NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 13, 1903.

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AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 24.

TUBERCULOSIS AND POLITICS.

A Question of Life and Death-"Science Points Out the Remedy with Unerring Finger, but Vested Interests Cry No!"

"Consumption is as unnecessary as smallpox. We live in a vitiated air at home. We breath foul, dirty, poisoned air abroad and the bacillus attacks us in our weakened state. We can prein our weakened state. We can prevent almost any disease, though there are few that we can completely cure. We have learned to avoid the sanitary rins of our ancestors, but we have other shortcomings just as bad. We have not yet corrected the habit of dying from disease, accident, and overwork."

We take this paragraph as a text for some remarks on the question of consumption or tuberculosis in our great -a question literally of life-anddeath importance to the working class. The "habit" of dying from tuberculosis is a fearfully prevalent one in the tenement houses. If we speak here with particular reference to the tenement-dwellers of New York City, the reader may bear in mind that our words ap-ply with almost equal force to Boston and Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Chicago and St. Louis and San Francisco, or even to much smaller cities. Of the workingmen's "habit" from acof the workingmen's 'nabit from ac-cident and from overwork we shall speak at another time. The three "habits" have all one cause—capitalist

You know, fellow tenement-dwellers fellow wage-workers, what tuberculo sis means. You who read have seen dear friends, perhaps a brother or a wife or a child, struggle bravely through months or even years, only to fall before that dread disease. Per-haps you who read already have its germs in your own lungs and already foresee your doom. At least you are aware that the danger encompasses you on every hand and that you know no way to guard against it.

Forty Thousand Victims.

Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, Commissioner of Health, has informed The Worker that the records of his office show that there are between thirty and forty thousand known consumptives at this moment in this one city. It may safely be assumed that there are as many tracted the attention of physicians. But let us stick to the figures as they stand. Do you realize what they mean? They mean that to every hun-dred people—men, women, and chil-dren—in this city, there is at least one known consumptive. It means that TO EVERY TENEMENT HOUSE THERE IS A CONSUMPTIVE, doomed to a lingering death and, worse yet, A CENTER SPREADING INFECTION TO HIS FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS.

Every physician who practises in the crowded districts will tell you that consumption is increasing at a fearful rate and that he can hope no more for his patients than to alleviate their suffering a little and to extend a little their wretched lease of life.

A Tenement Disease.

In 1901 the Tenement House Com-mission heard the testimony of several eminent physicians who have carefully studied this disease and are qualified to speak with authority. ALL AGREED IN SAYING THAT CON-SUMPTION IN THIS CITY ORIGI NATES ALMOST WHOLLY IN THE TENEMENT DISTRICTS AND THAT ITS PREVALENCE IS THE RESULT OF OVERCROWDING AND BAD SANITARY CONDI-

Dr. John H. Pryor said: "There is nt least one case of consumption in almost every tenement house of the city, the reason being that THE TENANTS ARE SO CROWDED CIENT AIR OR SUNLIGHT. option is both preventable and curable in its early stages, the death-rate of its victims does not decrease." His estimate of the number of con-sumptives in the city at that time two years ago-was "over twenty

Dr. Herman M. Briggs, in charge of the pathological and bacteriological laboratories of the Board of Health, exhibited maps showing the tenement districts in which consumption is most prevalent. In one block on Cherry street, with a population of one thouyears. In one block on Pell street, out of a population of two thousand, 318 died of consumption in the same

case is transmitted only by germs contained in the expectorations of the sufferers. If the air is fresh and there is plenty of sanlight, these germs quickly die; in the close, damp, dark rooms of the tenements they multiply and spread the infection.

and spread the infection.

Dr. Frankel, manager of the United
Hebrew Charities, said that of the con-sumptives of foreign birth who applied to him for help the great majority had ontracted the disease in this country, in this city, in the tenement houses

A Question for You.

There are the facts for you: The umber of consumptives and the eath-rate from consumption are teadily and rapidly increasing: The isense exists chiefly and originates almost wholly in the tenement-houses; Practically the whole working class of the city is dafly exposed to infection in the tenements, in the workshops, and in the streets. YOUR friends and neighbors are suffering; YOU and YOUR FAMILY are in danger. What

are YOU going to do?

Maybe you think this is not a polit-

Many papers all over the country are reprinting the following paragraph from an article in the "Times-Bee" of that it is a question that only the doctors are competent to deal with and that laymen should leave alone. tors are competent to deal with and that laymen should leave alone. If so, you are mistaken. The doctors will tell you that they

are powerless, by themselves, before this greatest pestilence of modern times. What does the doctor prescribe to the tuberculous patient? Medicine? Yes, some medicine. But he frankly says that medicine alone will do no good. In order that his medicines may the may good be tells you you must do any good, he tells you, you must live and work and sleep in rooms with direct sunlight, plenty of fresh air, free from foul vapors and irritating dust and you must have rest and outdoor exercise and plenty of good nonrishing food. If you have these things you are in very little danger from tuberculosis infection; without these things, the wisest physicians in the world can hardly hope to cure you, once you are

So you see, the prevention and cure of tuberculosis is primarily not a question of medicine, but a question of sanitation; it is not drugs that we need, but BETTER LIGHTED AND BETTER VENTILATED DWELL INGS AND PLACES OF EMPLOY-MENT. SHORTER HOURS WORK IN ORDER THAT WE MAY HAVE MORE TIME TO GO TO THE PARKS OR THE BEACHES, AND MORE PAY FOR OUR WORK IN ORDER THAT WE MAY GET BETTER FOOD THE YEAR 'ROUND AND GET A COMFORTABLE VACATION IN THE COUNTRY EVERY SUMMER.

The doctors cannot provide these things for you. But you can get them, you workingmen, for YOU HAVE THE VCTES. ______ From the municipal platform of the

Social Democratic Party of New York - the Socialist Party, as it is called in

other states we quote:
"In the crowded tenements the "In the crowded tenements the almost exclusively proletarian disease, tuberculosis, is rampant, on account of the unsanitary conditions prevailing there, which the people themselves cannot overcome. Science points out the remedy with unerring finger, but the 'Reform' administration dare not paye in that direction because Vested move in that direction because Vested Interests cry No!

Dividends vs. Health.

to take your places. Therefore they insist on your working long hours and working at the highest possible speed, leaving you neither leisure nor strength for outdoor exercise and recreation. They keep your wages down as low as they can and at the same time they raise the prices of the things you have to buy, so that you find it impossible to provide proper food and clothing for yourselves and your families. Your employers save expense and so increase their profits by exactly as many as possible of things you have to buy, so that you you into small, unventilated, dimly lighted workshops, filled with dust and foul odors. All these conditions sap your vitality and render you an easy your vitality and remore you as asy prey to disease. The poverty which you have to endure in order to make profit for them forces you to send your children into the workshops, too, so that in their tender years their constitutions are undermined and the way opened for disease.

Thus the DAILY INTEREST OF THE EMPLOYERS, the system that gives them a profit on your labor, REQUIRES CONDITIONS THAT FOSTER TUBERCULOSIS and other diseases among you.

Rent-Roll vs. Health.

Your landlords' interest works in to get as many tenants upon a giver area as he can. Space for light wells is wasted space in his eyes. The higher his tenements, the smaller the light wells, the fewer the windows, the narrower and darker the halls and stairways, the more contracted the stairways, the more contracted the rooms, the bigger grows his rent-roll in proportion to his expenses. It is a cold business proposition with him, not a question of health. Your health weighs for nothing against his bank account. He does not have to live in those uncomfortable, dangerous, dis-ease-breeding holes. The more uncom-fortable, dangerous, and unhealthful they are, the pleasanter his Fifth Ave-nue mansion and his country vilia. If nue mansion and his country villa. If you die of consumption, there are other tenants to take your place, and he will cheerfully add a dollar to the rent when they move in.

Thus the DAILY INTEREST OF THE LANDLORDS, the system that makes fou pay tribute to them for permission to live on the earth. REpermission to live on the earth, RE-QUIRES CONDITIONS THAT FOS-TER TUBERCULOSIS and other dis-

cases among you.

These landlords and employers are the "eminent citizens" of our metropo-lis. Some of them are high in the councils of Tammany Hall. Other shine in the ranks of so-called Reform shine in the ranks of so-called actorm.

This capitalist class dominates both the old parties, as well as the hybrid coalition that is now in office. It supplies the Democratic, the Republican, and the "Reform" campaign funds, dictates their nominations and appointments, and directs their policy.

Your lives are in danger. Science

Your lives are in danger. Science points the way to safety with unerring finger, but the Vested Interests of employers and landlords say No! and the CAPITALIST PARTIES OBEY.

The Only Hope.

One party and one alone is free from their control. The Social Democratic Party—the New York division of the

Socialist Party of the United States socialist rarry of the United States and of the world—is a party of the working class. The great majority of its members are working people. Its candidates are all either-workingmen or men who have thrown in all their for men wan nave thrown in an men-lot with the working class and proven their fidellity to it. Its platform is devoted only to working class interests and to the working class alone it pledges its candidates and appeals for support at the poils. Its funds are drawn from the self-imposed dues of its active members and the voluntary contributions of thinking workingmen. From the working class alone has it anything to hope, to the working class it owes its sole allegiance, and faithfully serving proletarian interests is for it the path of prudence as well as of duty.

In the face of this great scourge of tuberculosis, which costs thousands of workingmen their lives every year-only one of the many evils of capitalism-the Social Democratic Party alone offers help. Where the old part ties are dominated by the dividend-rate and the rent-roll, the Social Demo-cratic Party THINKS AND WILL ACT FOR THE COMFORT, THE HEALTH, THE LIVES OF THE TOILING MASSES.

Every vote under the Eagle or the Star will be a vote to doom your sons and daughters to disease. Every vote under the Arm and Torch will be a vote for healthy and happy human

POLITICAL NOTICES.

The attention of Social Democratic voters is called to the following notices of political conventions: MANHATTAN ALDERMANIC CON-VENTION.

28th A. D., at 1432 Second avenue,

NEW YORK COUNTY ASSEMBLY

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS. A convention of the Social Demo cratic Party of the Twenty-sixth As sembly District to nominate a candi date for member of the Assembly will be held on Thursday evening, Sept. 10, at 1432 Second avenue, hall.

QUEENS COUNTY CONVENTION. A convention of the Social Democratic Party of the County of Queen to nominate candidates for public of fices to be voted for at the ensuing election will be held on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 63 Myrtle avenue, Evergreen, L. will be held on Saturday, Sept

QUEENS BOROUGH CONVENTION. A convention of the Social Demo-cratic Party of the Borough of Que. 13 Your employers want to get all possible profit out of you from day to day. If you are used up and worn out in a few years, it does not matter, for there will be plenty of younger toilers

A convention of the Social Democratic Party of the Borough of Que.ns to nominate candidates for borough of cest to be voted for at the ensuing election will be held on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 63 Myrtic avenue, Evergreen, L. I.,

> QUEENS COUNTY ASSEMBLY DIS-TRICT CONVENTIONS.

Conventions of the Social Democratic Party to nominate candidates for mem bers of Assembly will be held as fol-lows:

First Assembly District, on Saturday,

QUEENS BOROUGH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

Conventions to nominate candidates or Aldermen will be held as follows: 68th Aldermanic District, on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 63 Myrtle avenue, Evergreen, L. I., school, 69th Aldermanic District, at Muhlen

on Thursday, Sept. 17.
70th Aldermanic District, on Friday. Sept. 18, at Meyer's Congress Hall, Twombly Place and Division street,

J. GERBER. Campaign Secretary.

THE SOUTH IS MOVING.

One more piece of evidence that a "new" South is growing up that calls for new political and economic ideas among the tollers of that section, is furnished by the news that the New Orleans Steamship Association, which includes every steamship line entering that port, has responded to the de-mands of the Longshoremen's, Screw-men's, Stevedores', and Freight Handlers' Unions for an improvement of their conditions by locking out eight thousand men. The bosses declare that this is to be "a fight to the finish" and that they propose to show the workingmen that they are going to "run their own business in their own way." Labor conflicts on such a scale as this, however conservative are the present political opinions of the working people, cannot but he the prejude to a recognition on their part of the fact that they have class interests dis-tinct from those of their employers and exploiters to be served by political action on class lines. The Steamship Association is preparing to make Louisiana's first Socialist vote a good

The state government of Altenburg Germany, has had a bill drawn up to introduce a high, special taxation of consumers co-operative societies. The working people and the poor try to escape the evils of buying expensively in small quantities, and establish co-operatives to obtain the advantage of wholesale prices—then the soverenwholesale prices—then the government puts difficulties in the way of the co-operatives by burdening them with special taxation, as has been done in Saxony. Such legislation will still more embitter the working people

—The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscrib

FOR THE DAILY.

A Call to Renewed Effort · This Fall.

Progress of the Fund for the Publica tion of a Socialist and Trade Union Daily Newspaper. During the summer the work for the

During the summer the work for the Daily Globe has been almost at a standstill, but as the heated term is about over, comrades are urged to take up the work again with renewed vigor. A daily Socialist and trade union newspaper is an immediate necessity to the movement. The growth of the party has created an imperative need for a daily organ. And a newspaper uncompromisingly voicting the interests of the working class and telling the truth every day about the machinations of capital will be a wercome reinforcement to the trade unions, now reinforcement to the trade unions, now

the manifold forces of capitalism.

The publication of the Daily Globe is therefore of greatest importance to the cause and every worker who reads this should resolve to strain every effort to the end that the paper can be published in time for the national cam-palgn of 1964 to show the working class its true position in society and the way out of wage slavery into real freedom under the Co-operative Com-

being attacked from every side by all

freedom under the Co-operative Com-monwealth.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, which will publish the paper, now has over \$12,000 cash in bank and about \$6,000 pledged, but as at least \$50,000 is needed in order to start without fear of failure there is still a large sum to be collected.

be collected. Sympathizers who do not feel able to do more are reminded of the article which appeared in The Worker of August 2 calling upon all trade unle August 2 caning upon an trade union-lets and sympathizers to contribute a quarter each to the fund. If this ap-peal is heeded by every unionist the fund can be raised in short order. Comrades should also use the punch

card method of collection wherever they go, sending in the cards with money as soon as they are filled. The committee also issued a chala

letter several weeks ago, requesting all who receive one to help by following instructions given therein as failure to do so will break the chain and hamper the work.

Comrades everywhere should remember that whether they live in New York or on the Pacific Coast the Daily Globe project is their project and should have the support of Socialists throughout the country. Let all re-new activity in the work with the de-

termination to raise the rest of the fund before next summer.

The New York Daily Globe Conference meets Thursday, Sept. 10, at 64 East Fourth street and all delegates

are urged to attend promptly.

NEW PLEDGES. Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 54, of Stapleton, S. I., in addition to the contribution of \$15 acknowledged in this list, also pledged

Sept. 12, at 63 Myrtle avenue, Evergreen, L. I., school.

Second Assembly District, on Friday, Sept. 18, at Meyer's Congress Hall.

Twombly Place and Division street, Jamaica, L. I.

