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#### FOR SOCIALISM IN HUDSON COUNTY.

The Only Party that Eoldly and Consistently Opposses Child Labor and Supports the Schools.

Socialist Party Has Full List of Legislative, County, and City Candidates, Chosen by Class-Conscious Workingmen from Their Own Ranks to Represent Their Class Interests Against the Twin Parties of Capitalism.

ion certificates with the Coun-

For Assembly-William H. Morton, James M. Relily, Carl A. Pankopf, Charles Ufert, George H. Headley, William Kamps, Edwin Dickson, John Suerth, Richard Blechschmidt, Stephen H. Hussey, Ernest Fischer, Rob ert T. Paine. For Coroners-Louis Reitman, Emil Steinbach

Jersey City-For Mayor, Henry Kuhn; for President of Board of Al dermen, Henry Meyer; for Street and Water Commissioners, Frederick Nie-behr and Nicholas Petersen.

sersey City Ward Nominations-Sec ond Ward Alderman, James A. Cler ken; Third Ward Alderman, Wm Hourigan; Seventh Ward Alderman Pein; Constable, Herman Justice of the Peace, Egbert Pitcher; Ninth Ward Alderman Prederick Gilliar: Constable, Richard Manwel; Justice of the Pence, George Leary; Eleventh Ward Alderman, Wagenlehner: Constable, Gus Ploppe; Justice of the Peace, J. Fritz Handte; Twelfth Ward Alderman, Henry Hartman; Constable, John We Justice of the Peace, Henry

The foregoing ticket, composed of craftsmen in varied trades and occu pations, represents the class-conscious element of the working people of Hudson County.

It is true, Mayor Fagan, who is seeking re-election as the Republican candidate, poses as a workingman, formerly earning \$15 a week as an undertaker's assistant. But Mr. Fagan, though of the working class, is not for it. Two instances will clinch this statement. Credit is claimed for Fa-gan's administration in adding \$2,500. 000 to the assessments of tax-dodging corporations, while the tax-rate for in dividual property owners was reduced A Socialist administration would utilize this wealth gathered from the coring class that originally created it. Not so Mr. Fagan. He promised the firemen on two occasions that they would get the raise in wages assured them by the Legislature. But the fire-fighters will have to wait until fire-fighters will have to wait until the Republican organization back of Mayor Fagan gets ready to patronize "that large class"—to quote from a Republican campaign document—"of our citizens who are not directly taxpayers." The second instance in which Mr. Fagan shows his want of sympathy for his class concerns the trolle; workers. Though pursuing the street trust, which may well be called "Disregard of Public Service Cor-ation." with suits in the endeavor to wring from it \$100,000 a year in taxes, Mr. Fagan makes no plea for the overworked and underpaid trolley men, who were on the verge of strik-

Working people need bathing facili-ties, and lots of them. If "cleanliness be next to godliness" it is suggested that a public bathhouse be erected next to every church. Or, better still, in the interest of the fifty per cent. of the population living in tenement in Jersey City, pass a law compelling landlords to instal sanitary bathing equipment in all tenements. Mayor Fagan's solitary bathhouse will be inadequate and, worse still, be a fruitful source for the spreading of foul skin diseases and pink eye," if the evidence of some

Mark Fagan against the Trusts: The Republican leaders charge, and no doubt with truth, that the Trolley Trust, Standard Oil and other inter ests have contributed to the Demo-eratic campaign fund and are interested in the election of Judge James J. Murphy to the mayoralty. Railroad-wrecker Gould, at the time when he was especially interested in Eric Railroad stock, being asked what party he state, I'm a Republican, in a Democratic state, I'm a Democrat; and I'm for Eric all the time." President Havemeyer of the Sugar Trust testified before an investigating committee that his corporation regularly made large and equal contributions to the campaign funds of both old parties. In the light of this testimony is .it asked where is the big fund comin from for the tons of expensive boo and poster printing, besides litho-graphs, buttons, fans, and candy for the ladies, hire of halls, music, fire-works, etc.? As it is charged that the National Committee of the Republican party is helping Jersey City out, how uneasy Mark must feel being assisted with the funds furnished by the trusts to the Republican party!

with its campaign funds?" is a que tion heard from time to time, a ques-tion we are ever ready to answer. Upon the reply to that query hangs a story which reveals the enthusiasn and fidelity to a cause which the So cialists of Hudson County displayed it raising the present campaign fund. A monster outdoor festival was arranged to secure the fund and a large number of tickets were sold in ad-vance. But the day of the event was walter but the my of the marred by an incessant downpour of rain. Though the ordinary pleasure-seeking individual would laugh at the seeking individual would be in such idea of venturing outdoors in such Socialists

The Socialist Party of Hudson the big pavilion in Schuetzen Park Jounty, N. J., has filed the following and turned seeming defeat into success, with a good sum realized, after paying expenses, toward the campaign fund of the Socialist Party. Of such staunch stuff are the men who her the Socialist Party ticket in Hudse County. True to their principles, they will be faithful to their class. E. D.

#### JERSEY CITY SCHOOLS.

Why Republican and Democratic Politicians Have Acted Together in Reglecting Public Education I Jersey City, Just as in New York.

Both in Jersey City and in New York the Republicans and Democrati make one another responsible for the inadequate school accommodations and both are right. Both of these parties have neglected this vital organ of our civic life, from which springs so much good or ill for the future generation. Were the numerous parochial and private schools to close their doors the condition would become appalling in its magnitude. Neither Fagan nor Murphy cares a rap about the public school, as both gentlemen are members of the Catholic church which has demned the public school for its ecular character, and which is making every effort to secure public funds or its parochial schools. Only this conth the Democratic members of the Legislature in special session forced an amendment to a bill which read that every child shall attend the pub-lic schools, to read, "attend any school." So the local press informs us, and daily discussions in the Ne York "Sun" confirm this statement. ns in the New

Mayor Fagan was elected on a Re-publican ticket in one of the strongest Democratic cities in the country, we are told, by the aid of the Catholic vote. Here in Jersey City the hypo-critical love of both parties for the public school is exposed. Wooden sheds, labeled schools, were cou-structed by a Republican Mayor with the aid of a Democratic administra

Catholic church. At a recent convention of German Catholics held in this state a delegate proposed that men be sent into the legislature who will appropriate a portion of the public treas-ury for parochial schools. Here is a moral which should appeal to every workingman. The Catholic church does not appeal to the Protestants to help them in their fight for these funds. Not in the least. If Catholics want a thing they demand it, they struggle for it, they vote for it.

In the past the wage and salary thing for themselves, but begged others to get it for them. Thus it hap pens that their children are either overcrowded in the schools, or given only half-day sessions, or at times totally excluded.

The Socialist Party is the only international organization equal to the Catholic church in discipline and aggressiveness. The Socialist Party alone will provide proper school ac-commodations for the people, because it is the only party which upholds the Constitution of the United States to keep church and state separate. We charge that the Protestant churches are responsible for the introduction of religion in the public schools and we other religions have the same right, because voters of all religions con tribute to the mainter

The Socialist Party therefore insists that the public school shall be strictly a neducational institution and that the church is the proper place for religion. In France wherever the Socialists con-trol the municipalities the children are not only furnished with free edu cation, but are provided with meals and often with clothing, in order that they may be in physical condition to take advantage of school opportuni-ties. In parts of Germany the children even receive free dental treat ment, on the principle that it is in the interest and the duty of the public to protect the health of the children, which capitalism sacrifices to its own profits. This is proof positive that the Socialist Party is the foremost cham-pion of the public school and every other public service for the public we

If you want such and more publi improvements, vote the Socialist Party ticket. Beware of a false organization ticket. Beware of a false organization styling itself the "Socialist Labor Party." It is made up of men attack-ing the Socialist Party and the trade unions. Do not divide your political forces, workingmen, and thus play into the hands of the capitalist class. Vote for your class interests and those of your children. Vote as you strike ngainst capitalism, by casting a straight ballot for the Socialist Party.

#### YOUR PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Note Again for the Parties that Dr You Are Responsible for What You

From the highest executive and ju-liciary down to the meanest officeweather, the undaunted Socialists diciary down to the meanest office-with their wives and children crowded galley in New Jersey and other states

there is not one solitary individual that does not bear the stamp of moral guilt upon his brow unless he has raised his voice against and has used his best influence toward the abolition of the hideous crimes perpetrated upon the abilities and variety of the upon the children and youth of the working class to-day. Voters, men-if you dare accept such appellation without shame-hide your faces after election day if you cast your vote for any one save those who are pledged by their honor to abolish the cruel outrage of child labor and enforced igporance, upheld by all who owe their nomination to the Republican and Democratic parties of the capitalist

class, Do not seek to shirk your responsibility by saying that such vampires of fathers as permit or require their children to work in the factory under the age prescribed by law are wholly responsible for this crime and its con-tinuation. No! a thousand times po! It is you who know that this crime is perpetrated, who know that such degraded parents exist, who know that their children need your protection more than do your own-you are esponsible if you allow the infamy to

nake the laws of this nation by sending men to office, really believe that your moral responsibility is ended with your thoughtless casting of a vote for someone deeply interested in his own personal election? Does it not occur to you that the very seeking of an office, as both Republicaus and of an office, as both Republicaus and Democrats are seeking, as individuals, the offices for which they are nomin-ated, is demoralizing and destructive to the common welfare? It is for this reason that we call

upon you to vote for a principle, to vote the Socialist Party ticket, because it is the only party that has full and absolute control over its indi-vidual nominees, and therefore with pride and confidence can assert that whatever appears in its platform and declaration of principles must and will be carried out to the letter, notwithstanding the possibility that a rogue or two may occasionally seek and even obtain admission into the

The old parties exist for the benefit of the individuals who lead or control them. The Socialist Party exists for the benefit of the working class, and all its individual members must sub-ordinate themselves to that aim.

Our nominees are each and every one pledged to the Socialist principle one pledged to the Socialist principle and are held by their party respons-ble for their deeds.

To abolish the crime of child slav-

ery in this and other states, there is nothing else for you to do than to ad-mit that the Republicans and Demo-crats have had sufficient opportunities to abolish it and have failed or refused to do so, and that you are there-fore morally compelled to shake them off and vote for the one party which solemnly pledges itself to sweep away this and kindred industrial crimes, and has given you every possible reason to believe in its sincerity.

