. D.-N. E. 125th street and

Lexington avenue. Speakers: Havi-don. Nicholson, and Mailly. 10th A. D.-N. W. 6th street and Ave nue B. Speakers: Panken, Loewen thal, and Fieldman.

14th A. D.-N. W. 11th street and Avenue B. Speakers: . Fieldman. Riechenthal. BRONX.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21.-S. E. 148th street and Willis avenue. Speakers: Finger, Hanford, Spargo, and Panken. BROOKLYN.

FRIDAY, Sept. 20.-5th A. D. Berry

street and Broadway. Speakers: Doo-ley, Globus, and Buck.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21.—20th A. D.— Central avenue and Harman street. beakers: Burrowes, Furman, and

20th A. D.-Central and Gates ave me. Speakers: Meyer, Buck, and MONDAY, Sept. 23.-12th A. D.-

Fifth and Prospect avenues. Speakers: Dooley, Buck, and Burrowes. TUESDAY, Sept. 24.—20th A. D.— Irving avenue and Stanhope streets, Speakers: Meyer, Buck, and Bur-

owes. 20th A. D.-Knickerbocker avenue and Himrod street. Speakers: Well, Furman, and Buck. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.—7th A. D.—

Fortleth street and Fort Hamilton avenue Speakers: Burrowes, Ward, Mende, and Wood. THURSDAY, Sept. 26.-15th. A. D .-Manhattan avenue and Broadway. Speakers: Buck, Burrowes, and Fu

RICHMOND.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21.—Stapleton Parak, Stapleton, S. I. Spenkers: Dooey, Chris. Ward, and Haviden

INDOOR MEETINGS TUESDAY, Sept. 24.—17th A. D.— 437 W. 53d street, Manhattan. Speakers: Mailly and Hanford

THURSDAY, Sept. 26.—Eldert Hall, 72 Eldert street, Brooklyn, Speakers: Furman and Hillquit. JULIUS GERBER, Organizer.

MEETINGS IN THE BRONX. Social Democratic meetings have een arranged as follows for the month of September:

Saturday, Sept. 21, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis ave-nue, ratification meeting for the Bor-ough of Bronx, with Socialist band and parade. Comrade Hanford, our candi-date for mayor; Comrade Herron, and Wednesday, Sept. 25, at One Hun-

dred and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue.

Saturday, Sept. 28, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Courtland avenue; also at One Hundred and Forgreen.

ty-eighth street and Willis avenue. All workingmen in the Bronx are in-vited to attend these meetings and all Socialists are called on to turn out and pelp make them successful.

statesmen and philanthropists seize all honors and fix their names to the high-

have social and economic conditions that favor our agitation. What we need is work and work and more work—cu-NEGRO OUESTION.

> Professional Leaders of Colored Race Curry Favor with Bosses by Inciting Negroes to Scab.

Socialist Party was the presence of three pegro delegates and the position they took upon the resolutions dealing with the negro question. "I AM NOT HERE AS A NEGRO," said one of them; "I AM HERE AS A WORKING-MAN. 1 do not speak for my race, but for my class; and I hope this convention will not recognize any race divis-ions within the ranks of the working class.

A PROFESSIONAL NEGRO MISLEADER.

In striking contrast to this admirable utterance is an editorial in the "Colored American," which has just been called o our attention. This is a paper whose whole policy consists in fostering race eeling among the colored people, in cadying to politicians who appoint feeling am colored men to petty offices, and in what is slangily described as "knocking" and "fanning"—that is, personal comments, favorable and unfavorable, made with purely personal and venal considerations-carried to an extent that would chagrin the worst of those "leg-pulling" papers that, in some quar ters, still disgrace the labor movement.

INCITING TO SCABBERY.

The editor of this paper devotes nearly a column to an editorial on the stee strike. We quote in part:

strike. We quote in part:

"Trovidence never creates a vain thing. The great steel strike is not without divine purpose. It is serving a mission, the extent of which is not now perceptible. The fact is being demonstrated that in the hour of trial, the negrous the silvent american. He is always on the side of law and order, and is the handinuiden of the standard later-ests of the country. The mischlef makers, walking delegates, unation tyrants, anarchists, Socialists and enemies to the pace and dignity of society are invariably which men. When could assertion of their right as as owners, desire to fill contracts for their naturous, and when sighters grasp them by

"The entering wedge is sinking deep. If the laboring unions are so besotten that they cannot see their folly, in ignoring the stilled negro they deserve the disaster that is raipily overtaking them. If we are not permitted to make common cause with the middle classes, we must, in the light of self-preservation, cast our allegiance with

the rich.

