NEW YORK, OCTOBER 4, 1903.

Besides, the running expenses of the

office are steadily on the increase. Supplies are being furnished to affiliated organizations merely at cost, organizers have to be kept supplied, the

leaflets "Why Socialists Pay Dues" and "How to Organize" are sent out free, and this means that printing bills

must be constantly met. An addition

al number of organizers will naturally involve additional expense of all kinds.

The office force is working night

and day in order to keep up, but im-provements in the method of conduct-ing business are constantly needed.

ers with the necessity of, first, pay-

ing does promptly, and, second, sub-scribing what they can to the National, Organizing Fund, Don't think that Comrade Wayland's donation has

The objective point to be aimed at

at present is to get every state into such a condition that it can support either one organizer or more for itself.

To accomplish this the National Com-

mittee should be left free to carry out

its plans through its representatives, and locals and states should render all

the assistance possible and practice self dependence and self relance at the same time. Do not expect too much from the national office. Espe-

cially does this advice apply to the tendency to look to the National Com-mittee for financial assistance for one

within reach is needed for conducting.

Pay Dues and Get New Members.

Finally, let every party member, keep in good standing by paying dues

optly and regularly and determ

the organizing and lecture work.

world.

SPECIAL NATIONAL

ORGANIZING FUND.

\$10.00

.50

National Secretary Mailly acknowl-

edge the following contributions for the Special Organizing Fund since last

Patriot," purchaser of a share

F. Lenke, Foxboro, Mass., per

N. Y., per N. Y. Volkszei-

W. Pfeiffer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

per N. Y. Volkszeitung.....

ohn Steige, Washington, D. C., per N. Y. Volkszeitung.

Previously reported

nuch the same everywhere.

Total for week \$1,018.60

Total\$2,003.22

JUST AS IN NEW YORK.

and life of the working people are sub-ordinated to the stinginess of capitalist

and landlords. From the current issue

or the Los Angeles "Socialist" we learn that, just as here there are about

70,000 school children in half-time classes, so in that much smaller city

classes, so in that much smaller city there are about 6,000 excluded from the schools and many thousands more admitted only for half sessions, while the teachers are underpaid and over-worked, because the property-owners insist on lower taxes. Only a working-class administration on Socialist lines will set this right.

THE PRESIDENT AND LABOR.

-Post Office scandals are not a

will set this right.

government,-Erie People.

Capitalist misgovernment is pretty

in C. H. Kerr & Co., donated

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 27.

CHASE AGAIN

HEADS TICKET.

Massachusetts Socialists Make Nominations.

Largest and Most Satisfactory Conention in the Party's History-To Be Followed by Its Most Vigorous State Campaign.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—The largest and most satisfactory state ention in the history of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts was held in Paine Memorial Hall to-day. One hundred and fifty-five delegates were in attendance-among them half a dozen women-and every part of the state was represented. Many interested visitors witnessed the proceedings and the general feeling is that the convention opens the best campaign the old Bay State has ever seen. Comrades are not predicting how many thousand votes they are going to add to the thirty-four thousand cast for the state licket last fall nor how great—

"To accomplish its emancipation ly the Socialist delegation in the Legisture is going to be increased. They are doing better than predict. Seeing the growth of Socialist thought and feeling in all quarters and rejoicing in the strong organization and har-monious condition of the party, they are pitching into the work of the campaign with unexampled vigor.

A Strong Ticket.

John C. Chase of Haverbill, the first ocialist ever elected as Mayor in an American city, once more heads our American city, once more heads our tions that cripple the organizations of tieket. John Quincy Adams of Aniesbury is again the candidate for Licute-hast-Governer. The other candidates are: Fer Secretary of State, Olof Bokelund of Worcester; for Treasurer, while the capitalist leaders continue John A. Billings of Rockland; for Auditor, Joseph Orr of Chicopee; for Attorney-General, William J. Carroll and Democratic parties are alike re-

Carey Presides.

Representative James F. Carey of Haverhill, Chairman of the State Com-mittee, called the convention to order at 11 o'clock. Samuel Eschenbach of Springfield was elected temporary chairman, and John Weaver Sherman ston temporary secretary. The permanent officers were: Chairman, Representative Carey; vice-chairman, David Taylor of Boston; secretary, Squire E. Putney of Somerville, Secretary of the State Committee. The committees were: On platform, George Whits Cooke of Wakefield, Patrick Mahoney of Boston, G. E. Littlefield of Westwood, R. S. Brooks of Springfield. James DeBell of Boston; on reso George H, Wrenn of Spring-W. Skinner of Salem, Mayor Parkman B. Flanders of Haverhill, Joseph Spero of Boston, and Repre-sentative W. C. Ransden of Brockton, While the votes for committee mem-

bers were being counted, Ex-Mayor Chase of Haverhill and Dr. Adams of Amesbury, the candidates last year and this or Governor and Lieutenant-GovernCi, respectively, made short speeches. Comrade Chase told some-thing of his experience and observa-tions during his extended tour in the South and West and assured the delegate that all over the country there were tens of thousands of thinking workingness taking inspiration from the brilliant successes of the Socialists of Massachusetts and laboring to emulate and support them in the great task of the emancipation of the working class and of humanity from the

bondage of the profit system.

All the candidates made brief and appropriate remarks in accepting the

Only Good Feeling Manifested.

The convention was distinguished log-rolling, by frankness in discussion and harmony of feeling, and by the obvious desire of every delegate, not to get personal advantage or recognition, but to contribute to the common suc-

cheerful confidence, as shown in the adoption by rising vot of a resolution in honor of our late comrade, Frederick O. MacCartney, whose wisdem and devotion had been so much in evider in previous gather

Votes Must Be Counted.

Among the important resolution was one expressing the con vention's opinion that the least doubt of the correctness of the count in any election district should be regarded as a sufficient reason for demanding a recount, since the law does not give the party representation among the cinct officers. The comrades do propose to leave it in the power of the old party politicians to nullify the workingmen's votes by reporting them as "scattering" or by positively miscounting them, as was attempted in Haverhill last year.

Socialist State Platform.

Following is the platform upon which, in conjunction with the na-tional platform, the campaign will be

The Socialist Party of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, re-attirms its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism, and de-ciarcs its adherence to the principles and platform of the Socialist Party as set forth at the national conventi Indianapolis.
"The economic development has rev-

ohtionized the methods of production and is separating society into two distion and communication) and the-capitalists, a comparatively small class.

the possessors of all the means of pro-duction and distribution (land, mines, machinery and means of transporta-tion and communication, and the working class, those possessing no property in the means of production. The tools of production are now social in character. As the method of produc-tion has been socialized, the means of production should also become social-ized. The method of ownership should be made to correspond with the method of operation. Tools used in common should be owned in common.

"The introduction of a new and higher order of society is the historic mission of the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are interested in uph the system of private ownership in the means of production. The Socialist Party is the only party that demands social order; it is the only party that stands for the protection of the family and the home: it is the only party that stands for a scientific industrial organization of society. The Socialist Party presents the only solution of the trust question—co-operative ownership of the trusts by the people. It offers the only solution of the strike problem—to

"To accomplish its emancipation from wage slavery the workers must constitute themselves into a political party; they must put into office, in leg-islative and executive places, men pledged to the abolition of the present capitalist system. The entire governmental powers are employed in the in-terest of the capitalist class. Laws are either wilfully broken or rendered useless through lack of enforcement. Executives prostitute their prerogative to defeat the people's will. Judges usurp their powers by issuing injunctions that cripple the organizations of their depredations without molestation. For this state of things the Republican of Lowell. It is a strong and representative ticket, composed of men of industrial order, which is the root of marked ability who have amply proven their fidelity to working-class interests. lation demanded by the workers is either openly defeated in the Great and General Court, passed in a purposely defective form, or finally overthrown in the courts. Local self-government is denied the cities and-towns, placing them helpless before the concentrated power in the state house. The Republican and Democratic parties act har moniously in opposition to the demands of labor, and brazenly pledge of devotion to the people's wel-The spectacle is also presented of Massachusetts capitalists who own factories in the South opposing the re-striction of child labor in that section so that Southern conditions can be cited to prevent the passage of labor measures in this state. In striking contrast with the records of the Repub-

sented the best interests of labor at all We unequivocally indorse their actions in every particular.

Immediate Measures. "While the fundamental purpose of the Socialist Party is to secure the abolition of the wage system and the establishment of the social ownership of all industry, yet its candidates, if elected, will work for all measures, which will improve the condition, provide necessary protection and guarantee greater liberty for the working class in the exercise of its rights, and at the same time tend toward the accomplishment of our final aim. In view of this we, therefore, present the following immediate demands: "The reduction of the hours of la-

por in proportion to the increasing facilities of production

"Abolition of child labor. "Raising the school age, and the in-

creasing of the facilities by which every child may secure a liberal edu-

ease of death, accident, lack of employment or old age. "Extension of municipal and town

powers to permit the public ownership of all public utilities.

"The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their

"Trial by jury in cases of injunction

"Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

"Abolition of capital punishment,

"That election day be made a legal

oliday.
"'Workingmen of all countries,

unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to The convention adjourned to the inspiring strains of the "Marseillaise,"

sung by the delegates and visitors. PROGRESS OF TRUSTIFICATION

New York state grocers are likely, t is stated, to form a combination similar to that just formed in Ohio, The representatives of twenty-four Ohio wholesale grocery firms met at Columbus to turn over their concerns to the Ohio Grocery, a corporation re-cently organized under the laws of New Jersey. Twenty-five grocery firms throughout the state will operate under one general management. The company was organized by F. C. Letis of Chicago, who says that a number of wholesale grocers of New York and Indiana have approached him in the matter of organizing similar companies in these states. The matter will be taken up and settled after the organizaion of the Ohio company has been per

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

Preparations Making for Great Campaign in 1904.

National Secretary Mailly Submits as Account of Work Being Done and o Plans on Foot for Perfecting Organization Over the Whole Land.

[The following is a statement by National Secretary Mailly, giving an outline of what the national organiza tion of the Socialist Party is doing and what it intends to do:]

The contribution of one the

t "lars by Comrade Wayland of the "Appeal to Reason" to the National Organizing Fund comes in good sea-son. It comes at a time when most needed and when it can be put to the best uses for the Socialist Party, which is the concrete expression of the Social-ist movement in America.

ist movement in America.

While it is no exaggeration to say
that the organizing work carried on by
the national Socialist Party during the
past eight months has exceeded that performed in any similar length of time before, yet even this was not all that was needed or desired to be done. It is simple enough to inaugurate work of this kind; the great difficulty comes in continuing it after it has be-gun. It was quite impossible to satisfy all sections requiring or asking for organizers at one and the same time. The number of organizers employed was not sufficient to go around, the territory to be covered too large, and the rees of the national office too lim ited. For these reasons many com-rades have been disappointed, and it some cases impatience has been manifested at being "neglected," when the national office was doing the best it could. The Querum and National Committee are more than anxious to promote the organizing work, but they could not do it under the circum-stances, however much they desired to.

But the "Appeal to Reason" dona tion, while not altogether solving the problem, makes the way easier. Upon its receipt the National Secretary sub mitted to the Quorum propositions which he has long had in mind, for ex tending the organizing activity into propositions have been approved by Quorum, and their su filment will depend upon the communder in the sections receiving the benefit, as

well as upon the party at large. Plans for Immediate Future.

In brief the propositions may be utlined as follows: That F. E. Seeds of Kentucky, i

available, be appointed National Or-ganizer for the states of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina. Comrade Seeds has had lican and Democratic politicians are those of the Socialist representatives. Acting in consistent accordance with the Socialist platform they have repremuch experience as a party agitator and organizer, and is highly recom-mended to the national office.

That J. W. Bennett of Iowa be ap-

pointed National Organizer for the states of North and South Dakota Comrade Bennett was recommen by National Committeeman Work

some time ago, but no opportunity was presented to use his services. That P. J. Hyland of Nebraska, if available, be appointed National Or-ganizer for Wyoming and, should cir-cumstances permit, for Utah. Comrade Hyland is a fine outdoor speaker, and

all around hard worker. That changes be made in routes ar anged for organizers already in the field as follows: Bigelow to go from Kansas to Arkansas, and then take Goebel's place in the Indian and Okla-homa Territories, instead of going on through Alabama and Georgia Florida. Goebel will be confined to Texas and Louisiana until December. Ray will take Bigelow's place in Georgia and Florida, touching also South Carolina on the way. Alabama has already received some valuable at-tention from the national office, but will be cared for later on. McKee will remain in Arizona until November, and then probably enter Nevada. Wilkins will work in Washington, Montana Idaho, and Oregon. In the East, John W. Brown and John Spargo will work in Rhode Island between now and November, assisting in the state can paign. New Hampshire and Vermont will receive attention about December. Delaware will be cared for as opportunity presents. In states not name either financial assistance has been al ready rendered by the National Con mittee or arrangements have been made by the states themselves to sup port organizers. The Quorum has al-so voted to place an Italian organizer in the field in the person of Silvio

In the meantime Ben Hanford wi be continuing his successful lecture tour, which will carry him to the Pa cific Coast and back through th Northwestern states. Other tours will also be arranged.

Origo, and he will make an interstate

A study of these plans will show that within the next six months ever state and territory will have receive visits from the National Organizers of will be supporting organizers of their own. Comrades must bear in mind that every place cannot be visited at once. The national office cannot assume financial responsibility for any more organizers than it can afford to support. It is most important that the party be kept out of debt. But every place will finally be visited, if the comrades will but realize the imtaken and be patient with us.

Funds Still Inadequate.

In this connection it is in order t point out that while the National Or-ganizing Fund has reached \$1,000, in round figures (apart from the "Appeal"

donation), yet this sum has not nearly covered the amount expended by the national office for organizing during LAWYERS AND THE TRUSTS. national omes for organizing during the seven months past. If it had not been for dues received, the work could not have gone on as it has. The Or-ganizing Fund has only assisted in starting the work, and without the revenue for dues it could not have been continued.

Remarkable Report to American Bar Association.

Business of Lawrers Being Destroyed by Consolidation of Industry which Does Away with Litigation Arising from Competition-Futile Remedies Proposed by the Perplexed Prof.ssionals.

At the annual convention of the American Bar Association, which met at Hot Springs, Va., in August, Walter S. Logan of New York, in presenting the report of the Committee on Comng Dusines.

The National Secretary is according to the National Secretary is according to the office in a thorough manner, it out the office in a thorough manner, it out the business can finally be run systematically and economically. This would have been done before, but the said had reached the unanimous conclusion that modern industrial components of the old debts are still unpaid, the said had reached the unanimous conclusion that modern industrial combinations are the said business should be stayed. The results of the old debts are still unpaid. port states that combinations are rapidly driving out of business the small dealer and the small producer. These two classes heretofore have furrished the largest number of petitioners in bankruptcy courts, but now incompanization. It has only given us of organization. It has only given us a splendid opportunity to become equipped, through organization, for the great battle of next year and the greater ones to follow. Coin cards for does not offer ones to follow. Coin cards for does not one of the companization of the companization of the companization of the companization of the companization. It has only given us our to manage and the court to m

nopoly in the place of a more or less free competition. It changes entirely the basic principle of commercial rela tions between man and man, and if they are to continue to grow and de-velop in the future as in the past will render necessary most important changes in the principles of our com-mercial laws.