Assert yourselves as men and down this terrible evil.

CARL PANKOPF.

#### OUT OF WORK.

All nature is sick from the heels to her hair, She is all out of kelter and out of repair, When a feller is out of a job.

Hain't no juice in the earth, or no salt in the sea; Hain't no ginger in life in this land of

the free.

And the universe ain't what it's cracked up to be

When a feller is out of a job. the free,

What's the good of blue skies and of blossomin' trees When your boy has large patches or

both of his kn Them patches, I say, look so big to

your eye
That they shut out the landscape and That the sun can't shine through them the best it can try, When a feller is out of a job.

When a man has no part in the work He feels the whole blunderin' mistake of his birth,

When a feller is out of a job. feels he's no share in the whole 

That he's a rejected and left-over man When a feller is out of a job.

For you've lost your hold with the res And you feel like a dead man without any shroud, When a feller is out of a job.

You are crawlin' around, but you're ou of the game; Yes, dead with no tombstone to puff

up your name, You may hustle about, but you're dead just the same, When a feller is out of a job.

push the world, But he's left out behind, on the shelf When a feller is out of a job. Hain't no juice in the earth, and no

Every man that's a man wants to help

salt in the sea; Hain't no ginger in life in the land of

the free,
An' the universe ain't what it's
cracked up to be,
When a feller is out of a job.

PIANO WORKERS TAKE NOTICE. The piano workers are on strike against the Pease Company, Forty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenue, New York City. The company's advertisements for helpers should be disregarded by all working-

men who do not wish to act as strike

#### DO NOT THROW YOUR VOTES AWAY.

the United States, on Tuesday next you will be called upon to vote for local and state officers and legislators and judges to make and apply and administer the laws by which you are to be governed. For the last time before Election Day we call upon you NOT TO THROW YOUR VOTES

All the year through you are engaged in conflicts with the capitalist class. You do not own the home where you live; every month, every day, you feel the conflict between your interests and the interests of the landlords who levy tribute upon you for permission to live upon the face of the earth. You do not own the means of production with which you work. You are dependent upon other men for permission to use you strength and skill in useful labor Every day you feel the conflict be tween your interest and the interest of the employers who levy a daily tribute upon you, who allow you to work and live only when they can make a profit upon your labor. You are forced to strike and boycott. They meet you with the lockout and the blacklist. All the year through you are either in open war with your employers or standing in arms, ready to fight against their aggressions.

Since on every other day in the year, the interests of the working class and those of the capitalist class are opposed, is it not evidently IM-POSSIBLE that any one party should represent BOTH classes on Election Day?

It is impossible. Each party, each candidate, each public officer, must either stand for the capitalists against the workers or else for the workers against the capitalists.

If you cast your vote without firs discovering which party stands for your class, then you will have thrown your vote away. In all your conflicts, have you four

the Republican administrations of city, state, and nation on your side or on the side of your masters? AL-WAYS on the masters' side. Always ready, with court decisions, with injunctions, with policemen's clubs and soldiers' bayonets to support Profit against Human Life.

And the Democratic administradons? JUST THE SAME. You couldn't tell one from the other without the party label.

And the "Reformers," the "Citizens Unions," the "Non-Partizan" parties the self-styled respectable "Good Goyernment" people, the "Business Administrations," and all that ilk? Always the same. Always putting BUSINESS INTERESTS ABOVE THE WORKERS' WELFARE.

Look back over the past year, the past two years, the past decade, and see if this is not so.

If you vote for a Reform Mayor and that mayor sends police to break strikers' heads-as Mayor Low, among others, has done-was it not YOUR. ballot that gave force to the club?

If you vote for a Democratic judge and that judge declares labor laws unconstitutional-as Judge Denis O'Brien, among others, has done-was it pot YOUR ballot that auth

the infamous decision? If you vote for Republican and Democratic legislators and aldermen and they unite in giving franchises of enormous value to capitalists and refusing even the slightest protection to workingmen-as every old-party legislature and city council in the land has done-was it not YOUR ballot that enriched your masters and LEFT YOUR OWN-CLASS-HELPLESS?

Your ballot, Mr. Mechanic or Mr. Common Laborer, is equal to the vote of your landlord or of your employer or of any franchise lord or Wall Street magnate or trust king-IF YOU USE IT INTELLIGENTLY AND BOLD-

the truth had reasoned like that Sup-pose every man who had a new idea invited to had waited for everybody else to get that same idea before he dared to an nounce it and square his life to the

Workingmen of New York and of I truth he saw. If all the men of the past had been afraid of being in the minority, we should still be living in primeval savagery.

MAKE PROGRESS.

Vote for what is right. A hundre cowards are waiting for you. YOU vote right THIS YEAR and they will vote right next year.

Suppose you don't elect any Social ists to office. Do you think your So cialist votes are thrown away?

Then every time the Republican win, all Democrats and all the res have wasted their votes, and every time the Democrats win the Repub ficans have thrown their votes away If that is the right principle, if every vote for a party that does not win is a vote thrown away, IF THE OBJECT OF YOTING IS TO BE ON THE WINNING SIDE, then it is ridiculous to have parties or to have election and vote at all.

But that is not the object of voting No vote that is cast intelligently is ever thrown away.

Suppose it is sure that the enemy will win. Suppose it is sure that we are to have either Republican capitalist agents or Democratic capitalist agents or "Reform" agents of capitalism in public office in city and state Is that a reason why YOU, who do NOT want any sort of capitalistic agents in office, should fail to vote AGAINST them?

Remember this THE VOTES THAT THE POLI-TICIAN FEARS AND RESPECTS ARE THE VOTES THAT ARE CAST AGAINST HIM.

So long as he is sure of your vote the politician in office doesn't care a rap for you. Wherever either the Republican or the Democratic party thinks it has what is commonly called a "cinch," it rules with absolute dis regard of the interests of the mass of the voters, with regard only to the interests of its capital backers and its party heelers.

The Socialist vote-in New York is is called Social Democratic-is THE ONLY CHECK UPON THE USE OF THE POLITICAL POWER FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE CAPI-TALIST CLASS.

The old-party politicians and the capitalists who supply their campaign funds and their boodle know that the Socialist Party-the Social Democratic Party of New York-stands for the working class against capitalism and all that is connected with it.

Let the Socialist vote be small, th old-party politicians in office will us their power unrestrainedly for the capitalists and against the workers. LET THE VOTE FOR SOCIAL

ISM BE LARGE, let it be largely in creased over that of last year, these politicians will fear the further increase of that Socialist vote and will RESPECT THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS that It

He who fights for his rights only when he feels sure of winning, whe lets his enemy trample on his right at will if he thinks his enemy i stronger than he, is despised as a coward. His enemy despises him and treats him accordingly.

Workingmen, do not play the part of cowards at the ballot box. IF YOU DO. YOU WILL PAY THE PENALTY THE COWARD AL WAYS PAYS.

#### WENDELL PHILLIPS' ADVICE TO LABOR.

This is the advice that Wendel This is the advice that Wender Phillips, after he had fought the good fight for the abolition of chattel slavery and taken up the battle against wage slavery, gave to the workingmen of Massachusetts and of America: "If you want power in this country

if you want to make yourselves felt, if you do not want your children to wait long years before they have the bread on the table they ought to have, the leisure in their lives they ought to If you vote the Republican ticket along with the Vanderbilts, or if you vote the Democratic ticket along with Whitney and Belmont, then Whitney and Belmont and the Vanderbilts and all their class are going to profit by Your vote and YOU WILL HAVE THROWN YOUR VOTE AWAY. THROWN YOUR VOTE AWAY.

"But," you will say, "we working the tip the t then, should I vote for a party that I feel sure is not going to win? Will not that be throwing my vote away?"

Suppose every man who ever saw the truth had reasoned like that

# WORKINGMEN OF NEW YORK, **VOTE THIS TICKET STRAIGHT!**

# INTELLIGENT MINORITIES It Is Not for Men that We Ask Your Suffrages, but for Principles Founded in Working-Class Interest.

Workingmen of New York, if you wish to put the government of the city and state again into the hands of bankers and landlords and corporation lawyers and trolley magnates—do not vote the Social Democratic ticket.

If you want another lockout and wish the city government again to give its support to the Employers' Asseciation-vote against the Social Democratic Party.

If you wish to have the police used to break strikes, as Van Wyck's man, Devery, used them against the Br lyn trolley workers and the New York cigar makers and as Low's man, Greene, used them against the tunnel laborers-vote for one of the old par-

If you desire to see more labor laws declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals—vote for either of the old parties, for they have both renominated Denis O'Brien on such a record If you like to see thousands of working-class children excluded from school for the benefit of the big taxdodgers and forced into the factory by the poverty of their parents-vote un der any old emblem except the Arm and Torch. If you are satisfied to be poor while

the idlers grow rich upon your labor and the labor of your wives and chil--vote against Socialism.

have had under Democratic and Re publican rule throw dice to decid which old-party ticket you will vote It will save you the trouble of think ing and the result will be the same. But if you do this, don't grumble when you get the clubs, bayonets, and injunctions you voted for.

TICKET.

Associate Judge of the Court of

CHARLES H. MATCHETT. For Mayor: CHARLES L. FURMAN.

For Comptroller: MORRIS BROWN. of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144. For President of the Board of

PETER J. FLANAGAN,

you has the same power at the polls as J. P. Morgan. The only way to throw a vote away is to use it wrong. The Social Democratic Party does not use the common cant of telling you to "turn the rascals out" and put

Workingmen of New York, each of

"good men" in. The candidates of the old parties ought to be voted down, not on the ground that they are all rascals, but on the ground that the principles and policies of both their parties are in the interest of the ex-ploiting class. The Social Democratic candidates ought to get your votes, not merely because they are good men, but because they stand squarely for the workers' interests. We do not ask for personal votes. We want votes for Socialism, not for men. If you wish the legislative, judicial,

and executive powers of city, state, and nation used to help you in your struggle for better conditions; if you wish to put an end to the poverty of the werkers and the power of the idlers; if you wish your children to have a better life than you have had; if you would secure to the workers the whole value of their product—put a cress under the Arm and Torch in the THIRD COLUMN.