The steel strike is a boon to the black people. It may mean an alliance of the capitalist and negro North and South against the reactionary forces that would govern intelligence and wealth by mere numbers and disregard of law. The hand of God is in all. Let us say nothing of the blasphemy

of a Christian, or pretended Christian, who sees "the hand of God" in the ty-ranny of capital, in the oppression of tens of thousands of workingmen, in the wide-spread suffering which every great strike involves. We make no re-ligious professions ourselves and may, leave this man to slander the God he worships at his own sweet will.

But on the human aspect of the mat-ter we have something to say, both to the black workers and to the white.

We know no more contemptible type f man than the penny politician whose stock in trade is his race or his nationality. TO US THE WORKING MEN OF WHATEVER COLOR AND OF WHATEVER NATIVITY IS A BROTHER, AND THE GAPITALIST OF EVERY RACE OR NATION IS AN ENEMY. And the professiona German, the professional Irishman, the professional Jew, the professional ne-gro—the man who trades upon the prejudices of his race to make political capital for himself, is at once the most despicable and one of the most dangerous tools of corrupt and insolent mis-

A RACE OF WORKINGMEN.

With comparatively few exceptions. the colored people of this country are workingmen the vast majority of them unskilled laborers in field, mine, or factory, overworked and underpaid. After centuries of slavery, they were given personal freedom by form of law; but without land, without tools, without industrial training, they were care-fully kept in industrial bondage to their former masters. All the odds were against them and they deserve all praise for the advance they have made in the last forty years. But the fact remains that, in general, they are still hewers of wood and drawers of water And in this they are at one with the white workingmen. The latter have the advantage of a larger experi-ence of political liberty; but they, too, are exploited and oppressed. Black or are exploited and oppressed. Black of white, the majority of us are born to toll and to be lawfully robbed of the fruits of our labor

INTERESTS IDENTICAL The wages and hours and condition

of labor are fixed by the same law for black and white. If the wages of the workingmen of one race are forced down, then, through the workings of competition, the other race must also suffer. If the workers of one race suc by the same other race will share in the gain. masters are the same, our wrongs are the same, our emancipation must come by the same process, and it must come both races together.
But old prejudices still linger up

both sides; unhapply, they are still harbored in the breasts of workingmen as well as of the master class. There is no denying that most trade unions have been in the past, and that some still are, influenced by these unworthy feelings and have done cruel injustice to their colored fellow workingmen; and in so doing they have done grave injury to their own cause. But they are learning. Some have already learninjury to their own cause. But they are learning. Some have already learned. In one trade after another we hear that the color line has been wiped out and that strenuous efforts are being made to correct past mistakes of both races and to bring them together upon a footing of equality and comradeable for the common good of the working class. (Apropos of the

One of the most encouraging features of the recent national convention of the ocialist Party was the presence of cialists have been foremost in advocation. ing this change of policy in the trade

In view of this unity of interest and In view of this unity of interest and of this growing recognition of it by the white workingmen, the act of a colored man, a self-constituted leader of his race, who deliberately incites colored workingmen' to help in defeating a strike like this, is an act of trease

CAPITALISTS' VIEW

Morgan and Rockefeller indeed pay no attention to the color of their em ployees' skin. Why should they? They never recognize the social equality of their employees, black or white. They never associate with the men who cre ate their profits. Wealth coined from the sweat and blood of negroes is as sweet to them as though it had been wrung from white slaves.

They are willing to pay good wages for a time—to colored meh, who will help them to crush the resistance of the strikers. Andelf they should succeed, and if, in after years, their negro em-ployees should resist a cut in wages, they would welcome in the same way any white nan who might be found foolish enough and shameless enough to scab against the blacks.

The capitalists love neither white workers for blacks; they love the pro-fits that come from both. But they neither love nor respect the scab. They flatter and reward him so long as they can use him, and then they throw him away like a dirty rag.