1	87,674.50.	
1	PAID ON PLEDGES.	
1	R. S. Rice, Houston, Tex	\$1.0
1	Alex, Fraser, Brooklyn	10.0
1	M. Lebed, City	1.0
1	L. Green, City	1.0
1	Swinson, Brooklyn	2
1	Haspel, Brooklyn	
1	Boehmgartner, Brooklyn	
1	Chas, Kischer, Glendale	.5
4	Aug. Thomsen, Glendale,	
1	W. G. Smith, Glendafe	.5
1	Aug. Fless, Glendale	.2
1	Henry Supli, Glendale	.5
1	M. M. Bartholomew, City	1.0
1	Melzer, Newark	2,0
1	Green, Newark	1.0
1	Swinson, Brooklyn	
	Baumgarten, Brooklyn	
1	Hespel, Brooklyn	. 2
1	M. Princer, City	2.0
1	R. Bock, City	1.6
1	Previously acknowledged 3	
1		

Total\$3,164.50 CASH CONTRIBUTIONS. S. D. P., Troy, N. Y...... Turnverein Vorwaerts, B'klyn A. Brenholz, Turnersville, Punch Card 12, N. Y..... Punch Card 187, N. Y. Ple Bakers' Union 112, N. Y... Chas. Juhnke, Allegheny, Pa. M. Newman, City......
J. G., City.....
E. Trussig, City.....
Anthony Landry, City.... H. Tannenbaum, City...... T. Haberman, City.....

H. Blaustein, City. Profits Brooklyn Concert... W. S. & D. B. Fund, Br. 54, Stapleton, S. I..... Punch Card 529, Paterson.N.J. Punch Card 525, Paterson.N.J. Punch Card 527, Paterson, N.J. Beer Drivers' Union 24, Bklyn Previously acknowledged

Total contributions\$1,866.17

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

ITALIANS DON'T LIKE S. L. P.

Their Federation to Be Independent.

Rebuke to DeLeon and a Moral Vic tory for Our Party at the Convention of the Italian Socialist Federation.

The first convention of the Federa zione Socialista Italiana (Italian So cialist Federation was opened Sunday. Sept. 6, amid great enthusiasm at Ubertino's Hall, in West Hoboken, N. J. There were thirty-three delegates representing a number of different states, and many visitors.

G. M. Serrati, editor of the Italian Socialist daily paper, "Il Proletario," called the convention to order, and made some appopriate remarks, welcoming the delegates and impressing them with the importance of their

work. The order of business was as fol lows: Report on condition of the Ex-ecutive Committi—Serrati, Vasconi; report on condition of "Il Proletario"— Olivier; report on the condition of the Socialist Library—Ruffa; report on the attitude of the Federation toward the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist

An interesting discussion was then started on each report, except on the attitude toward the parties, which, on Serrati's motion, was postponed till later.

It was decided to continue the pub lication of the daily paper and an auditing committee was elected.

The convention at the close of its first day's session adjourned by singing the "Inno del Lavatori" (Workers' Hymn).

On Monday the delegates continued the unfinished work of the preceding day. Congratulatory telegrams were received from different quarters urging the convention to strictly adhere to the uncompromising tactics of International Socialism.

A letter was then read from the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels to the effect that said Bureau recognizes the Socialist Party as the Socialist organization of ica, and that the Socialist Labor Party is not athiliated with the International Bureau.

An able report by G. Lavagnier of Vermont on the formation of co-operative stores was then read and discussed at length. It was the sense of the convention to organize co-operative stores, especially in small towns where conditions were more favorable. In the afternoon session Serrati took the floor and made a counter-report to Dellaria's. He said that what Dellaria

wrote against the Socialist Party (in New York Social Democratic Party) was exaggerated and in many respects untrue. That he knew the comrades of the Socialist Party to be loyal and class-conscious. Defects there were ou both sides, the Socialist Party being somewhere too slack and broad and the Socialist Labor Party too narrow and arrogant. The papers of the So-cialist Labor Party contain no Social-ism, but only abuse and insults against the other Socialist Party, and Socialists whom he knew to be above reproach. He was not in favor of that brand of Socialism and wanted to see the two parties united. He stood for an uncompromising policy, but not for any sect. The Socialist Labor Party is not known in many states and con rades supporting it are thus compelled to remain passive. The International Congress recognizes the Socialist Party. He was decidedly against the Socialist Labor Party tactics toward the trade unions. In closing he submitted a resolution to the effect that while the Italian Socialist Federation was, on general principles, with the Socialist Labor Party, a local might,

and uncompromising principles.

A warm discussion followed Serraolution and for a time thing ter-resolutions were offered by the So-cialist Labor Party adherents. Before they were put to votes a delegate from the Socalist Labor Party, who, accord-ing to the old constitution of the Fed-eration was entitled to have the floor but no vote, tried to say something through Comrade Ledeschi as interpreter. His efforts, however, were not crowned with success, for he found that the Italian delegates had minds of

their own, and he was rebuked when he told them to keep their eyes open.

The different resolutions were then condensed into one to decide whether the Federation was to be with the So cialist Labor Party or absolutely in-dependent of either of the two par-ties. Nineteen delegates voted for in-dependence and the severing of all re-lations with the Socialist Labor Party

and fifteen voted in the negative. and fifteen voted in the negative.

The Italian Socialist Federation
was declared independent of the Socialist Labor Party, and Julius Hammer, the delegate from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party then left the hall.

Labor Party then left the hall.

The election of the executive officers of the Federation then came up. G. M. Serrati declined the nomination for any office, but will continue to edit "il Proletario" until another editor is procured. The delegates, appreciating the good work accomplished by him for Socialism and the Federation, insisted on his accepting the secretaryship, but he refused. It was voted to sk Comrade G. Piva of Italy to acask Comrade G. Piva of Italy to accept the editorship of "Il Proletario."

A motion was then made and carried providing for the issuance of \$2 shares to cover the balance on the Socialist Block of Barre, Vt., a co-operative

ecutive Committee and "Il Prole-At 8.45 p. m. the convention, which

marks a new era in the Italian Social-ist movement in America, was ad-journed with cheers for International

Oe Leon, with his usual if incredible assurance, makes another large de-mand upon the credulity of his So-cialist Labor Party dupes in expect-ing them to believe his baseless fabri-cation in the colums of the "Daily Dearly" wherein he makes an art People," wherein he makes an at reapt, as ingendous as it is preposter-ous, to make it appear that the Italian Federation again endorsed the dis-credited and dying Socialist Labor Party.

"SINEWS OF WAR."

Money Heeded at Once to Carry on the Campaign in New York City-Don't Delay.

Fellow Workingmen of the City of New York:-Once more the Social Democratic Party enters the field in a municipal campaign, uncompromis-ingly advocating the interests of the working class. We call upon you to look back over the history of the present "Reform" administration and to recognize that it has done no more for our class than did the Tammany administration that preceded it. Wher-ever the interests of Capital and Labor are in conflict the Republicans and the Democrats and the "Reform-ers" alike consistently serve the interests of Capital. The organiza tion of the capitalists in Trusts and Combines, in Landlords' Associations and Merchants' Associations and Employers' Associations has gone steadily on, with the consent or the approval of oid-party leaders. Your erganizations, on the contrary, are constantly hampered and persecuted through the un-restrained lawlessness of the ex-ploiters and the perversion of the law itself to their service. Here, as in every other part of the world, the wage-workers stand face to face with a combination of the most powerful interests for our enslavement, and only by prompt and united political action can our liberty be established.

The Social Democratic Party carries on a great campaign of education to unite the working class at the polls. It needs your help in that work. As the organized employers and landlords and the great corporations will con-tribute to the campaign funds of both-old parties, for the purpose of corrupt-in and confusing and dividing the voters, so we call upon you, our fellow workingmen of every trade, to con-tribute to the extent of your ability to the campaign fund of the Social Demo-cratic Party, that the light of knowledge and reason may be carried into every workshop and every tenement in

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

Torch! Send all monies to the Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee, C. A. Sprenger, 64 East Fourth street, Borough of Manhattan,

Dorough of Mannattan.	
The following have been re	ceive
during the last two weeks:	
M. Steinbock, List 490	\$10.0
R. Volkman, List 565	1.0
S. Bernstein, List 687	2.0
S. Mishmann, List 370	3.0
E. Neumann, List 1985	1.0
S. Reiner, List 1309	1.0
A. Scheiner, List 1305	1.0
Geo. Beck, List 51	2.5
A. Brey, List 23	3.2
Geo. Bluemler, List 49	1.3
Carriage and Wagon Builders,	
List 112	25.0
N. Friedman, acct., List 140	2.0
A. Groehlinger, List 178	1.2
S. Goldbarth, List 191	2.0
L. Henrychs, List 225	1.0
C. Hohmann, List 244	2.5
M. Marschner, List 363	9
M. S. & C. R., List 475	7.0
Mrs. E. A. Bumham, List 1700::	20
A. Zwart, List 2126	1.0
Richard Bock, List 66	3.0
S. Crabler, List 184	5.0
U. Algeauer, List 2	1.0
Geo. Brown, List 34	3.0
C. A. Wagener, List 2124	0.2
G. Bauer, List 24	1.0
A. Parks, List 1253	5
H. Rathman, List 442	7.0
Silent Worker, List 698	1.0
C. A. Schriftmatter, List 2088	1.6
R. Buck, Donation	2.0
L. Hong, Donation	5.0
A. Schoenberg, Donation	1.0
Total	100.0
Descionale asknowledged	77.0
Previously acknowledged	11.0
Total	179.0
TOTAL	

The Financial Secretary requests all comrades and friends to send in their contributions at once. The Campaign Committee needs money immediately, while the bulk of our funus comes in too late in the campaign. Preparations must be made for an active campaign, and for this the committee must have money at once. Therefore, rush in your dimes, quarters, halfs and dollars and femember that the Secretary also expects some larger bills of all shades—even orange colored. All mon-ies will be acknowledged in The Worker and "Volkszeltung." One-half of all amounts contributed from Manhat-tan and Bronx will be turned over by the Campaign Committee to Local Ne York.

Socialist and Social Democratic are virtually interchangeable terms.
The Social Democratic Party of New
York and Wisconsin is identical with
the Socialist Party of other states. It is the party of the working class all parties of capitalism. Its ablem in New York is the Arm and

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

MURDER FOR PROFIT UNPUNISHED.

New Jersey Trolley Case Adds One More to the List of Capitalist Crimes Condoned by Capitalist

Jean parties, have decided that the men who live in luxury without aseful labor by the ownership and control of the means of production and transportation shall not be held responsible when other people are killed in their profitable operation. Seven months ago a trolley car of

the North Jersey Street Railway Company, loaded with children on their way to school, crashed into a train of the Pennsylvania Railroad at a grade crossing in Newark, and several of the children were killed and others hor-ribly injured. Under the pressure of public opinion the Grand Jury indicted and the Public Prosecutor proceeded against Alexander J. Sassatt. John D. Crimmins, Edward F. C. Young, and eight other directors and high officers of the two closely allied corporations.

Last week the Court of Oyer and
Terminer of Essex County, Chief
Justice Gummere presiding and Justices Dixon and Van Syckle assenting, directed the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal. The court took the mat-ter out of the jury's hands, declaring that the fects were clear and only a

question of law was involved. They Are Satisfied.

That ends the case. The men who make profit by maintaining grade crossings and inadequate equipment go free. The accused, the judges, and the lawyers on both sides have exchanged courtesies and say they are satisfied with the result. The children are dead; they cannot express their views. The question remains: Are you, workingmen voters—you who make no profits, you whose lives and whose children's lives are endangered every day for the capitalists' profits—are you satisfied?

Remember, this is not an isolated nor an exceptional case.

Like Crimes in the Past.

Call to mind the Tarrant explosion in New York, three years ago. ingmen and working girls were killed through the obvious profitable lawless-ness of the proprietors. An indictment was brought against those proprietors. Tammany Democrat Gardiner was then District Attorney; he let the case lie. Reform Democrat Philibin suc-ceeded him; he let the case drag for months and then asked the court to dismiss it. The Tarrant murderers go

free.
Recall the New York Central tunnel horror of a year and a half ago. For years the officers and directors had known that tunnel to be a death-trap. Within a few weeks before the dis-aster their attention was called to it by their subordinates. They took no action. The death-trap was profitable. Then nearly a score of lives were crushed out in an instant. Reform District Attorney Jerome showed his strenuous sense of duty at once. He got an indictment, not against William K. Vanderbilt, not against Chameey M. Depew, but against Engineer Wisker, the man who had no control over the tunnel, who had only to obey orders or lose his job, and who barely escaped with his life on that terrible day. Wisker lay in jall for months, but the Vanderbilts and Depew and

their accomplices go free. Recollect the Windsor Hotel fire of 1809. Sixteen persons were killed on the spot, several mortally injured, and about sixty others hurt. Elbridge Gerry, Philanthropist and Reformer, owned and controlled the building. He had long known that it was ensafe. But it was a good business investment and he refused to spend money even to provide adequate fire-escapes. Four years have passed; Boodle Democrat Gardiner, Honest Democrat Palibia, and Fusion Reformer Jeron te baye held the office of District Attorney; Gerry still goes free and poses as a Christian philanthropist and a respect-

able centleman. Bear in mind the Fordinsky Building collapse of 1838. Fordinsky and his agents acted on business principles -save expenses now, let human lives take their chances to-morrow. Work-ingmen's lives were the stake and they were lost. But neither Proprietor For dinsky nor any of his partners in guilt went to the chair for it. Gardiner, Philbin, and Jerome, again, are the District Attorneys who have shielded the murderers.

Remember that "jerry building" did not begin with Fordinsky, as witness the John B. Ireland Building collapse of 1895, in which fifteen men were crushed to death. The Coroner's Jury found it a plain case of criminal neg-ligence and pointed out the five men whose greed for profit and boodle had caused the disaster. Within two months they were indicted by the Grand Jury. Eight years lacking one month have passed since that indictment was brought in. Democratic District Attorney Fellows did nothing: Republican Olcott followed him and did nothing; Democrat Gardiner and then Philbin and then Jerome forlowed Olcott in office, and the crime remains

unpunished.

These are but a few of the more striking cases in this locality within recent years. We might double the list. We might recite the explosions in coal mines-absolutely preventable. according to the testimony of expert inspectors—in which many hundreds of workingmen are slaughtered every year, as at Fraterville, Coal Creek, and the Cambria mines within the last few months; or the rearly lists of thousands killed, tens of thousands crippled, in railway "accidents" due to the imperfect equipment of the roadsthe maintenance of grade crossings, and the overworking of the employees;

Once more the public authorities, or to the hecatombs roasted annually cominated by capitalist interests in the aggregate, here one, there two through the Democratic and Republor or three or a dozen, in the confagrations of free-trap teneficits. But it is needless to swell the catalogue of Murder for Profit.

"Murder" the Only Word.

Is it too severe a phrase-"Murder for Profit"? Not a whit.