Different sections of the capitalist class may have good reasons to vote for this or for that old-party ticket. for this or for that on-party ticket. The capitalist class as a whole has a good reason for maintaining two old parties, that it may keep you divided on false issues—divided and weak. Their "issues" do not concern your interests. There is only one issue for you-Labor against Capital. The Social Democratic Party makes no pretense to "represent all classes," but stands for Labor against Capital, first,

## WILL THEY DARE DEBATE?

Lee and Lemon Challenge Their Opponents.

ocialist Candidates for Assembly In the 30th and 28th, New York, Ask Democrats and Republicans to Defend their Parties Before the Working Class - Active Campaign in Yorkville.

The Social Democratic Party is car The Social Democratic Party is car-rying on a very active campaign in the Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth As-sembly Districts of New York City, the two strongest districts in that sec-tion of the city known as Yorkville, where Socialism is gaining every year. Thousands of leaffest have been nut Thousands of leaflets have bee in the working class homes of these districts by a thorough house-to-house canvass, and given to the people com-ing down the stairs from the elevated stations on their way home from work. During the closing week of the cam-paign Algernon Lee and Courtenay Lemon, our candidates for Assembly are traveling over their respective dis-tricts in two vans and holding a number of meetings every evening. The Social Democratic vote in the Thir from 515 in 1900 to 939 in 438 in 1900 to 628 in 1902, and another

great increase is expected this year.

The Republican and Democratic candidates in both districts have been challenged to debate. So far no reply has been received to the challenge is-sued by Comrade Lee to his opponents in the Thirtieth. Comrade Lemon's challenge in the Twenty-eighth sets the date of a meeting at which the Democratic and Republican candi-dates are invited to appear, as fol-

# levited to Annear at Lemon's Meeting.

"To Messrs. E. S. Cahn, John T. Mc-Cail, Chas, Glogger and Joh Beller, Candidates of the Dem cratic and Republican Parties for the Assembly and the Board of "Sirs:-The Twenty-eighth Assembly

District organization of the Social Democratic Party believes that the voters of the district are entitled to know what the different parties stand for and what policy their candidates will follow if elected. "In order that this may be ex-

plained, a mass meeting of the citi-zens of the district has been called for SATURDAY EVENING, OCTO BER 31, to be held in FAULHA-BER'S HALL, No. 1551 Second ave-nue, at which COURTENAY LEMON, our candidate for Assembly, will un dertake to prove the following propo-sitions, upon which you are chal-lenged to take issue. "1. That the Democratic and Re

publican parties are alike the political representatives of the capitalist class; their candidates are capitalists or pro-fessional politicians; their campaign funds are supplied by the great cor-porations which exploit the people; the platforms of both these old parties are drawn in the interest of the capitalist class, and when in control of the powers of government both have shown themselves the political servants of Capital and the enemies of Labor by neglecting or refusing to pass laws for the protection and bene-

so-called labor laws unconstitutional, by issuing injunctions against strik-ers and calling out the police to club them and the militia to shoot them, and by always protecting and advanc-ing in all possible ways the interests of the capitalist class as opposed to the interests of the working class and, therefore, that a workingman who votes for the Republican or Democratic party not only throws his vote away but uses it to put the public powers into the hands of his enemies. "2. That the Social Democratic

Party, which is composed of actual workingmen, and financed and controlled by its working class member ship, is the only political representa-tive of the working class; that only by uniting in this political party of its own class for the purpose of capturing the powers of government can Labor the powers of government can Labor offer effective resistance to the op-pression of Capital; that only Socialism can emancipate the working class from their present condition of dependence, want, and wage-slavery; that only Socialist Assemblymen and Aldermen can advance the interests of the working class; and, therefore, that every workingman should vote the

ticket of the Social Democratic Party.
"You are hereby challenged to debate these propositions with our can-didate at the meeting mentioned above. Should you appear, the utmost courtesy will be shown you and any fair conditions agreed to. Should you fail to appear the citizens of our dis trict will have to believe that you concede the truth of our position and our ments in regard to the party

"SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, by capitalists; capitalists furn campaign funds; naturally, in "28 Assembly District and 30th Alde manie District." "1497 Avenue A."

This challenge has been delivered by registered letter to each of the old party politicians to whom it is aded and distributed throughout the district, and the meeting will posi-tively be held as announced above. In case all of the candidates of the old parties fail to appear. Lemon will address the meeting on the position and program of the S. D. P.

#### Lee's Challenge.

To Messrs. G. A. Littauer and Joseph Lash, Democratic and Republican Candidates for Assembly from the Thirtieth District.

"Gentlemen:-With the approval of the district organization of the Social Democratic Party, of which I have the honor to be a candidate, I hereby challenge you to appear with me in joint debate before the voters to discuss the issues of the campaign.

"I charge that the parties which you represent stand for the interests of the capitalist class, the class that owns land, mines, rallways, factories, and tenements and exploits the people who do the useful work.

"In support of this charge, I cite these facts: Both your parties have united in re-nominating for the Court of Appeals Judge Denis O'Brien, who declared the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law and the Eight Hour Law unconstitutional. Comptroller Grout and
President Fornes, elected two years
ago as Republican-Reformers and now
re-nominated as Democratis, heiped
Mayor Low and a combination of Remublican and Democratic Alexansia. publican and Democratic Aldermen in granting the Pennsylvania Company Tannel Franchise WITHOUT ANY CLAUSE FOR THE PROTECTION OF LABOR just as the last Tam-many administration gave the Subway Franchise to Belmont and his friends

Devery, under Dem Wyck, USED THE POLICE to break the Brooklyn frolley strike and the New York cigarmakers' strike, so ssioner Greene, under Reform Mayor Low, used the police to break the subway laborers' strike and to intimidate the Queens County Railroad workers. Comptroller Grout, now a Democrat, and District Attorney Jerome, still a Fusionist, had power, when the Building Trades Employers' Association locked out the workingmen, the one to make the contractors pay penalties for failure to finish the schoolhouses in time, the other to prosecute them for conspiracy; THEY ALLOWED THE LOCKOUT BOSS-ES TO HAVE THEIR OWN WAY. In 1901, after four years of Tammany rule, 5,000 children were excluded from school and 58,000 put in partime classes, for lack of sch to-day, after two years of Reform, 87,000 are in part-time classes. Neither of your parties when in power has TRIED to enforce the Ten Hour Law for the protection of street and ele-vated railway employees—Democratic Capitalists Belmont and Whitney and

Crimmins and Republican Capitalists Platt and Depew and Reform Capital-ist Cutting know why. "Both your parties endorse the eco-nomic system whereby one class owns the means of production and, without doing useful work, draws profits from the labor of the other operates them and PRODUCES ALL WEALTH-the system which gives luxury and power to the drones and dooms the producers to poverty and subjection; your parties are officered the officials elected by your parties to legislative, executive, or judicial office,

capitalist interests. \* "The Social Democratic Party is opposed to this whole capitalist syste of the means of production which the working class collectively creates and operates-for everyone the right and duty to work, and TO THE WORK-ERS THE WHOLE VALUE OF THEIR PRODUCT. On every politi-cal question, the Social Democratic Party stands for the interests of the working class AGAINST the capital-ist class and against BOTH your parties. It depends on the working class for financial support and appeals solely to the working class for support at the polls.

"Our campaign is one of education and organization, not a campaign of brass bands and fireworks, beer and boodle. DARE YOU MEET US ON THIS BASIS, to advance arguments, if you have any, why the workingmen of this district should not vote the straight ticket of the Social Demo-

"I would remind you that last year you ignored a similar challenge and that the Social Democratic Party in-creased its vote in this district by EIGHTY-FIVE PER CENT. Should you again fail to meet the test, I can assure you that a greatly increased number of voters will rightly infer that you have no arguments to offer to thinking workingmen and will ac-cordingly vote under the Arm and

"Awaiting your reply, I am, gentlemen, sincerely, "W, E. A. Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th

The receipt of a sample copy of

fit of the working class, by declaring at Belmont's terms. Just as Chief this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

#### The Worker. AM ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-

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

he state of New York, on account of u provisious of the election laws, the let l'arty is officially recognized under ame of Social Democratic Party, and iblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

above.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-catiled Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a small, ring-ruled, moribund organization which bitterly opposes the trade unions and carries on an aduative campaign of sistence against the real Socialist movement, which supports the trade minosa. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

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



#### THE HOUSING OF THE PEOPLE.

The conditions under which the working people of New York City live is vividly illustrated by Tenement House Commissioner De Forest's stat ment that to-day, after two years of "Reform," there are still no less than 350,000 "dark rooms"-that is, rooms without windows opening to an ai shaft or court or even to other room so opening-and over 2.500 cellar living rooms, rented in violation of law. besides several thousand tenemen bakeries and several thousand ter ment houses without fire escapes.

No rich man would keep his dog it one of those dark rooms or cellars But the capitalists who control both form" coalition have not the slightes scruple about drawing their income from the rental from such dens and from the profits of the factories and workshops where they pay such lov wages that a large part of the work ing class have no choice but to live in these disease-breading fire-trap houses

workshops and the tenements and the mansions do not care a snap for the law, so long as they are not punished for violating the law; and if work ingmen keep on voting capitalist pol ticians into office, they will take precious good care that Commissioner De Forest is not given the funds to enable to responsibility of savings banks dihimes enforce the law and that their "non-partizan" judges spend their tim issuing injunctions against strikers, sentencing law-breaking land

lords.

ment-house reform" on the capitalist philanthropist plan amount to? What does it accomplish? Suppose Mr. De Forest- and be it understood, we do not question Mr. De Forest's sincerity or good will, but only the wisdom of the plan he follows-suppose he succeeds in preventing the erection of any more tenements of the worst type and even in causing the destruction of some of the worst of the old ones. what follows? Of privately owned tenements it may be said-reversing the Kentuckian's dictum about whisky -that there are no good tenements. but some are worse than others. Well. the landlords have tenements not quit so bad built in the places of the old ones; these cost more; ergo, says the capitalist owner, they are worth more, and he charges a higher rental for the same amount of space; and the growth of the population, with the necessity for the mass of the workers to be near their places of employment, compels This is what we have seen happening before our eyes during the last two been reduced by our "business ad eninistration," rents have gone steadily up. How do the tenants manage pay more rent? It's a hard question to answer; but people manage many things when they have to. They eat poorer food and wear a little

poerer, clothing and perhaps take

fewer outings at the beack in summer and perhaps pawn some of the little household belongings and can never redeem them; or they take in a lodger or two and so more overcrowd the overcrowded rooms and the poor mother neglects her children and works her fingers to the bone to keep things going; or the old man works a little harder, puts in a little more overtime and nears his grave so much the faster, and the boys and girls are taken out of school a little earlier and sent to work on the street or in the store or office or shop.