The colored people of this country

will never become truly emancipated until they learn to respect themselves; until they cease to truckle to capitalists and politicians and stand as men and workingmen, shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand with their white fellow workers, conscious of their rights and courageous to maintain them. IF THEY WOULD HAVE OTHERS TREAT THEM AS MEN, REGARD-LESS OF THEIR COLOR, THEY MUST THEMSELVES ACT AS MEN, REGARDLESS OF THEIR COLOR.

The white workingmen are learning, and Socialists are doing their best to must be drawn in the labor movement. Let the thinking colored mea all over the land greet them and encourage them in this movement and hasten the day of liberty and conslity for all

IN TROY.

A number of the members of the Collar Cutters' Union have joined the Social Democratic local organization and promise a warm campaign this fall against both old parties. Some desertrs from the union have been received with open arms by the local group of the DeLeon Scab Labor party. Troy Advocate (labor paper.)

Some of our capitalists are buying seats in England. A wise If they don't get out of this country before Socialism comes they may have to do a little work.



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DON'T TALK SCHALISM

without studying it first. If you do,

you will be unable to answer questions and you may do more harm than good. THE book to begin with in studying is COLLECTIVISM AND INDUS-TRIAL EVOLUTION" by Emile Vapdervelde. Price, in cloth, 50 cents; in paper, 25 cents.

To keep in touch with Socialist thought the world over, you need to read the "International Socialist Review." Edited by A. M. Simons, with contributed articles by the leading Socialist writers of the world. Eighty large pages, 'ten cents' a copy, \$1.00 a

Send 60 cents, mentioning The Workep and we will send a paper copy of "Collectivism" and the "Review" six

CHAS. H. KERR & CO., Publishers.

Upon motion of Comrade Morris its president, George Meinz.

Meinz' offense was that, without authority from the C. T. & L. U. and against its well-known desire, he in-

The Socialists in the C. F. U. did not

The C. F. U. also voted to exclude e reporter of the "Sun," on account the slanderous declaration of that

lords and undo whatever good the Tenement House Commission has ac-

complished. It is necessary that you inspire the capitalists and their servants, the politicians, with FEAR OF YOUR OWN RESPECT FOR YOUR DETERMINA-TION. You cannot do this by protesting and begging. You can do it in an-

other way. You can do it by VOTING FOR ALL that you want, instead of ASKING ONLY A PART. That is the only way you can do it. The capitalists pretend to hold law

and order sacred; but, in reality, they

hold nothing sacred except rent, profit,

The Social Democratic Party, as a

and interest. The Republican, and Democratic parties exist to guard that boly trinity.

party of the working class, has different ideas. It holds the needs of childhood more sacred than the profits of employers 'It holds the hampiness of workingmen's familles more sacred than the coupons of bondholders. IT HOLDS HUMAN LIFE HEALTH AND COMFORT, MORE SACRED THAN THE RENT-BOLLS OF TENE-

MENT-HOUSE OWNERS. The Social Democratic Party alone has offered a real solution of the tenement-house question. Here it is, as stated in the Municipal Patflorm:

"The city government to use all the powers conferred upon it by law to prevent the erection of unsanitary or un-safe tenement houses and to compet the destruction of such as exist in violationn of law. "The city government, further, to be-

gin at once the erection of modern FIRE-PROOF tenement houses, WITH AMPLE PROVISION FOR LIGHT AND AIR. FOR PROPER SANITA-TION, AND FOR PRIVACY; such tenements to be let AT RATES SUE-FICIENT TO COVER THE COST OF CARE AND MAINTENANCE; the work to be began in the poorest quarters of the city, and to be extended as

rapidly as possible with the ultimate object of providing adequate dwellings at cost to the whole population." That is the only way to put an end to the present system of housing, which destroys comfort, makes decent living almost impossible, fosters deadly diseases, and murders thousands of workingmen's bables year by year. That is the only way of securing proper housing for the tolling population a great city and relieving them from

the frightful burden of rents under which they now suffer. That is a part of the program of the Social Democratic Party. If you want

it, vote for it, all together. You will get it in no other way. "And if you want even moderate reform, you will get it only by casting so large a vote for this thorough-going proposition as to SCARE the capital

ists and politicians into decency.

you hold more sacred? That is the question. Answer with your votes,

Rent-rolls or human life, which de

WEST SIDE. All comrades of the West Side As sembly Districts are invited to attend a meeting to be held Monday, Sept. 23, at 8 p. m., at 342 W. Forty-second street. Important business will be

HUGO PICK, Secretary.