The Vanderbilts claim that they are entitled to the dividends and interest they draw from the New York Central, as a reward for the labor of superintending its operation. Young and Cas-satt and Crimmins claim that they earn their incomes by directing the operation of the Pennsylvania Rail-road and the North Jersey Street Railway system. Claiming the re-ward, they cannot be excused from the responsibility. Grade crossings and congested tunnels and imperfect brakes and switches and an inadequate and over-tasked working force are maintained because these Captains of Industry save expenses and increase profits thereby. He who has power to prevent a fatal disaster and does not prevent it and who profits by the con-ditions which cause the disaster is as guilty of murder as the burglar or highwayman who slays the victim with his own hands.

Murder for Profit is condoned by the officers of the law and protected by the courts of justice.

Why Murderers Go Free.

Why? Because you, workingmenyou whose labor creates all profits, you whose lives and whose chil-dren's lives are endangered—you send Young's kinsman, Allan MacDermott, to Congress; you send Vanderbilt's valet, Chauncey M. Depew, to the Senate; you elect Cassatt's friends, Low and Jerome, to be your Mayor and your District Attorney; you put power alternately into the hands of Crimmius' Tammany associates and of Gerry's philanthropic friends. You, instead of respecting yourselves and your class, instead of relying on yourselves and your class, bow down to the men whom your labor has clothed in broadcloth and housed in mansions; at the ballot-box you put your neck under their foot and then you wonder that you are trampled upon.

What Is Your Life Worth.

This Chief Justice Gummere, some This Chief Justice Gummere, some five years ago, in cutting down the jury's verdict of damages against a railway company, ruled that the life of a workingman's child is not worth more than one dollar. Instead of driving him in disgrace from the bench he has polluted, your votes, workingmen of New Jersey, have kept him in power to dispense injustice. him in power to dispense injustice against your class. You, workingmen of New York, have put millionaire merchants and corporation lawyers and landlords and railway directors in office to make laws and execute

them against your class. While you continue to vote so, your class will go on paying its yearly, tribute of blood to the drones of so-ciety and when you ask for judgment they will laugh you to scorn.

TROUBLE IN THE COAL REGIONS.

"The Christian Gentlemen to Whom God Has Given Control of the Propcrty Interests" Are Brazeniy Breaking Promises and Locking Men Cut.

The Pennsylvania Coal Kings are not losing any opportunity to demon-strate their bad faith and their inten-tion to obey the decisions of the only so long as it shall suit their in mediate pocket-book interests to do so. While men are being laid off at many mines and Baer of the Reading, the Annointed of the Lord, is or threatening a general shutdown on the verge of winter, to keep prices up-and incidentally, no doubt, to give the miners a lesson—the Lehigh Company, operating thirteen collectes, has chosen the same moment to issue an arbitrary order requiring the workers to enter the mines an hour earlier every moraing, alleging that it takes an hour for the men to get to their places and ready for work and that this must be done on their own time.

This order, being at once an imcisions and an intolerable imposition upon the men, whose health already suffers greatly from the length of time they have to pass underground, is ver; likely to cause serious trouble. employees refused to obey it and sev eral hundred have already been locked out in consequence. While an extensive strike at this

and for the people who need cont than did that of the summer of 1902, the men are not in the mood to sul tamely to capitalist aggressions and it is safe to say that such a conflict, directly provoked by the arrogance and perfidy of the companies, would do even more than did the former one to sway public opinion against the per-nicious system of private ownership.

The coal companies will probably use dilatory methods to postpone a definite conflict till after Election Day and the best way in which the min workers can safeguard their interests at the present time is to ensure a good increase of the Socialist vote on Nov. 3. The Christian gentlemen who say God has given them control of the property interests of the country need another lesson at the ballot-box.

The Worker.

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

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

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

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

Member of Typegraphical Union No. 6.

sibove.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democrat Party in New York) should not be confuss with the so-called Sacialist Labor Part The latter is a small, ring-raised, morlous organization which bitterly opposes it trade unions and carries on an abusive can paign of slander against the real Sociali Baveement, which supports the trade union THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

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



TEACHING CLASS HATRED BY OBJECT-LESSON

This week's news from Colorado Is Itting sequel to the news of a month

Then, officials of striking unions at Idaho Springs were arrested on trumped-up charges of having conspired to blow up certain works with dynamite. We say "trumped-up" charges with perfect confidence, because the fact that the accusers did not dare to depend upon courts and furies to try the case is sufficient proof that they had no evidence against the accused. After the men had been held in confinement for a few days, a mob of business men, members of the Citizens' Alliance, took them from the jail one night and "ran them out town," with a warning that their lives would not be safe if they ever returned to disturb the blessed harmony between Capital and Labor. The unious appealed to Governor Peabedy for pro tection and redress. He answered by referring them to the Sheriff who had deliberately surrendered his prisoners

Now, it is the capitalists of Cripple Creek who have appealed to Govern Penbody for protection, for protection was reported simultaneously with the Idaho Springs affair-hiring men from a distance under false pretenses, bringing them in to act as scales without giving them any opportunity to find out the facts, keeping them under guard of thugs armed with Winchesters as they passed from the locked cars that brought them in to the prison-stockade where they were These facts have been reported in plain words in the "Post," a is for protection in such criminal and join the white workingmen in remethods of crushing labor organizagions and so safeguarding profits that leading capitalist paper of Denver. It

to the capitalist lynchers.

the mining capitalists appealed to the Governor. And he did not refer ther to the Sheriff. He did not hesitate. He saw his "plain duty" before him and he acted strefuously in the service of the great god Profit that his class worships. He straightway sent militia to assist the private army of rufflans enlisted by the company in intimidating the discontented workers and prerenting them from communicating with the unconscious and unwilling

scabs.

And then President Roosevelt tells us that the real line of division is not between the rich and poor, not between the employers and the workers, but between the good employers and workers and the bad ones, and warns the tollers of this prosperous country. where justice is free to all and all are equal before the law, to pay no heed to the agitators who would set class against class. It is not words, but deeds, that count in the long run, Mr. President. You tell us that we enjoy equality and justice. But we see hat workingmen may be kidnapped through fraud and compelled to work as scabs through force and that other workingmen may be taken from the hands of the law by rioters in broadcloth and that you shut your eyes to the fact, that you utter no word of protest though a governor of yourown party aids and abets those crimes, You tell us to turn a deaf ear to the agitators who talk of class interest. But can we remain blind and deaf and dumb when your partizans, sworn to enforce law and equal justice, brazenly pervert law and justice to the service of the capitalist class against the workers, and do it with your tacit con-

"Gentlemen cry, 'Peace, peace!' but there is no peace," said Patrick Henry, a century and a quarter ago; and history justified him. To-day, not all the eloquence of our too wordy President can conceal the fact that, will we, nill we, the class war is here and must be fought out-fought out with arguments and ballots, if we Socialists may have our choice; fought out with bayonets and bullets, if the exploiters have their way. Roosevelt's harmony speech serves but to throw into a more glaring light, by contrast, the bitter facts that the workers of this land must face.

And they are facing them, resolved to master them. A hundred Labor Day platforms this year resounded to the manly tones of resistance to capitalist tyranny where only a year ago the quibbles and evasions and apologies of old-party politicians were heard.

Could the capitalists and their statesmen but be moderately wise, they would pause in their mad career But wisdom in a ruling class at the height of its power is a moral impossibility. Blind leaders of the blind. the Roosevelts and Peabodys are destined to fall into the same ditch with their patrons and masters.

And the Red Flag moves ever on vard. The Arm of Labor holds ever higher the Torch of Knowledge to lighten the way. Our triumphs are lasting and our very defeats turn into victories. The army of the thinking and self-reliant workers is invincible, because to its hands are entrusted the highest interests of civilization and the ideal of human brotherhood. It is reported from London that the

introduction of Asiatic labor into the

South African Rand is now practically assured. Joseph Chamberlain, says the "Evening Post" correspondent, "took a wise course and saved himself from attack by leaving the question to local decision" and that "authoritative news comes this week through a leading South African house, one of whose partners is on the Labor Commission, that its report will advocate the importation of Chinese labor as the only way of developing the agricultural as well as the mining resources of the country." Mr. Chamberlain is famous in England as being a politician of the American type. His way of leaving the question to "local decision" is certainly worthy of Mark Hanna, for it is to the decision of the capitalists, not the workers, of South Africa that the question was left. It is stated that the mining and agricultural employers prefer foreign colored labor to chean white immigration, for colored in dentured labor-that is, laborers under contract virtually amounting to slavery-"will not affect the political balance." Cheap-workers, unthinking workers, workers who do not "affect the political balance" are the sort that capitalists of every nation desire. Their patriotism is bounded and inspired solely by their business interests. Whether by disfranchising their own fellow countrymen of the working class or by keeping them divided on lines of race or religion or trade of by importing competitors whose presence is a menace to social order, their one aim is to keep the workers weak and dependent. But the game that has been played so long and so successfully in its various forms is be ginning to react against those who play it. The proposal to bring Chinese into South Africa is uniting the Dutch and the British workingmen against the capitalists of the Rand; and in the United States, the Negroes, the Japanese, and the Mexicans who have been used in the past to depress the condi-

tions of labor are learning to organize

OF ONE PROFIT AND LOSS.

By Horace Traubel.

Everybody belongs to something. I siders the interest of the last man as Nobody is a loose thread. Nobody can repeal the universe. You belong to every man. Every man belongs to you. You belong to history. History belongs to you. Do you dare come to me boasting of your individual rights? Have you any right that belongs to you alone? Has anybody else any in-dividual right which he may use against your welfare? The social chain is continuous. It is endless. Or it is melted again to gas. No man can escape the universe. The universe can

scape no man.
If I could anywhere break the continuity of history, of the dependence of one life on another, the whole fabric of society would fall to pieces. If you could in any way demonstrate the in-dependence of a single atom in the physical world, all the globes of space would fall asunder. They all hang to-gether. Or they are all together wrecked. The law of the universe is not the law of one. It is the law of all.

So, too, of the economic world. Men belong together. Values belong to gether. Labors belong together. Prod acts belong together. Labor should not be quoted against labor. Value should not be rated against value should not be rated against value. Hesult should not be inverted against result. The economic world belongs to unity. It belongs to harmony. Legitimate discord in any one of its strings and the perfection of its melody is annulled. All things in the economic world belong to all men. No thing in the economic world belong to all men. No thing in the economic world belongs to any man. It is good to get man free of property. It is better to get property free of man. Yet you do not in either case get the one free of the other by separating one from the other. You get them free by confederating them in a mysterious autonomy. For the line from man to property and back again from property to man must no where be broken or even mended. It must be able to evocate an infallible

what is your life if lived nlone? What is your hermited income? You use that word society. But how can you speak of society if you live in a palace alone in plenty and surfeit while other men live in huts and starve? How can you speak of society if you contrive to separate your wel-fare from the welfare of the tramp? If you can anywhere break the line that leads from you to the starveling, from your million to my cent, you have de-stroyed society. There is only one enemy of society. That enemy is the man who would perpetuate society in fragments. The heart does not legislate for good and bad, for inferior and It legislates for man. superior. It legislates for man. It does not legislate for exceptious. It legislates for the rule. The heart knows no exceptions. The heart sees to the edge of every crowd. It con-

siders the interest of the last man as well as of the first. You dare to say society and starve any of its children? You dare to say society while you see so many overworked faces in the world? What does society mean to so many overworked faces in the world? What does society mean to you? Your profit? No individual profit is honest. Social profit alone is honest. No gain can come to the individual alone. Gain can only come to the social whole. Gain for one is defeat even for that one. Gain for all is the only victory.

You ask me to sympathize with you when your stocks have gone down. Or

when your stocks have gone down. Or when your mill yields you less profit. Or when your store is empty. Or when no editor will buy your articles. Or when your land has lorded you off the earth. But why should I sym-pathize with you? I could not sym-pathize with you without sympathiz-ing against others. That would be blasphemy. Every personal loss is so-cial gain. I want you to worry over your losses. I will not worry over your losses. I see what they mean. You do not see what they mean. When Or when your land has lorded you off you do not see what the head when you do see you will no longer worry. In the day when the person suffers his final less, when the last atom of his property slips away, social chabs will have become social order, and no man will worry over the comings and go-

which worry over the comings and goings of values.

You delude yourself. You think your good clothes have nothing to do with my patches. You think your rien meal has nothing to do with my poor grub. has nothing to do with my poor grub. You think your overfat has nothing to do with my underthin. You think that heaven has nothing to do with hell. You are wrong. You can never cut one loose for the other. You imagine you could somehow balance yourself on the piece of a globe? That you could float the stars in angles? must not cheat yourself with a solar counterfelt. You are playing industrial experi-

ments against fire. You are staking property against the law by which it has been evoked. That is why you will fail. You have tried to separate the producer from the thing he produces You have tried to round a duces. You have tried to round a world of contradictions. You have cut your globe in two and tried to run it with their half circumferences in collision. You have tried to show that th healthy child you have raised in your suburban home has nothing to do with the sickly child I have raised down town on food and air too little and to poor to sustain life. But I tell you that that sick child is the other half of that well child. And that they have got to live together as parts of each other. And that neither one can be weil alone or sick alone. You have got to make those two lives one life. You have got to rescue those two lives from contrast and restore them to like-You cannot send one to hell and the other to heaven and expect either of them to be saved.

JAPANESE SOCIALISTS

AGAINST JINGO FEVER. A much discussed subject in th American press as well as in Contin-ental papers is the predicted war be-tween Russia and Japan in Manchuria. The war-spirited Japanese are too enthusiastic in discussing the subject. There is a real jingo craze. The Jap-anese papers are filled up chiefly with the Manchurian affairs every This war fever is not only among th This war lever is not only almost de-ignorant classes, but many university professors support the war policy. Seven professors of the Imperial Uni-versity of Tokyo expressed the opin-ion lately that Japan must fight with Russia, but after examining their rea-sons carefully it is not difficult to find them merely sentimental. On this ground the conservative Viscount Tani criticized them severely, holding that Japan is not unancially able to carry on such a war. While the majority of the people seem to be, for the time, with the jingoes, there has appeared another strong opposition force among the Japanese Socialists. They are very calm in their tone, with not a bit of sentimentalism, and they seem to represent, to a great extent, the thoughtful public of Japan.

The latest number of the "Social-ist" of Tokyo contains an article by Deniiro Kotoku, a prominent member of the Socialist Party and editor of the "Yorozu Choho," an influential daily. Mr. Kotoku declares that war is neither necessary nor advisable. The practical and effective way for th Japanese to check Russian aggres ns in Manchuria, he argues, is no to waste men and money in fighting, but to settle the country with indus-trious emigrants. The difference in finacial power, which would make a conflict of arms against Russia hope-less, he illustrates by the fact that while Russia was constructing the great Trans-Siberian Railway, 2,700 miles long. Japan was not even able to complete 200 miles of line in Korea The war with China in 1894 cost Japan two hundred million yen; and was against Russia would demand mer than twice as much; and even the than twice as much; and even theu triumph would be improbable. The Chinese war was a dear experience and the Japanese ought not to forget the lesson so soon. "La gioire! la Japon" is the cry all over excited Japan today. But sentimentalism has never been an effective force in history and it will not be in this case. It is a remarkable sign of progress

in the Empire to see such strong op-position in the face of frantic military position in the face of france manary enthusiasm, which was not the case in 1894. Japanese advancement is shown by this open dissent to the so-called patriotic sentiment that has swept over the country.