And the landlord who owns "good" tenement looks over his rentrolls and says, "How nice it is to be a good landlord, seeing I get even bigger | and manhood, all our intelligence. returns on my money than bad ones do!" And the workingman pays with his sweat, the workingwoman pays with her tears the children of the tenements give their childhood to pay.

A Socialist legislature and city ad-

ministration would cut the Gordian knot. Recognizing that it is not "bad" landlords who are at fault, but land- to keep the workers in bondage. lordism itself-nay, capitalism itself, of which landlordism is but a part-it would strike at the root. Undoubtedly, while capitalism lasts, none of these subsidiary problems, such as that of the people's housing, can be solved. inflame them with indignation. Undoubtedly, capitalism cannot be overthrown and Socialism established with a Socialist state legislature to for the erection of pleasant and wholesome dwellings of the best modern condemn, and would let these dwellings to workingmen at a rate covering the cost of maintenance—a rate, to put it conservatively, less than half that charged by private owners for equal space and the worst of accommoda tions. And each of these houses would not only be a benefit to the number of workingmen's families who inhabited it, but it would, while capitalism continnes through the working of competition, be a force tending to compel private landlords to provide better nouses and to be content with lower

This is the only way in which the problem of the housing of the people can be approached with any hope of enefit to the workers. The "Reform ers" will not do it, any more than the frank old-party politicians. Only a party of Socialist workingmen dare attempt it.

#### THE BANKERS' ALARM.

The sensation of the annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association at San Francisco last week was when Willis S. Paine, President of the Consolidated National Bank of New York, said:

"I repeat that SOCIALISM IS A COMING DANGER. I predict it will be THE 'ISM' OF THE FUTURE. If the prediction is well founded the present 'ism' among those who lister to my words should be patriotism-not the patriotism that contents itself with the explosion of fireworks on Independence Day, but the patriotism that may induce the members of the body I am now addressing to stand in line to register and again to stand in line and vote and to induce others pledge themselves to adopt remedial

The "remedial legislation" that Banker Paine nrged his fellow bankers to support consisted in the reliev ing of saving banks from taxation and certain changes in the law in regard Banker Paine expects to check the growth of Socialism, destined other wise to be THE 'ism' of the future.'

The bankers' ideas of "remedial egislation" do not call for commen The important thing is the recognition by the bankers, the money lords of the country, the masters of finance, that the Socialist tide is rising steadily and swiftly all over the land-nay, all over the world-and that they, the

bankers, are against it.

The bankers have realized what Mark Hanna realized two years ago. when he declared that the struggle of the immediate future is not betwee Republicanism and Democracy, but between Republicanism and Socialism. Kaiser Wilhelm has long known that Socialism is the "coming danger to him and his fellow parasites of every sort. 'Tsar Nicholas has trembled before it for years and tried to now by ruthless cruelty as futile. Our American Kalsers of Finance and Industrial Tsars are learning the les-

Socialism is coming. It is the great overshadowing danger to the master class, the world over. And just as it fills the masters with apprehension, so it is the great and growing hope of th workers of the subject, of the op pressed and the exploited of every and, Inspiring them with patient and with courage to think and act for the emancipation of their class from poverty and of humanity from the cor and demoralizing role of

We shall know next week just how

great a forward step this grand move ment has made in this country that we call ours in the past year. That next Tuesday's returns will justify our claims and increase the bankers alarms, we need not for a momen doubt. Whether the advance be ten per cent, or fifty or a hundred, does not so much matter. The thing for us to bear in mind is this, that, whether we will or no, the final struggie between the profit ideal and the human ideal, between the inte represented by the bankers and the interests felt by the tollers, is close at hand. It will not be a mild one. It will be a conflict to task all our ener gles, all our talents, all our courage

The aristocracy of wealth that speaks through Mark Hanna and through the Bankers' Association will not lightly give up its supremacy. It will resort to every method, lawful or unlawful, moral or immoral, to calolery, to sophistry, to corruption, to fraud, and even to force if it dare,

The very excesses to which the capt talist class will be driven in its at tempt to stem the tide of progress will react against it, will stimulate thought among the workers and especially will

On us who are already Socialists, or us who aiready see the general lines in a single city or even a single state. at least, of the way we have to travel, But a Socialist city administration on us rests the responsibility, not alone by Socialist ngitation to hasten back it could and would make a good | the coming of the final test, but above beginning, and save thousands of pro- all, by strengthening our organization letarian lives thereby every year. It in numbers and in thoughtful and would not reduce taxes, but rather democratic discipline to guard against raise" them to the full limit. And it all dangers of division in the workers' would make the landlords' taxes pay ranks, all danger from ambuscade into which the capitalists would lure them and fisnk movements by which type, in place of the rockeries it would they would seek to dislodge and destroy us.

The bankers see the full gravity of the situation. It is well that we also should see it and guide ourselves ac cordingly.

#### WATCH THE COUNT AND RE-PORT THE VOTE.

Two things we would impress upo our readers.

First, it is necessary, not only to do so, but to see that our votes are counted.

Last year it is certain that in this city of New York we lost hundreds of votes and in the state several thousand, through not having watchers at every polling place to see that our votes were recorded. No doubt it is the same all over the country. Where we did have watchers, they checked many attempts to count and report Socialist votes as "scattering" or to divide them up among the old parties If we have no one to watch the count the Republican and Democratic election officers can very easily decidamong themselves what to do with our votes.

Second, we want the voic imported promptly. Every reader of The Worker wishes to get in the issues of November 8 and 15 as full and as definite news of the Socialist vote as possible. Every reader of The Worker can help in satisfying this desire for all the others. See to ft that in each town or city there is someone whose duty it will be, just as soon as trust worthy returns are at hand, to repor them, together with a statement of the votes for the same office in the same territory at the last election, to this paper.

week as usual on Wednesday. Reports should reach this office by Wedpesday noon or as much earlier as possible, by mail or by telegraph. ===

#### BIT OF SENTIMENT THAT HAS A PRACTICAL VALUE.

The action of the Board of Direct ors of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum ciation, last week, in caucellin a contract unadvisedly made to let th ball for a Democratic mass meeting and establishing a rule that the build ing shall not be used for politica meetings of any but the Social Demo cratic Party, seems to us to merit the highest commendation.

To some it may seem a sentimental idea that this building, dedicated as a "Temple of Labor," would be profaned by being let for hire to the use of the capitalist politicians. Maybe I ental. Maybe it is not bush ness-like. But we are of the opinion that the Socialist movement and the labor organizations will be the better and stronger for this sort of sentimer talism, that there are many thing which are not business-like which are yet of very practical value to the

cause of the workers. It is always a question of where to draw the line, of course. Every ques tion of right or wrong, perhaps, may be a question of just where to dray the line. But in a movement like ours its money, whose struggle is in th holding of the highest ideals along with the clearest views of cold and hard facts, whose one great asset i its unimpeachable good faith, its ab solute devotion to principle-in such ement it is always better to tak the chance of erring on the side of too great strictness than to run the of allowing our principles an

ideals gradually to be relaxed and de

stroyed by easy tompliance with the

Our friends of the Labor Lyceun ciation have adhered to the ideal which is the very reason for their organization's existence, and have ad-hered to it at considerable cost. The comrades should see that they are upheld and that all is done to help then in making their institution a success upon these high lines.

Pressure of campaign matter con pels us to postpone for a week the presentation of some further correspondence in regard to the question raised by Dr. Pyle of Toledo in our issue of two weeks ago, with comment thereon. For the present, we need only say that we think our expressions at that time erred rather on the side of "broadness" than on that of too strict adherence to discipline.

"Dixie" is a monthly published in Atlanta, Ga., "devoted to the manufacturing interests of the South." The editor, Mr. T. H. Martin, speaking for the factory owners of the South, declares that "the negro is a blessing to the South" and that "there is no spirit of antagonism between our people and the negro." This is interesting, coming frein such a source; but still more interesting is the reason with which it is supported. The reason is simple: The presence of the negroes in large numbers in the South and the preju dice existing between the white workers and the black workers there constitutes what Mr. Martin considers an insuperable obstacle to aggressive labor organization. Occasionally, he says, an agitator "finds his way across the line. But the problem of organization, of the sort he desires, is a staggering proposition. If he organizes the whites, the negro stands ready to turn the wheels of industry, not so well as the white man would do it, but well enough to keep the ball rolling. If the ngero be organized-but the thought of such a thing is ridiculous. The negro is not serious enough for that." Comment is unnecessary. The argument, coming from the source it does, is comforting to the capitalists, Northern and Southern by residence, who exploit the laborers of North and South. It should vote for Socialism and get others to be suggestive to all workers, of whatever race, who find themselves cherishing any remains of race prejudice.

> The New York "Evening Post," perhops the strongest supporter of the "Reform" ticket, as is natural in a paper partly owned by Mr. Seth Low, us been forced to admit that there are fifteen or twenty thousand more children in part-time sessions for lack of school room now than there were a year ago and that there were at least as many a year ago as there were when the "Reformers" came into power. And then the "Post" has the nerve to inform us (Saturday, Oct. 10) that this is a good thing for the children, that they learn more in a halfday than in a full day. It is a pity the "Post" would not be consistent declare that the children would learn still better if they did not go to school at all, and advocate the discharge the teachers and the turning of schoolhouses into factories. . It would save a great deal in taxes to the class that the "Post" and its friends on the Low ticket represent.

"Hero" Function says the United States government must ruise the soldiers in the regular army. Quite right Meanwhile the Manufacturers' A ciation and the National Metal Tra Association will reduce the wag mechanics and laborers doing past tive work, thus making things even. Then prosperity will again be as sured.