Combination is Supreme

"Combination as an economic force is fast coming to take the place of competition. The producers are com-bining, transportation companies are purpose or another. All the money combining, tradesmen are combining, workmen as well as employers are combining, everything seems to be combining in some form of combina-tion, and everybody seems to be a combiner. The competition that still remains is fast disappearing. Workmen are refusing to compete for jobs. Labor unions are enlarging the spheres of their activity, and extending their

to gain at least one new member every month. By doing this the most effective and surest method will be operations.
"The union of the employers is still used to solidify and knit together the revolutionary forces rapidly develop-ing in America into a compact organstronger and more far-reaching than the union of the workmen. We are now having combinations of combina-tions. The United States Steel Corization prepared to enter the national campaign of 1904 to wage a conflict against capitalism which will result in making the Socialist Party the second poration is a combination of a dozen theretofore competing producers who themselves were combinations of still political party in importance in this country and the leader of the internaother producers, and these, in turn tional Socialist movement for working-class emancipation throughout the often combinations of still others. To trace them back to their beginnings is like discovering all the multitude of Address all correspondence and con-ributions to William Mailly, National sources that go to make up the volume of the swollen Mississippi Secretary Socialist Party, Rooms 303-304 McCague Building, Omaha, Neb.

"The property which the Amal gamated Copper Company now con trols was once, perhaps, a thousand mining claims, each one very likely owned in common by a half dozen miners. The department store trus has combined the business of hundreds of merchants, some portions of which they acquired by purchase and others in some other way. It is estimated that the Standard Oil Company has taken, by contract or by force, the business of 10,000 corporations and merchants in all parts of the Union. The few present great railroad lines of the country have been formed by the combination of hundreds of smaller lines, some extensions of one another, and others competing lines. "The ambition of the Shipping st, perhaps the p great American combines has been to control all the ships that sail the ocean. were hardly two ships owned by the same individual or corporation, and even fifty years ago there was scarcely a ship-owner, individual or corporation, that owned a half dozen shins,

One May Own All.

"No one knows but that within the next ten years a greater than J. Pier-pont Morgan will arise, who will com-bine into one organization all the industries of the land, so that the work ever Republicans, Democrats, or "Re-formers" are in power, the education of the children and the safety of health one possible employer, and the pur chaser of wares but one possible seller The steps toward the formation of one universal industrial corporation which shall crowd out all other corporation and assume to itself all the industries of the land have been already more than half taken. It is not so far to go from now to that end, as we had to go to reach present industrial condition

> United States Steel Corporation car produce—no matter what it sells them for—its goods cheaper than the ele-ments out of which the combination is composed ever produced them. The Standard Oil Company is economically boly, for it pays 40 per cent. dividends holy, for it pays 40 per cent. dividends. The Sugar Trust is economically cor-rect, for, whereas the individual sugar refiners lost money on small capitaliza-tion, the Sugar Trust pays big dividends on a large capitalization. Th railroad combinations impregnable, for they pay. ad combinations are economically

President Roosevelt has been de-clared "unfriendly" to organized in-bor because he refused to discharge a scab from the government employ, Hal he confined himself to turning the militia upon striking workingmen, as in the Croton Dam affair, he might nossibly have remained in good street "If Mr. Morgan's shipping trust and Mr. Schwab's shipping trust are failures they are exceptions to the rule. We cannot therefore rely on natural possibly have remained in good stand-ind.—Eric People. forces, on the laws of supply and de mand, or on economic considerations to limit the growth of modern combimuch a reflection on government own-ership as on the class which owns the nations. If they are undesirable, if the people of the American nation would

limitations put upon them, they must put those limitations on by the action of their Legislatures, their Congres and their courts. The American bar must act, and the American Bar Asso ciation must take the lead. If the Northern Securities Corporation had Northern Securities Corporation has been allowed to go on the next thing to follow would naturally have been a United States Securities Company, which would hold the majority of the stock of every railroad where the American flag flies."

Futile Remedies of Learned Lawyers. The lawyers see that in destroying

competition the trats are destroying the business which has always come to them in the litigation resulting fro competition between many small capitalists, yet the interests of these professional men, who are dependent upon the business men for their fees, so far confuse and control their intelligence that they can helplessly propose only the most futile remedies. The report suggests as remedies that the trusts be taxed to death; that they be compelled to render better and cheaper service by a law providing that any orporation or individual that engages in inter-state commerce must furnish its services or supply its goods at lower rates wherever, by any combination, competition is prevented than where competition is left free; and finally that "if necessary, the state itself can enter the industrial field as a producer and restore the force of competition to its former supremacy by becoming it-self a competitor of the great trusts."

PERSECUTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Louis Goazion Is the Victim this Time in Monongahela-Magistrate Offers to Be "Lenient" but Goaziou Stands for Justice.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 28.— Louis Goaziou, Socialist caudicate for Judge of Superior Court of Pennsylwas arrested for speaking in Monongahela City on Saturday Sept. 26. As the crowd gathered Comrade Gonziou called attention to the neces sity of keeping the sidewalk clear and was beginning to show the necessity of a class organization on the political field, as well as the economic field, to a very large and enthusiastic crowd when the Chief of Police, who ap-peared to be under the influence of something stronger than Monongabela water, came up and ordered him to stop by a very brutal manner. Com-rade Goaziou answered that he had a right to speak and would not give up that right unless forced to do so. The Chief then placed Comrade Goaziou under arrest and took him to the lockup, notwithstanding the protests of the crowd. Even the young miners could be heard clamering, "Three cheers for The Chief the Socialist speaker!" The Chief turned and said he would arrest any one who should follow to the jall, but the crowd followed, and at the door of the capital bastile Comrade Goaziou's son started to distribute a good-sized bundle of Socialist papers and could not satisfy the crowd. Notwithstand-ing the fact that Comrade Goaziou demanded a hearing and that a large number of people had come forward and offered either money or real estate security, he was kept behind the bars for about an hour. He was then taken before an Alderman and the charge of disorderly conduct and blocking the street was entered against him by the Chief. The Squire said the full penalty was \$10, but if he would plead guilty he was inclined to be as lenient as possible. Comrade Goazlou said he did not feel guilty and would not plead guilty, and would make a fight for the right of free speech and peaceable as-semblage. He waived a hearing and bail was given for his appeara sist on the right of speaking. THE COST OF CAPITALISM.

The British government has ed a commission to inquire into the al-leged, physical deterioration of the "lower classes" in the United Kingdom, Almeric W. Fitzroy, clerk of the Privy Council, is the chairman. He is assisted by the former head of the army gymnastic school, the inspector of reformatories, the chief of the navy

The appointment of the commission was the outcome of a debate in the House of Lords; July 16, during which Lord Meath and the Bishop of Ripon drew attention to the terrible conditions prevailing among the poorer class es. The Duke of Devonshire. Lord President of the Council, then admitted that Great Britain's military and industrial outlook was seriously threat ened and promised an inquiry into the

The subject was also brought up in the House of Commons by Sir William R. Anson, parliamentary secretary to the Board of Education, who declared 60,000 children now attending London schools were physically unfit for in

Director General of the Army Medical Service reports that one man in every three offered as recruits had to be rejected. The appointment of the commission is bailed with approval. The "Daily Chronicle" says:

"If the people as a whole are deter-iorating we must change our ways or give up the national struggle as a mis-take. The creation and preservation of a fine stock of mankind is the first. perhaps the only, reason for natio existence, and if the mass of the ple are going downhill in physique may be quite sure it is going downhill

-The Socialist propaganda is con nia, especially in Baku, Batoum, and Tiflis, which towns contain great num-

be better off without them or with THE CLERICAL ATTACK ON THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Why the Organized Churches Oppose Socialism and Criticize the Trade Unions as They Grow More Radical-A Letter by W. E. Clark, Rejected by the Omaha "Bee".

[No doubt all of our readers have abolish class distinctions from amona observed the dispatches in the daily the people. press, telling of the assault which certain bishops and priests of the Catholic Church have recently made upon the trade unions, particularly the International Typographical Union, and of the manly response of the union men, irmanly response of the union respective of church affiliation.

This particular attack, which centered upon the I. T. U. at Omaha, but a part, of course, of the campaig which the organized churches are mak-ing against the labor movement all over the world and which grows more bitter in proportion as the labor of ganizations come to recognize the class struggle and approach the Socialist position. If the Catholic priesthood has been more conspicuous in attack it is only because that church is better organized and has more vigor and vitality than the Protestant churches. It may be said that, with honorable exceptions, the organized professional clergy of all denominations in all countries are now going outside their proper field or religious doctrine and using their ecclesiastical influence in political and economic affairs to oppose the movement of the working class for justice and freedom and to support the tottering system of capitalist-class government. When they do this, we are bound to meet the attack. If they enter the field of politics and labor or ganization in their capacity as clergy men, they must not expect to be able to shield themselves from reply by the plea that their critics are "attacking religion." As Socialists or as trade unionists, we have nothing to do with this or that religion; but we must resist and expose any man who mak his ecclesiastical office an agency for maligning the labor movement.

The Omaha incident moved our com rade, W. E. Clark of that city, to write an article for the Omaha "Bee," a pa-per which makes a great pretense of journalistic fairness. The article was rejected, and it is therefore printed in The Worker and will reach a very large proportion of the readers of the daily that dared not print it.-Ed.]

Editor Omaha "Dally Bee." There have been quite a sumber of news items in the "Bee" lately concerning the attitude of the church toward Socialism and the trade especially the Typographical Union; and having seen nothing from a So-cialist, expressing his opinion concerning this question, I submit the follow

Every thoughtful mind necessarily wants to know why these attacks are made against the union, and also against Socialism. When it was given out from the meeting of priests in an Iowa town, that the Catholic Church would make an effort to uproot Socialism in the United States, it causes a much deeper interest to be taken in the study of Socialism than anything those priests have done in all their lives. IN THE MIND OF EVERY MAN WHO IS BRAVE ENOUGH TO THINK FOR HIMSELF, THERE AROSE A SPIRIT OF RESENTMENT AND A DETERMINATION TO LOOK INTO THIS THING THAT THE PRIESTS CONDEMNED.

There was a time when a preacher

The "Good Old Days" Are Gone.

could prevent the spread of a doctrine he did not like—or, more properly speaking, one his masters, the capitalist class, did not like-by simply comist class, did not like—by simply con-manding the people not to read books on the subject nor to listen to a speaker who taught the thing con-demned. With all intelligent people that day has forever passed. It is only the intellectual bankrupts, the undeveloped, the slavish, those of cowardly souls, who can be held in another man. There was a time when the thumb-

screw could be used to force men and women to profess faith in unbelievable things. There was a time when men and women were torn limb from limb at the command of a priest. But that day is past, and because it has gone, the priest resorts to the only power he has left, that of promising eternal damnation to those who disagree with him. To the workingman who joins a union, which he holds more sacred than any other institution, because it ensures him a job by which he car make a miserable living for himself and family, to that man the priest holds out no hope of salvation. The union man must become a traitor to hlm to hell.

Why Clergy Oppose Socialism.

Let me, as a Socialist, say to that that such threats only emphasize the fact, so often exposed in recent years, that the church is controlled b capitalist class. And that leads to the church's dislike of Socialism. Let the two be briefly compared.

The aim of the Socialist Party i the organization of the working class into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of govern-ment and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of uering the private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire peo ple." This statement itself proves that the Socialist Party is unde trol of the working class; further, that it is the purpose of the Socialist Party to abolish the capitalist or exploiting class from society, leaving only the

the people.

On the other hand, the church has

PRICE 2 CENTS.

for its aim the preparation of the hu-man inhabitants of this world—or, some of them—for what it calls the future life, or the existence beyond the grave. The church is PROFESSED-LY concerned with the salvation of the human soul, and preparation for eternity; but IN FACT, it is continually interesting itself in the affairs of this life, and invariably ON THE SIDE OF THE RULING CLASS. It makes no difference whether the rulers are good or bad men, so long as they are in undisputed control (and protect the church) the church upholds and prays for the ruling class. For proof of this recall the Spanish-American war, when the Catholic Church of Spain prayed God to bless the Spanish army, while the Catholic Church of America prayed the same God to bless the American army. From the results, suppose the Americans got their message in first. And before the war of '61 the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches simultaneously opposed slavery in the North and prayed for it in the South. It is also a notorious fact that the Catholic Church supports tyranny in one country and a republic in another; the Republican party in one state and the Democratic party in another.

We Did Not Court the Conflict

Thus it is seen by comparing the position of the church with that of the Socialist Pariy that in one respect they are in open and immediate conflict; while the Socialist Party has for its aim the abolition of the capitalist class, which is the present ruling class, the church upholds the capitalist class BECAUSE THAT CLASS SUP-

PORTS THE CHURCH.

But let it be understood that the Socialist Party has nothing to say in its platform concerning the church, and that WE NEVER WOULD HAVE HAD ANYTHING TO SAY ABOUT THE CHURCH IF ITS PRIESTS HAD NOT RUSHED TO THE AID OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS, and showed by that act that it was the friend of the capitalist class.

Nor Do We Fear the Conflict.

The church having chosen to defend he capitalist class, having picked up the gauntlet that the Socialist Party has thrown in the face of the class that robs the worker of his toil, let it look to its own fences. We are making our fight on economic grounds. With us, it is a bread-and-butter ques-tion, and the priest that gets between the working class and its hope for bread, no matter if he does come with the threat of hell, can have no more effect upon Socialism than his predecessors had on science two hundred

The Socialist Party has for its object the control of governments by the working class, so that the workers of the world can have the full social value of their toil, and we have no fear our way. It is purely a question of intellectual development, of intellectual honesty. We are making a clean and open fight, and if the priest chooses to stand outwardly on the ground of preparing the soul for etern-ity while he is secretly aiding the capitalist class to hold the worker in subjection, so that he can be the more easily cobbed of the product of his toil, let him do so. It simply shows to let him do so. It simply shows to what depths of degradation the capisubject labor agitators and Socialists to the rack is because they dare not.
"The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak." And not being able to burn us at the stake, they show their spirit by refusing us absolution and telling us that their God will feed our souls to hell, where they will writhe in an eternity of fire. Civilization having de-prived them of the power to mutilate our bodies, they threaten to destroy our souls.

But the Socialists are waging a campaign of education. The church canot stop it by force. THE GOOD OLD DAYS OF FEAR BELONG TO

Sincerely yours, W. E. CLARK Omaha, Neb., Sept. 16.

GENERAL MEETING OF

LOCAL NEW YORK. A general meeting of Local New York, Social Demeratic Party, will be held on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 4, at 3. o'clock in the large hall on the first floor of 2the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street.
The following order of business is

recommended to the meeting by the Executive Committee: 1. Report of the Campaign Secretary. 2. Campaign Fund. 3. Agitation and Organization: Algernon Lee to speak. 4. Campaign Parade. 5. General Discussion.

It is the duty of every member of the party in Manhattan and Bronx to be present. Membership cayls must be shown to gain admission.

-In the German principalities where women can become members of political organizations there has been a steady increase of women members

ofting for instance, Hamburg has now 1,100 the weinen members, Leipzig 700, and will Dresden 500.

The Worker. CH ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Mercipis are never sent to individual sub-reribers. Arknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the yeak following receipt of money.

All communications should be written with hix nud on one side of the paper; yords should not be abbreviated; every set-ter should hear the writer's sagne as few words as possible, consistently with clear-words as possible, consistently with clearsiress; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clear-ness. Communications which do may be in the description of the description of the discrepancy. Rejectings are enclosed. As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should load their communications in time to reach Lias office by Monday, whenever possible. Complaints shout the business or editorial management of the paper should be additioned in the barrier of Directors. Secind Co-operative Printing Association, 134 William Steet, New York.

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



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

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

In the state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, the Socialist Tarty is officially recignized under the name of Social Democratic Party, and its emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown above.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democrat Party in New York) should not be confuse with the so-called Socialist Labor Part. The latter is a small, cing-ruled, morbour organization which hitterfy opposes it trade unions and carries on an abusive car paign of slander gradient the real Sociali movement, which supports the trade union

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



TO SETTLE THE STRIKE.