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

The progress of Socialism in Japan is shown by the increasing literature on Socialist subjects. Among the recent publications is a book on "Munic ipal Socialism" by Comrade Kata-yama, editor of the Japanese organ, "The Socialist," and a book entitled "The Oppression of Wealth" by an other editor of the same paper. A series of translation from German So series of transation from German So-cialist literature has appeared. Prof. Matruzaki has published a book on "The History of German Socialism." "The Socialist" reports that all the larger daily journals and scientific re-views are publishing articles on So-

ARMY OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

A Gilt-Edged Capitalist Organ Inadvertently Admits that It Exits Even in Prosperous Times and Exists for Capitalists' Bonefit,

An interview in last Saturday's "Evening Post" gives the lle direct to the declaration of the prosperity-shrickers—including the "Post" itself that "no man who is willing to work need be idle." The "Post" has an ar-ticle on the refusal of the coal dealers of New York City to grant the demand of the teamsters for a free day on Labor Day. In the course of the article is an interview with "a member of one of the largest local concerns," who says:

"A strike of the coal teamsters would not, so far as I can see, be a very serious matter for the dealers. We have both union and nonunion drivers in our employ and A WAITING LIST LARGER THAN OUR WORKING FORCE, so it would not be at all difficult for us to replace any men who might go out on

talists wish it to be. They could not assure steady employment to all even if they were willing to, indeed: but certainly they would not if they could, for in the privation of the unemployed they find their best weapon for keeping the employed in subjection. That is why they so strenuously oppose retribute employment among a larger number of men; and the same consideration partly accounts for the systematic throwing out of "old men"— men over forty years of age, say—in many industries; for these men, while they are not as profitable to their bosses as younger and more vigorous ones, are still able to work for many years and it is an advantage to the bosses to have a large number of them eking out a precarious existence

and misery.

Conversely, these considerations should prevail upon labor organizations are considerations. tions to make even greater efforts to reduce working hours and to protec the older men in their jobs than to get increased wages. Still more emphat-ically, these considerations should pre-vail upon all workingmen to agitate and vote for Socialism; for under So-cialism, the public need fistead of pri-vate profit being the motive of produc-tion, the workday would always be shortened whenever it was found that snortened was a surplus of able-bodied workers; and also, the workers receiv-ing the full product of their labor, they would be able to provide for their old age without sacrificing all the interests of youth and manhood.

and fearing an old age of dependence

-When you have finished reading this paper, give it to a neighbor. After giving him two or three numbers, get him to subscribe. Then start in on another man.

—For information about the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) in New York address the State Secretary, Henry I. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue, New York city.

THE VIRILITY OF SOCIALISM.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

write up and speak up the difference between these two manifestations of the theoretical and political side of the the working class movement. The labor movement could do with a lot tendency of my own mind is to see them as one great unrest; of which Socialism is the political students' activity in the camp of labor, while in the union the workman is struggling with his daily physical discomforts, seeking temporary case from the restraints and grosser injustices of wagery. Both of them, since the subject has become a dual proposition, constitute the organized unrest of inbor as it goes on, now thinking out its general problems by the lamp of Socialism and now dealing with its daily difficulties by the walking delegate, until from these two corners of the triangle they unite on the third corner at the bailot box on the day of election.

As his everyday life, labor and occu-pation constitute the virility of a man, so does the union man's daily business struggle with the employer to get more for his labor and better treatment in the doing of it, make up the actual virility of the proletarian class, that Is as a class struggling. Socialism is the intelligence and experience of the struggle as a whole, unionism is the virility, with which each part resists its local and specific share of the evils

coming from capitalism.

It is pleasant and congenial for the scholar to treat things historically because by this method all becomes doc umentary and the whole range of affairs is brought within book covers. The labor scholar sits down and trans lates or interprets many documents into his own now-to-be-written new document. The campaign and the strike are transferred from the city or the coal field to the page of chosen words. Each sentence subdivides and analyzes its predecessor and the two vital struggles bearing more or less, but generally more "less." resemblance to the battles that were fought become essays or editorials. The men that are to the battles that were fought become essays or editorials. The men that are in the virilities of the movement sel-dom become their own painters or his-torians, but remain by themselves as parts of the original subject or experience. What they both are to that pic ture or written composition trade un onism is to Socialism, if Socialism be not fighting in the ranks with the

unions.

There is a man teaching navigation in the school who never goes to sea, and there is a man steering the vessel who went to his school. The schoolmaster is indeed valuable, but the men who buffet the storm are the virility of navigation.
Some people who persist in institut

ing contrasts between trade unionism and Socialism fell us that the union lias more of selfishness and less of class-consciousness for its basic. They point out as illustrations of this how they, the unions, exclude even the children of their own class and craft from the privileges of apprenticeship; and how, without reference to its effects on the well-being of other workmen, each union fights singly for its own betterment. This is charging the unions with a burden of consequences that is neither morally nor logically theirs. For, though it be true that th success of a part is not now neces-sarily the success of the whole, it fol-lows not therefore that no sufferer shall lift a hand until that hand lifted shall ensure an equal release to all other sufferers. What movement of amelioration in all this broken world can wait passively for the arrival of such a supreme and auspicious mo-ment? What branch of the distinctly Socialist activity can or does wait to consider all the back waves that break upon the neighboring shores from it own progress? This objection to the limited success of the trade's efforts would, if generally applied, paralyze all resistance to local evil and would call a halt on all our own Socialist activity at the ballot boxes until we had secured internationality to begin

Two things are essential to an inter-Even in an era of prosperity—as the present undoubtedly is, from the capitalist point of view—the army of the unemployed is a normal feature of our industrial system. This is as the control of the system of the system. Shall we blame them for supplying us with our virility and experience? Shall we blame them for teaching us how to

succeed? To say that Socialism is scientifically true is well enough, to believe it so is-well enough, but to mingle it with, run it upon and prove it through the virili-ties of labor's inter-electional struggles and then up to the ballot boxes is better still. Socialism must forever re-main an economic or political preach-ing until it is running on the hot shining rails of the workmen's daily struggle with their masters.

. The reproach of selfishness against the trade unions should not stand among those who accept Socialist philosophy. Selfishness is the one attri-bute of human nature that must remain forever at school, and let us con-gratulate ourselves that in the case of the workman it has learned enough to step away from the unit worker to blame the unions for not having grown

quicker than their own experience.

As to that other objection that they are less class-conscious than we are on behalf of the whole proletariat, I would say rather that the conscious-ness which they possess is the con-sciousness that we lack; while the consciousness which we possess is that which they lack; that in fact one is complementary of the other, and until they meet and mingle in the same movement we can have no Socialist commonwealth. It is in their struggle that we find the true materialistic basis for our own theory and criticism provoking to political action.

It has been a further complain they are immorally clannish. The case of a recent financial delinquent is pointed out, where the union, whose confidence he abused, preferred to pointed out, where the union, wose confidence he abused, preferred to suffer in silence and shield the offender rather than by exposing and punishing him to bring shame and reproach upon their organization. So far as regards this willingness of theirs to suffer from robbery and wrong for the sake

It has become regrettably common of silence in the face of their enemies, for Socialists and trade unionists to I consider it a good example of that keep-your-soiled-linen-at-home kind of class-conscionsness among us, some of the undignified and damaging episodes of the old "split in the party" would not be still dangled before us at the street corners. It is a radimentary co-hesiveness which, if largely spread through the proletariat, would mean early death to capitalism. I look uponthe trade union consciousness differing from that of the Socialist class-con-sciousness as one of kind and not of degree, but of a kind which is bound to develop or evolute into the virile consciousness of the whole proletarian class of all nations, and it is upon that evolution we are all waiting. And let it be remembered that the few faile walking delegates who have appeared in some trade unions and whose fall has been blared abroad with delighted exultation and malice by the press trumpeters of the capitalist class are by no means sul generis, that it is their rarity aione which affords the cormorants a sensation. On the con-trary, every case of them is the case of a politician fallen from the dirty nest of one of the two old parties into the union. The bad walking delegate has been generally a good Democrat or Republican caught in the act of

contaminating with the morals of the Crokers and Quays the clean and simple activities of the trade unions. If we ask ourselves what are the people in the unions, and then proceed to consider them apart from the union-ist phase of their existence, we are face to face with the naked virility of

Socialism.

Money and machinery are capital only while engaged in the operation of setting this man to work at the production of wealth, and witholding from him a pertion, more or less, of what he produces. It is in its power of continuing this operation that cap-talism has become the incubus of civ-likation. By its ability to expropri-ate, re-issue or reserve this man-stripate, re-issue or reserve this man-strip-ping product the class on top dominates every other interest in society That which has been taken away from this lower fellow and leaves him maked constitutes the instrument of oppression with which capitalism holds up the entire community, from the white-headed senator down to the infant laborer in the mills of the South. IT the naked virility before us could clothe himself with his own product there would be no capital and no capi-talism. The priest, the doctor, the lawyer, the physician now turn their backs upon the maked laborer and their faces and their open hands to the capi-talist, not because they despise the one and love the other; but because the and love the other; but because the other possesses all that they want and must have to live upon. They are not philosophically considering the source from whence that power of satisfying came; they only see it where it is, in the hands of the employer, and take off their hats, and lay their sonls down to the man in possession. the man in possession.

If the chass represented in the person of the naked man could be in agined as all falling sick for a week there would not be one dollar of capi-tal in all the world for one entire week; for it is thus, in the act of labor robbery, by setting men to work in or-der to possess themselves of that frac-tion of the product known as retained wages that the capitalist class, with its scepter of surplus value, contro the world. Turning a moment from high capi-

Turning a moment from high capitalism to the various other degrees of that economic species, we have many specimens. But from the man who hires a child out of the orphanage to work on his farm at a few cents a day, producing dollars during certain seasons of the year, to the gentleman who employs the professional producer of commodities in the modern factory all the year round to the tune of dol-lars by the million it is a question of degree and not of kind. This gentle-man is the well dressed naked virility of capitalism and while this Achilles and Agammemnon strive, all the other odds and ends of the two camps have nothi in awful hush pending the issue of the great conflict which is vicariously theirs. By these odds and ends I mean, on the capitalists' side, the half denuded middle class in the branches of trade and politics, the vicims of their own virility. For these the days of initiation are gone, they are as powerless to devise their own business as they are to support a sepaate party. They are doomed to be Republicans, either in name under osevelt or in fact under Cleveland or Bryan. The group which holds the wage plunder that flows back into the daily exploitation of the naked virility of labor is that which economically commands the whole of its own camp of the Philistines, Republican and Democratic, and to that group shall all their interest and loyalty go, for their victory is one. Whosoever has economic intelligence enough to get outside of the Republican or Demoeratic party; or workman's virility nough to be cast outside of the whole existing system of American politics, those refusing to be of either, or of any of those revolving satellites of the live dollar known as reforms, must of necessity rally around the virility of labor as it stands class-conscious and fighting for its life in the Socialist Party. The weapon of the ballot with which alone he fights, foot to foot with his economic lord, constitutes the ultimate weapon of these two virile giants. The unions very naturally occupy

most of the public attention in connec-tion with the struggle between the new aristocracy and the new poverty; not because they are the largest part of exploited labor; but because they are its most virile part. The weak-lings of the entire class therefore canings of the entire class therefore cannot but see expressed in it their own timid discontent. Others, deeply immersed in a sense of their own unworthiness, having the lowliness of a church training still upon their souls, abhor strikes, though they appreciate any rise of wages ensuing, and they

refuse to join the unions, preferring to get rich with their masters, or at least in their masters' way, becoming scabs themselves or employing scabs until they can sneak into the middle class. Besides these and other artisans with prosperous proclivities who eschew the aspirations of labor and prefer the savings bank, there are large numbers necessarily unorganized and perhaps indifferent because they do not happen to occupy the very place where the lightning strikes their class. They may be clerks, agents, body servants, drivers, sallors, fishermen, farmers hands, etc., who cannot, or perhaps would not organize and fight as the trade unions do; willing and eager to resist they may be but not able to do so on the economic lines of the union. The hardest part of their mental growth was to become conscious of the fact that they and the union men are of the same class and that the fellows who man the unions are the virile me of that class, grown ripe in city prob tarian experience and its realized need of resistance by organization. They recognize the historic virility of the wage-slave class as unionized, they follow them as fighters and if they can join them nowhere else they join them at the ballot-box for Socialism.

of the underfoot world, conscious of subjection and helplessness under the capitalistic system, who care little for the city proletarian and his ways, who do not want to live in his streets, nor drink his beer, nor join his unions, who nevertheless may, and do, become class-conscious with him in the wider way. They formerly asked with some acerbity: Why should the cause of our deliverance be run in the name and under the flag of the proletarian? Penned up in one great economic enclosure, they looked around in vain for any other section among them whose separate deliverance involved the whole deliverance; and they see that through the proletarian gate alone the beleagured city must march out in political unity; and so they become class-conscious in the Socialist way. It is as if a number of persons were being run over and trampled under foot by some gentlemen in a chariet and the crowd menaced could stop the end career of these destructive gentlemen only by cutting the traces of the horses—the proletarian horses—with-out which the charlot cannot go.

There are multitudes of these people

It is not because of the wisdom of their methods heretofore, but because of their virility and their priority in tight, because capitalism begun with them, and derives all its sustained power out of their exploitation; not by nerit of procedure but by the election of events precedent has the class of men who now form themselves into trade unions become the virility of So-cialism. They are the elder branch of our slave family, the full-blooded type historically ordained by natural revolt to embarrass capitalism first and then by more intelligent revolt to lead us all out through the ballot-boxes to So cialism.

PHYSICAL INFERIORITY CAUSED BY POVERTY.