The comrades of East New York have arranged the following series of Sun-day evening lectures, to be held in Penn-Fulton Hall, corner of Pennsyl-vania avenue and Fulton street: Sept. 22-Join Spargo, "Our Posi-tion, Economic, Ethical, and Political." tion, Economic, Ethicat, and Bept. 29-Peter E. Burrowes, "The Irrepressible Conflict."

LECTURES IN EAST NEW YORK.

Irrepressible Conflict."
Oct. 6-H. Gaylord Wilshire, "Th Trust Problem:"
Oct. 13-Morris Hillquit, "Socialism

oct. 20—Leonard D. Abbott, "The Issues of the Campaign."
Oct. 22—Dr. C. L. Furman, "The Oct. 22-Dr. C. L. Furman, "The Workingman, His Boss, and Politics." All workingmen and others interest-ed in political and economic questions are invited to come and hear the views of Bocialist speakers, to ask questions and participate in general discussion. Admission is free.

MEETINGS, IN ORDER TO EN-

All this costs money, of course—and work, too. But it is worth the expense.

It may cost \$2 a week to hold meet

ings attended only by a handful of party members who who do not need to have Socialism explained to their

It may cost \$10 a week to hire a good

hall and advertise it properly. But if five hundred or even one hundred strangers are brought before our speak-

pers or buy our literature, and still a

larger number will be induced to vote our ticket. Moreover, a collection may be taken at such meetings, and experi-

ence shows that if the comrades con-

duet things wisely the collection will

nearly, if not quite, pay the expenses,

At every hall meeting the Literature

le near the door, prepared to sell

books and pamphlets, take subscrip-

tions for party papers, and the chair-man should invite the people to buy and read our literature. Inasmuch as

all our literature is supplied to organi

zations at a large discount and as

tions for our papers, there should be

considerable profit from the Literature

Agent's work to provide for its expan-sion or to be applied to other forms of

At every open-air meeting in cam-

paign time it is absolutely necessar, that a banner showing the ticket and

entitem should be displayed and that

the chaleman in introducing ench

speaker should mention the name of the party, its candidates, and the em-

blem under which their names will ap-

FOR OPEN-AIR SPEAKERS.

forget that a campaign is on. Som

give scientific lectures, on phases of the

question but very distantly related to the immediate political purpose of the

meeting; others denounce the capitalist

system and the old parties, without

ven suggesting that we have anything o offer in their place. This should not be allowed. EVERY SPEECH

SHOULD BE AN APPEAL TO THE WORKINGMEN TO VOTE THE

BEN HANFORD, AND MORRIS

BROWN, AND HENRY STAHL AND THE LOCAL CANDIDATES, WHO

EVER THEY MAY BE-TO VOTE

UNDER THE EMBLEM OF THE

ARM AND TORCH, THE EMBLEM OF THE PARTY OF THE WORKING

CLASS, THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC

PARTY. Don't be afraid of repetition

Every successful speaker has learned to repeat and repeat and repeat, vary-

ing the treatment of the subject and the

wording of his thought, but coming back again and again to the leading

point he desires to make, so that the

Again, the speaker should be careful

ot to exaggerate, not to use needlessly

Don't say that each type-setting ma

violent language, and not to wande

chine throws twenty men out of cen-ployment; some printer may be in the crowd and he will know that it has

viff set you and the whole party down

assians or ignoramuses. BE SURE OF YOUR FACTS, AND STICK TO THEMM; THE TRUTH IS SUFFI-CHENT FOR OUR PURPOSES.

THE BETTER TO PROVE THAT CROKER AND PLANT ARE RASCALS THAN TO CALL THEM RAS-

you say the capitalists are robbers and murderers, you will only allenate the

sympathy of most of your hearers; but

if, in calm language, you explain the workings of the capitalist system, your heavers will know what to think of the

capitalist class and how to express

STICK TO THE SUBJECT.

their judgment.

CALS WITHOUT PROVING IT.

OR EXAGGERATE

dullest hearer cannot fail to grasp it.

DON'T ABUSE

PARTY-TO VOTE

Some of our open-air speakers seem to

LITERATURE AGENT.