"We are here TO SETTLE THIS STRIKE and we are to stay until it is settled. It is for the best interests of the state of Colorado that this quesare going to do it."

These are the words of Brigadier General Chase, commanding the militia of Cripple Creek.

The Sheriff of Teller County and the judges and other local officers of the law agree in declaring that there exists no necessity for military interference, that the local civil authorities are amply able to maintain order and had no trouble in doing so until the militia came upon the scene, to violate the law themselves and provoke others

It has been shown-has been admitted by the capitalist press-that the Republican ballot will endorse th capitalists who own Colorade and methods of Republican Governor Penagainst whose impositions the worktormen are striking have used fraud and violence to carry their point.

Their agents have hired men in Missouri, in Michigan, and in New Mexico under false pretenses, not allowing them to know that they were expected to take the places of striking or lockedout workingmen. These men hav then been nut aboard trains and run through, with the doors locked and armed guards watching them, and under the rifles of a private standing army have been marched into the stockades. Several of them who, dis covering the service for which they were intended, have attempted to escape from the trains or the stock ades, have been fired upon by guards or later by the militia.

A dynamite plot has been oppor tunely discovered and upon the assumption that it must be the work of ons, union officers have been arrested and put in jall and then taken | are palmed off upon the

from the fail by a meb of "citize and "run out of town" with the threa of death if they returned. To the ap peal of the miners and smelters for protection against such outrages the Governor has turned a deaf ear.

But as soon as it became eviden that the strike could not be broken by such means, the capitalists have ap nealed to the same Governor for "pro tection" and the militia has promptly been sent to their aid. Without ever the formality of declaring martial law the military officers have insolently overruled the civil authorities, refused to receive writs from the civil courts and made wholesale arrests of active unionists, holding them in close confinement without trial, without definite accusation, even, obviously for the sole purpose of disorganizing the union and intimidating their rank and file.

According to the latest dispatches the military and civil authorities are in open conflict. Some of the prisoners taken have at last been handed over to the courts, but the system of military intimidation still prevails.

In one word, the capitalists of Coloado are in armed rebellion against the law and the elected authorities of the district affected by the strike and the Governor of Colorado is actively aiding and abetting them in their law

"Let us have harmony between Capital and Labor," cry the jour nalistic and cierical spokesmen of Capital. But when the workingmen refuse to accept the sort of harmony proposed by the masters, when they decline to work at terms dictated by the capitalists and ask their fellow workers to join in the refusal, then come the military forces to "settle the strike" with bayonet and rifle,

General Chase is very frank and truthful in his statement. He is not at Cripple Creek to enforce the laws of a free people. He is not there to maintain peace and civil order. He is there to settle the strike. He is there to crush the workingmen's organization, to persecute its leaders, to intimidate its members, to protect the owners of the mines and smelters in entrapping men by fraud and holding them by force to act as scabs until the strikers shall be starved into submission. He is there for this infamous nurpose by the order of Republican Governor Peabody, with the tacit ap proval of Republican President Roose relt, with the open approval of almost the whole Republican and Democratic press of the country, to serve the interests of the Republican and Demo cratic capitalists who live in luxury on the product of the other men's labor by the ownership of the means of production.

There are two ways in which th labor question, the irreconcilable conflet between the interests of capital wners and wage-workers may be settled.

One is General Chases' way: To crush the wage workers into complete submission by the use of brute force But that cannot successfully be done in single and isolated instances. If it is to have any chance of success, it must be made a universal system. The organization of workingmen must everywhere be destroyed, the prese must be subjected to a despotic censorship discussion of the relations of La bor and Capital must be forbidden, the workingmen must be deprived of the

The other is the Socialist way: To make the means of production which the joint labor of the working class has created and kept in repair, which the joint labor of the working class operates, which are necessary to the existence of society-to make them the property of the whole people for the use of all, that all may work and receive the full product of their labor This cannot be done successfully in single and isolated instances. It mus be made a universal system.

This is the choice to which we mus ome, sooner or later. The action of the Colorado brigands is helping to bring it soon.

Either we are to move forward to Socialism or we are to move backward to worse than Russian abso lutism. We cannot stand still. Now as fifty years ago, "the nation canno endure, half slave and half free."

Every ballot cast next month will tell on the one side or the other. Every body of Colorado. Every Democratic hallot will endorse the exactly similar methods used by Democratic Governo Steppenberg of Idaho. Every Socialis ballot, be it cast in Maine or Califor nia, in Florida or Washington, will be a present help to the persecuted workingmen of Colorado and an added force in our progress toward freedom

A WISE SUGGESTION.

John Eills, formerly editor of the Haverhill "Social Democrat," writes as

"It is regrettable that Socialist "It is regretance this security municipal victories to the point of influencing the character of the teaching in the public schools. There is no good reason why, in the high schools, and perhaps in the night schools, and perhaps in the night school of the grammar schools. in the high schools, and permits an ainth grade of the grammar schools, a suitable history of industry should not be introduced. It is vastly more important than the histories of military portant than the histories of military points. portant than the histories of and naval operations, which are now almost exclusively taught, and which

minds of children as histories of the

Everyone experienced in the art government realizes the importance of directing the human mind while it is yet in its formative stage, as expressed in the saying, 'Give me a child until his seventh year and I care not who has him afterward.' If a truthful history of industry were taught in the last year of the grammar grade in all pub-lic schools to-day, Socialism would be here in eight years, even if not 'in 1998.' Elght years added to thirteen the average age of grammar school graduates, would settle capitalism for

this country.
"It is altogether possible that if our Socialist members of school committees realized the situation, they might, though in the minority, bring about the introduction of, or at least demand for, instruction of this kind. "Is this not worth attention?"

We heartify concur in the suggestion and would add that, even where we have no members upon the local school boards or committees, parents of school children could often exercise a very good influence by looking into the textbooks used and the methods of instructions in vogue and making appropriate suggestions to the school authorities.

To-day the schools are undoubtedly sed to instil into the children's minds ideals of patriotism and public duty and theories of economies and politics which, while true enough for the soelety of half a century ago, are perniciously false to-day. It must be remembered, however, that this is not altogether a matter of purposeful mis education, though it is partly so. To a great extent it is due to the passive acceptance by the teachers of traditional beliefs and feelings. It would b ewell worth while for our comrades everywhere to try to educate the teachers on questions of the day.

"What in the world is a rich man good for but to shell out his riches to the Church of God and to educational institutions?" was the sentiment ex pressed by the Rev. Dr. William C. Ritting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church in his sermon last Sunday. We would like to ask the Rev. Bitting this counter question: If the rich man is good for nothing but to "shell out." how is he entitled to the millions which he receives; and why should the people pay profits to the rich man who is "good for nothing" but to "shell out" for a lot of kept preachers and profes sors who educate the people to believe that the rich man is entitled to the riches turned over to him in the shape of rent, profit, and interest? It is evident that the function of the rich man is, as the Rev. Bitting says, to "shell out" a small part of his unearned wealth to the preachers and professors; and it is also evident, as the Rev. Bitting does NOT say, that the function of the preachers and profes sors is to see that the rich man continues to get his upearned wealth. Says the preacher to the rich man and replies the rich man to the preacher You tickle me and I'll tickle you, and the people be damned."

Our attention is called to the fact that in Atlanta, Ga., where a member of the Socialist Party was arrested this summer and sentenced to a term in the chain-gang for daring to speak for the rights of the working class, the Labor Day celebration was signalized by an oration by Mayor Howell, the man who imposed this infamous sentence in violation of constitution, law, public policy, and common decency. An Atlanta comrade, commenting upon this exhibition, rightly says: "Labor has enough ability to ensure success upon any occasion without falling back upon the functionaries of capital ism. It is time this toad-eating business stopped." - Emphatically, it is. It would seem that the trade unlouists of Atlanta need a little chain-gang mediably get it if they ever show spirit enough to resent capitalist aggression by a vigorous strike. Experience is proverbially a hard teacher, but some people learn from no other. And unfortunately the toad-eaters of the labor novement are not confined to Atlanta.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE OUR ERROR

The Worker has made not a few nistakes and will probably make many in the future. It hopes never to be too weak to admit such mistakes when it discovers them and to se them right so far as it is possible to

"A Question of Socialist Ethics," we made such a mistake. We violated our usual rule of postponing commen assed upon by the party itself. When it was too late we discovered that we had acted upon partial and misleading nformation and had been utterly mis taken in our statement of fact. We do not question the good faith of our informants, but frankly assume the blame for having formed and ex pressed a judgment without sufficient examination of the evidence.

We stated that a lawyer who is member of the party had acted as counsel for an employer in getting an injunction against a union with which he was in trouble, and expressed the opinion that a member who did this must be struck from the membership oils of the party.

To the opinion we still hold. But further investigation on our own part ng and especially an examination into the facts by a special committee elected for that purpose by the General Com-mittee of Local New York has shown that ,as a matter of fact, no such circumstances existed as we had sup-

The actual counsel in the case re ferred to, it is shown, is not a Social ist. He is the law partner of one who is a party member. It is well known that in such partnerships each partner often has a private practice, apar from that of the firm. In the presen nstance it is shown that the employer in question was the personal client of the non-Socialist member of the firm was his client before the partnership was formed, and that the other partne at no time acted he counsel in the case. The misunderstanding on the part of our informants in which we unguardedly followed them, arose from the supposition that it was a firm

It happens, furthermore, that the comrade concerned had in his personal capacity done good service to the inion and that the union regards him with cordial good feeling.

It is not a little embarrassing to u to have made such a flagrant error and we can only say that it was a fault of udgment and not of Intention and seek to avoid the like in the future.

Current # # # Literature

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

Among the forthcoming publications announced for the early part of Octo-ber by the Funk & Wagnalls Company of New York and London, is a "History of Socialism in the United States' by Morris Hillouit

k, treats of the Socialist movement in this country in all its phases, beginning with the early phases, beginning with the early utopian experiments in practical com-munism and leading up to the latest developments of modern Socialism. The work is divided in two parts. Part I, treating of Utopian Socialism and Communistic Experiments, con tains chapters on Sectarian Communi ties, The Owenite Period, The Fourie st Period, and The Icarian Commun ties; while Part II is devoted to an account of the development of Modern Socialism in this country, and contains chapters on the Antebellum Period, The International in the United States, The Period of the Socialist Labor Party, and Present-Day Socialism The book also contains brief but complete accounts of all radical refern movements in this country with which the Socialist movement has in the course of its development come into contact, such as the Free Soll, Green-back, Anarchist, Single Tax, Nationalist, and Populist movements; and also a chapter on the history of the trade-union movement.

By arrangement with the author The Courade Publishing Company of 11 Cooper Square, New York City, has acquired the agency for the sale of Socialist Party.

The book will contain 370 pages octavo, cloth bound, and will sell retail at \$1.50. A discount will be allowed

The United Crafts of Eastwood N. Y., have issued in very attractive pumphlet form, A. M. Simons' article on "The Economic Foundations of which appeared in the "Craft man" some months ago. Simons treatment of the subject is full of sug gestion for the earnest student elt of art or of social science.

THE DEGENERATION OF JAURES.

We have several times expressed our deep regret that Jaures, who five or six years ago was as useful and stalwart a Socialist as any man in Europe should now be deliberately going over into the "progressive" capitalist camp. It is very sad; for Jaurès is still quite not been in such a desperate hurry to take official place, and to act with the young in the movement, and, had he Ministerial Party, he might have left some mark on his day and generation As it is, we greatly fear that he will shortly have to be counted-in definitely with the Millerands, Bernsteins, Turatis, etc., who, in their respective cour tries, are doing their best to play the game of the profit-mongers better than the profit-mongers can play it themselves. At any rate, that is the effect of his long, labored and wearisome dia tribes against Kautsky in the "Petit République." These articles are writte not so much in refutation of Kautsky support of that illus ist supporter of the South Africas gang, of Joseph Chamberiain, and of plundering Imperialism generally-Herr Edward Bernstein. What is eve worse, Jaurès goes out of his way to mislead his readers on the whole issue, It is quite certain that the vast major ay of European and American Societs—as will be shown at Amsterd next year-do not in the least object to taking part in municipal work or is parliamentary business as Socialists On the contrary, they are strongly in favor of this, the only practical cours ment. But they do mos ppose action which cause capitalist "bloc," after the manner of Jaurès and Millerand, or to kotow to Jaurès and Millerand, or to kotow to the Kaiser after the fashion advocated by Bernstein. All the verblage and rhetorical dodgery of Jaurès—and it is not a little—will not obscure that issue. Instead of working for unity, there-fore, Jaurès, like Bernstein, is fomenting disruption; but the secessionist-from Socialism will not be very nu-merous, nor, as Jaurès is now going on, very important.—London Justice.

makes men regard superstation it be elementally good as dangerous practice; and what they know to elementally wrong as practically as —George D. Herron.

THE PROFESSIONAL PROLETARIAN.

By A. M. Simons.

To my mind the greatest danger which confronts the Socialist move-ment at the present time is from the demagouery of the "professional pro-letarian." I am led to this belief part-ly by an examination of the previous history of labor and Socialist movements. It has always been some self-styled "horny-handed son of toll" who has betrayed and sold out the working class. It has been one of the oldest tricks of capitalist politicians to play upon the idea that the ignorance and coarseness which capitalism had forced upon the working class was a surety of honesty and a reason for re-posing trust. The professional pro-letarian, therefore, always exaggerates just those proletarian features which capitalism has taught him are most desirable. He boasts of his ignorance, is proud of his lack of knowledge, and is pro seeks to trade upon the capitalistic idea of the "nobility of toil."

A striking illustration of this posi-on has been afforded by a series of grticles which have recently appeared "The Socialist" of Seattle, signed by Comrade A. A. Lewis. These ar-ticles by themselves would be unimportant, but as typical of a phase of ecialism they are worthy of some consideration. They seem to have been aimed, primarily, at the work of Com-rade Walter Thomas Mills. Now. vidle I will at once agree that there are many things about the work of Comrade Mills with which I am far from pleased, yet nothing that he has ever done is as bad as the glorification of ignorance to be found in these articles. The burden of Comrade Lewis' writings consists of success at any study of the great body of thought upon which Socialism is built. He wishes to confine us to "right now." He is evidently all unaware that he is here agreeing absolutely with the nuddle-headed reformer save that the latter is more consistent and not only insists that all such "nonsense" as the materialistic interpretation of history, the evolution of industry, etc., shall be left out of "practical politics," but also that all political efforts shall be confined in the same way to "getting some-

thing just now Yet the fact is that one of the ma'n things by which Socialists and Social-ism have been distinguished from bourgeois superficiality has been in the basic studies which it has made in just these fields at which he sneers. "The Communist Manifesto," Engels "Orts-in of the Family," Marx's "Capital," Lafargue's "Evolution of Property." these are the classics of Socialism, and all of them would come under the ban of Comrade Lewis' censorship. We would suggest that a little less ranting and a little more reading on the part of some Socialists would perhaps be value to them and to the cialism: Engels' "Socialism, Utopian and

Scientific," not only goes back into pro-historic times, but concerns itself with the most, abstract and metaphysical questions. Morgan's "Ancient Society" is the one great contribution made by was so recognized by Marx and Engels, and yet this concerns itself exclusively with pre-historic times and savage tribes. It is not less but more learning that the Socialists of this country need. We are still far behind those of almost any country, and particularly of Germany. One of the reasons for the mag-nificent solidity of the German movement is to be found in the fact that the Socialist publishing house of "Vor-waerts" sends out large numbers of works on evolution, ethnology, and alhed sciences. It was the knowledge of these sciences which made possible a knowledge of the class struggle. It is not simply because a man is hungry

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

The Socialist plebiscite on the ques

tion of tactics during the electoral period is proceeding rapidly all over

Spain. The hostility to the Republi

eeded in coming to an understanding

with the Socialists their want of suc-

to the fact that the latter

important

confusion and wrangling that would follow would but furnish troubled waters in which the capitalist pollwaters in which the capitalist poli-tician would fish. Let us have no test of occupation within the Socialist movement. Let us, least of all, measure a man's value to the Socialist movement by his ignerance of Social-

cans is in many regions so marked as to have resulted in deplorable inci-dents. But already, out of the 34 Sofunctionary. cinlist groups of which the party is composed, 14 have decided to follow the initiative of the important Madrid SOCIALISM IN FINLAND. group and to go to the polis shoulder ulder with the Republicans. The 20 others that have thus far voted and other places groups, that is, in important industrial centers where inter-class animosity is more rife than ties of other countries. Madrid, Oviedo, Salamanca, San Sebastian, and similar towns. Barcelona however, has voted by a considerable GAINS IN DENMARK majority in favor of union with the Republicans. In those regions in which the Republicans have not suc-

look upon them as a bourgeois political party whose sole ambition is to obtain flice. We are witnessing accordingly the eginning of a struggle between d ringire and opportunist Socialisa trinaire and opportunist Socialists such as has partially crippled the effi-city of Socialist action in France ever since the Guesdists began their assault-upon the Parliamentarians of the type of MM. Millerand and Jaurès. The voic of the majority of the Socialist groups is expected to be unfavorable to the initiative of the Madrid Socialists, though a plebiselfary vote instead of a vote by groups might give a differ-ent result. However this may be, the alitton in many of the large in Spain of the Socialist and Repul fact which is creating serious con in official circles.—London Times.