Startling evidence of the physical deterioration engendered by the fac-tory system is afforded by the recently

issued "Memorandum by the Director-teneral, Army Medical Service, on the physical unfitness of men offering themselves for enlistment in the army." When reference has been made to the appalling proportion of rejections among would-be recruits the comforting suggestion has always been made that this fact only showsthat the great bulk of the physically fit are too well employed to offer themselves for the army, and it is only wastrels and ne'er-do-wells who do so. Unfortunately, this optimistic conclusion is disposed of by the fact that it was precisely when men were throwing up their employment and flocking to the colors that the disproportion between those offering and those accepted was most noticeable. In the memorandum before us we are informed that "every year, a table is published, in the Army Medical De-partment report, which classifies the recruits examined according to their previous occupations." The table for 1900 is given. This shows that of 52,022 "laborers, servants, husband-men, etc.," inspected, 15,025 were re-jected, or 288.82 per thousand; of pected, or 288.82 per thousand; or 11.971 manufacturing artisans—weav-ers, clothworkers, etc.—3,478, or 290.54 rejected in 5,950 shopmen and clerks was 1,826, or 306,89 per thousand: while of "mechanics employed in occu pations favorable to physical develop a total of 11.201, or 260.96 per thou sand. These figures show that while the bulk of our soldiers are drawn from the unskilled labor class, it is not that class, but those employed in shops and factories which show the largest percentage of rejections. The whole memorandum makes instructive reading, and should prove to any impartial mind the physical deterioration of the working class of this country and this at a time when, as the auth says, "the teaching of public health statistics would appear to show that progressive improvement of the na-tional health has steadily followed the sanitary knowledge and its practical application;" and there are any numr of "facts which would seem to inber of "facts which would seem to in-dicate that the physique of the well-to-do classes, at least, is imporving rather than deteriorating." This is un-doubtedly frue of the well-to-do, but that only shows the evil effects of capithat only shows the evil effects of capi-talism more clearly, and places the de-terioration of the masses of the people in a more startling light.—London Social Democrat.

-When you are going to hold public meeting, get a supply of the current number of The Worker for sale or free distribution. One hundre copies for 75 cents; 200 for \$1.20; 30

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—The Arm and Torch is the em-biem of Socialism on the official ballot in New York.

Our . Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

The "Workers' Gazette" would like to take this occasion to defend the to take this occasion to defend the Omaha Socialists against the charge of employing wrong tactics because they demand that a respectable majority of their party be wage-workers. This is the surest way yet suggested to keep the capitalists and their politicians from capitaring or controlling the Socialist movement—a congumnation that the latter are now fluuring on all over the country. While it is true that some wage-workers under the insome wage-workers under the in-fluence of capitalists or their politicians may secure membership in the party, and while it is true that some party, and while it is true that some farmers, business men and profes-sional men who are class-conscious, because they know that capitalism does not afford them as much peace and prosperity as Socialism would, may be kept out of the party, it is the safest policy to pursue. If the class that is most materially interested in the success of Socialism cannot keep the movement clear from the adulterations and intrigues of political tricksters, there is no hope for it. How-ever, there is nothing in such tactics that prevents any farmer, business man or professional man from voting the Socialist tickets that are non nated by the workers. They, as a rule, vole the old party tickets that are nominated by the capitalists, after taking ne part in controlling the ma chinery of the old parties. In this connection it might be advisable for us to say: Keep your eye on the capitalist or politician who tries to put the Socialists in an unjest light because they want to keep the movement clear from all unholy and entangling alli

Saginaw Exponent.

ances.

Henry Clews, the croaker of Wah Street, seems to this that the recent decline in the value of many trust se-curities pressues the downful of these great industrial combinations. The truth appears to be that the promoters of the trust, having got rid of all the inflated stock that the markets could absorb, are now engaged in the cheerful occupation of squeezing the water

out of the securities Every time this process is repeated it means that hundreds, perhaps thonsands of small investors have been separated from their savings, which go to pile still higher the millions of the plutocrats. By shrewd manipulations he prices of stocks are first boosted to the skies, when the suckers rush in to buy; then prices go down and the suckers sell out; but whether they are buying or selling, the capitalist manip-

ulators win at every turn. There is nothing in the flurries of the stock market to indicate that the trust is not here to stay. But when all the smoke clears away it will be found that the ownership of the great industries has been concentrated into fewer lands than before, and that the capitalist class has driven one more nail into its coffin. When the workers realize that they must become abject slaves of the trust or the owners of the trust, the choice will be neither difficuit to make nor long delayed.

The Public.

Government by injunction is more than a preventive substitute for the penalties of criminal law, as Justice Brewer describes it. It is a device that originates not with the people but with the judiciary; one which has been adopted contrary to custom, even judicial custom, and without statutory sanction; one which enables judges to enact special legislation in their own discretion for each case as it comes before them; and one which deprives persons falsely charged with wrongdoing of at least five elementary rights the right to an inquiry by a grand jury, the right to be confronted in open court with hostile witnesses and to cross-examine them, the right to know in advance the penalty they incur, the right to trial by jury, and the right to be tried only once for the same wrong.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM. [Enlarged and with same with put

My comrade, 'tis to thee All look for liberty. Ours is the prize Crushed by one knavery. Sharing one slavery, Strong in class bravery Let us arise

We lead the exodus, Freedom begins with us, We are the van. Let not the human race Halt for our tardy pace; Step to thy worthlest place Oh, laboring man

Men of the Socialist mind Come ye, most swiftly kind, With flags unfurled; For while expiditers reign Mercy cries out in valu P. E. B.

OLD MER MUST GO.

There is a grim humor in the headline "Erie Road Protecting Old Em ployees," which a New York daily puts over the announcement that the Erie Railroad has issued an order calling for the resignation within thirty days of all members of the clerical staffs of its various departments who have reached the age of thirty five and have been in the company's employ than two and a half years. The planation given is that the company desires to make way for superan Enated men who have been in its em ploy for a longer period than that, That workingmen should be considered too old at thirty-five to hold their jobs except by the paternalistic grace of a boss is bad enough. That the boss should make a virtue of "protecting" some of its old men by discharging others is still worse.

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

PARTY NEWS.

. National.

The following contributions hav been made to the Special Organizing Fund since last report: Central Branch, Local Seattle, Wash., \$2; David Mahoney, Chicago, Ill., \$1; Wh. L. Hamilton, Chicago, Ill., \$1; Ed-ward Kirby, Fairmount, W. Va., 15 cents; Wm. Kirby, Fairmount, W. Va., 10 cents; C. Kessler, Kansas City Mo., \$5; Sam Eiges, New York City, \$5; Local New Bedford, Mass., \$5, Otto Knemmerer, St. Louis, Mo., .50; Louis Rogovin, St. Louis, Mo., .50; Local Utlea, N. Y., \$3; Fred Townsend, Ow-Sept. 5, \$24.25; previously re ported, \$937.77; total, \$962.02. Com rade Sam Eiges of New York, in remitting \$5, says: "I wish it under-stood that this sum constitutes the profits on Socialist literature and does not come from my pocket. I have eleared \$13 in two years from this source, and the party has received the benefit. I know of another comrade who followed my suggestion with good results and trust that many more wil

National Secretary to place an order for a number of buttons of the same design but slightly larged, with a gold rim. This button makes a very pretty souvestr and every party member, which is the source of the sourc sourcearr and every party manner should have one. It will sell for 15 cents each, or in lots of 100 or over to party officials for 10 cents each, and until the middle of September, but or ders sent in now will be filled as soon as buttons are in stock. Address Na-tional Secretary, Socialist Party, Mc-Cague Building, Omaha, Neb. None of buttons will be sent as samples.

Comrade William Costley, City Organizer, San Francisco, Cai., in a com-munication requesting that Ben Hanford reach California in time to give a week to the San Francisco campaign, reports: "Things here in the local are in good shape. We have four paid speakers in the field besides myself and are holding about twelve street meetings a week. Last month we sold over \$150 worth of literature at the over \$150 worth of literature at the street meetings. Our local numbers about 450 members in good standing and they are coming in at the rate of about twelve a week." Costley also states that there is a big fight on be-tween the Schmidt and Casey factions in the "Union Labor Party." the Mayor Schmidt faction presented their petition to the Election Commissioners for a place on the ticket they were recognized as the legal Labor Party and the Casey faction took the matter in court. They were declared to be the legal party and when the primary election took place the Schmidt faction captured seventeen out of eighteen districts as they are The Casey faction will now nife the Schmidt ticket at the polls, of course. It is to be regeretted that Hanford's arrangements will not admit the request of the San Francisco comrades being complied with.

The National Secretary has referred retary Critchlow of Ohio relative to which the latter states are abroad in Ohio to the effect that the National Secretary has written to comrades in that state advising them against Walter Thomas Mills as a lec urer for Socialism, also informing National Secretary that he is being quoted as the author of "unwise state-nents" tending to cause discord in Chio. The National Secretary denies being guilty of charge made, asserts that there can be absolutely no founda-tion for such reports, and demands Critchlow, the place where rumors originated, the specific character of the statements name of informant of State Secretary

Official notification has been re-crived from State Secretary of Colo-rado that place of National Committee-man from that state had been declared

Local Watsonville, California has adopted resolutions stating the belief that, on account of the growth of So-cialism in the trade unions, it is "to the best interests of all Socialists in the United States to try in so far as is consistent with good judgment to en-courage the election of delegates to the next national convention, members of such local unions as are good, sound

that he can see no opportunity of get-ting into Pennsylvania and Massachuas he is practically observed by a partment managers of the bureau for all of October and either booked or negotiations pending for all of Sep-tember. These arrangements were be-gun long ago, and Contrade Debs regrets that he cannot comply with request of national office.

Kee acting as an organizer for the party and promises to reply to the Ne-braska State Quorum's protest against

The Bohemian Socialist branches of Chicago have requested the national headquarters for assistance to publish a daily paper. The requests for as-sistance from New Hampshire, Ken-trecky, and British Columbia were re-fused by the National Quorum. Request of lowa for \$15 per mouth for three months was granted, and the National Secretary was empowered to assist Maryland to get state organiza-tion as soon as possible.

The National Secretary issued a circular letter to locals in Indian Terri-tory advising them that Dr. C. E. Logal of Roff, who was reported as calling a conference to meet at Conl-gate on Aug. 21 and 22 "for the pur-pose of territorial organization," is not

a member of the Socialist Party, so far as the National Secretary is aware, and that there is no local affiliated with the national party at either Coal gate or Roff. Upon request from locals the National Secretary will take a referendum of all the locals upon the question of holding a convention to form a territorial organization.

Local charters have been granted to Pine Grove, Benwood, and Elm Grove W. Va., and Tablequah, Indian Ter ritory.

The following list of engagements filled by Socialist speakers on Labor Day is sufficiently long to indicate the growing demand of labor organizations for Socialist speakers. This list, which was compiled by the National Secre-tary, is alphabetically arranged, and if any names are omitted it is because the national headquarters was not notified: J. Mahlon Barnes, Lattimer, Pa.; Clyde Barry, Washington, Ind.; Geo, E. Bigelow, Wichita, Kas.; James H. Brower, Dubuque, Iowa; John W. Brown, Lowell, Mass.; James F. North Adams, Mass.; John C. Chase, Rochester, N. Y.; D. C. Coates, Park City, Utah; Eugene V. Debs, Madison, Wis.; Phillip R. East, Lebanon, Pa.; A. S. Edwards, Shawnee, Okla.; W. E. Farmer, Ardmore, I. T.; H. A. Gibbs, Claremount, N. H.; Geo. H. Goebel, Nashville, Tenn.; T. J. Hagerty, Milwaukee, Wis.; Ben Hanford, Cleveland, O.; Geo. D. Herron Haverhill, Mass.; G. A. Hoehn, Staunton. Ill.; H. L. Hughes, Augeonda, Mont.; Mother Jones, Clinton, Iowa; Frank Jordan, Telluride, Colo.; John W. Kelley, Garrett, Ind.; Nicholas Klein, Kinniundy, Ill.; Geo. R. Kirk-patrick, Jasonville, Ind.; Algernon Lee, Barre, Vt.; William Mahoney, Cilnton. Ind.; William Mailly, Sheboygan, Wis I. D. Mayes, Mystic, Conn., Bernard McCaffrey, Plattsmouth, Neb.; Harry M. McKee, Williams, Ariz.; Walter Thomas Mills, Kansas City, Mo.; James Oneal (Sept. S), Jasonville, Ind.; James Gueai (Sept. 8), Jasonvine, Ind., John M. Ray, Pfaffrown, N. C.; S. M. Reynolds, Jasonville, Ind.; A. W. Ricker, Wilburton, I. T.; Frank A. Sieverman, Berlin, Outario; A. M. Simons, Janesville, Ill.; John W. Slayon Rending, Pa.: John Sparge, Con ton, Rending, Fa., John Spang, nellsville, Pa.; Seymour Stedman, Ma-son City, Iowa; Clinton Simonton, Elk-hart, Ind.; Fred J. Strickland, Moline, Ill.: John F. Taylor, Pittsburg, Pa.; Joshua Wanhope, Erie Pa.; Geo. Warde, Warren, Pa.; Dan A. White, Westfield, Mass.; M. W. Wilkins, Washington; John M. Work, Keb, Iz.

The National Secretary's financial re-Balance on port for August shows: Balance on hand Aug. 1, \$352.76; receipts during snouth, \$1,263.54; expenditures, \$1,445. saonin, \$1,263.54; expenditures, \$1,445.43; balance on hand Sept. 1, \$200.87. The expenditures include payment of \$160 on acount of old debts incurred by Chicago N. E. B. and Springfield N. E. C. before the Unity Convention, and donations from the national funds to the State Committees of Indiana, Illinois, Conecticut, Ohio, New York, Missouri, Florida and Iowa to the total amount of \$155. The following amounts were received during the month in payment of national dues: From State Committees: Alabama, \$10; Arkansas, \$5.55; Arizona, \$7.23; S10; Arkansas, \$5.55; Arizona, \$7.2); California, \$58; Colorado, \$40; Connec-ticut, \$15; Idaho, \$5; Illinois, \$100; Indiana, \$40; Iowa, \$18.95; Kansas \$28,35; Kentucky, \$7; Massachusetts, \$50; Michigan, \$25; Minnesota, \$25; Missouri, \$25; Mentana, \$29,65; New York, \$150; Ohlo, \$75; Oregon, \$10.25 Pennsylvania, \$75; Texas, \$8.65; Washington, \$17.47; From locals in un-Washington, \$1.30, 100 organized states; Delaware, \$5; Indian Territory, \$2.20; Louislana, \$10.50; Maryland, \$3.50; Nevada, \$10; North Carolina, \$1.50; Tennessee, .20; Virginia, \$3.85; West Virginia, \$7.60; Wyoming, \$3.20; Washington, D. C., \$2; Members-at-large, .20; total for dues during August, \$875.42.

National Organizer Geo. H. Goebel, in one of his reports from Virginia, says: "The demand for workers is cer-tainly intense. If the comrades in the better organized sections could only see the doors of opportunity that ar ppening to us on every hand the Spe cial Organization Fund would go up to \$5,000. Not a single locality have I been in but there was evidence of an rado that place of National Committeeman from that state had been declared
vacant on account of withdrawal of
thus, LaKamp from membership in
the party, and that election of a member to all the vacancy is in process.

Level Weterwelle, Colifornia, bas

Ben Hanford's Tour.