THE WORK OF THE

ngitation ..

derstand.

CRATIC

ers each week, the extra expense be well repaid, for some will party, more will subscribe to

Comrades must remember that the t those present to come and bring their work of the writers and speakers is, or friends. work of the writers and speakers is, or should be, only a small part of the ac-tivity of such a party as ours. The work of the editors will not do much good if the comrades who count them-selves as the "rank and file" do not get The meetings should be arranged in The meetings should be arranged in advance in series, of two or three houths and cards printed bearing the whole list of speakers and subjects with the name of The Worker and "Vorwaerts" and a few of our best subscribers for the party press. The work of the writers will be thrown away if their books and pamphlets and pamphlets. These should be put into leaflets are not brought to the atten-tion of the public. The work of the speakers will be of no use if the comthe opening of the series. Then for each subsequent meeting a small card or slip may be printed and similarly distributed. THE WIDEST PUB-LICHTY MUST BE GIVEN THE ades do not see to it that strangers

It is the hard, quiet, unremitting work of the whole body of party mem-hers that counts. Unfortunately, this most useful work is generally unhon-ored and unrewarded. But fortunately, on the other hand, the Socialists are inspired with such a love for the cause that they are willing to work for it

or three years, now so happily settled, have interrupted the general activity that so distinguished the comrades of Greater New York before that. Many Greater New York before that. Meny of our old workers have not yet fallen back into the good old habits, while many of the new recruits have not yet learned them. It is important, if we are to make a creditable showing this year, that all should begin to "hustle" right now, and keep it up till the end; and we take this occasion to make some practical suggestions on the mat-

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE WORK.

First, as to house to house propagan-

effective. Every strong assembly district organ zation ought to undertake this work systematically and do it thoroughly Assign each comrade a certain block to cover. When he has finished that block, let him take another. Let him leave leaflets and party papers at each house on his first trip. Then let hus call in the evenings, inviting the people of the house to the meetings held by

VOTERS ARE PERSONALLY VIS-Three-fourths of our voters know little or nothing of our organiza personally solicited, show their inter est in the movement by taking litera ture to distribute among their neigh-bors and friends; and the majority would enroll themselves in our organi this work will have a cpld reception-

be able to accomplish much good. DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE As to party literature, it should be understood that PAPERS AND LEAF-LETS DO NOT CIRCULATE THEM-SELVES. It is hardly worth while to publish a paper for the use of con-vinced Socialists only. But each reader can, if he will, get new readers for the paper; and when these become con-vinced of the rightness of our principles they will bring yet others under the influence of our press. IF EACH PARTY MEMBER IN NEW YORK CITY WOULD GET ONE NEW SUB-SCRIBER FOR THE WORKER EACH MONTH, IT WOULD NOT TAKE US VERY LONG TO REACH

away without rending. It is necessary to do more than this, LEAFLETS SHOULD BE PUT INTO EVERY HOUSE IN THE CITY. Even where it is not practicable to make a personal visit to every voter, it is pos-sible to put some of our literature into-his mail-box or hand it to his wife with

REGULAR HALL MEETINGS.

In the first place, A GOOD HALL

Finally, don't wonder from the sub-ect. You may believe that atheism is n great sin, or you may think that the church is an enemy of human progress; you may believe that divorce should be forbidden, or you may be in favor of free-love; you may hold very decided epintons on a variety of religious or social questions, which you think it

your duty to propagate. But you have no right to inject these opinions into your speech at a party meeting; THEY ARE YOUR OPINIONS, NOT THE PARTYS, AND YOU HAVE NO RIGHT TO FORCE THE RESPONSI BILITY FOR THEM UPON THE PARTY. Stick to your subject; show the workings and the effects of capital-ism, the sufferings of the laboring class, the tyranny of the capitalist class, the antagonism of their interests, the way n which the old parties serve capitalist interests, and the position of the S. D. P. as representing the workers. Make this clear—and don't forget the ticket and the emblem.

and the emblem.

We have spoke at length on this subject of the mistakes of speakers, not because many of them fall late such errors, but because ONE WHO MAKES A MISTAKE MAY UNDO THE WORK OF MANY WHO HAVE DONE TRIBLE DUTY.

We have the forces to this city to make a good campaign this fall and a permanently powerful movement. We

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.