#### IN DENMARK AND NORWAY.

The Danish Socialists' successes in nunicipal elections extend over twenty-four of the forty towns where tax commissioners, poor-fund commission-ers, and common councilmen were lected a few weeks ago. In all, 15,000 Socialist votes were cast. The Socialists ailled themselves with the Radicals in only five towns. The Left won in only one city, Kolding, and then only with the help of the Conserva-The rupture between the So cialists and the Left has not harmed mocracy, as many feared, but has weakened the Conservatives, while Socialism has advanced.

According to latest reports from Norway, where our party has won its first successes in the national elec-tions, five Socialists have been elected to Parliament. The first report said that three had been elected.

#### THE PARTY IN ITALY.

According to the last party bulle the Socialist Party of Italy now has 1,136 branches and 39,102 dues paying members. Of the sixty-nine Italian provinces, Cosenza is the only on which has no Socialist organization Reggio Emilia, the province of the "Apostle of Socialism," Camillo Prampolini, takes the lead, with one hur dred branches and 3,948 members dred branches and 3,948 members. The province of Rome has nineteen branches and 853 members, Many Socialists are not curolled in the party. In the last, parliamentary elections, held in 1960, the party received 215, 841 votes. There are now thirty-one Socialists in the Parliament of Italy.

#### LEGITIMATE BUSINESS

dern speculation Your language you must choose.

It's an investment if you win,

But gambling if you lose.

—Washington Star.

## SAM PARKS AND ANYBODY ELSE.

By Horace Traubel.

You are full of regret. Or you are full of bravado. You are a proprietor You own something. Or think you do. You look at Parks with the master's sye. What do you think of Parks? Is Parks a scamp or a martyr? Has What do you think of Parks? he imitated the tactics of the maste and sold out? Has he played with two fires? What shall we think of Parks? Parks. Parks. Parks. The air is full of Parks. Until you adjust yourself to Parks you will find it hard to breathe. Indeed, no man may breathe until Parks has been ex-

I do not see why I should explain Parks. The sun does not rise and set in Parks. Parks is not justice. Nor the absence of justice. Suppose Parks is a rascal. Is he the only rascal? Is my faith to be disproved by the ras-cally of one of its devotees? Why should my pulse beat fast or slow Suppose Parks is guilty. Is my faith-therefore guilty? It would be hard on my faith to have it tied to any Indies. dual. It would be bord on that in-dividual to be fied to any faith. Do suppose I am worrying much over Sain Parks? I am too busy with my faith. With myself. I had a faith before Sam Parks was heard of. Ahd I can still have a faith with Porks in jail or oblivion. And this faith, which antedated my birth, will survive my death. The poorest idea is better than the best suit of clothes. We are in a big thing. But that big thing is not all contained in us. No great principle is weighed in the avoirdupois of a man, thick or thin, saint or sinner.

I hear the much that is and about the mistakes of the workingman And I know he makes his mistakes Why should proprietors demand that workingman should make no mis-ces? I do not see how the case of the capitalist is behied by such a concosmon. Parks may be one of the workingman's mistakes. I do not say he is. But grant that he is. But how does Parks at his worst make Rocko-

teller at his best any better?

I say: Here is justice. You retort: You are a scoundrel. Suppose I am say to-you in the morning: The sun You retort: You are a thief. Suppose I am a thief? The sun is up. say: Here is social evolution. You say: Here is Parks. Well, suppose Packs is here. Evolution is here, too And Parks is a piece of evolution bian self. He is honest? Then you have nothing to say. He is dis the very conditions against which of the very conditions against which the new consciousness protests. You throw Parks at evolution. Evolution throws Parks back at you. But for the thing you call sacred Parks could not exist

I say my prayers. You ask: What the use of prayers if Parks is not is the use of prayers it then the honest? I paint a picture. You ask: What is the use of painting pictures if Parks is on the burn? I help some body in distress. You ask: Why should you help anybody as long as Parks exists? I suppose I should not to work in the morning. Parks exists. Or go home at night. Parks You might suspect that all busines

men are honest and that all business is founded on justice. If business men and business were not hone how could business men and business kick about Purks? I do not know think it worth my time. I have better uses for every hour I live. If l'arks is indocent—well, then he is innocent. That is enough for Parks. If he is guilty—well, then he is sailty. That is enough for civilization. Do you suppose I—would be sorry for Parks? I would be sorry for civilies. Parks has not got to explain plain Parks.

of certise we are a lot of villains.
Or plenty among us are willains. We do not posit the truth of our ideal do wrong. Sustice is still justice. Parks appears. Parks does not apby any fear of any worshiper? ... What is worship worth if it reduces its faith every time a sinner appears and adds to its faith every time a saint appears? What has justice to do with saints or sinners? Justice has business with justice. With justice alone Justice has no business with Parks Nor has Parks business with justice Nor has justice any business with you or with me. Nor have we business with justice. Justice is not thermom etrical. It is not up and down with heat and cold. It is not barometrical It is not slow or fast, sure or doubt-ful, by virtue of any shift in the weather. Let Parks be as virtuous as Parks may be. Justice is not more justice. Or as victous as his enemies declare him. Justice is not less to Justice.

of I say to you: I have an idea. You reply: All right, we will try Sam Parks to see whether your idea is true. Why not cut your corns? Or put fill ings in your teeth? Or run two miles against the wind? Or murder your cousin? Just to see whether my idea is true? If appeal is to be made to the body or the soul of Sam Parks why was I born? Why did I ever think? If Sam Parks is all in all then I mus be waste. "See," fou repeat, "did I not tell you your idea was a fallacy?" did. But until you made me responsible for Parks I thought you were wrong. I acknowledge that if you make me responsible for Parks my idea must be a fallacy. Why am I responsible for mayone? Why is anyone responsible for me? Am I to go

You are having a deuce of a time to getting yourself adjusted to Sam could not take one atom from its capital. The name of Parks has been spread over every news sheet in the a workingman. You are full of pain. You are full of parks of barks of the parks o ways knew Anarchism would come to this," says one man. God help one man. He seems to know none too much. He knows Parks. He does not know justice. Did one man ever justice while he was looking at Sa I have nothing against Sam. I have everything in favor of justice. Even if Sam is a scamp I have nothing against Sam. I have no time to have anything against Sam. I only have time to have everything for justice. I do not know Parks. I do no

know you. I know justice. I have two eyes. They are both for justice. And a slight vocabulary. But every word is for justice. Why should I be called upon to hunt up pedigrees and records? Must justice put up bonds for Sam Parks? Is justice to be rewith the ups and downs of Parks? garded as the collateral of Sam Parks So that if Parks comes short in ma-turity justice must deliver up its body? What sort of idea do you have of truth and falsehood? Justice will go on nobody's bond. Why? Because yeu suppose I go out under the stars it goes on everybody's bond. Justice is sam Parks an adulterer?" Do you also for the unjust. Commit whatever crime. Justice will still swear you are a man. Or do whatever act of generosity. Justice will still swear that you are not more than a man." You charge Parks guilty to us. We charge him to you. The big world of all has made Parks for good or bad.

Either way the world has got to

shoulder Parks. Parks is no accident. He is law, I do not say Parks is what you say he is. But I do say that the ocial system you laud is naking men such as you say Parks is. Parks is not the child of justice. He is the hallowed or unhallowed product of a leg-pulling civilization. Pull one way and you may make a Christ. But pull another way and you may make the Parks you hate. One way and you may make Parks honest. Another way and you may make Parks a thief. Or you. Or me. Do you suppose I am so sure of myself that I do not admit that with the heat a little more or less or my purse a bit fat or thin I could not play Taffy with the social leg? Why should I push out my chest and sneer at Parks? I only know this I know that the civilization whose staunchious you regard with such awe produces a harvest of villainy. Not villains. But villainy. It is well adapted to perpetuate the race of villning grafters and slaves. I know that the civilization whose spirit commands my respect would make villainy impos-sible. It will be well adapted to inadgurate a race of unpurchasable free-men. What is there to buy in a world that is free? My civilization will do what yours will not do. It will allow men to be men. You believe in a so-cial order in which the briber is in-evitable. Then you get mad when Parks appears. Who called Parks? You. If you do not want Parks stop calling him. I have not called him. calling him. I have not called him. Nor would I call. I have no room of use for him in my civilization. I have room for Parks the man. Any other sort of Parks would find himself out of place in our commonwealth. You have called the Parks you think Parks is. If Parks is not the Parks you say call him. You called him. I have no account to settle with him. You have sorry for you.

#### SWISS PARTY CONGRESS

On Sunday, Oct. 4, there took place at Otten the second congress of the recently reorganized and amalgamated Swiss Social Democratic Party. The report of the Socialist delegation in the Federal Parliament was given by Comrade Greulich who defended th policy pursued by himself and his colleagues, notably their vote on the question of the rearming of the Swiss notably artillery where their polley called forth lively opposition at the time. Greulich said that the necessity of the their vote in favor of the proposals conditional on the question being sub mitted to a popular vote. In the debate which followed fault was founwith the fact that, especially in regard to the military department, the Social ist members had not made their op ment and corruption sharply enough felt, and it was pointed out that be granting fresh supplies the rooting out of corruption should have been put in the foreground. The relation clai-political group was raised, but the Congress left the delegation a free hand. The main debate was on the question of the utilitary, and a resoluon was accepted which while making it clear that we are not epponents on a rational system of national defense on a democratic basis, condemned the tendencies now so clearly evident to the direction of increasing militarism The principal paper on this question was read by Comrade Müller who pointed out the importance of main-taining the independence of the Swiss Republic against the surrounding monarchies and the lessons to be drawn from the South African war, as well as the importance of providing that the families of those called on to serve shall not be reduced to want in consequence of the enforced absence of the bread winner. He also strongly criticized the proposed law limiting the right of criticism in military matters. Müller was followed by a con-rade from the French-speaking part of Switzerland, Comrade Rapin, who de-manded the fixing of a specific limit above which milliary extenses should

men to receive the same rations, aboli-tion of military courts of justice in time of peace, democratization of the entire system, arranging, however, for the appointment of a permanent staff to command the army and to organize defense. In other words, the resolu-tion wants to retain what is good in to the independence of the land against attack from abroad so far as that can be done by a staff of men who give their whole time to the consideration of the question, while at the same time guarding against the abuse of the system for capitalistic perposes. The question of the participation of Socialists in bourgeois govern tion of Socialists in bourgeois govern-ments was discussed, and it was re-marked that experience showed that this was rather a source of weakness than the reverse, as not only is the opposition of our party to the government in which such a minister sits paralyzed without his being able to do proportionately more, but also we lose the services of our best agitators, who the services of our best agrators, who are put in positions where they are overwhelmed with routine work. Espe-cially in Switzerland, this policy is regularly followed by the bourgeois parties. Nevertheless, it was impos-sible to form a general resolution to forbid the acceptance of all such offi-ces, but the party was directed to con-centrate their energies rather on win-ning great influence on the legislative and municipal bodies, and not with out pressing necessity to sacrifice any-thing to obtain a seat on the execu-

to twenty millions francs; officers and

#### LOCAL AND LANDTAG

ELECTIONS IN GERMANY. Another Socialist mayor has been elected in Germany in the person of Ulrich Schmidt at Bietigheim.