Ben Hanford will fill the following dates in Ohlo after his Labor Day address at Cleveland: Sept. 8, Elyria; Sept. 9, Toledo; Sept. 10, Findlay, Sept. 12. Fremont; Sept. 13, Fosteria; Sept. 14. Springfield; Sept. 16. Cincinnati; Sept. 17. Hamilton. Hanford will enter Indiana on Sept. 18, his dates in that state being under the direction of State Secretary James Oneal, 422 Ohlo street, Terre Haute. He will speak on Sept. 18 at Jeffersonville; Sept. 19, Evansville; Sept. 20, Terre Haute; Sept. 21, Indianapolis; Sept. 22, Richmond: Sept. 23. Marion. He will be gin in Illinois on Oct. 1, for two weeks in that state. The "Eric People" of Aug. 29, speaking of Hanford's lecture in that city on Aug. 26, says in part: "It is a moderate statement to make that the address was one of the most clear and powerful and convincing expositions of Socialism ever listened to be held on Thursday evening, Sept. 17. by an Erie audience. Hanford posby an Erie audience. Hanford pos-sesses to a wonderful degree the rare gift of being able to handle a difficult subject (the Marxian analysis of wealth production) with such a sim-plicity and clearness, that few, can fail to follow easily the connection of the argument through to its final conclu-sion. No abier propagandist has ever taken the field, and as Hanford is now starting on an extended tour West. starting on an extended tour West. which may perhaps last six months or ionger, it is not too much to say that extremely valuable results for the party movement may be confidently expected from his tour." Locals are again reminded that Hanford's tour is entirely under the direction of the Na-tional Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Nebraska, and all communica-tions respecting same should be ad-

little slower and harder than I expected in Kansas. The wet weather has kept the farmers a month behind with their work, and as a result they are for their 'immediate interest.' Worse than the above also is the fact of their loss of small grain by the con-stant rain, and the prospect of a very much depleted corn crop. At Scandia I received a most respectful hearing, three men following me to the hotel to talk it over. Two good meetings at Concordia. The movement here is clear as a bell and will be heard from in the future. Had an audience of about one hundred at Rice, many of them women. I spoke twice at Clyde, and had the best meeting thus far at Clay Center. At Junction City I had to hunt up the Socialists and held a meeting on a vacant lot, the Repubmeeting on a vacant lot, the hippun-lican streets over which the three thou-sand soldiers stationed there walk, be-ing too sacred to be desecrated by a Socialist speaker. We had a good meeting with at least a dozen of the soldier boys as listeners. Four of them remained after the meeting and talked with me, endorsing what I said and with me, endorsing what I said and despising the slavery to which their economic dependence has compelled them. I spoke here (Abliene last night and will again to-hight." Secretary Silas Westover of Concordia writes enthusiastically about Bigelow's meetings and Courada Wricht of the neetings and Comrade Wright of Rice says, "He is certainly the best speaker that has visited this section. The local postmaster was very wrathy with some of those who approved Bigelow's speech, especially with one old sol-dler." Comrade Brandon of Clyde re-ports "that Comrade Bigelow will not be soon forgotten. We had a good meeting Saturday, but a bigger one or Sunday to hear his sermon, and I hear he made several converts, some of them Catholics."

M. W. Wilkins reports on his work in Washington, week ending Aug. 13, as follows: "At Centralia the local had died and there was nothing doing. Got a hall (donated), advertised meeting and spoke to twenty-five first night and forty the two following evenings. Organized a good local of twelve me bers. Tennio is a slave campstone quarries. Held two meetings stone quarries. Held to meaning but could only get eleven out first night and fifteen second, though as many more gathered around the door to listen. Those who came wodded vigorous approval but were afraid to join. Left organizing materials in the hands of two Fergus Falls, Minn., comrades who had just arrived and who will complete organiza quietly. Boroda is another slave camp —logging and sawmills, not a known Socialist in town. Spoke last night and will again to-night. Comrade Mar-tin has donated \$5 for hall rent both nights so that ice could be broken, as there was never a Socialist meeting in town before." Organizer Dopple of Gates and Secretary Longmire of Yehn write endorsing Wilkins an speak highly of his work. He will stay in Washington until October, by special request of the State Commit-

Geo H. Goebel will be in Tennes until Sept. 9, after which he will fill dates crossing Arkansas to Texas in time to enter the latter state be

John M. Ray will be in North Care

Harry M. McKee will soon com mence work in Arizona under the di-rection of the territorial secretary, Al-

W. L. Dewart, of Washington, D. is working in Maryland to Sept. 1, fill-ing dates arranged by Goebel.

New York City.

The 16th A. D. of Brooklyn has nominated Bernard J. Riley, a member of Typographical Union No. 6, for As-

Geo. I. Greenwood, a member of "Big Six," was the Social Democratic nominee for Alderman in the 61st Al-dermanic District of Brooklyn.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of New York on Sept. 1. Yorkville reported having held a surcessful meeting for the purpose of o containe a Jewish branch in the 32nd A. D., at which 15 applications fer membership were received. Comrade Silvio Origo of Springfield, Mass., and cialist Federation, to be held in Hoboken. The question of perfecting local organization was considered, and
it was decided to take up two districts at every meeting until the entire
tricts at every meeting until the entire city was gone over and all subdivisions perfectly organized. The 1st, 3rd and 5th Assembly District brunches will receive first attention and the organize was instructed to invite some of the most active comrades in those districts to attend the next meeting, bringing a list of comrades residing in those dis-tracts; and discuss the steps necessary to build up a strong organization.
The Campaign Committee reported that the proposition to have the Campaign Secretary take charge of all agitation meetings in the city was ac cepted.

A mass meeting for the purpo be held on Thursday evening, Sept. 17, S o'clock sharp, at 83 Forsyth street, first floor. A charter for a publishing association has already been applied for and shares are ready for distribu tion. At one time the East Side move-ment was the pillar of the old S. L. P. It led the oppositon against the infam-ous De Leon, and in this very fight the ous De Leon, and in this very night the promising movement which at that time inspired the toiling masses with hope of early victory in two assembly-districts was almost destroyed, and up to this day has not recovered its old vigor. It is therefore urgently necessary for every Jewish-speaking Socialist to lend a helping hand in restoring the old, spiendid movement again and in combafting all opportunists, antionalists and zionists, as well as the old political parties, by publication of a real party paper in the Jewish language. As a first step all Jewish-speaking Socialists and sympathisers should attend this meeting which will be addressed by good speakers. vigor. It is therefore urgently neces

from the 24th A. D. reported that his district will meet every week during the campaign and will issue a special leaflet. The 22nd reported having held a very successful Italian meeting and will hold more. The delegate from 18th and 20th reported a renewal of acivity: The secretary has sent a list of street corners suitable for meetings in the various districts to the Campaign Secretary. A defiate and general discussion will be held every Tuestern day evening at the headquarters, 241 East Forty-second street, which are al-ways open to comrades from all districts.

At the last meeting of the 18th and 20th A. D. a committee was elected to visit the trade unions and labor or-ganizations meeting in the district and get them interested in the movement The district will now begin an activa campaign. The next meeting will be held at Comrade Winkelman's, 309 E, Twenty-sixth street, on Sept. 17, and all readers of The Worker in these assembly districts who have not yet joined the party are invited to attend.

At the meeting of the organizers of agitation districts, held last Saturday, it was decided that the Campaign Sec retary arrange all meetings and send speakers, agitation districts to furnish him with list of street corners suitable for meetings. The for meetings. The organizers will meet every Saturday evening during

The South Brooklyn comrades who were elected by the various Socialist organizations of that locality as delegates to a committee for the purpose of holding a festival in the coming win-ter have organized the arrangement committee with Henry Studt, chaircommittee with freiry study. Carl-man; H. Peters, secretary; and G. Gunz, treasurer. After it was de-cided to hold a masquerade and enter-tainment, the committee hired Pros-pect Hall for Feb. 8, 1904. This is the largest and finest hall in South Brooklargest and finest hall in South Brook-lyn, which alone will show the com-rades that the affair is expected to be a great success. Every progressive or-ganization is called upon to assist to that end. Organizations so far repre-sented are W. S. and D. B. No. 13 and No. 135, Socialist Singing Society of South Brooklyn, and the 7th, 12th and 9th Assembly District organizations of the S. D. P. The secretary was in-structed to send an invitation to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd A. D., and to the Socialist Propaganda Club to elect de gates and participate in making the a success. The next he committee will be held

Campaign Secretary Gerber states who are willing to work that compares who are wining to work will be gladly received and given something to do at the Labor Lyceum; he adds that "work" in this case means "work" and not "talk."

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

The following campaign leasets can be obtained from the Campaign Sccre-tary: Hanford's "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," \$1 a thousand; an Ital-Votes Can Do," \$1 a thousand; an Italian leader containing Wilshire's "Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists," and the party platform, \$2.50 a thouand. Others will soon be ready.

The fall lecture season of the 21st A. D. will be opened on Sunday evening, Sept. 20, at Colonial Hall. 101st street and Columbus avenue, when Dr. C. L. Furman, the Social Democratic caudi-date for Mayor, will deliver an address.

Agitation district committees are requested to see that their organizers or some representative attend the meet-ings of agitation—district—organizers which takes place every Saturday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. They are further requested to send the list of places where they wish to hold meetings to the Campaign Secretary, as otherwise there will be no meetings aranged for them. Lists of places suitable for street meetings will not be accepted from single assembly district branches, but must come through the agitation

A borough meeting of all the men bers of the Social Democratic Party in Comrade De Luca were chosen to attend the convention of the Italian Socialist Federation, to be held in House Federation, to be held in House Federation. Metters of importance for the Italian Socialist Federation, to be held in House Federation. Metters of importance for the Italian Socialist Federation and Italian Socialist Federation.

New England.

In a review of the political situation in Massachusetts, preliminary to the coming state election, the Boston "Herald," the leading Democratic paper of New England, practically concedes the election of a Socialist representative from the district which our late Com-rade McCartney represented for four years. The "Heraid" also admits the possibility of the Socialists carrying other districts, and in Plymouth county, it says, the Democratic party seems to be a smaller factor in politics this year than ever, the Socialists "seeming to have taken the position former ly occupied by the Democrats.'

The state convention of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts will be held at Paine Memorial Hall, Boston, Monday, Sept. 28, 10:30 a. m. to nominate a full ticket for the November election. The convention of the Socialist Party Clubs of Massachusetts, the propa-ganda organization, will be heal the day preceding the political convention. Both gatherings will be the largest Socialist conventions ever held in the state and will be watched with inter-est not only by Socialists but by the capitalist politicians as well. John C. Chase will probably be again the Socialist Party candidate for Governor,

Unitarian preacher well known in Massachusetts, has retired from the pulpit to go on the stump-for Socialism in the coming campaign.

********************************* PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

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

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Ac-

resolution to the effect that the State Committee shall not send out or advertise speakers who demand more than 83 a day and expenses for theh services.

The Labor Day pienic of Local New Haven, Conn., was a great success, both socially and financially. Over \$200 will be realized, which will go into the propaganda fund.

John W. Brown has recovered from a severe cold and will begin agitating in Connecticut on Friday, Sept. 11, at Putnam, where abranch was recent ly organized. Locals will be notified of his route.

State Secretary Arnstein, of New Hampshire, requests more promptness on the part of members in sending in the per capita tax.—Sumner F. Claffin, Charles H. Mellen, and others will speak at a meeting at Somersworth on Saturday, Sept. 12.— At the close of a meeting recently held by Comrade M. H. O'Neil, at West Derry, a local with 11 charter mem bers was organized. Derry is a she town of about 5,000 inhabitants.-A fine local, the charter list containing the names of the leading trade unionists of the town, was recently organ ized at Berlin, in the Androscogging Valley, north of Mount Washington, by Comrade H. A. Hewey, of Claremont. Berlin is a city of 10,000, containing paper pulp and lumber mills, and at the last election every one of its three wards were carried by labor union men.—Labor Day was utilized for propaganda more than ever before in the history of the Socialist move ment in this state. Every section of the state is now in line.

The South.

Comrade Dr. Cuzner of Gilmore Florida, will deliver an address at Picolata on the St. John's River on Sept. 15 and endeavor to organize a local, and will later visit Diego on th coast for the same purpose.

Socialists of Washington County, Md., have nominated a county ticket at Hagerstown for the first time and will make a special fight against the iniquitous ballot laws of Maryland.

A state convention to organize th Socialist Party of Louisiana will be held in Temperance Hall, corner Campbell and Lafayette streets, opposite Lafayette square, New Orleans, on Friday, Sept. 18, 2 p. m. The local comrades are arranging for the conven-tion and will do everything possible to make it successful.

The Richmond, Va., comrades writastically of Organizer Goshel's here. As a result of recent So enthusiastica work there. cialist agitation among the striking street car men and their sympathizers

(Continued on page 4.)

IN THE BOOK ROOM.

There is "something doing" in the office of the Socialist Literature Com-pany these days.

Local Scattle sends 'way across the

country for literature that will make people think. Local San Francisco too, sends for a hundred copies of Mc Grady's pamphlet, "The Cierical Capi-talist." There are more in stock, and they would do a great deal more good in workingmen's hands than on the shelves.

The German comrades in Frisco

have taken off their coats and gone to work. The supply of ammunition they just got from this arsenal includes fifty copies each of Liess' "Was ist So-zialismus?", "Valis" "Mission der arbeitenden Klasse," "Ein Wort an di Arbeiter Amerikas," and Schlueter's ple of every nationality or language. He got a supply of Liess' pamphiet, sold them all, and is ready for more. Union County, N. J., has a large German population and the local comrade show their appreciation of its needs by getting 350 pamphlets in that lar guage. Elizabeth is going to show re sults at the polls and proposes to put Hudson County's leadership to the

American comrades, by the way often have a chance to agitate among their German-speaking fellow work-ingmen and it is not a bad idea to have some literature handy for the purpose. A good set of pamphlets can be had for 35 cents. The 16th A. D. of New York is doing something in this direction.

Comrade Dennis, formerly of Highland Falls, N. Y., is a Socialist missionary wherever he goes. By his orders for literature we can judge of his tireless activity.

Buffalo is for some reason a hard field for Socialists to work in, but field for Socialists to work in, but Comrade Fitton has sown a good deal of seed there of late, drawn from this granary—"Labor Politics," "The So-cialist Army," "Rallroading in the United States," and other think-"Labor Politics and Socialist Poli-

tics" is always in demand. Here in the last few days comes Comrade Dennis of Pennsylvania, asking for twenty, Comrade Winslow of Massa-chusetts for a hundred, Comrade Wel-zenbach of Illinois for twenty-eight, entirely under the direction of the National Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Nebraska, and gil communications respecting same should be addressed accordingly.

What Our National

Geo. E. Bigelow reports under date of Aug. 27: "I have found things a special secretary of the last meeting of the Murray of Aug. 27: "I have found things a special secretary of the National Secretary, Socialists, as well as the old political parties, by piblication of a pulpit to go on the stump for Socialism in the counting campaign.