MORE TROUBLE FOR THE KAISER.

Herr Leid, the responsible editor of he "Vorwärts," the central organ of the Social Democratic Party of Ger-many, has been arrested for less ma-lests as a consequence of the mobile esté as a consequence of the publica-tion of a story alleging that a fortified asile on an island was to be built for Emperor William in the outskirts of Berlin, as a safe retreat for him in the

ovent of a revolution.

The "Vormitte" asserts that its editor is to be put on trial metely to compel the paper to divulge its source of information. Instanch as the official

paign of education, that it seeks to make Socialists, and intelligent class-conscious Socialists, not mere ranters and howlers. Are we in America going to surrender this proud position?

The Socialist movement is new and must always continue to be controlled by the wage-working proletariat and constitute an expression of their class interests. But the mere fact of being

that we have a class struggle. Me-

have been hungry through all history Animals have been hungry and have

fought with one another. But the class struggle as a political expression of a social movement is peculiar to our pres-

ent society. A man may be a reforme

an opportunist, a muddle-head, while ignorant of these branches of knowle

edge, but he cannot be a class-conscious Socialist without at least som

of their more general conclusions hav-ing reached his mind. It has always been the boast of the Socialist party in

every country that it carries on a can

does not carry with it a knowledge of proletarian interests. If it did there would be no need of the Socialist proparanda. Reformers and impossibilist both to the contrary notwithstanding, Socialists are not born, or created by Instinct except in so few cases as to effect but little in general results This does not mean that a college training is necessary to make a good agitator, or worker for Socialism Some of the most acceptable Socialis workers in America are men whos lives have permitted them to spend but little time inside the walls of schools But in every case where men have come to be valued on account of their service for Socialism, it has been be cause they have taken the time, often from the scanty leisure left after a day's hard work in shop or mill, to master the philosophy of Socialism. Were it possible, there were few things that would advance the Socialist movement more in America than to be able t grant leisure to these who must repre sent us on the public platform that the could better fit themselves for the work. The worst "grafters" that I hav

ver known in the Socialist movement have been these professional proletar ians who, presuming upon their ignorance, foisted themselves upon their comrades for "their board and keep." and in return often did the movem n breparable injury by the misrepres tations due to their ignorance. For tations due to their ignorance. For the opportunity of learning we may have profoundest pity, but we have no right to encourage him in pride in his ignor ance any more than we have to en coarage him to be proud of his poverty Let us leave such work to preache and reformers who seek to hill the workers into satisfaction with their

sufferings. The "professional proletarian" is specially dangerous just now because "labor" is becoming a word with which to conjure in capitalist politics. Once thoroughly inculente the idea that or cupation, and not intelligent recog for of class interests and social phil osophy shall constitute the standard for Socialist membership, and you have laid the foundation for union labor parties. Hearst movements, and general confusion. A host of little demagogues will be raised up the party who will struggle to get con-trol of local party machinery. The

organ of the government denies that aron von Trotha, court marshal of the Crown Prince, as alleged by "Vorwärts," has knowledge of the "Kaiser Island" project, the paper de-mands that the public prosecutor shall proceed against it for libeling tha

The Social Democratic Party of Pin In Social Democratic Party of Fish and held a national conference in Forssa from August 17 to 20. There are at present in Finland diffy-nine branches with a membership of 10,000:

Baird and his colleagues were finnly shut out of the party.

"During the months following the branches with a membership of 10,000: conference. A program was adopted, which on the whole runs on the same lines as the program of Socialist par

At the municipal elections taking the Socialists have been very succes ful in quite a number of towns Aarhus, Randers, Odense, Hobra, and others, notwithstanding the fact that the Socialists are opposed by the combined reactionary partie

GETTING CLOSER TOGETHER

The British railway employees ar getting closer together on the basis of industrial organization in place trade autonomy. An agreement for close federation between the Amagamated Society of Railway Servant and the Associated Society of Lo dopted by the executive boards of th two unions, subject to ratification at the national congresses to be held this

A WASTED FORCE.

Human happiness is based upon the possibility of a natural and harmonious satisfaction of the instincts. One of the most important instincts is usually not even recognized as such, namely the instinct of workmanship. Law yer, criminalogists, and philo ently imagine that only wan the same way as ants or bees. The in stinct of workmanship would be the createst source of happiness, if it wer not for the fact that our present socia and economic organization allows only a few to gratify this instinct.—Prof

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

THE NEBRASKA AFFAIR.

Anent the metion of National Con mitteeman Turner of Missouri to dis miss the charges against Nationa Committeemen Mills of Kansas and Critchlow of Ohlo, based on the sup port given by them to the so-called "Socialist Propaganda Club" of Omaha, the Nebraska State Quorum, which originated the charges, has submitted a full statement of facts to the

National Committee.

It is declared that before the present state organization of the Socialis Party in Nebraska came into existence the name of the party had been made use of and a spurious organization formed by politicians in Republican employ. We quote: "Politically, Nebraska is a doubtfui

state, as between the Republican and Democratic parties, and especially since 1896, when fusion was consum-mated between the Democratic party and the Populists, who formed a con siderable factor in Nebraska politics Since fusion was accomplished, it has been to the interest of the Republican politicians to encourage any radical movement which might draw votes from the Fusionists. For this reason, the Middle-of-the-road Populists re ceived substantial aid and encourage ment from the Republicans in 1896 and afterwards. As a reward for this, Clem Deaver, the Middle-of-the-road lender, is now enjoying a \$5,000-a-year job by grace of the Republican ad

"When it became evident that the opulists were becoming less and less of a factor as an independent move ent, the Republican leaders turned their attention to organizing the 'So-cialists.' As a result, a 'Socialist' state convention was held at Liacoin on July 4, 1900, but there being only 84 persons in aftendance, 116 less than re-quired by law, they were forced to adourn without putting a ticket in the field. This failure compelled the Mid-dle-of-the-road Populist leaders, Jas. A. Boyce, L. V. Guye, and D. Clem Denver, to come to Omaha to get a 'Socialist ticket in the field. Here they formed an alliance with Theo. Kharas, Thomas Edwards, Geo. E. Baird, F. H. Alexander, C. C. Chambers, and J. B. Randolph. The four last named were the originators of the 'Socialist Propaganda Club.' A convention was held on Sept. 26 and a ticket was nominated with Kharas for Governor, Baird for Congress, and Edwards for the Legis-We have in our possession as lature. proof of the foregoing alliance, the fol-lowing letter written to T. A. Ed-wards of Ord, Neb., by Theo. Kharas: "Omaha, Neb., Aug. 30, 1903. T. A. Edwards, Ord, Neb.

"The state convention is now set for the 26th of Sept. Never fear, I will have round trip passes for both of you, and give me a tip if you can get anyone else to come from there or anywhere out there who will take a trip pass without squealing. I have this straight from Boyce, Guye and Deaver, who have established headquarter ere. They promise us some "ma-erial" help for the convention as well as all the trip passes we can use, but I tell you they have to be used with judgement. The Socialists are the queerest let I know. Denver told me was impossible to get any money by the third because it was so t Said it had to come through too many hands to come in a rush: But I know where it starts from.
"THEO. KHARAS."

"After the election the gang quar eled. Baird and Edwards, who were both in the pay of the Republican party—the proof of their guilt is also in our possession—united and brought charges against Kharas, proved he had

party and expelled him from the or-

"In the meantime, real Socialists were joining the Socialist Party, and it became necessary for the good of the cause to clean house. In 1902 Baird was found guilty of corruption, and was expelled from Local Omaha. Alexander withdrew while charges were pending. A contest followed be-tween Baird, Alexander & Co. and the regular party organization to obtain possession of the state ticket, which vas nominated at Omaha July 4 1909 with Geo. E. Bigelow for Governor. The State Committee was compelled to take the case into the courts, where decision was given the Committee and

received \$119 from the Republican

of this year, these expelled members were inactive, except for the quiet work 'on the side' they were doing to cause dissatisfaction and disruption in Local Omaha. But after the national headquarters of the party was estab-lished here, not upon our solicitation or suggestion, but principally through Comrade Mills (who was well aware of the situation in Omaha), Baird and Alexander became openly active through the organization of the 'Omaha Socialist Propaganda Club.' and an announcement was shortly afterwards made through the daily press that this crowd had arranged for series of lectures by Walter Thomas s. As soon as this engagement definitely verified by Local Omaha, the Secretary was instructed to notify Comrade Mills of the character of the organization be had engaged with, and a request was made that he cancel the engagement. The result of this request you know through the corsubmitted with the resolu respondence submitted with the resolu-tion of Local Omaha adopted against Comrade Mills for his action in encouraging a rival organization to the cialist Party.

contest waged in Nebraska last year between the corrupt element, led by Geo. E. Baird, was at the time brought to the attention of the National Com-mittee, of which Comrade Mills was then a member, and the names and character of the men composing that element must have been perfectly familiar to Mills. Comrade Mills, himself, was in Omalia during the state campaign of last year and knew per-sonally of the difficulties the State Committee was having in keeping the Nebraska movement from being u for corrupt ends. And yet we Comrade Mills assisting this ver ment to defeat our purpose, and Com-rade Critchlow doing the same thing with his Lecture Bureau. Is it any wonder that the Nebraska Quorum has protested, and will continue to protest,

against such acts on the part of men cialist Party?

"We wish also to point out that no reason has been given why there should be two organizations of Social-ists in Omaha. These men who have organized and supported the Socialist Propaganda Club' have never pre-sented a reason why that club should be in existence. They cannot truth fully charge that the members of Lecal Omaha are inactive, or even that out side speakers are not engaged. comrades of Omaha are unceasingly active. Outdoor meetings are con-stantly held, sometimes every night, and literature sold and distributed in large amounts. Our account with C. H. Kerr & Co. for literature is, we venture to say, larger comparatively than that of any other organized state. The only time the 'Propaganda Club' is heard of, is when a speaker of national reputation appears here under its auspices.

"It is claimed that the 'Propaganda Club is composed almost entirely of workingmen. This is probably true, but many of these workingmen do not know the true situation, and join the club through sympathy, and also because there are no dues to pay. It is the greater wrong to the Socialist cause that the Socialist workingmen of Omaha should be thus divided through the machinations of corrupt politicians.

"In the matter of speakers, Local Omaha has had, during the past eighteen mouths, in addition to its local speakers, among others the fol-John C. Chase, the lowing: Went worths, Carl D. Thompson, Fredk. G. Strickland, Geo. E. Bigelow, Walter Thomas Mills, Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, Wenonah Stevens Abbott, Marian, H. Dunham, Geo. E. Boomer, J. Stitt Wilson, Winfield R. Gaylord, Wm. H. Wise, Harry M. McKee, and we have attempted to secure Eugene V. Debs and Mother Jones. So it cannot be said that Local Omaha has not given a hearing to all kinds of speakers. We have never declined to use Comrade have never declined to use Comrade Mills' services. Neither have we objected to him or any other Socialist speaker appearing in Nebraska under non-Socialist auspices. But we have protested against him being advertised and used to lecture as a National Committeeman of the Socialist Party for an organization of non-party members. organized by corrupt politicians into a so-called Socialist Propaganda Club for the avowed purpose of obstructing the work of and disrupting Local work of and disrupting Local Omaha. tion with which every Socialist will

Committee act decisively upon this question, not only because the party organization in Nebraska is at stake, but because it is one that must sooner or later affect every other organized state. The Nebraska comrades have never favored state autonomy to a great extent, but now that that rule is in the constitution, we asked that it be observed in letter and spirit for own protection. At present the work of the State Quorum is being disorganized through the efforts of those who sup port the Tropaganda Club', which could not exist to do its nefarious wo k were it not for this support. Every prominent speaker who enters Omalia under the auspices of this citil strengthens the hands of men who are co-operating with capitalist politicians to control the Socialist Party. Every time a Mills is advertised to speak for it as 'National Committeeman from Kansas,' or a Hagerty endorses this club by his presence in Omaha under its auspices, so much higher does the capitalist political boss rate the services of its hirelings who promote the club.

"We appeal to you to act now, be cause there appears to be a systematic attempt on foot to thwart the efforts of the Quorum to establish locals and carry on a state propaganda. Some time ago, our Secretary received a let-fer from Carl D. Thompson, offering to tour the state under the direction of the Quorum. We replied that the na tional office was trying to make dates for Comrade Hanford in the state, and that we expected to have the nominees on the state ticket visit the locals, and therefore, we could not entertain his proposition. Notwithstanding this, Thompson, although a member of the party in the state, is speaking for locals, ignoring and interfering with the plans of the Quorum. So far, only three dates have been secured for Har ford, while Thompson is carrying on his independent campaign.

"The Quorum has been arranging the plan Michigan and Ohio. We have gone to some expense and labor to arrange these circuits, but Thompson's engage-ments have interfered with this work. When he visited Omaha last week, he spent a whole day in the city never visited state headquarters, but consorted entirely with members of the 'Propaganda Club,' although he was speaking for party locals in the

"The question may be asked: 'Why does the State Committee not have Thompson disciplined, if he is a men-ber in Nebraska? And have every ber in Nebraska? And have ever party paper and writer and speake down as 'intolerant' and 'bureaucratic?' "Reports in the Socialist press also

inform us that Walter Thomas Mills has been speaking, during the past month, for locals in the state, and this without in any way consulting or notifying the Quorum. Does this look like the state autonomy of which Mills has been such an ardent advocate? Or is it Mills' conception of state autonomy that the National Committee as whole must not enter a state without the consent of the state organization, while National Committeeman Mills, individually, may do so at pleasure?

"In the matter of Comrade Hagerty, Local Omaha declined his services because he did not come through the National Lecture Bureau, which we believe is the correct method to pur-sue in the case of outside speakers. If the national headquarters cannot send spenkers into an organized state with-out the consent of that state organiza-tion, then, the different state committees should reciprocate and only accept outside speakers through the accept outside speakers through the national headquarters. That National Committeeman Critchlow should send Comrade Hagerty here under the au pices of the 'Propaganda Club,' while our protest was still pending before the

(Continued on page 4.)