At the second ballots for district councilmen in Aisace, a Socialist edi-tor, Comrade Peirotes, was elected, re-ceiving 1,751 votes in So. Strasburg; his opponent, supported by an alliance of the Center and other parties, had 1.116 votes. In North Muelhausen. Mayor Gegauff, owing to an alliance of the reactionary parties, was elected with 2,665 votes; a Socialist editor, Comrade Martin, had 2,186 votes.

Incomplete reports of the recent election of members to the Landing of Sachse-Meiningen show that seven Soclai Democrats, two National Liberals, one Radical, two Agrarians, and three independents were successful. In the outgoing legislature, also, we had seven members.

The elections for the Landing or

legislature of the Kingdom of Saxony maintain the record made there in the Reichstag election of last June, when of the twenty-three representatives elected from Saxony to the parliament of the Empire, twenty-two were Social Democrats. Whereas direct election and equal manhood suffrage prevails in the choice of Reichstag members, the members of the Saxon Landing are chosen by electors who, in turn, are elected under a property qualifica-tion—the voters being divided into three classes according to wealth and each class choosing the same number of electors. Under such circumstances, t was with no hope of scating any of its candidates in the Landtag, but solely in order to make an emphatic protest against the electoral system and to demonstrate that the Saxon Landtag does not represent the Saxon people, that the Social Democratic Party entered the contest. The results are highly satisfactory. This year's election covered only one-third of the districts, the Landtag being renewed by thirds, as is our federal Senate. In every one of these districts in which there is a large industrial population our party won the whole ir nearly the whole of the electorship third or poorest class; in the wo urban and three rural districts of Dresden, the third-class electors chosen are, without exception, Social Democrats, as also in the first district of Leipzig, the first of Chemnitz, and others. The great majority of the electors of the first and second classes, representing the very wealthy and the 'upper-middle' classes respectively, are, of course, reactionaries. Yet it is reported that in one district the Social Democratic Party got a majority also Landing, unless, as is said to be likely some of our electors are unseated on technical grounds. The three-class law, adopted as a bulwark against the "microbic grubs" and "ins compromising and intermediate par-ties and drawing the lines sharply between Socialists and ultra-reaction aries and of emphasizing in the peo ple's mind the opposition of class in terests and thus preparing them for results are highly gratifying to the So cialists and equally disquieting to the government and those who control it.

### FIRST VICTORY IN SERVIA

For the first time, a Socialist has been elected to the Servian Parlia-ment. In nine other districts the Socialist candidate ranks first or second without having an absolute majority, and therefore goes to second election. Servin is as yet too backward in its economic and its political development to have a very powerful or clear Socialist party, but the movement is growing, both in numerical strength and in quality.

FROM ALABAMA COAL MINES. "Enclosed find fourteen yearly subpaganda has been carried on in the coal mines. We have been reduced five cents on the ton of coal and are getting less work—hence cipitalism is defeating itself. We are beginning to understand that the more rest we get the more Socialism we understand. It is wonderful bow men's minds can ose who highly appreciate the fruitful efforts of The Worker." So writes Comrade Lennon of Belle Sumter, Ala Just the same story as in the mining camps and steel towns of Pennsy rania, the textile-mill towns of New England, and, in fact, all over the one responsible for me? Am I to go above which miniarly expenses should be able to bed at night wondering whether not be allowed to go without a referendam. A resolution was accepted their part to destroy capitalism, what ice or for unjustice in the moraling? Justice is so adequate that the best saint could add nothing to its stature. For military purpose in times of peace order shall come out of chaos. ountry. The capitalists are doing cialism, so that

# Current # # # Literature

ANOTHER VIEW OF INDUSTRIAL 18M. By William Mitchell Bo-wack. New York. E. P. Dutton & Co. 1903. Price, \$2 net.

If Mr. Bownck had "boiled down" his book from four hundred pages to one hundred before sending it to press, it would have been more readable and yet might have retained all that it has of value and, accordingly, it would have served its purpose much better.

Its purpose, as nearly as we can divine it, is to break away from the old methods of treating political eco-nomy—to which the author applies the adjectives "unreal" and "doctrinaire" on top of the familiar "lifeless" and "soulless"-and to substitute for the analysis of principles a descriptive synthesis of concrete facts. In this he is not alone. Since the logical develop ment by Karl Marx of the systematic exposition of economic principles built up by Smith, Ricardo, and their followers has turned economic scie into a powerful weapon against the class interests in whose service it first arose or, rather, since this work of Marx and his collaborators has be-come widely known—there has been a curious tendency, especially among those very capitalist apologists (par-ticularly in England), who used to deffy "the eternal laws of trade." now to declare that those laws have no existence, that there is and can be no such thing as a science of economics, to substitute a vague, time-serving electic empiricism for the rigid and soulless" logic that they once held so dear. That the descriptive synthesis is useful we are eager to admit; but that it can be a substitute for, that it can be more than an illustrative su plement to, the analysis of princip we emphatically deny. And we find Mr. Bowack's work by no means among the best even in this overrated new school.

A real living picture of "industrial-

ism." of the capitalist system as it is of the forces at work, the materials upon which and conditions under which they work, and the results they bring forth, is much to be desired. This is what Mr. Bowack has essayed. But we do not find his living picture sufficiently lively or graphic to hold

the attention.

Moreover. Mr. Bowack is as thoroughly bourgeois in his concrete way as the old economists were in their ab-stract way—and as far from the realities of life. To them, the production of values was what the catechism calls "the chief end of man"; to him it is the production of steel rails and ingots, bales of cotton, barrels of flour or sugar or oil, or "goods" of some other sort. He seems to view industry as the aim of life, not as the means to living. He regards the better feed-ing and housing of the poor as a very important matter—but why? Because they can work harder and manufac-ture more things if they are better housed and fed. He even waxes poetic over the "immense increase in the economic resources of the country" which would ensue "if by more healtny and intelligent upbringing and efficient education and technical instruction you can anticipate the period of nomic efficiency by two years" and make the boys into full-fledged work-Ingmen at sixteen instead of eighteen? Child labor is for him an evil only because persons who work too hard in their childhood will not be able to work hard enough in their later years.

Despite his aversion to "doctrinaire' ethods, our author now and then indulges in sweeping generalizations from the field of biology, as when to support a proposition for colonizing savage countries with transported con-victs and imported coolles, he says: "We know that Nature abhors a gan in her synthesis. She hates patch work. A rulned or impaired economic unit has to be rebuilt from the foundations" (page 25). It would be easy to refute the generalization and the in-ference by citations from the evolutionists, showing bow in nature, the very qualities which render a type "unfit" in one stage often become those that fit it for survival in another. But Mr. Bowack's opposition his division of certain pests familiar to the farmers into the two classes of solving him from any suspicion of knowing biology.
"Something too much of this." It is

hardly worth while to dwell at length on the shortcomings of the book. We repeat, it would have been a useful to a quarter the size; for the author has hit on some good observations-as, of business relations through the use of the post, the telegraph, and the telepage 19); his bold, if too sweeping, statement of the political fluence of clericalism (page 316); his frank repudiation of the comm that, as "every French soldier a marshal's baton in his haversack, every laborer has a chance to become "captain of industry" (page S1); or least to some extent, "skilled" and "intellectual" (page 359). But these are not enough to redeem the rest.

"Homophonic Conversations." C. B. and C. V. Waite (Chicago, C. V. tended as "a natural aid to the mem ory" for anyone knowing either Eng lish, German, French, or Italian in learning any other of those languages. The method is based on the similarity in sound of a large part of the words of similar meaning in all or at least in three of the four languages named. Eighty-six pages are given to parallel-column presentation of phrases or sentences under such titles as salutation, the time of day and the ordering meals, changing money, buy ing clothes, and other incidents of ery-day life or of travel-the most obvious use of the book being as an ald to sojourners in a strange land. follow. Cloth, 137 pages. Price, \$1.

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

# PARTY NEWS.

00000000000000000000000000 Special Organizing Fund.

The following contfibutions hav ade to the Special Organizing Fund • ince last report: Local Fa haven, Wash., \$1; Harry Gable, Ph delphi; Pa., \$1; I. Isadore Bernstein, New York City, 25 cents; Joe A. Thomas, Medford, Oregon, 25 cents; L. Maier, Oxnard, Cal., \$1; From Wie sin, per E. H. Thomas, State Secre y: Branch 2, Kenosha, \$2; Branch 10, Milwaukee, \$5; Branch 4, Milwan kee, \$1; Chas. Pasar, Sheboygan, Wis., \$2.50; R. K. Swope, Santa Chra, Cal., \$5; A. L., New York, 25 cents; total to on Oct 24, 1903, \$19.25; previously reported, \$2,003.82; total, \$2,113.07. Coin cards for contribution to the fund are being sent out from national that all of these cards will return to the national office with from 25 cents paign in several states should enable the comrades to strengthen the na-tional fund so that the great work of preparation for the campaign of next year can continue.

Ben Hanford Competted to Close Tour.