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All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

want her picture to put in an album or hang on the wall; so do those who haven't had the chance to hear her. Therefore they send their dimes to the Socialist Literature Company. The sale of emblem buttons indi-

cates that not only are many studying Socialism, but many who have studied it want to show their faith before others and are going to work to spread the light. Two hundred for Massachusetts is the latest big lot. People want books, as well as pam-

phlets, showing that there are many who are making more than a super-ficial study of the question, resolved to go to the root of the matter and understand it in all its phases. Rechanoff's little book on "Socialism and An-archism" seems to be in especial de-mand, and nothing could be more mand, and nothing could be more clear distinction it draws between the two movements, but for its splendid presentation of the fundamental philosophy of Socialism, It deserves place along with the "Communist Manifesto" and "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific" among the classics of the movement. It is pleasing to note that these two little books are being

studied by many converts. The comrade in charge of the So-cialist Literature Company loves work. He eats and sleeps only under protest Wrapping up bundles of books and pamphlets and sending them all over the country is what he gets fat on. He can stand just a little more of it, though, than he has now, before he gets too prosperous to hold his job.

Let Ben Hanford tell those who don't know "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do." It is an Eye-Opener. Just the thing to sell at your str meetings. .200,000 distributed in Y. State. Pocket size, illustrated, 25 copies for 40c.; 100 for \$1.00; 1,000 for \$8.50, postpaid THE COMRADE.

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LOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Johners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemian Hail, 223 E. 72d street, New York Financial Secre-tary, J. T. Kelly, 2 Marshal street, Metro-politan, L. I. Recording Secretary, Joa. Noelter, 774 E. 150th street.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse. 206 East 86th street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East 87th street. IUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Berger

Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a.m., at headquarters, 575 Central avenue, Jers y Ci y, N. J. INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1, Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St. Marks Place. Executive meeting every 1st as d 3rd Thursd y. Office 115 Nassau at Room 39.

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

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Address all communications to HENRY STAHL. Financial Secretary, 1.3 Third avenue, Room 2. New York Qity.

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TWO KINDS OF PROSPERITY.

about in shady and secluded nooks, their well formed and rounded figures

room, keeping in time with the strains

ter. I saw their faces aglow with

saw the moon bathing the boat, its oc cupants and the sea, with its soft, mel-low effulgence. I heard the rippling of

the waves caressing and kissing the

boat as it sailed on its way. I inhaled the sparkling air, my chest expanded

with its health-giving and invigorating

qualities and I trod the deck drinking

qualities, and I trod the deek draiking in the beauties of the scene that nature had laid before me. And my thoughts reverted again to the poor wretches sweltering iin the city, who had made all this possible, and yet to whom all

this was strange and unknown, who

were deprived by our industrial system

I thought of the boasted wealth and

wrung by capitalism from the toil, the

earth for foreign markets to exploit the heathen, the savage, and the uncivil-

ized with that which the workers have

produced and have had taken away

By Marcus H. Livengston.

It was a hot, sultry night in August. , their children in the mines in the bow els of the earth, shut out from the sun and air. I saw them in the field and factories. I saw them in the depart-Not a breath of air was stirring. The fierce rays of the blazing sun had all day been pitliessly pouring down upon day been pitilessly pouring down upon the herded masses sweltering in the city. The humidity hung like a cloud the hotels, on shore and on sea, in the city. The humidity hung like a cloud o'er the city, stifling its inhabitants cars and on the trains, on steamers and with its unibearable heat. A damp and sticky atmosphere pervaded every nook and corner. From the streets which of the non-producing class. were littered with the fifth and refuse
of the day's traffic, from the alleys
where swill and ashes by strewn about
mer resorts, decked out in their finery where swill and ashes hy strewn about mer resorts, decked out in their finery promisenously, noisome odors arose and offended the nostrils. Rows of and contented. I saw them lounging tenement houses dark and ugly in ap-pearance, rose phantom-like, into the otionless air, easting weird and un- stretched out lazily on the grass or or

motionless air, cisting werd and un-canny shadows on the pavements be-low.

Standing outlined in bold relief against the black walls were rude and roughly constructed iron fire escapes, roughly constructed iron fire escapes, on which were wooden boxes containpots and pans, where the day's of a soul-enrapturing waitz. I heard ager stock of food was left to cool. their gay repartee, their happy laughing pots and pans, where the day's Strewn about in disorder, streaming through the iron bars and hanging in. through the iron bars and hanging in mic-air, were old dish rags, cast off clothing and dirty bedding.

The same them in their palatial yachts, with the set sails rising into the night like a ghost. I

brick and iron prison-like corridors, figured with dirt and chalk marks. were long, narrow winding staircases, that led on to passages that entered into two, and in many cases, four tene

ose that dwelt there, with their bare or nailed to the wall. I could see there, wretched pieces of wood and iron, misorder, with the beds unmade as their occupants had left them in the morn-

I saw little tots, naked save for the with childish innocence and glee on the dirty floor, while their mother was busily engaged about the house. Disagreeable and foul odors permeated every place. The scene was typical and common of the slums of a great

My spirits fell and I became enrossed in deep thought as I picked n way along the hot and dusty sidewalks, every now and then stepping into the gutter to avoid stumbling over some

sides, in all manners of undress; clus-tering like flies about some putrified dirty, ragged and unkempt. I saw them huddled on the doorsteps, on the sidewalk and in the gutters. I saw eir mothers sitting about with their breasts exposed to the view of the issers-by, suckling their infants who in their arms, feverish and restess, gasping for breath, their little faces flushed with heat and perspira-tion. I heard their shricks, their wheezy coughing. I heard the shouts and the screams of the children, now playing, now quarreling. I heard the mother, exhausted with the task and ing! worries of the day, scolding in berating tones, and my heart and soul grew heavy and sauk within me, and I said, Who are these women?" and the answer came back with a sense of wives, the mothers, and daughters of the working class! Who are these children, sweltering in the city soul-revolting contrasts of to-d and its tenements? They are the children of the Worksham
thought of their fathers, their husthought of their fathers, their huslight of Socialism with its social liberty
and democracy was penetrating their
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and democracy was penetrating their

At the last monthly meeting of the Labor Secretariat of New York credentials were presented by Buichers' Will be charged, so an affiliated organizations will have an affiliated organizations will be charged, so an affiliated organizations will be charged, so an affiliated organizations will have an affiliated organizations will be charged, so an affiliated organizations will have an affiliated organizations will be charged, so an affiliated organizations will have an affiliated organizations will be charged, so an tals were accepted and delegates scated. A request of Carpenters' Union No. 513 and International Workers' No. 1 to extend time in pay-ing their dues as the faints of both ortute without bringing a duly signed eredential from his organization. Af-ter a debate it was decided to grant end brother sent and vote. The new constitution was again taken up for discussion at Article 7, Section 1, and after long debates usury articles and sections were changed, as Article 5, Section 7, which will now read: "Orbeen expelled must by reinstatement pay all rear dues. All cases pending terted. In Article 7, under function of to the approval or disapproval of the main body." Article 8, Section 5, will now read: "In order to energetically carry out the aims and purposes of the Labor Secretariat a reserve fund shall be raised and managed by the board of directors. The money out of this fund shall only be used to secure bonds in case of arrest of members of affiliated article, according to which the deduc-tion of 20 per cent, of all sums col-

from them by the capitalistic system. I thought of our country, with its unlimited natural resources; of our civilization, with its art, its science and its literature, with its labor-saving machinery; with its bursting granarie filled to overflowing; with its thriving industries, and I thought of the capi-talist and his press and his hirelings and his satellites, and his apologists ALL a festering mass of parasites sucking the life-blood of the worker saying that we are living in an age o prosperity, that the working class is prosperous; that they are happy and contented; and the blood grew warm within me, and I cried out in anger and indignation—it is a LIE! an infamous miserable and damnable !!e! a lie tha mocks the misery and the suffering of the poor; a lie whose stench smells to Heaven and reeks with the odors of Hell; a lie, brazen, shameless, revolt erative Commonwealth with its peac and plenty for all, with its swi away of the classes and its merging o society into a happy and harmonious whole, with society looking out for the individual and the individual looking soul-revolting contrasts of to-day : working class." - And 1 their fathers, their husons who were tolling, makbrotherhood of man was at hand. The ing stock. I saw them manning and own, and real prosperity would bless operating the reads. I saw them and the workers of the land. At the last monthly meeting of the abor Secretariat of New York credentals were presented by Eurchers' constitution and no more extra fee will be charged, so all members of

Labor Lyceum matter, as to opening a branch office for the Brooklyn organi-

zations, was endorsed and credentials granted to the committee to visit a

number of Brooklyn organizations.
The action taken by the board in the matter of Butchers' Union No. 211 was upheld. The report of the board

was then accepted as a whole. Delegates Kallmeyer, Schaad, Schuler, and Reisner were elected delegates to the board of directors. The Assistant Sec-

loard of directors. The Assistant Sec-retary was unanimously reelected. The Secretary was instructed to notify Butchers' Union No. 211 about a cer-tain occurrence at the last meeting. The following delegates did not rep-resent their organizations: J. Lazard of Bakers' Union No. 1; L. Sauer and Chas. Schroether of Bakers' Union No. 88; N. Eaker of Bakers' Union No. 93; Wm. Matzdorf of Cigarmakers' Union No. 20; H. Scheffer of Carpenters' No. 90; H. Scheffer of Carpenters' Union No. 464; Wm. Kropp of Car-lenters' Union No. 375; L. Vogeney of Carpenters' Union No. 497; G. Bauer and Chas. Hollmann of Carpenters' Union No. 300; Herm. Brandt of Painters' and Decorators' Union No. 499 Geo. Otto of Laborers' Protective Union No. 4; A. F. Mueller of Machin Union No. 4; A. F. Mueller of Machin-ists' Union No. 313; Daniel Havens of Carriage and Wagon Workers' Int. Union No. 23; G. Sollmens of Bakers' Union No. 320; I. Herieth of Bakers' Union No. 284. The next meeting will be held Saturday, Sept. 26, at 8 p. m.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

The joy of going on. -Sam Walter Foss.

—"The Economic Foundations of Society," by Achille Loria, is a book that will repay careful stuoy. It can be had from the Socialist Literature Company, 18i William street, New York, for \$1.25.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK.

Open air agitation meetings will be held in Greater New York under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organizations as

ollows: THURSDAY, SEPT. 10. N. W. corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 9th A. D. Speakers: Abrahams and Josephson. 100th street and Amsterdam avenu

Speakers: Malkiel and Karlinsky. FRIDAY, SEPT. 11. S. E. corner Sheriff and Stanton streets, 16th A. D. Speakers: Adlestein, Kirshenbaum, Adleman, and

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12. W. corner Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D. Speakers;

S. W. corner Columbus avenue and 106th street.

N. W. corner First avenue and 77th street, 28th A. D. Speakers: Cassidy, Lemon and Harris. N. W. corner First avenue and 85th street, 30th A. D. Speakers: Abra hams, Lee and Cassidy.

MONDAY, SEPT. 14. Fourth street and Avenue B. Speakers: Goldstein, Reich, Korn, and

S. E. corner Thirty-sixth street and Second avenue, 20th A. D. Speakers; Cassidy and Wright, S. W. corner Forty-third street and

First avenue, 22nd A. D. Speakers Mayes and Abrahams.

Fifty-second street and Second avenue, 24th A. D. Speakers: Lemon and

One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue, 34th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and Haris.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15. Fourth street and Avenue A, 10th A. D. Speakers: Mayes, Frost and

Tenth street and avenue A. 14th A. Speakers: Phillips, Josephson and

WEDNESDAY SEPT. 16. Harlem Agitation Committee Speaker: Mayes. riches of our country: of our vaunted

Abingdon square, 5th A. D. Speakers: Frost and Wright.
Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue, 7th A. D. Speakers: Abrahams, Josephson and Frost. blood and sweat of the robbed and ex-ploited working class. I thought of the armies of the world, scouring the

Twenty-fifth street and Eighth aveaue, 9th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17. Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue 11th A. D. Speakers: Josephson, Lee

13th A. D. Speakers: Mayes, Phil-lips and Frest. Fiftieth street and Eighth avenue. 5th A. D. Speakers: Frost, Mayes

and Josephson.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10. Fourteenth avenue and Sixtleth street, Speakers: Passage, Peiser, and Dawson.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11. Manhattan avenue and Teneyck street, Speakers: Droste and Dooley. SATURADY, SEPT. 12 Windsor Terrace. Speakers: Peise

and Droste. Green and Wychoff avenues. Speakers: Dawson and Morris. SATURDAY, SEPT. 12.

Evergreen avenue and Covert street. Speakers: Weil and Streeter. Stanhope street and Hamburg ave-ue. Speakers: Lackemacher and

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16. Knickerbocker avenue and Melrose treet. Speakers: Pelser and Droste. Humboldt and Moore streets. Speak-

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18.

Montrose and Manhattan avenues Speakers: Peiser and Droste. SATURDAY, SEPT. 19.

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

er: Well.

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

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

All meetings will begin at 8 p. Speakers and platform commit should be on time and not make each other wait. Speakers having more other wait. Speakers having more than one engagement in the same even-ing should report at that one of their meetings which appears first on this list and follow their meetings up in the order given here. Platform commit-tees are reminded not to forget to bring banners and leaflets.

And what is faith? The anchored trus That at the core of things Health, goodness, animating strength Flow from infinite springs; That no star rolls unguided down The rings of endless maze, That no feet tread an aimless nath Through wastes of endless days; That trusts the everlasting voice, The glad, calm voice that saith That Order grows from Chaos, And, that life is born from death: That from the wreck of rending stars Behind the storm and scathe, There dwelis a heart of central calm And this, and this is faith.

What is the purport of the scheme Toward which all time is gone? What is the great asonian goal? The joy of going on.

And are there any souls so strong,
Such feet with swiftness shod
That they shall reach it,
Reach some bourne, the ultimate of
God?

There is no bourne, no ultimate. The very farthest star But rims a sea of other stars That stretches just as far.

There's no beginning and no end.

As in the ages gone,

The greatest joy of joys shall be -

—We are glad to send sample copies of The Worker gratis to all who request them. If you know some persons who ought to be acquainted with the paper, send in their names and addresses for sample copies.

PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from 3d page.)

sixty new names have been added to

Here and There:

Yonkers comrades are holding open Yonkers comrades are holding open-alr meetings with out-of-town speakers every Friday evening in Getty Square. Comrade Phillips will speak on Sept. 11; Courtenay Lemon on Sept. 18; and Comrades Kraft, Lee, Spargo, Love-joy and others at later dates. An Ital-lan meeting will be held, with Comrade De Luca as speaker, on Saturday, Sept. 12.

The Socialists of Wichita, Kansas are very active nowadays, holding many street and hall meetings with well-known speakers.

Local Essex County is holding open air propaganda meetings in front of the Postoffice at Newark on Thursday evenings. On Sept. 19 Comrades Sear-ing and Goldstein of New York City will be the speakers and Algernon Lee is to speak on Sept. 17.