PARTY NEWS.

New York City.

The City Executive and Campaign Committee of Greater New York, at its meeting on Sept. 23, received notice that Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago would accept the invitation to speak in New York. The committee decided in New York. The committee procure Comrade Hagerty for 1 s of large hall meetings in the different boroughs if he can accept. (See report of General Committee.) Com munications from Comrades Ladoff of Schenectady and Dr. Knopfnagel offering their services as speakers were re-ceived but lack of funds prevented the mittee from taking advantage of the opportunity to have these com-rades speak in New York. The Financial Secretary reported the liab committee to date at \$162.50, with \$176.90 in the treasury to cover them. So far the committee has made it a point to keep its expenses within its income and it shall be the policy of the committee to conduct its work in such a manner as to leave no debts behind for the party to pay after elec-tion. All comrades and sympathizers holding lists are therefore urged to send their contributions at once, as the e money the Campaign Committee the better will be the campaign the Secretary to procure estimates for 200 000 in all of leaflets reprinted from the following articles in recent issues of The Worker: "Tuberculosis and Politics," "Yote for More Schools," "The New York Gas Combine"; also 50,000 additional copies of the municipal platform. As the literature is to be sold to locals, all comrades are requested and reminded to procure their literature from the literature agent of their respective orgat the committee decided not to keep accounts with individuals or subdivi-

At the meeting of the General Committee on Sept. 26 the action of the Campaign Committee in asking Com-"Father" Hagerty to speak in New York was discussed, and it was decided that Local New York would not under any circumstances arrang any meetings for Comrade Hagerty and the delegates of Local New York to the City Executive and Campaign Committee of Greater New York, who violated their instructions in voting for the engagement of Comrade Hagerty, were instructed to insist upon the cancellation of the engagement of Com-rade Hagerty and the fulfillment of the nt with Comrade Thomas

The Young People's Social Demo Club of Yorkville is in thriving condition. At last week's meeting a new member was admitted and four others were proposed. After business had been disposed of there was a good discussion on the Parks affair. The action of the Club in donating \$25 to campaign fund of the Yorkville Agitation Committee and undertaking responsibility for carrying on the campaign in certain parts of the Yorkville districts is highly appreciated by the

Clubbonse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. At last Sunday's meeting of the Kings County Committee, Comrade Mopkins presiding, it was voted to pay the State Committee \$100 on the count claimed to be due from Local a committee to investigate the matcampaign meetings being held and creat interest shown by the audiences ceum. Comrade Cavanaugh resigne as delegate to the State Committee and as Financial Secretary; Comrade Struempfler was elected to succeed Struempfler was elected to succeed him in the former capacity and Comrade Buischer volunteered to act tem-porarily as Financial Secretary. The committee ordered fifteen thousand eastets in German and 3,000 in Italian agitation and instructed its dele-Organizer was instructed to get a large all in South Brooklyn for Comrade Hingerty's meeting on Oct. 16. It was reported that the Socialist Club is ported that the Socialist Club is ing tenements and cabins with a corking for the organization of a ending struggle to bay the ront. A. D., where Fred Schaeffer is our andidate a very active campaign is being made and, with the support given there by trade unionists, the mrades think it likely that we shall the next Assembly.

One of the most successful open-air meetings ever held in the 21st A. D. of Brooklyn took place last Saturday in the Italian section of the district under uspices of the Social Den meeting was largely due to Comrade De Luca, the principal speaker for the occasion. The meeting had been thoroughly announced the day previous by handbills distributed by some of our after Comrade De Luca had been introduced by the chairman, the audience soon grew until the whole thorlisteners. The comrades had five hundred Italian leaflets for distribution quests for more had to be denied. For almost two hours the men listened appeal to vote for Socialism under the emblem of the Arm and Torch many

The managers of all agitation meetings-in Brooklyn are asked to call on Charles Gackenhelmer, 957 Willoughby avenue, near the Labor Lyceum, for The managers of meetings are further instructed not to change the street the local his signed resignation, to be agitation meetings from place to place. Lessel at the will of his constituency if, but to conduct meetings continually in the same places at regular intervals, to his duty.

Organizer Fieldman and Comrade

The managers of meetings are further in the largernoon. One of farmers in the afternoon. One of farmers in the

times that the next meeting will be on ame spot at a set future time. he Suffrage" is the title of Charles

H. Matchett's lecture next Sunday evening, Oct. 4, at Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, near the Eagle Building, Brooklyn. This will be Com-rade Matchett's first indoor lecture since his return to this country. These lectures are being carried on by the First and Second Assembly District Branch (Socialist Propaganda Club), and comrades in South Brooklyn should endeavor to advertise these meetings as well as possible. Cards can be procured at the hall. The programme for the four following Sun days is as follows: Oct. 11, "The Why and Whence of Socialism," by G. C. Streeter; Oct. 18, "What the Class Struggle Really Is," by Courtenay Lemon; Oct. 25, "The Mind of Capitalism," by George D. Herron; Nov. 1, an address by Charles L. Furman, Social Democratic candidate for Mayor. Ad-

ession in Room 2, fifth floor, Colonial Hall, on Friday, Oct. 2. Members of the branch are urgently requested to attend promptly at 8 o'clock,

A meeting to organize a new branch of the Social Democratic Party in the Windsor Terrace district of Brooklyn will be held Friday evening, Oct. 2, at Heinrich's Hall, 136 East Third street, between Greenwood avenue and Van-derbilt street. All Socialists in the vicinity are invited to attend.

At the last meeting of the Daily Globe Conference of Brooklyn Com-rade Atkinson reported that the New York Conference unanimously con-curred in the plan of sending circulars to labor organizations throughout the country on behalf of the Daily Globe Fund, drafts written by Comrades Atkinson and Lee were presented, and the committee was instructed to make a beginning at the work at once. A proposition to take steps to organize conferences in the Bronx, Mt. Vernon, and Jersey City was laid over to the next meeting. Delegates to this con-ference will take notice that in case ings, their respective organizations will be requested to appoint new delegates, The next meeting takes place at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Oct. 8.

New York State.

Charles Ufert of New Jersey is making an agitation tour under the direcof the Social Democratic Party. ing the past week he has spoken at Pouglikeepsie, Kingston, Catskill, Troy, Johnstown, and Gioversville. On Thursday, Oct. 1, he is booked for Dolceville, on Oct. 2 for Utica, and on Oct. 3 for Rome. It is expected that he will visit also Syracuse, Rochester, Batavia, Buffale, Niagara Falls, James town, Olean, Wellsville, Corning, Hornellsville, Painted Post, Elmira,

The Social Democrats of Albany held their city and county conventions on Sept. 24. Clinton H. Pierce pre-sided over the former and Bernard J. McLenn over the latter. The following nominations were made: For Mayor, Alfred A. Mayell; for Comp-troller, Fred L. Arland; for Treasurer, Bernard J. Melban; for President of the Common Council, Abraham A. McNaughton; for Assessors, Charles H. Burns and Charles Weldman; for Recorder, Reilly Himmelberger; for City Court Judge, Clinton H. Pierce; for Grand Island and Henry Vitalius of

Comrade Pierce of Albany, who occupation takes him a great deal from town to fown and village to village, writes of the work for Socialism that he does while on the road: "Have been spending several weeks in Columbia County, and with the aid of Comrades Gottschalk and Willis of Local Catskill have held meetings in little mill towns like Philmont and Stottville, where the message of So-cialism had never been heard before. We succeeded in prousing deep interest in the question, distributing a large amount of literature and taking a nur press. I am now stopping in Hudson one of the most beautiful towns in the Hudson valley, but whose beauty is marred by the brutal rayages of capi-talism, the deep poverty of the workers, living in m erable, disease-breedin miserable, disease in the never negle to bay the rent. Ob branch in the Windsor Terrace dis-trict. A strong new branch has been formed in the 19th A. D. In the 20th and another comrade of Albany whose name must not be mentioned, we held a most successful meeting on Sept. 19. cepting literature and asking many questions about Socialism. We intend soon to hold another meeting with the and do our best to arouse our fellow follers for the emancipation of our

class. Algernon Lee addressed an open-air meeting under the auspices of the So cial Democratic organization of New Rochelle on Wednesday evening of inst week. He began by saying that he should not talk "politics," as that word is generally understood, but should exposition of economic principles throughout. The close attention that was given to an address of this char acter, in spite of the distractions of a free stereopticon show and a Salvation Army meeting just across the streets, augurs well for the increasing of New Rechelle. A great deal of educational work has been done in this

Local New Rochelle will hold an open-air meeting at the corner of Church and Main streets on Saturday evening, Oct. 3. Nic Gelger will be the speaker. Arrangements have also been made to have an Italian meeting in the Italian Benevolent Hall, Union ayeane, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, with Comrade De Luca as speaker. Local New Rochelle will if possible have a speaker every week until Election Day. charges cheen the Labor Lyceum, for supplies of cards advertising our future mass meetings, to be distributed by them. It is important that the distribution of the cards be not neglected. The managers of meetings are further managers of meetings are further instenced not to change the street the local his signed resignation, to be the scale of his constituency if,

Albany last Saturday night. A con siderable crowd was in attendance and much interest was manifested, the much interest was manifested, the larger part of the andience staying until after eleven o'clock. literature on hand was quickly dis-tributed and subscriptions for The

Worker were taken. Comrade Dennis of Albany writes that experience shows it to be a good idea to take up collections at public meetings, that "the audiences seem auxious to contribute something and every cent helps to furnish more am-

Comrade Nugent of Troy writes, under date of Sept. 29: "We have had Sol Fieldman with us since Sept. 22. He has succeeded in arousing a very lively interest in Socialism in this vicinity. We have held meetings in Troy, Albany, and other places in the vicinity. The De Leonites attempted to break up our nicetings, but suc cellent dance to show them up in their true light as union-breakers and scab organizers. At the close of the second meeting they were hooted at in derision by the audience. Comrade Fieldman, as soon as his machine is put in good condition, will probably devote a good share of his time to campaigning in this vicinity, Locals Troy and Albany and possibly others raising funds to defray expenses. The boys are very much pleased with Fieldman's aggressive work as well as his clear and eloquent exposition of Socialism and the Socialist movement. Socialism and the Socialist movement. The rest of this week will be devoted. to meetings as follows: Sept. 29 and 30, Green Island; Oct. 1, 2, and 3. Troy. Comrade Ufert spoke at two meeting here with Fieldman on Monday even ing, and though the weather wa systematic campaign from this time forth."

Comrade Matchett will speak in Yonkers on Friday evening, Oct. 9, and Comrades Cassidy and Lemon on Saturday evening, Oct. 10. In Yonk ers the S| D. P. will have to compete with a Union Labor party at this elec

After finishing his engagements in Bochester on Oct. 4, John Spargo will speak in Syracuse on Oct. 5; Water-town. Oct. 6; Johnstown, Oct. 7; Schenectady, Oct. 8; Albany, Oct. 9,

Nic Geiger is engaged to make an agitation tour in Westchester and Orange Counties at the end of October. Nic Geiger will speak in New Ro-chelle on Oct. 3. Comrade Fred M. Dennis of Albany

is authorized to call a propaganda con-vention of the following countles: Al-bany, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Fulton, Herkimer, Saratoga, Oneida, Jefferson. The convention will devise ways and secure means for earrying on a vig-ous campaign in Middle New York.

The comrades of Watertown put into the field a full ticket, to wit: Two Asmen, Mayor, President Common, three Assessors, City Judge, County Clerk, County Treasurer, three Coroners. The Watertown commade would not be surprised if they elect two Aiderman. The Democrats and Republicans fused and the issue is

Not far from Watertown is Dexter. The Dexter comrades are out in a dex-terous fashion. They are out with a full ticket and are in the fight to a

As ever, Comrade Tom Pendergast of Watertown is in the front. He held a meeting in Felts Mills and dealt out ne sound licks for Socialism. He expects to organise a local.

Herkimer County comrades have so far distributed 10,000 cards and 15,000

vassing the county for six days.

Harry S. Romaine, Organizer of Local Troy, writes as follows, about Fieldman's work, under date of Sept. 27: "Last Wednesday and Thursday evenings Comrade Fieldman spoke to very large and enthusiastic audiences. The S. L. P. followers were there with their usual purpose, but whre soon put propaganda speakers it has been out good luck to listen to. He won remeetings. He spoke three hours each Saturday night he spoke at Albany. Although the crowd was n were equally, if not more, attentive listeners. About seventy-ave listened till 1120, and even then asked ques-tions from the several comrades. For Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Sept. 29 and 30, we have advertise are also making arrangements for Cohoes, Waterford, North End (Troy), and Watervilet. Comrade Fieldman has more than aroused enthusiasm and awakened the comrades here who have seemingly been in a stupor for son

Organizers Are Doing. George E. Bigelow reports varied experiences on his trip through Kausas. He says: "At Eureka I found some quite radical middle-of-the-road Pops. I got them together and spoke on the At the conclusion they crowded around and asked questions, but not one, save a stranger, betrayed much knowledge in advance of a radical form of Populism. Next I was at Emporia for three days and had good meetings, speaking four times. My best meeting here was on Saturday evening, when there was estimated to be five hundred present At Burlington it was disagreenisie and cold, and my train was late, but I rustled around and got up a meeting of about fifty. Next day I had a good afternoon meeting, more than half afternoon meeting, more than half farmers. No night meeting on account of storm, but early next morning 1 started on a fourteen-mile drive for Lersy, in order to make train cornec-tion for Thayer. Arrived there late, with no one to meet me. Held a small meeting, after band concert. Held three meetings at Neodosha, two at night, of laborers, Rockefeller's slaves, and one of farmers in the afternoon. One night I had two hundred and fifty

dastic and responsive audience, and ment. At Parsons I next held thre meetings. The comrades here are loyal-hearted, fellows. Here I took a rest for one day, it being the second one I have taken on this trip. Had a good meeting at Mineral Sept. 23, and found a number of miners, chiefy French. a number of miners, chiefly French, and more than ordinarily clear on So-Comrade Bigelow concludes "Socialism is growing in Kansas and about 35 per cent, in the last six months; wheat is impaired by rain and corn late and hurt by frost, all of which is making the farmers responsive to our educational efforts. And the wag laborers on farms, and in mines, and in factories were never so alive to the peril confronting them as now, with the small metchants looking with holy horror at the ever increasing inroads on their thade by the department store and unffereder house. I was never so impressed with the ripeness of conditions all along the line and imper ent time." Comrade Bigelow also ports having sold much literature on the trip, and an increase of many mem-bers at several places. Comrades Spencer, of Emporia, and Peterson, of Salina, report favorably upon Bigelow's work, Comrade Peterson saying: "I wish we had ten thouand like him and the means of supporting them in the field." Bigelow will close in Kansas at go to Tablequah, L. T., for Oct. 7, to remain a week, where mail will reach

Harry M. McKee reports from Arizona: "I began in this territory on Sept. 10, speaking at Kingman, and took steps toward an organization At Ash Fork next day and on the 13th at Williams, spoke in the opera house and organized a good lo-cal. Next day at Flagstaff had a good audience, and from the interest shown should soon have a good local. At

(Continued on page 4.)

THE BLUNDERS OF A STATISTICIAN.