Ben Hanford will close his Western tour after filling the engagements made in Nebraska for Nov. 1 and 2. Comrade Hanford is compelled to take this step solely on account of his phys-ical condition. For some time he has struggled along, keeping engagement made for him under great personal difficulties, and his decision to no longer continue the tour was arrived at only after it became apparent that the risk of doing permanent injury t himself, besides making it probable that engagements definitely arranged could not be filled without a serious loss to the locals interested. This sudden change of plans is to be the more regretted since Comrade Hanford's tour has been very successful. Out of over sixty meetings held only four were poorly attended, and the reports reaching the national office have been most creditable to Comrade Hanford. The outlook was that the tour west of Nebraska would have been even more. successful still. Dates aggregating nearly two hundred were practically assured in Colorado, Arizona, Califor-nia, Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Idaho. In addition, applications for return dates in Ohio, Illinois, In-diana, and Missouri were already on file. Arrangements are now being made which John W Brown of Connectiwill take up the work where Hanford leaves off and complete the Western tour. Full particulars will be given later. Comrade Hanford will return direct from Nebraska to New York and take a rest before resuming his activity for the party.

#### The National Organizors.

John W. Bennett of Iowa is meet ing with success in South Dakota. He began work at Elk Point on Oct. 14 with a good street meeting and sold some literature. Next day he mounted a soap box in the stald old university town of Vermillion and had an audi nce of one hundred for an hour and a half, all of whom appeared very ed an audience of farmers at and and organized a local of fourteen members, and Comrade Hix son writes "and started a lot of der mant gray matter to work." The Ver million "Plain Talk" gave Bennett a good notice. He stayed three days at Yankton and prepared the way for a local. At Canistota on Oct. 21 he had a large audience in Masonic Hall and was down for another meeting the next night, and the comrades said it looked as though the hall wouldn't be able to hold the crowd. Comrade Bennett will remain in South Dakota until Nov. 12, closing at Britton before

beginning in North Dakota.

P. J. Hyland of Nebraska began work at Nebraska City on Oct. 4 and organized a local of eleven members Held a good street meeting at Beatrice next day and finished organizing a lo-cal there. Through a late train Hyland did not get to Fnirbury as sched-uled until too late to hold meeting. At son street, whereon run the Eighth Red Cloud held a street meeting with not succeed in organizing. Hyland had the same experience getting to held at 1032 First avenue on Thurs. Alma as Fairbury, there being but one train a day each way, and county convention was held at Alma without him. A full ticket was placed in the him. A full ticket was placed in the field. The Alma comrades then drove Hyland eighteen miles to Regan, where he held a large street meeting and formed a station for the state speakers, with prospects of organizing soon. At Hastings another large street meeting was held but Hyland was and formed a station for the state speakers, with prospects of organizing soon. At Hastings another large street meeting was held but Hyland was stopped by the police. A lecture state to the state of the latter o tion was established, however, and a local should soon materialize. Held two large street meetings at Grand Island on Oct. 13 and got four new Island on Oct. 13 and got four her members. County convention was used next day and full ticket placed in pected. the field. Two meetings were held at Litchfield on Oct. 14, one open-air in the afternoon and another indoors at Litchfield on Oct. 14, one open-air in the afternoon and another indoors at night. Good meeting at Broken Bow 1257 Hamburg avenue, on Sunday, police, but afterwards local with six members was formed. After a street meeting at Gering, Hýland went to Cheyenne, where he stayed a couple of days and fixed up a route for Wyo-ming, which will take in Laramie, Rawlins, Rock Springs, Green, River Granger, Evanston, Diamondville and Kemerer, Wheatland, Douglas, Casper, Geo. H. Goebel's dates in Texas so

Geo. H. Goebe's dates in Texas so far arranged as as follows: Nov. 2. Kaufman; Nov. 3. Elmo. Nov. 4. Grand Saline; Nov. 5. Mincola; Nov. 6. Alba: Nov. 7. Esuory; Nov. 9. Greenville; Nov. 10. Telar; Nov. 11. Chand-

Geo. E. Digelow is in Arkansas until Nov. 16; M. W. Wilkins in Washing-ton until Nov. 10; Marry M. McKee in Arizona until Nov. 4; Chas. Towner in Maryland until Nov. 4.

John M. Ray will begin work again at Tullahoma, Tenn. Nov. 2, going from there to Maryland work again at Tullahoma, Tenn. Nov. 2, going from there to Maryland and 17th A. D., at 1924 Bread-from there to Maryland and 18th A. D., at 1924 Bread-Nov. 16; M. W. Wilkins in Washington until Nov. 10; Harry M. McKee in

at Tullahoma, Tenn., Nov. 2, going For the from there to Manchester, Nov. 3 and way.

4; Chattanonga, Nov. 5, 6, 7, and 8. After a couple of days longer in Ten essee he will begin his Georgia tour,

New York City.

At the meeting of the Executive committee of Local New York, Oct. 20, ten applications for membership were received. H. C. Burgwald sent were received. H. C. Burgwald sent his resignation from the Campaign Committee for lack of time to attend meetings and U. Solomon was elected to fill the vacancy. A committee ap-peared from the 6th and 10th A. D. and requested that a special number of ten thousand copies of the "Volkszeitung," for campaign purposes, be issued Oct. 31. The cost of these tet thousand copies will be about \$100, of which the "Volkszeltung" is willing to give about \$50 if the local will pay the same amount. The proposition was referred to the Campaign Committee. The reports of the delegate from the various agitation district showed that the comrades all over the city are carrying on a vigorous and systematic campaign. Complaints were made that literature cannot be obtained in time. Through this delay some of the districts will not be able to use as many leaflets as they should. Yorkville delegates stated that if they do not receive all their literature by Oct. 25 they will refuse to accept it as they will not be able to distribute it in time. The financial secretaries of the assembly and agitation districts are again reminded that payments for campaign literature received from the U. Solomon, Organizer of Local New York, as money paid for literature to Comrade J. Gerber goes to the Cam-paign Committee Instead of Local New

York at it should go.

At the meeting of the Campaign Committee of Greater New York on Oct. 21 it was decided to accept the proposition of the "Volkszeitung" to publish a special campaign edition on Saturday, Oct. 21, ten thousand copies of which will be given to the party various districts are urged to see that every copy is placed in the hands of a German workingman, as the issue will contain a number of special articles bearing directly on the campaign in Greater New York. These papers should all be given out on the date of issue. One good way to distribute them is to ask your newsdealer to give one to each of his customers who buys some other German paper. The sun of \$50 was appropriated to help defray the expense of this special edition. For the inst week of the campaign the committee has arranged a number of indoor meetings at which Camrade Herron, Hayes, Spargo, and Furmat will be the principal speakers. Thballot leaflet by Comrade Hillquit is now ready and the comrades are urged to distribute the 100,000 copies as they will surely show many thinking work-ingmen which is the party of their class. The Campaign Committee de cided to hold Local New York to its original agreement to pay the expens of an assistant to the campaign secre tary in return for which the campaign cretary was to attend to the duties

ter rest until after the campaign is over and all accounts straightened The following course of lectures will be given in Colonial Hall, 101st street, near Columbus avenue, during November: Nov. 8. George C. Streeter, "The G. Fish Clark, "An Essay on Social-ism;" Nov. 22. Margaret Haile, "The Earth for the Human Race?" Nov. 29,

garding the expense of the Cooper

Union meeting, which Local New York

desired the Campaign Committee to shoulder, it was decided to let the mat

H. Gaylord Wilshire, "The Trusts."

The second lecture of the series at 50 Morton street, under the auspices of the 1st, 3d and 5th A. D., S. D. P., held last Sunday evening, was a great success. Over twenty-five stranger were present to listen to Comrade Hillquit—not a bad beginning. The third of the series will be given next Sunday evening, Nov. 1, when Court enay Lemon, associate editor of The Worker, is scheduled to speak on "What the Class Struggle Really Is." For the benefit of those not well versed in the geography of Greenwich Village, it may be explained that Mor ton street is three blocks south of Christopher, and No. 59 is near Hud-

were being held on good street corners in co-operation with the West Side Agitation Committee. An increased vote at the election is confidently ex-

All members of the 20th A. D., Nov. I, at 3 p. m. sharp, to receive in-structions regarding the watching at the polls and to get their watchers certificates. All union men having interest in the party, as well as mem-bors of the Young People's Social Democratic Club, are urged to take part in the work.

Election headquarters for the West Side districts, where comrades and sympathizers are expected to report needed service for the party, will be

ing shop.
For the 11th A. D., at 436 W. Thir-

New York State

Locals, comrades, and sympath throughout the state are requested forward the day after election Henry L. Slobodin, State Secretary of the S. D. P. O. P. the S. D. P., 64 East Fourth street New York, the following information Number of votes cast for the Democratic Party in ——, County of ——, Number of votes cast for the Socialist Labor Party in ——, County of ----

New England.

The headquarters of the Socialist Party of Maine have been removed retary is F. Berry, Box 60, at that

Henry Austin will lecture on "The Health of the Nation" on Sunday, Nov. 1, 8 p. m., at the Boston Socialist quarters, 600 Washingto street. At the same place Mr. Kellogg Duland will give an illustrated lecture n "The Life of the Miners" on Sun

lay, Nov. 8, 8 p. m. The Socialist Women's Club of Boston will give an entertainment and dance on Tuesday evening, Nov. 3, in Berkeley Hall, 4 Berkeley street. The proceeds will be devoted to party work. Tickets cost 25 cents. Election

returns will be announced. Organizer Solomon of Local New York has sent to the Haverhill Social sts \$10 appropriated by the local; \$5.78 collection in the General Committee; and 25 cents contributed by S cents contributed by J. Ebnig; \$16.28 in all.

Hew Jersey.

The Essex County Campaign Committee acknowledges the receipt of \$10 from Essex Lodge 571 of the International Association of Machinists, \$5 from Branch 124 of the Kranken Kasse, and \$8.25 from others. The next meeting of the committee will be held at headquarters on Monday,

Pennsylvania.

We are now nearing the close of the campaign and the comrades should see that every Socialist and sympathizer goes to the polls on Tuesday Nov. 3, and votes a straight Socialist ticket by marking a cross in the square opposite the name "Socialist" in the first column. Every comrade into the polling place when the pol close and show his certificate to the judge of election, and remain there until the count is concluded and the ballot-box sealed. At each polling place there are four sheets in posse don of the election officers, known as return sheets. See that each of these is made out in ink and signed by the election officers, and that a statement showing the votes is posted on the door of the election house. Then mail a postal, with the Socialist vote stated thereon, to the State Headquarters, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia. Comrade Clark will close the cam-

paign at Pottstown on Saturday, Oct.