Milwaukee Socialists will hold course of sixteen free lectures on social economics, at National Hall, corner National avenue and Grove street, at 2.30 p. m. on the first and third Sunday afternoons of each month, confinencing Oct. 4. A. M. Simons will deliver

Local Philadelphia has adopted relutions declaring that it will engage no speaker who demands a fee greater than the sum of five dollars per day

Local Philadelphia has engaged also arranged a lecture and entertainment for Sunday, Sept. 20, Comrade Spargo to be the speaker of the even-

The work of organizing and sending out speakers in Michigan is hampered by lack of funds, and State Secretary Lamb again appeals to the comrades to contribute generously to the state fund. Dr. Knopfnagle carried the day for Socialism at the Pioneer's picnic in Turner, discomitting the followers of the old parties in debate. A Socialist pienle was held at Somerleyton, a ner resort in Berrier County, on summer resort in Berrier County, on Aug. 25, and reorganization of the county committee effected. Good re-ports come from young Comrade Henth's meetings in Breckinridge and Bay City. Comrade Ira Cross he'd good meetings at Harbor Beach, Cros-well and Port Huron. Dr. S. A. Knopf-nagel of Peoria, Ill., has closed a very successful tour on Michigan circuits, beginning July 22 and ending Sept. 1, and will next go to Pennsylvania. He is of the opinion that the farmers will make very good Socialists. A So-cialist speaker will be sent to the county fair at Hillsdale.

Many comrades from New England west to Kansas will remember Robert Rives La Monte for his work as a speaker and writer in the cause of Socialism same three years ago. They will be pleased to know that in faraway New Zealand he is keeping up the good work. There has just reached our desk a copy of the Wellington "Demo-crat," a labor paper, containing an in-spiring Socialist article from his pen.

THE NEED OF CHANGE.

The time is ripe, and rotten ripe for change; Then let it come. I have no dread of

Is called for by the instinct of man-Nor think I that God's world will fall

apart Because we tear a parchment more or

less., Truth is eternal, but her effluence, With endless change is fitted to the - hour; Her mirror is turned forward to re-

flect
The promise of the future, not the past.
He who would win the name of truly

- great Must understand his own age and the

And make the present ready to fulfill its prophecy, and with the future

Gently and peacefully, as wave with wave.

The future works out great men's pur-

who, never looking forward are in-

Mere clay, wherein the footprints of their age Are petrified forever. Better those Who lead the blind old giant by the hand From out the pathless desert where be

. gropes, And set him onward in his darksom

way.

I do not fear to follow out the truth,
Albeit along the precipice's edge.
Let us speak plain: there is more in

names
Than most men dream of; and a lle
may keep
Its throne a whole age longer, if it skulk Behind the shield of some fair-sound-

ing name. Let us call tyrants tyrants and main

That only freedom comes by grace of And all that comes not by His grace must fall;
For men in earnest have no time to

In patching fig-leaves for the naked

truth.
—James Russell Lowell.

-If you get a bundle of sample

-The Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Social-ist Party of other states. The differ-ence of name is due to requirements of the election law. Our emblem is the Arm and Torch.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.



MUNICIPAL PLATFORM

For Mayor-CHARLES L. FURMAN. For Comptroller-MORRIS BROWN.

men-PETER J. FLANAGAN.

ence to the principles of the worldwide Socialist movement as expressed in the national platferm of the Socialist Party of the United States, the So Ist Party of the United States, the So-cial Democratic Party enters upon the municipal campaign of 1903, as it has entered upon all its previous cam-paigns and as Social Democrats every-where enter upon electoral campaigns, with a call to the workers, the wealth-producers, to unite politically in their own well-defined and supremely im-portant class interests. portant class interests.

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

that it is the duty of the workers to use all their political powers for the overthrow of the infamous system of class oppression under which city and nation grouns to-day—a system which gives luxury and ease to the idlers and places them in a position of mas-tery over the wealth-producers; which condemns the vast majority of the workers to live in squalid, disease breeding tenements that are unfit for human habitation, while giving to the drones of society, palatini mansions and shameful luxury. Never in the world's history have these ini-quitous conditions been more glaringly manifest than in this City of New York at the present time; and a sys tem which produces and depends upon such conditions stands condemped by all sound principles of statesmanship, civic economy, and morals. To end such conditions and to establish in their stead conditions of economic justice and political integrity is the mission to which the Social Democratic Party calls every workingman.

Alone of political parties the Social Democratic Party upholds the true functions of political government and proclaims that its end should be noth-ing less than the establishment of a sane and just economic system in which every resource of the common life shall be free from private ownership and control and in which every child born into the world shall have equal opportunities with every other child. In short, we declare that our aim is the establishment of an Indus-trial Democracy, the Cooperative Commonwealth: and while realizing that this can be accomplished only through the political triumph of the workers in state and nation, we desire to bring about a working-class ad-ministration of the city, not alone to avail ourselves of its power to relieve, so far as possible, the hardships of our class under existing economic condi tions, but also, and primarily, to take all possible steps toward the realiza-tion of our final goal.

In the past we have had adminis-trations of the city's affairs by Re-publicans and Democrats and by fusions of the malcontents of both parties in the Interests of so-called "Reform." The admitted corruption and incompetence of each of the party administrations has made possible the success of such coalitions, and their success of such coalitions, and, inci dentally, shown the essential identity of interests which exists between the old parties. Were their differences vital and fundamental such coalitions would be impossible. And just as their interests are identical, so have their interests are identical, so have been their performances. All alike have voted to members of the possess-ing class, to which they themselves belong, valuable public franchises which have added to the powers of monopely and privilege over the citi-zenry, enabling them to extort many willtens each year in profit white millions each year in profit, while callously indifferent to public needs. The wholesale corruption of our city government is directly traceable to this taproot of private exploitation of public needs. And, as might be ex-pected, as the Social Democratic Party has continually pointed out, in every case of conflict between the common citizens and the privileged class, and in every struggle between the wage-workers and the masters of their bread, all the forces of the city have been used to defeat the common citizens and the wage-workers, and to ote the interests of the exploiters For two years past the City of New York has been governed by a "Re-form" administration. Never in the history of the city has any administration entered upon its duties with greater opportunities and never was there a more dreary record of failure

and incompetence. The one achieve-ment of which they boast is the reduction of taxes upon real estate, some-thing worse than worthless to the work-ing class, whose rents have not been lowered thereby, but, on the contrary, have largely increased. Conditions have not been changed for the better, in any important department of the city government nor has there been so much as an attempt made to better the conditions of life in the city. The fransportation service is even more outrageously ineffecient than before and the workers engaged therein are and the workers engaged therein are subject to worse conditions of labor than ever before. In the crowded tenements the almost exclusively pro-letarian disease, tuberculosis, is ramp-ant, on account of the unsanitary conditions prevailing there which the people themselves cannot overcome. Science points out the remedy with unerring finger, but the "Reform" ad-

NEW YORK CITY TICKET: For President of the Board of Alder

ministration dare not move in that direction because Vested Interests cry No! In the face of the most appalling evils the "Reform" government las re-mained stient and inactive. When they have moved it has been

to crush with relentless brutality every attempt of the workers to protest against tyranny. When the exections of the Beef Trust forced hunger maddened women and children to revolt they were clubbed into submission by the police, and striking tunnel labor-ers were met with the same shameful brutality. Workingmen of New York, brutality. Workingmen of New York, let it not be forgotten that while under Tammany, with Devery at the head of the Police Department, the police force was used to break the strike of the Brooklyn trolley workers, under the "Reform" government, with General Greene at the head of the Police De-partment, police were sent in large numbers to intimidate the workers on the New York and Queens County Railroad who were merely preparing to strike and could not be accused of any disturbance of the public peace. When, owing to the culpable negli-

gence of the New York Central Rail-road Company, several citizens were killed in its antiquated and dangerous tunnel, it was not the guilty directors but a defenseless and suffering engineer who was prosecuted by the District Attorney, whose spectacular campaign consisted so largely of an attack upon great corporations and loudly professed sympathy for Labor. In the building trades strike, notwithstand-ing the fact that for tens of thousands of children there was no school accom-modation and that the striking work-ers had voluntarily offered to continue working on the old terms upon all school buildings pending a settlement of the strike, work was stopped and thousands of children's education interfered with. But no effort was made to enforce the penalties for delayed work provided for in the contracts.

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

Especially to our fellow workers in the trade unions would we appeal in this campaign. While recognizing its limitations, the Social Democratic Party has always supported the trade-union movement in all its struggles be-cause it fully recognizes the essential justice of Labor's struggle on the eco nomic field. We point out to all the organized workers of New York the from capitalist parties of any stripe Experience with Republicans, Demo rats, and "Refermers" has shown that political friends. Therefore we call upon them to be loyal politically to their own economic principles and in-terests by supporting the Social Demotrusted with the administration of the city, use all the public powers for the protection and benefit of the workers in their conflicts with the capitalists.

Immediate Demands. In addition to the measures indithe present relief of the workers and directed toward our final goal, we urge the adoption of the following imme diate measures, to which we pledge every one of our candidates and for which we seek the support of all wh desire real freedom and econo justice:

PUBLIC FRANCHISES.

The city to acquire and operate all street rallways, ferries, gas and electric lighting and heating plants, tele-phones, etc. The income from such industries to be applied to the im-provement of the condition of the mass of the employees by the reduction of working hours, the increase of wages any surplus remaining after these ends have been provided for, to be applied to the reduction of charges.

LABOR REGULATIONS. All public work to be done without

the intervention of contractors or middlemen. Eight hours to constitut a maximum day's work for city em-ployees in all departments and the wages for such work to be equal at least to those received by organized labor in the respective trades. EDUCATION.

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

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

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

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the exclusion, and declares its aim to be the exclusion, and declares its aim to be the exclusion. The property with it, into a political party, with the property with it, into a political party, with the property of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership day the entire people.

To the collection of production were allowed to be admitted to the collective ownership day the entire people.

To day, the marchine of high distribution where it is not to be a support of the means of production, is owned by the capitalists and on by the workers. This ownership chambies the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Thirst ownership of the means of production, is ownership of the means of production of the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Thirst ownership of the means of production, is ownership of the means of production and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two-dustile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist that the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enhance there are capitalist class of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist class of the production of the production of whole rives in the internations, indiscriminates sampler is encounaged and the destruction of whole rives in the controls, indiscriminates sampler as encounted enumerical dominations, and enhance their supremacy at the control of the production of whole rives in the couplation and culture declares which developed cupitalism releading to Socialism.

loss also and enhance their supremacy at the same economic causes which developed expitation are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the uphidding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth productions of the instruments of wealth production of the production of the production of the production, and alike political representatives of the capitalist class. The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

While we declare that the development of

While we declare that the development of exchange conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that of the capitalist system, we recognize that Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to pointent offices, is order to facilitate the interest of the social control of the social control of the social control of the social condition and an other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the reductions of the social conditions are social conditions. No part of the reductions, but to be applied wholly to the increase of waxes and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

ment of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the vapitalist and increase the share of the vapitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, scheeses and want in old age; the neutrinose of the earliests of the capitale collected from the revenue of the capitale collected from the revenue of the capitale collects, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

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

5. The education of all califores up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal half or books, citothing, and food, men and women.

7. The initiality and referendum, propor-

6. Equat civi and person of the men and women.
7. The initiative and ref-rendum, proportional perposentation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents. But in advecting these measures as steps. The proposed of the constituents of the constituents of the Componitive Common state.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM. The following resolution was adopted, long with the foregoing platform, by the fational Convention at Indianapolis, July,

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS. The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby renfirms the attitude of the party toward the trade-union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1801. We consider the trade-union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same connect forces and tending towards the same goal, and we ments to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we see also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggies.

dissensions or strifes within the on movement. The party will all se to solicit the sympathy and said trade organizations of labor i-wing itself to be unde the ally division of the trade-union mo-portions another.

Whereas, The history of the labor mays-ment of the world has conclusively demon-strated that a Socialist Party is the only political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and Whereas, All "Talleal and reform" par-ties, including the so-called "Union Labor Parties," have, after a brief existence uni-formly succumbed to the influence of the old political parties and have proven dis-sastrons to the ultimate end of the labor movement, and

is to the ultimate end of the labor neut, and creas, Anv alliance, direct or indirect, such parties is dangerous to the politi-tuegrity and the very existence of the list larry and the Socialist maveneur, coved, That no state or local organiza-

Arranged by Local Hudson County, Socialist Party, and Kindred Organi-

POSTPONED TO SATURDAY, SEPT. 19. At UNION HILL SCHUETZEN PARK

Children's Parade and Presentation, Children's Games, Bowling for Men and Women, Vaudeville Performance on the Stage, Singing by Wrokingmen's Singing Societies and Free German Schools, Pyramids by the Arbeiter Turnverein, Chematograph Pictures, Drill by the S Fife and Drum Corps, Dancing on two Platforms, and other Attract!

Tickets, Bought in Advance, 15 Cents; at the Gate, 25 Cents. Comrades from Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson and New York are invited P. S.-Tickets dated August 30 are good for above date.

THE EASTERN QUESTION, KARL MARX.

This "eternal question," as Disraeli called it, looms up again. The witches caldron is bubbling in the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterraneau. War threatens. If war does not come it will be because each of the "Great Powers" fears that war abroad would precipitate revolution at home. Now is the time for any man who would understand modern history to read Marx' famous "New York Tribune" correspondence, history to read Marx' famous "New York Tribune" correspondence, which has been issued in a handsome cloth-bound volume of 656 pages, with index

and maps. Price, \$2. Order from SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, WILLIAM STREET. NEW YORK CITY.

occorrected apparent of the contraction of the cont TO ALL SOCIALIST TRADE UNIONISTS.

Comrades of New York, you

who belong to trade unions have a great opportunity. You should see that between now and Election Day every union member gets at least one copy of The Worker, that they may be reminded of the principles and candidates and emblem of the Social Democratic Party. Union men are dissatisfied now and are thinking of political action. Show them the right way. You can get 100 copies of The Worker for 75 cents; 200 for \$1.20; 300 or more at 50 cents a hundred. See

that your union is covered.

Send 2 cents to the Socialist Literature Company for a copy of "The Socialist Army." Better still, have the literature agent of your local send 75 cents for a hundred copies to supply all members and prospective members -Every reader of The Worker is

such of his acquaintances as may be open to new ideas in order that sample copies of the paper may be sent to them.

-The Arm and Torch is the em blem of Socialism on the official ballot in New York. Grand Picnic and Summernight's Festival AND BARBECUE.

Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Ass'n In Aid of the Sinking Fund,

Assisted by the Various Organizations Having Their Headquarters at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, At LIBERTY PARK,

Cooper Ave., Evergreen, L. I. Sunday, Sept. 13, 1903. Park Opens at 10 A. M. Commencing at 2 P. M. PRIZE POWLING AND OTHER

AMUSEMENTS.

Ticket, Admit One, Ten Cents. To reach the park take Ridgewood Elevated or Myrtle avenue trolley car at the Bridge; 'from Grand street, Twenty-third street, and Forty-second street ferries take Bushwick avenue troiley car, transfer at Ridgewood De-pot and take Cypress avenue car.

In case of unfavorable weather the affair takes place at the Brooklyn

-If each reader of The Worker in

New York City will see to it that every family in his house gets a copy of the paper and some Socialist leaflets or pamphlets within the next month. many new Social Democratic votes will be assured for November.

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lected for members through all the damage cases which were taken to