"Labor's Real Share," an alleged analysis of wealth production, pub-lished in the July number of the "American Federationist" is a tremendous fake. I impeach its author, Mr. F. G. R. Gordon, on the following

He falsified figures;

He avoided fact: He disclosed no method save one of favoritism—and the exploiters got all I will prove every count of this in-

First, let me say right here, I disclaim any desire to criticise the editor of The Worker. If Gordon basely or dunderingly manipulated the census figures, it is not the fault of the edito of The Worker. The latter as I see it, simply agreed with Gordon that some Socialists were making crude statements, were securing a quotient by dividing a gross total of wealth produc viding a gross total of wealth produc-tion in thousands of establishments by an alleged average of workmen—a school-boy method—[alse indeed—bpt not so false as Gordon's. Why? Be-cause the crude statements of the critical Socialists, erroneous as they are in derall taken as a whole are are in detail, taken as a whole, are orrect in result; in so far as average of the division, of labor-produced wealth are concerned, while Gordon's verages are ridiculously inaccurate. Now take down Volume VII of the Twelfth United States Census

Turn to pages 58 to 61, inclusive. For to-day make an especial study

512.254 establishments by 5,308,406 wage-earners, are grouped, in a general table, under the following heads: Partly manufactured ma-

terial\$4,562.149,670 Raw material. 2.380,140,942 Fuel 205,320,632 Freight 106,160,757 Milt supplies 71,655,291

In an inquiry such as we have on hand, the general tables on pages 58

to 61 are the right ones to use, because only legitimate workers for the world of commerce are there enrolled. In the tables used by Mr. Gördon, penal, electrosynary and governmental estabwealth production is less.

This is his first blunder. Though it elps him in his design to reduce "La bor's Real Share," it might have been if he had not committed more erious and surprising ones.

I opter a decided objection when he states that \$7,348,144,755 represents the cost of only two items, namely, partly manufactured and raw material and demands a further sum of \$325, 251,677 for fuel and freight, seemingly quite innocent of the fact that this expense, as well as the outlay for mill supplies and rent of power and best, is included in the enormous total of 87,348,144,755—the whole cost, as set st, 345, 144, 705—the whole cost, as set down in the Twelfth Consus, of all material, all supplies, all fuel, all freight and all payments for power and heat, in all establishments—pendi, electrosynary and governmental being included, with the effect of boosting expenses and lowering the individual average of production.

From this lowered average of wealth production, Mr. Gordon, alleged cham-pion of "Labor's Real Share," has de-ducted the cost of fuel and freight And, after subtracting for mill sup-

plies and ropt of power and heat, he puts in a chaim for "plant, power and Note that in the payments for fuel

and nell supplies and rent of power and heat, all claims for plant, power and machinery are satisfied. But he demands payment again—it

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Att Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

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.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE. ************************************

"superintendence of the plants, clerks in office," he takes away about one hundred millions of dollars, pocketed as "salaries" by the heads of corpora

By this method the "share" is whittled down to a miserable pit-

tance. He admits that according to the census, the average yearly wage of the worker is \$437.50. Then, interpreting his false figures

by a falser method, he concludes that "not less than 75 per cent." of labor's product is received by labor. If that is true, the full average product of each individual worker would

be about \$580.00 per year, or \$1,85 per day. To this monstrous conclus he forced by his absurd analysis. His method falser than his figures?

Of what value to anyone, whose object is to discover the full amount wealth produced by labor and the etual percentage received by it, is any analysis that ignores-the-landlord and

analysis that ignores-the-landoon and the trafficker?

Workman and employer. These slone does Mr. Gordon see. The master who stands before the home and the one who stands before the market before the market one who stands before the market before the stands. escape his vision. Or does he wilfully concent?

He sets the maximum average wage of the toller against an artificially reduced minimum of profits to the em-

Prof. Thorold Rogers, author of "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," showed that at the beginning of the fifteenth century, the scarcely emancipated feudal serf, working with hand tools, in small gre vast disadvantage compared to mod-ern engines and establishments, received an equivalent in purchasing ower, at present-day prices, of \$3.00 per day.

Mr. Gordon informs the astonished world that the great; free (!) American workman, aided by steam, electricity, mammoth machinery and specialized method, is only capable of producing

an average of \$1.85 per day.

Nonsense from Mr. Gordon is haps not so remarkable as the fact that the "American Federationist" should publish it.

Since the Middle Ages, the pro-ductive capacity of the individual has Increased, in some cases; a thousand-fold; in more, a hundred-fold; in many, ten-fold. The greatest improvement has been in manufacturing industries. Grant but a four-fold increase and we hould have \$12.00 per day.

But Mr. Gordon, casting his false-hood in the teeth of fact, says we have gone backward.

Three fleecers, the employer, the which enables him to continue to pre-duce and maintain his status as vic-

tim.
Mr. Gordon's analysis assumes that the laborer has all his average wage of \$437.50 to purchase a portion of the

He forgets, or avoids the fact, tha the handlord reduces this sum to \$350.00, for rent (as the editor of The Worker has indicated) is at least one-fifth of the laborer's income. My own thirty years' experience as a ret payer shows it to be much more, and I often got more than the full product of my labor, if Mr. Gordon's \$1.85 per day conclusion is correct. My rent was always nearly one-fourth of my income. Taking periods of disemploy-ment into consideration, it approached one-third. The experiences of my acquaintances have been the same. The daily facts of life prove to me that ren is about one-fourth of the income of

the workers. But accept one-fifth as the proper figure. The Massachusetts Bur Labor Statistics, 1883, after an ex-baustive investigation, fixed upon and man's outlay for rent. It is certainly not below that. So, if his average yearly wage the

workman has but \$350.00 when the landlord is done with him. Now comes the third fleecer, the

Everybody knows that the laborer does not buy at factory prices, or even from wholesale houses.

rom wholesale houses. Even Mr, Gordon knows that. I have before me his pamphlet, "Hard Times." In this, discussing the wealth production of 1890, he wrote of the workers in manufacturing

"This army of workers produced, or reated, from the raw material a value created, from the raw many of \$4,031.237.271 measured by the fac-tory price. If we add to the factory the numerous expenses to after commercial price the numerous expenses to advertise these goods, pay commercia travelers, together with rent, interest, interes and profits on same, we shall find it to be more than double the factory to be more than double the factory price, or \$8,250,000,000 as the present

mechanical industry:

"The workers receive a wage for producing this vast wealth that to-day is equal to less than \$1,650,000,000, or to put it plainly, the workers receive (1897) for producing one dollar, ONLY TWENTY CENTS." So wrote Mr. Gordon, Even the

CAPITALS are lits.

Now, if Mr. Gordon has changed his mind conscientiously, and is now convinced that the worker gets 75 cents out of every dollar produced, no one should denounce him for stating his honest conviction. But we have a right

to call upon lifm to prove it. He has no right to faisity figures. He has no right to landre facts. He must disclose a method that pays the workman in goods at the same palce as the goods that pay the ex-

245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Ma-hattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation inc. penses and that provide the total of exploitation.

A system of analysis that pays ex-

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Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Ac-

worker can do as well with his wages when in reality he is compelled to pay the premiums of the trafficker in ad-dition, is a very partial system. It

won't do. Therefore, I call upon F. G. R. Gor-don to restore to the worker the \$323,-251,077 which he twice subtracted for fuel and freight. I want back the enallows to junketing heads of corpora-tions, who spend their time, not in productio, or in superintending produc-tion, but in conspiring against the pro-

He shall not hide the fact that work-nen do not buy at factory price; of the other fact that four and a half billio dollars' worth of partially manufac-tured material, hundreds of divers commodities, is not distributed to half million establishments at factor;

This partially manufactured ma terial is quoted among the products at one value and assessed against them at another vastly increased value.

at another vasity increased value.

There is a score of other smaller neglects on which I would jog his memory. But enough. I have exposed him sufficiently. I have more than reversed his conclusion.

Next week I will outline a true method of analysis of wealth produc-tion, and show how "Labor's Rea

Share" may be determined. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION. For Assembly, 16th District, Borough of Brooklyn:

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ent who has never town a subscriber. Above CHARLES H. KERR A COMPANY, 36 Figh Ass., CHIR 460

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per The Socialist Army.

INT. UNION No. 90-Office and Employment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The following Districts meet every Sat-urday: Dist. I (Bohemian)-331 E. Tist St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German) -50 E. 1st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III.-Clubbouse, 206 E. 88th St., 7.30 p.m.; Dist. IV-342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V-3309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI-1967 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI-1482 Second Ave., 8 p. m.; The Board of Supervision I every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Johners of America, Meets every Tuesday at Bohemian Hall, 223 E, 73d atrect, New York, Financial Secre-tary, J. T. Keily, 2 Marshal atrect, Metro-politan, L. I. Beoording Secretary, Jos. Noelter, 774 E, 150th atrect.

CARL. SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meets first and third Tursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubbouse, 206 East Sôth &treet. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East 87th street.

MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergen Counties, Meets every Priday, at 11, a. m., at headquarters, 5.5 Central svenue, Jans p. Cl. y. N. 2 INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St. Marks Place. Executive meeting every lat a d 3rd Thursd y. Office 113 Aussau of Room 20.

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.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fner die Vcr. Staaten von Amerika.

WCRKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical attempts (at present composed of 184 local branches with 23,700 male and 4,800 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen with 12,700 male ment workingmen between 18 above more workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.0) for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous are with interruption. The second class whether continuous are with interruption. A burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daugiaters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. should assessments are between \$1.20 events and \$2.00 ends of \$1.00 should assessments are between \$1.20 events and \$2.00 ends of \$1.00 should assessments are between \$1.20 events and \$2.00 ends events of \$1.00 events and \$2.00 ends events of \$1.00 events and \$2.00 ends events events of \$1.00 events and \$2.00 ends events events events of \$1.00 events and \$2.00 ends events events events of \$1.00 events and \$2.00 ends events e three different classes of memorrs of \$1,75 cents and \$20 cents respectively. Members at large to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and usen adhering to the shore principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to HENRY-STAHL, Plunnell Section 1,25 Third areans, Joon 2, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Contary of the National Executive Committee is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ, Bi-

ble House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City. WORKMEN'S Farniture Fire Insurance

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OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK.

Open air agitation meetings will b held in Greater New York under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organizations as below. All meetings will begin at 8 p.m. Speakers and platform committees should be on time and not make each other wait. Speakers having 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 tees are reminded not to forget to bring banners and leaflets. FRIDAY, OCT. 2.

Sixty-sixth street and Third avenue, 26th A. D. Speakers: Wright and Sackin.

Seventy-sixth street and Third ave nue, 28th A. D. Speakers: Lemon and

Eighty-sixth street and Third ave nue, 30th A. D. Speakers: Lee and Phillips. Ninety-sixth street and Second ave 30th A. D. Speakers: Lee an

nue. Speakers: Mayes and Finger.
Grand rally of the 8th A. D. Twelve open-air meetings: At corner of For-syth and Grand, Forsyth and Riving ton, Eldridge and Hester, Orchard and Grand, Orchard and Stanton, Ludlov und Broome, Division Square, Hester and Essex, Bayard Square, Forsyth and Canal, Eldridge and Broome, and Norfolk and Broome. Speakers should report at the Social Democratic Edu-cational Club, 280 Broome street,

Attorney and Stanton streets, 16th A Michelson, Lindenbaum and Reich.
Ridge and Delancy streets, 12th A. D. Speakers: Bernstein, Pine, Bing Lindenbaum and others.

SATURDAY, OCT. 3. Forty-first street and Tenth avenue

13th A. D. Speakers: Kearns and Mayes.

Grand and Suffolk streets, 8th A. D.

Grand and others.

Speakers: Roewer, Harris and others. Thirty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, 11th A. D. Speakers: Franz and Matchett. Twenty-fourth street and First ave

nue, 18th, A. D. Speakers; Lemon and assidy. 125th street and Seventh avenue, 31st A. D. Speakers: Lee and Nicholson,

Suffolk and Grand streets, 12th A. D. Speakers: Bernstein, Pine, Bing, Lindenbaum and others. 134th street and Alexander avenue,

34th A. D. Speakers: Abrahams and Finger.
Wendover and Third avenue, 35th A.

D. Speakers: Rosen and Sackin. MONDAY, OCT. 5. Sixth street and Second avenue, 10th A. D. Speakers: Krafft and Rosen. Eleventh street and Avenue A, 14th

D: Speakers: Francisco A. D. Speakers: Franz and Phillips

Rutgers street and Monroe street, 4th A. D. Speakers: Frost, Edelstein and Seventh street and Avenue B, 16th Speakers: Nicholson and Fur-

Thirty-third street and Third avenue 20th A. D. Speakers: Wright and Abrahams.

Thirty-pighth street and Pirst ave-

nne, 2d A. D. Speakers: Cassidy and

Fifty-seventh street and Second ave-

Amsterdam avenue and Laurence street 23d A. S. Speakers; Roewer and Matchett. Avenue D and Fifth street, 16th A.

 Speakers: Lindenbaum, sewege, Härris, Korn and Reich. Sheriff and Rivingston streets, 12th A. D. Speakers: Bernstein, Pine, Bing,

om and others. TUESDAY, OCT. 6.

on and Clarkson streets, 3d A D. Speakers: Mayes and Franz. White Plains Road and Tenth street Annexed District. Speakers: Frost and

Nineteenth street and Tenth avenue. 7th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7. Ninty-eighth street and Amsterdan avenue, 21st A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Harris. 11sth street and Third avenue, 33d

A. D. Speakers: Abrahams and 125th street, between Third and Lex-

Finger and Nicholson. Thirty-lifth street and Tenth avenue 11th A. D. Speakers: Oswald and Mat-

D. Speakers: Bernstein, Pine, Bing, oaum and others. THURSDAY, OCT. 8.

Thirtleth street and Eighth avenu 9th A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Lacke Fiftieth street and Tenth aven

15th A. D. Speakers: Franz and Mat Fourth street and Second avenue

FRIDAY, OCT. 9. Seventy-first street and Second ave-que, 20th A. D. Speakers; Rosen and Phillips.

Seventy-seventh and Second avenue 28th A. D. Speakers: Matchett and

30th A. D. Speakers: Lackemacher Lee and Sackin -street and Lexington avenue

32d A. D. Speakers; Franz, Streete

SATURDAY, OCT. 10. Ratification meeting in Cooper Union and overflow meetings outside. Promi-nent speakers will address the meeting

- Brooklyn. FRIDAY, OCT. 2.

Rodney and Grand streets, 15th A. D. Speakers: Mr. and Mrs. Fraser. Flushing avenue and Bremen street 19th A. D. Speakers: Streeter, Schae

SATURDAY, OCT. 3. Forty-ninth street and Third avenue, 7th A. D. Speakers: Lackemacher and

Pennsylvania and Atlantic ave Fifty-third street and Third avenue

7th A. D. Speakers: Droste and Mo MONDAY, OCT. 5.

Hamilton avenue and Columbis street. Speakers: Lackemacher and Streeter.

Flushing avenue and Delmonico place, 6th A. D. Speakers: Peiser, Shafer, and Dawso

TUESDAY, OCT. 6. Greene and Myrtle avenues, 20th A. D. Speakers: Lackemacher, Shafer and Weil. Central avenue and Palmetto street, 20th A. D. Speakers; Peiser

Central avenue and Hancock stree Speakers: Streeter and Passage. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7. Bedford and Myrtle avenue. Speak

rs: Streeter, Shafer and Droste. Morgan avenue and Rock street, 19th D. Speakers: Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, FRIDAY, OCT. 9.

Ratification meeting in the Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue Prominent speakers will address the

SATURDAY, OCT. 10. Fortieth street and Fort Hamilton avenue, 7th A. D. Speakers; Lackemacher and Passage. Central avenue and Bicecker street. 20th A. D. Speakers: Weil and Peiser.

Hamburg and Greene avenues, 20th A. D. Speakers: Droste and Atkinson. Broadway and Manhattan avenue 15th A. D. Speakers: Streeter and At

Richmond. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7. Jersey street and Sixth avenue

SATURDAY, OCT. 10. Stapleton Park. Speakers: Phillips and Roever.

Queens.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7. Long Island City, Broadway and Stainway avenue. Speakers: Roever Stainway avenue. and Phillips.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10. Long Island City. Speaker: Mayes

HALL MEETINGS

AND LECTURES. SUNDAY, OCT. 4.

Ratification meeting of the 16th A. D. at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D. Speakers: Charles L. Furman, Algernou Lee, Joseph Barondess, H. Reich and B. Korn.
Colonial Hall, 101st street and Co

lumbus avenue, room 2, 5th floor at 8 p. m. Lecture by Morris Hillquit on "Some Popular Misconceptions of So cialism."

SATURDAY, QCT. 10. Rajification meeting in Cooper Union at S p. m. Speakers: Charles L. Purman, Morris Brown, Dr. H. A. Gibbs of Worcester, Fred Long of Philadelphia, Morris Hillquit will

Ratification meeting of the First Agitation District in New Irving Hall, Broome street, near Norfolk, at 2 p. ni. Speakers: Dr. H. A. Gibbs of Worcester, Algernon Lee, Joseph Baron-dess, Dr. J. Halpern, Dr. A. Caspe, B.

THURSDAY, OCT, 15, Ratification meeting of the 4th A. D. at Pythagoras Hall, 177 E. Broadway Speakers: Morris Hillquit, Dr. Hal-pern, Charles L. Furman, Dr. A. Caspe and others.

Ratification meeting of the Yorkville Agitation District in Bohemian Na-tional Hall, 231 E. Seventy-third street. Prominent speakers will address the

FRIDAY, OCT. 2.

Tobac's Hall, corner Thatford and itkin avenues, William Morris Educa onal Society of Brownsville. Lectur by Leonard D. Abbott on "The Rela ion of Ethics to Socialism."

SUNDAY, OCT. 4. Wurzler's Hall, . 315 Washingto street, Socialist Propaganda Club, 8 p. m. Lecture by Charles H. Matchett on

The Suffrage. FRIDAY, OCT. 9.

Ratification meeting at the Brook-lyn Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby ave-nue. Speakers: Charles L. Furman, Morris Brown, Morris Hillquit, and Dr. Gibbs.

FRIDAY, OCT. 16. New Brooklyn Turn Hall, Sumpte street near Halsey. Prominent speal ers will address the meeting.

COLONIAL HALL LECTURES.

The second lecture of the Sunda street and Columbus avenue, arranged oy the 21st A. D. branch of the S. D. P., was well attended. It was found ssary for Morris Hillquit and John go to exchange dates in order to neet other important engagements and so Comrade Spargo delivered his adss on "Socialism, Its Meaning and ssage" last Sunday. In spite of the inclement weather a good audience was present and many new faces were to be seen, especially of young men, showing the result of advertising at the street meetings. One new party

nember was gained. on "Some Popular Misconceptions of Socialism," and comrades of the vicin ity will do well to use their efforts to bring out a large audience. Algernor Lee, I. Sackin, and Courtenay Lemon will speak on the three following Sun

THE VEREIN FUER VOLKSBILDUNG

The second season's work of the Verein für Volksbildung in New York City will open at the Labor Lyceun 64 East Fourth street, on Saturda; evening, Oct. 3. Alexander Jones wil eliver the opening address under the itle, "Wissen ist Macht." Algernon Lee will speak briefly in English. An excellent concert program is provided, and the evening will close with danc-ing. An admission fee of 15 cents is

ing. An admission fee of 15 cents in to be charged to cover the expenses. The name of the society indicates its purpose—the self-education of the working class. Weekly lectures and concerts will be held, on Sunday evenings after the first week, throughout the winter. A good beginning was made in the Labor Lyceum last year, and it is expected that the organization

Branches of the Verein für Volks-bildung are already doing good work in Newask and West Hoboken.

NEW YORK

CAMPAIGN FUND The Social Democratic Party carries unite the working class at the poll-It needs your help in that work. A the organized employers and landlords and the great corporations will contribute to the compatign funds of both old parties, fur the purpose of corrupting 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 Der 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 or

watchword. Down with the Lockout Conspirators! Up with the Arm and Send all moneys to the Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee, C. A. Sprenger, 64 East Fourth street, Borough of Manhattan.

The following sums were received for the week ending Tuesday, Sept. 29 i p. m.:

7. Leist, List 334..... \$3.25 F. Schweitzer, List 2050...... Herry Weissmar, List 2208.... M. Peiser, List 2002.... S. D. Frauen Verein, branch 5, List 3350 L. Meyer "Cash"
Wm. Mackenzie
Mrs. L. Sohr, List 1416...
E. Vogl, List 571...
Weppler, List 2103.
John Schmidt, List 2185...
August Leikhardt, List 2152...
Les Schwall, List 2510. los, Schmall, List 2540 R. Otto, List 2495..... I. F. Handler, List 223...... Kranken Kasse, Br. 50...... Wm. Wilz, List 2115..... Wm. Wilz, List 2115...... Musical Section, W. E. A..... Ben Hanford Wm. Weeck, List 1635. Wm. Weeck, List 1635....... John Heinze, account list..... N. Steinberg, List 532.....

3. Stamer, List 2092..... Lindnes, List 345. Owen McPartland, List 311.... W. Sauter, List 2547..... Hanauer Socialist Club...... J. Longhery, List 341. H. Jauder, List 1886. Piano Workers' Union No. 15,

List 3304 Do., donation 3221 Do., List 3223 Strauss, List 1438..... W. Gay, List 936..... S. Cook, List 1743.....

Total for week......\$148.10 Previously acknowledged 439.10

CAMPAIGN NOTICES. Campaign Secretary Gerber calls the attention of comrades in Greater New York to the following notices:

Cards, advertising the ratification neeting for New York County, to be Cooper Union on Oct. 10, can be had at the Labor Lyceum and should be distributed freely at open air meetings, in shops, from house to house, and in all possible ways, along with campaign leaflets, so as to bring

out as big a crowd as possible.

Cards advertising the ratification neeting for Kings County, to be held in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby avenue, on Oct. 9, can be had from Comrade Gackenheimer at that place and should be distributed in the same way throughout Brooklyn Comrade Gackenheimer is prepared also to furnish leaflets and dodgers in large quantities and the borough should be flooded with them at once.

Comrades in charge of open-air neetings should not fail to have plenty of papers and leaflets to supply al comers, as many do not listen to the whole speech and get comparatively little good from it unless they get some

Speakers are to be assigned for Brooklyn as well as for Manhattan and the Bronx by Campaign Secretary Ger-ber and if the comrades in any part of the city fall to arrange meetings and ask for speakers in time he will be ob-liged to assign the speakers to other parts of the city where they are called While it may not be possible to meet all demands for speakers, muc better résults will be got if ample notice is given to the Campaign Secre tary-a week, if possible,

PARTY NEWS. (Continued from 3d page.)

Winslow on the 15th in the opera house had a fine crowd, and could have organized a local, but had only one day, and as they are mostly railroad men, could not round them up. There had never been a Socialist speaker at any of these places before, and it was in the nature of ploneer work, but the re sults were very gratifying. I arrived at Jerome on the 16th, and spoke there four times." McKee left Jerome on Sept. 20 for Prescott. His tour of Ari-zona will keep him in that state until Nov. 6, and Socialist papers will reach him as follows: Phoenix, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 8; Casa Grande, 9; Globe, 14, 15, 16; Saf-Casa Grande, 9; Globe, 14, 15, 16; Saf-ford, 17, 18, 19; Clifton, 21; Bisbee, 25

M. W. Wilkins reports from Wash-ington under date of Sept. 13: "Had two good meetings at South Bend, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, and organized a local with fifteen m rades assured me that twenty-five prospective members went out because prospective members went out because their economic masters were present. Paid my second visit to Yelm, Sept. 2, held larger and more successful meet-ing than before and several members were enrolled. At Roy, Sept. 3 and 4, first meeting, only fair; second meet-ing, hall crowded and standing. Or-ganized local of eleven strong mem-bers, one of the best since I started. Rained hard at Enunclan Sept. 5 and Rained hard at Enuncian, Sept. 5, and only fourteen present, but four signed application and I instructed them. No

to express values and walked. Got soaked to skin. No hall hired, no bills up, and my 'To-night' dodgers didn't up, and my To-night dodgers didn't get here till noon of the 7th. Got, a hall and blied town. Seventy-five voters present and I reorganized lapsed local with nine members. At Wilkerson, Sept. 8, mining town, slave camp; Miners' Union and Socialist local here both smashed by coal-operators, who run whole town. Vote here last election. Republican, 69; Socialist, 59; Democratic, 45. Active Socialists, were run out of town after vote ists were run out of town after vot was counted. Could get but a handful in the hall because of fear of There will be several members-at-large here, who will organize a local afte a while. South Prairie, Sept. 9, got up meeting in a day, but rained hard, and only twenty-five out. Small meet and only treating at Tacoma on Sept. 11, but it rained hard and these was no meeting. About fifty out at Issoquah, Sept. 12, mining ganized with seven members at Hum-phrey on the 13th." There is no doubt that Wilkins' work in Washington i most effective, and the anxiety of the

State-Committee to keep him there in

definitely is a strong testimonial in it

self to hi

elf to his ability. George H. Goebel reports on his trip to the Southwest as follows: "From Roanoke, Va., went to Pulaski, where an open-air meeting was held, and got eight names for a local. Next to Knoxville, Tenn., and spoke there night of Sept. 5 to a . . . re and attentive crowd. Spoke twice at Harriman to good audience Sunday afternoon in one of the churches and afterwards or-gaulzed local of sixteen members. Reached Nashville on Labor Day, gaulzed local of sixteen members. Reached Nashville on Labor Day, speaking there at night to a fair-sized audience. Also spoke there two fol-lowing nights, audience being large and plainly much interested. The con-rades in Nashville seem well organ-ized and expect to poll a good vote, with a possibility of electing their ticket. Next went to Memphis, and succeeded in organizing a local of seventeen members, later increasing the number to twenty-four. Spoke the number to twenty-four. nights of Sept. 11, 12, 13, and 14 and also addressed meeting of Carpenters' Union on Saturday afternoon, and on Sunday morning held first meeting of local, and spoke in open air that after-noon. All the meetings were well at-tended, as high as nine hundred or one thousand being present at some of the meetings. I have also taken many subscriptions to Socialist papers and wherever the-comrades had provided it sold much literature." Goebel en tered Texas Sept. 25, and will work in the northern section of that state for a month or six weeks, touching also points, in the Indian Territory, and where he will spend some time. retary Mortimer Thompson of Knoxwrites of Goebel that "he is the right man in the right place," and his visit to Knoxville aroused great interest, which will undoubtedly manifest itself later in converts for the cause.

itself later in converts for the cause.

Circumstances have prevented John
M. Ray from reporting in detail in
Tennessee and North Carolina before being suddenly called home, but he held meetings at Creston and Knoxville in the former state and Asheville (three days), Charlotte (three days), Concord, Salisbury, Winston-Salem (two days), Pfaffton (two days), Greensboro, Hillsboro, Durham, Ra-leigh (three days). As a result locals have been since chartered at Creston. Winston-Salem (two), and Winston, five in all. Ray's financial re-port for the trip shows: Receipts. collections, \$21.70; literature, \$4.54; total, \$26.24; expenses, salary, \$66.00; hotel, \$12.50; railroad fare, \$49.50. Cost to National office, \$92.76. Ray's recall to Nashville made the railroad expense higher than usual. He writer that the poverty of the people is such that little can be taken in collections and literature cannot be sold. Com-rade Morton of Greensboro, N. C., says that Ray's visit has broken the ground there and the organization of a local will follow soon. Comrade Hauser of Winston-Salem also writes enthusiastically of Ray's work.

As reported previously Comrade B. F. Adams of Washington was detailed to fill unexpired dates in North Carolina arranged for John Ray. Adams reports that be began at Elizabeth City, Sept. 18, but held only one meet-ing, was taken seriously ill, and had to

return to Washington. port of his work in Maryland, which will be included in his complete report when made.

New Jersey.

The Socialist Party of Essex County has nominated the following candi-dates for the General Assembly: J. unter for the General Assembly: J. W. James, Geo. A. Hummel, F. W. Hawthorne, A. V. Doc Victor Parsonnett, E. Hedden, R. McCance, Jr., A. H. Woodruff, O. Hintz, P. E. Goebel. The city ticket is: For Trustee of the City Home, Geo. H. Strobell; for Board of Works, Geo. A. Kiepe and Edward C. Wind. Local Camden evidently finds "La

bor Politics and Socialist Politics' a good thing for propaganda, having ordered mother thousand last week. This makes about three thousand copies sent to that city within a few

dress the regular public meeting of the

Socialist Party of Newark in front of

Charles Kiehn of Longshoremen's Union No. 271 heads the Socialist city ticket of Hoboken as candidate for Mayor, with Gustav Ewald of Cigarmakers' Union No. 8 for Water Com missioner. Ward candidates for Coun-cilmen, Tax Commissioners, Commis-sioners of Appeals and Justices of the Peace have also been nominated in all

the wards.

Local Passaic County has nominated
William Glanz for State Senator, Jerome Tulhaber for Sheriff, and Paul
Hueck, Joseph Rulka, Jos. Hardenstie Hueck, Joseph Rulka, Jos. Hardenstle and Trophil Pardugal for General Assembly. For Mayor of Paterson, the choice fell to S. A. Newstadt, with Ernest Riedel for Alderman in the Second Ward. A good outdoor meeting was held last Friday, with H. R. Kearns of Arlington as the speaker. Meetings will be held every Friday evening at the corner of Main and Van

Houten streets as long as the weather

Pennsylvania. John Spargo's lecture in the Labo Lyceum, under the auspices of Local Philadelphia, on Sept, 18, was a great success in every respect. The hall was crowded and the address was worthy of the audience. Ten cents adr was charged and a large sum wa netted for future party work. A-new local has been formed at Lebanon, in Lebanon City. Comrade Moore of Philadelphia will

speak in Sellersville on Saturday, Oct J. Mahlon Barnes will speak in Der ver, Pa., on Oct. 15, when the Socialists of that town will place a ticket in the

Dr. S. A. Knopfnagel continues to hold large and enthusiastic meetings His dates are as follows: Gilberton Oct. 1: Shenandoah, Oct. 2: Mahane City, Oct. 3; Shamokin, Oct. 5; Mt. Carmel, Oct. 6; Lansford, Oct. 7; Mauch Chunk, Oct. 8; Allentown, Oct. 9; Hazleton, Oct. 10; Plymouth, Oct. 12; Scranton, Oct. 13; Taylor, Oct. 14. The State Committee has engaged

Valentine Rakoczy to speak in the coa regions until election. Comrade Rak speaks Polish, Slavish, Hungaria oczy speaks Polish, Slavish, Hungarian and German. Local Williamsport and the Twen

tieth Ward Branch of Local Philadel phia each contribute \$1 this week to the State Committee's fund.

The article by Wm. R. Fox, "Man's Last Struggle With Man," has been printed in leaslet form and is being used in large quantities in the Ohio campaign this year.

Galion has been organized by How ard H. Caldwell.

The Cleveland comrades have issued a campaign leaflet and are busy dis-tributing copies throughout the city. It is a good one and will undoubtedly do a great amount of good in the work for Socialism.

for Socialism.

All routes for Ohlo speakers have been made up until Oct. 18, and dates between this time and election will not be made up until Oct. 5. Comrades designs. siring more speakers before election should apply before this date, unless

they are already listed on the routes.

The reports of the state speakers are The reports of the state speakers are of the most encouraging kind and Comrades Caldwell, Smith; Stirton and Kirkpatrick are working every day with excellent success. In addition to this there are several other speakers at work. Hynes is speaking two and three days a week; C. C. Ross is mak-ing a tour of the state making his own dates; Comrade Cowen will begin on Oct. 19 and work until election: Com rade Mills will begin-Oct. 15 and antil the election, and Comrade Hag erty will fill several dates in the state

Thos. J. Hagerty spoke in Dayton on Sept. 29 and 30, Oct. 1 and 2, to crowded houses. The Xenia comrades had a fine meet-

ing for Comrade Stirton last Saturday night. Three dollars' worth of litera-

Point Isabel has been organized by H. W. Smith The Ineasant City comrades report a successful meeting for Comrade Smith. They took him over to Cam-

bridge one night and organized a lo al. Howard Coldwell had an immens meeting at Middletown last week. A thousand people listened to his logic for nearly two hours, after which seven new members were added to the local. This makes nineteen members

there within two weeks and the localis on a good foundation. The Toledo comrades report success ful meetings for Robert Clark, whom they have speaking in that city.

The Corning comrades report that
the meetings held by Comrade Ross

will result in much good and that new enthusiasm was injected into the work there by his visit. The C. C. C. of Cleveland has sent a etter to the state office warning

rades against James Aliman, a

The experience of the Cleveland com rades is anything but pleasant:

Kirkpatrick spoke at Akron two
days. The comrades say that his work
is the "best ever." They expect to
make a large increase this fail. Comrade McGrady has definitely an-counced that he will withdraw from

the Socialist lecture platform after his

December dates are filled. He take up the practice of law

This is what State Organizer Lamb

has to say to all the Socialists of Michigan: "We've been running a nice little campaign in Michigan this year, haven't we? Well, yes. We have held over a thousand meetings, in over two bundred towns, addressed by twentyfive speakers. We've set tens of thou sands of people to thinking and talking about Socialism, haven't we? Yes, and thousands of these have studied the thing and come out for Socialism. That is true. Pretty good for an offyear and a dull season, wasn't it? Got a good start and landed old Michigan in good position for the big campaign of next year-1904-didn't we? Well, now your State Organizer wants to tell you something. Next year's presidential campaign will be a Michigan dandy if you want it so. It is time now to begin to plan for 1904. We don't want to put off this planning and arranging till the last minute. We want to get ready in good season. Let's begin right now. Do you know that Michigan people and people all over the civilized world are hungry for Socialism? Well, they are. They are saking energious about it now—they asking questions about it now-they want to find out about it. Socialism is a great prize—it is worth winning, but we can't win till our neighbors know what Socialism is and join with us to win it. We have to tell them, just like they do in Missouri. Your State Organ izer wants every mother's son of yo to join him right now in getting read to put up a sizzling, red-hot campaign for Socialism next year. We can do it We know we can do it. Of course, you want it done. So do lots of other peo ple. Better "pool" with the State Com-mittee to do it. The State Committee is in position to help you. Very well, Are you in position to help the State is in position to belp you. Very well, Are you in position to help the State Committee? It is going to take some money to handle this 1904 campaign in Michigan, and your Organizer is going after it. Don't get scared. Two cents a month from each Michigan Socialist will do the business. Here's the word,

boys: Get ready for 1904. All together! I want to be in touch with every Michigan Socialist." C. J. Lamb, State Organizer, Dryden, Mich., is the man to write to.

How England.

John W. Brown addressed two very Groton, Conn., on Sunday and Monday Sept. 27 and 28. At the former meet ing Mrs. Maud M. Phelps, our candi date for School Visitor on the town ticket, also spoke on the child-labor question. The Socialist town candi-dates are: For Selectmen—J. Henry Hill, Royal S. White, Robert H. Murphy; for Treasurer, Elmer E. Wait; for Agents of the Town Deposit Fund— William L. Douglas, Charles L. Herne, R. S. White; for Assessors, Herbert S. Colt and C. L. Herne; for Board of Relief. Ambrose B. Clarke and Patrick Hef, Ambrose B. Clarke and Patrick B. Hanley; for Constables—Orlando A. Clarke, Simon Curleinjik, R. S. White, E. E. Wait; for Registrars—H. S. Coit, The comrades of Saugus, Mass., are

among those who follow the plan edi-torially urged by The Worker last urged by The week, of using the local press for propaganda. In a recent issue of the Saugus "Weekly Calendar" we note an excellent letter on the familiar capitalist text, "There is always room at the top.'

Ben Hanford's Tour.

The dates now arranged for Ben Hanford on his lecture tour to the West are as follows: Oct. , Elgin, Ill.; Oct. 4, Englewood and Chicago; Oct. 5, Rockford; Oct. 7, Rock Island; Oct. 8 Peoria: Oct. 9. Canton: Oct. 10. Pekin; Oct. 11, Bloomington; Oct. 12, Mt. Olive (miners' demonstration to commemorate massacre at Virden); Oct. 13. Decatur: Oct. 14. St. Louis, Mo. Oct. 16, Thayer; Oct. 17, Springfielld; Oct. 20, Chillicothe; Oct. 23, Hiteman, Ia.; Oct. 26, Clinton; Oct. 27, Des Moines; Oct. 30, Rock Rapids; Oct. 31, Sioux City; Nov. 1, Omaha, Neb.; Nov. 2, Plattsmouth. The four days omitted Oct. 18, 19, 21, and 22, will probablly be spent at Jefferson City, Sedalia, Novinger, and Unionville, Mo., respectively. Applications for dates in Colorado and Arizona must be made to the National Secretary, and in Califor nia to the State Secretary.

Here and There.

A comrade in Lowell, Mass., writes "We expect to make a good showing for Socialism here this year. The failure of the great cotton-mill strike is convincing that the strike method of fighting the capitalists is impotent Many strike leaders have been black listed and forced to leave town in order to get employment. Thus are we

Comrade John Catrell of Virginia writes: "Lee's 'Labor Politics and So-cialist Politics' is an excellent thing for unions and we shall send for

We have received the initial number of "The Barbarian," a Socialist ama-teur magazine, published by Thomas R. Ford. Riverside, Cal., and connected with the United Amateur Press Asso ciation.

Local Portland, Ore., has rented a hall at 309 Davis street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, for headquarters and reading room and free public meetings will be held there every Sunday even-ing. The local holds its business meet-ings at the same-place on Tuesday

P. H. Zender, the Socialist member of the Board of Aldermen of Austin, Minn., is upholding the reputation of the party by his sturdy resistance to corporation aggressions. The Chicag Great Western Railway, which run through the city streets, recently pro posed to raise its tracks eight iches in a way that would re eral streets almost impassable. The company treated the city's protest with contempt and the city and county at-torneys showed no inclination to re-sist them. Comrade Zender took a firm stand in the Board and applied to legal advice. The result of his prompt and vigorous action is that the pany "came off its high horse" and is making its alterations in accorda with the conditions required by the city. This has made a very good in ion and Comrade Zender's record will do much to put more Socialists in enable them to do more aggressive

The comrades of Alabama appeal for financial aid in putting a speaker int the field in that state. The movemen there is young and the poverty of the workers and the conditions under which the agitation must be carried or are such as to make it uphill work Any assistance will be gratefully re-ceived. Address State Secretary F. X. Waldhorst, 1016 South Twenty-third street, Birmingham, Ala.

Comrade Acker of Milwankee write that the people of that city are hungry for Socialist literature. The South Side branch has distributed thousands of papers and leaflets since the cam paign opened and meetings are being held twice a week with good attend ance and a large sale of Socialist pam

The National Committee has granted charter to a new local at New Era

Local Denver, Colo., adopts resolu tions declaring its recognition of the fact that the Socialist movement rests and must rest upon the basis of the class struggle, but deprecating "the confusion and waste of time involved in fighting battles based on person mspicions and heresy-hunting." "urging upon all who sincerely care for a working-class movement in Colo-rado to join with us in further effort to educate all locals, new and old, it Marxian Socialism, assuring them than no local in America holds the working class interests more zealously that does this local of exploited and de

-Always have some copies of Th Worker for sale or free distribution at twenty-five a week for \$7.50. Many organizations find it easy to sell them at street meetings; at one cent a copy you get a surplus for your literature

VOTE AGAINST LOCKOUT BOSSES!

Workingmen of New York, the organized bosses deny your right to work except at terms profitable and satisfactory to them.

The "Reform" Administration has aided and abetted the employers in their lockout and blacklist policy.

Tammany has shown its subservience to Capital in previous adminstrations—as in the Brooklyn Trolley Strike and in the Ice Trust affair.

There is only one party that upholds your right to work and to get the full value you produce-The Social Democratic Party.

Vote under the Arm and Torch.

THE NEBRASKA AFFAIR.

(Continued from page 2.)

National Committee, is incomprehen sible to us. We notice also that Com rade Critchlow announces that Mc Grady will speak in Omaha on Oct. 9. This engagement must be with the op-position club also. Is this fair? Is it just? Is it not sufficient that Local Omaha should have its campaign against capitalism to conduct, without being worked against in this manner? Where will it all end, and what sort of an organization shall we have in this state, if the National Committee continues to permit such violations of the constitution?

"According to the reports of the National Secretary, some Nationa Committeemen have attempted to ex cuse Comrades Mills and Critchlow, on the ground that Mills was acting as a and that Critchlow is acting as man ager of a lecture bureau. The ques tion then arises, can Mills, as an in dividual party member, do something Mills the official is forbidden to do Can any party member violate, with impunity, laws which as an official he helped to frame, and is supposed to en force? Is it not the more encumbent apon an official, as a moral example, and as actual, real propaganda, to that the party laws are observed, so that party members may be instructed and inspired to do likewise? "In the case of Critchlow

are worse. He has admitted that he is manager of the Central Lecture Bureau only because he is State Secretary of Ohio. He is, therefore, at the resent time, State Secretary, National Committeeman and manager of the Central Lecture Bureau. As State Sec retary he should attend to matters con erning his state only, and he has no right, morally or otherwise, to exceed its limits in attending to party affairs. But as manager of the lecture bureau violating the law of state auton omy, which he is supposed to uphold as National Committeeman, and sending speakers into other organized states over the protest of the state committees of such states. And when a protest is made against him for violat ng the constitutional law as a Nationactions as manager of a lecture bureau through being State Secretary, by voting on this protest as a National Com-mitteeman. When objections are raised within his own state against his cts as manager of a lecture bureau Critchlow replies that he is State Sec retary. When objections are made from other states against his acts as State Secretary, he responds that he is manager of a lecture bureau. So Comrade Critchlow (first) maintains tate autonomy for Ohio because be i State Secretary, (second) violates state autonomy in other states because he is manager of a lecture bureau, and (third) endorses his acts in both instances, as National Committeeman. We admit that this is a paradoxical po-sition for one man to fill; but in the

is directly opposite to his position of last year, when he protested most veautonomy by National Secretary Greenbaum." The State Quorum protests against this question being confounded with that of the proposed requirement that 80 per cent, of the members of a lo-cal be actual wage-workers. This rule has not yet been decided upon, and if it is adopted, the State Quorum argues, it will then be time for the National Committee to decide whether such

action by a state is in violation of the

national party constitution.

last analysis you will see that Com-

in his triple capacity, to abrogate laws relating to other states which he at

empts to hold inviolate in Ohio. This

exercises the privilege.

The statement concludes: "The Nebraska Quorum has not in erfered with the work in other states. although comrades elsewhere have not hesitated to interfere with ours, and so-called Socialist papers have per-sistently published misrepresentations of our cause and given space and en couragement to those who are fighting party organization. We only ask permission to conduct our own affairs in Nebraska in line with the constitutional rights which every other organized state now enjoys. If the national organization will not support us in this, then the movement in Nebraska

may lose all semblance of order and

e the creature of designing capi-"It is now nearly three months sine we submitted our protest. Comrade Critchlow has answered, but Comrade Mills has not. Instead, the latter is entering this state and speaking for Socialist Party locals, without even recognizing the regular state organiza-tion. Will the National Committee tion. Will the National Committee continue to allow itself to be ignored in this manner? Must the protest of regularly affiliated state organization be treated with contempt by a National Committeeman? Is one man greater than the National Committee of the Socialist Party? And we con-Turner's pending motion, without see mony,

ing some sort of a reply from Comrade Mills. "In conclusion, let us repeat: Neither

Local Omaha nor the Nebraska Quo-rum has ever declined to engage Comrade Mills, nor was any protest made against him until he dealt with the 'So-cialist Propaganda Club,' a rival organization to the party, and thereby njured the party organization. rae spent our money and our time for the party, and welcomed everyone who came to the state as speakers for the party, except when they came under the auspices of this antagonistic organization. We are entitled to the consideration and recognition due an stegral part of the national organization. We base our protest upon a prin-ciple which affects every state in the ountry. We ask every National Committeeman, and every party member who reads these words, what other course can we pursue than what we have in dealing with an organization promoted by a man proven to be in the pay of the Republican party? "If any local in the party anywhere

was itself placed in the position of Local Omaha, it would have to follow the same course, or go out of existence. And with the growth of the movenent, it will be to the interest of the capitalist class to have the movement divided as has been done in Omaha. And no National Committeeman, or local, really s seere in the work, can afford to lay the way open for party ifficials, speakers, or representatives, to work injury to the party by giving aid, succor, and counsel to its enemies especially if these enemies carry the name of Socialists."

The statement is signed by the Nebraska State Quorum, Chairman Parker S. Condit, G. W. Wray, B. Mc-Caffrey, P. J. Hyland, J. Alfred La Bille, and State Secretary J. P. Roe.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

[The Labor Secretariat of New York has issued the subjoined circular members of organizations affiliated with it in regard to employers' liability for accidents and the action to be taken by persons injured or by their friends.]

the attention of the members of or-Secretariat to the different points, by which they ought to be guided in cases of accident. Many members are under pression that the employer is liable for

We think the time has come to draw

all accidents that happen in his estab-lishment or working place, regardless of the circumstances. Unfortunately this is not the case. The law of 1902, known as the Employers' Liability Act, provides clearly that the employer shall be held respon-sible for all accidents which occur in his factory or place of work, through his fault or negligence or through the fault or negligence of his superin-tendent, manager, foreman, or their

assistants, or any one authorized by

the employer to superintend a certain kind of work. Thus, for instance, the employer is liable if he has a scaffold erected for the purpose of constructing a building and the scaffold is not safe, and an employee is injured by reason an employee finds that a machine is unsound, and notifies the employer or his representatives of the faulty condition of the machine, and they neglect to repair such machine, or they fall to provide a safe place for the employee

In short, the employer is liable in all such cases where it can be clearly proven that the accident occurred through his negligence or that of his representatives.

to work in.

In other cases, where the injuries are caused through the fault of the employee himself or that of a fellow worker as for instance when a fellow worker leaves a trap door open and an employee steps back, falls through it and is injured, or an employee lays a sharp instrument so carelessly that any other workingman may by the least turn injure his hand. or an employee who has to attend a saw machine, which is in good order cuts his fingers in an attempt to cut a board, or a fellow employee in passing by pushes a workingman at the saw against it, the employers cannot b held responsible.

The law of 1902 further provides that the respective employer must be notified by the plaintiff or his attorney within 120 days from time of the acci

This can be easily accomplished The injured notifies the attorney of the Labor Secretariat, Messrs. Hillquit & Hillquit, 320 Broadway, through his relatives or the officers of his union It should be further remembered not to make any statements whatsoever to representatives of accident insurance companies and no time should be lost in securing at once the names and ad-dresses of at least two witnesses.

In cases against car companies it is

necessary to know the number of the sonducter and car, also to have usines and addresses of at least two witcan vote intelligently upon Comrado nesses who can give positive testi-