John W. Slayton will wind up the campaign in Pittsburg on Oct. 20 and 31.

Guy Williams was arrested in burg on Oct. 13 for speaking on the street and kept in jall for an hour and a half. The night being cold and the crowd gone home, the "guardians of public order" knew he could not get another audience that night, so

hey released him. ster mass meeting in Odd Fellows Temple, Broad and Cherry streets Monday, Nov. 2. The meeting will is Nov. 2. The meeting will be ed by Luther S. Kauffman and John W. Slayton, Socialist Select Councilman of New Castle, J. Mahlon from Pennsylvania, will act as chair

Contributions to the State Commit-Brownsville, \$1; Spring Forge, \$3 Roversford, \$2.50: Pottstown, \$4 Charlerol, \$5; Ninetecnth Ward Branch, Philadelphia, \$1; Local Philadelphia, August assessment, \$9.90; Guy Williams, 50 cents; John Zook. Lititz, \$1; J. Margolin, Philadelphia, \$1; Henry Oyen, Philadelphia, \$1; Millyale, \$1; Williamsport, \$3,25; Taylor, \$1; Sellersville, \$2.50; Sumney-town, \$1; Beading, \$10; Thirty-third Ward Branch, Philadelphia, \$4; First and Twenty-sixth Ward Branch, Philadelphia, 80 cents; Scranton, \$2.25 phia, \$1; J. W. Miller, Harrisburg, \$2

### Here and There.

Every Socialist should wear a party button for the purpose of keeping the word Socialism before the people. The national office supplies a beautiful design of the party emblem at one cent each or \$3.25 for 500, or \$6 for 1,000. These buttons are distributed at cost so as to enable local organizations to provide each member with one, as a means of advertising the party name. Order from your secretary or direct to the National Secretary, McCague Building, Omaha, Neb. Comrade Lewis of Covington, Ky.,

has written another excellent propa-ganda leaflet under the title, "What Do You Get for Your Vote?" which is being widely circulated by the Kentucky State Committee.

The International Jeweiry Workers' Union will be represented in the Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor by a Socialist, in the person of H. J. Volimer of New York. The United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers have instructed their delegate. Maurice Mikel of New York, to sup-

port Socialist resolutions in the Fed-Slayton of New Castle, Pa., and Fred Wheeler of San Francisco, in the dele-gation sent by the Brotherhood of

Carpenters.
W. G. Hapgood of Showhegan, Me., a member of the State Committee of the Socialist Party, will represent the Federal Labor Union of that place.
The Central Labor Union of Chelsea, Mass., sends D. J. Scally, an active member of the Secialist Party.

sea, Mass., sends D. J. Scully, an active member of the Socialist Party.

Two Socialists of Eric, Pa., will sit in the Federation convention—T. J. Reid representing the Eric Central Labor Union, and James Wilson representing the Pattern Makers' League of North America.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

The Social Democratic Party carrie on a great campaign of education to unite the working class at the polls. It needs your help in that work. As the organized employers and landords the organized employers and landlords and the great corporations will con-tribute to the campaign funds of both ers, so we call upon you, our fellov workingmen of every trade, to con tribute to the extent of your ability to the campaign fund of the Social Democratic Party, that the light of know edge and reason may be carried into

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

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, Oct. 27: R. Gross ..... \$2.35 C. Behnecke F. Greenwald ..... H. Vogel ..... P. Rubetiau J. Green
P. Howley
M. Poroff A. M. Kaplen, List 1062. . . . . E. P. Clnrke, List 102...... W. R., List 446..... L. Hummel, List 972......
J. F. Hannemann, List 2215..
W. Adler, List 642..... C. Turner, List 2004..... A. McDenald .......

J. G. Martever, List 2485..... S. Solomon, List 493..... A. Zetwack, List 631..... Typographia No. 7—
"Morgen Journal" Chapel,

J. Hemmje, acc't List 26 C. M. I. U. No. CO, List 3171... C. Anderson, List 11...... P. Larsen, List 1927..... R. Lowstrand, List 336 ..... W. Bartels, List 20..... Edw. Martin, List 2488.....

J. Samonon, List lost ...... M. Brown, List 666......... W. Lenhoff, List 342...... F. Hussin, coll. at Bechtel's Brewery, List 1615..... M. C. Brunnert, List 2157.... Carpenters' Union No. 309... 

E. Ertelt, List 130 ..... J. Dickert, List 114..... H. L. von Duffe, List 120.... Arbeiter Minnerchor, List 

A. C. Turitz, List 558... E. Simon, List 1402...... Workmen's Educational Association, 206 E. 86th St ...

50.00

1.75

Brewery Workers' Union No. 65 Excelsior brew'ry. List 2631 Montank, List 2634..... Frank's, List 2613....... Munch's, List 2624...... Trommer's, List 2633..... Congress, L4st 2610...... Burge's, List 2609..... Grauer's, List 2618. . . . . . . Cons. Star, List 3358..... Eastern, List 2008..... Weldenmann's, List 2626... Scharmann's, List 2027 .... North American, List 2614. Huber's, List 2030 ...... Ulmer's, List 3360..... Diogenes, List 2616...... Sitz' Sons', List 2611..... Schmidt, List 2632... Wetz-Zerweck's, List 2615.

Libman's Sons', List 2620... Fallert's, List 2628..... Obermeyer-Liebman's, 2619 Sfissmeler, List 534..... Boehme, List 67.....

Br. 70 ..... Alb. Hochue, List 2500 ..... E. Meyer, List 386...... H. Pfelfer, List 1272..... Br. 87, Kranken Kasse, List 

S. Raines, List 1301....... H. Meyer, List 2484..... Br. 160, Kr. Kasse, donation. F. Hitzel, List 1855 ... Bushwick Lodge, I. A. of M .. 

M. J. Koenige, List 1896.... Edw. Behnke, List 43..... Soc. Dem. Women's Society, Br. 3, List 1164.... F. Deiner, List 110... J. Knoble, List 2409... Carl Gerner, List 183..... M. Kata .... F. Uhl, List 562..... 

Note.—In last work's acknowledgment. Wm. Dettelbach, List 491, should have been credited with \$4.25 instead of \$1.45. The total, however, was only 5 cents wrong.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that ar

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

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Ac-

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

## RAILROAD MONOPOLY AND YOU.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

By Benjamin Hanford.

If you live and work in Greater New

York, you do. You have to. You cannot help it. You cannot get to your work in the morning, nor to your home at night, nor go to a church or a theater, nor to a park on Sunday, without riding on a street car.

How are you treated after you have boarded a car and paid your fare? No need to tell. You are treated like cattle, or worse than cattle. You are jammed five or six in a seat-if you have a seat. More likely you stand up -often you do not have standing oom, only crowding room.

There may be some reason for being prowded in the "rush hours." But you -midnight, afternoon or noonday work days, Sundays and holidays.

affairs, of course. What good has i ever done? Things have grown con stantly worse, not better. Nor will they be better when the new bridge and tunnels are completed. They will be operated to "make money," just as the present roads are. The more crowded into a car the more profits-more cars would mean more conductors and motormen, and to pay more men would decrease profits.

There's a working girl; she gets \$3 a week, and pays a railway 60 cents week to ride to and from her work each day-and STANDS UP. One-fifth of her income goes for car fare. she rides on some lines, half of the 60 cents (one-tenth of her whole wages goes to the "eminent gentlemen" who own the bonds and stocks of the road These "eminent gentlemen" do nothin and tracklayers, and carbuilders, at conductors, and motormen run the road. All that the "eminent gentlemen" do is to keep down the wages of the men who do run the road, and buy and steal franchises, and make every one that rides pay profits to them.

en, these, who stand in Fine gentlemen, these, who stand in the highway and make the working girl give them one-tenth of her income The workingman is in the same boat too. He also must pay 60 cents a wee to the railway company. Nearly all the working people of New York must pay their 60 cents a week to our "eminent gentlemen," from one-fifth to uted among them in the form of dividends on stocks, rentals, and interest on bonds. And the people who pay !

STAND UP. O, yes. You growl about it. Did you ever DO anything about it? Probably not. You don't know what to do This little leaslet is to tell you.

If you want to do something effec-tive about it, you will work for gov-ernment ownership AND OPERA-TION of the street railways by voting the tisket of the Sandal Works the ticket of the Social Democratic Party. Then the railways would be run to carry and accommodi gers, instead of as at present to "make noney." And the money is "made"

-We are glad to send sample

ons who ought to be acquainted with

Mr. Railroader I

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does not propose that the governmen shall own the street railways and lease them to private corporations to be used by the latter to exploit the people, as the Rapid Transit tunnel will be. We propose government ownership AND OPERATION-the workin pie (the only useful people) to be the government. We Social Democrats tell you people who squabble and fight with each other for seats or standing room, and growl and snarl at corporations to DO omething. No doubt you feel sometimes that

out of you and your discomfort. The more times you ride and stand up, the

bigger the profits for our "eminent gentlemen." Therefore so long as you

let THEM operate the roads, it will be

their business to make YOU stand up.

Mind you, the Social Democratic Party

you would like to pull a rope attached to the neck of a street rallway director -any director would do. I don't jus know whether that would be wicked besides it would do no good. And it would land you in jail; that's where the other fellow ought to be. The fel low known as an "eminent gentle man." who lives off the working girl.

and other working people.

The old parties promise you municipal ownership of franchises-what is \$1.00. that to you if the franchises are to be farmed out to private individuals for fifty-year terms for them to make money out of? Old-party politicians will promise anything and do nothing for you workingmen-saye give you the worst of it. They'll do in the promise you heaven before election and give you hell after election.

their command a magic means to se cure comfortable transportation.

They have ballots. All the power of

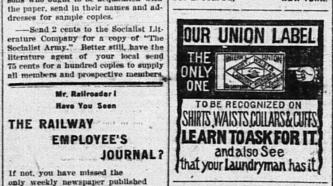
the street railways to exploit and abuse the people of New York comes out of the ballet box. If you like things as they are and have be as you have been doing, for Repub licans and Democrats. If you own street railway steeks or bonds, vote for Republicans and Democrats.

But if you own no railway bonds or stocks; if you want the railway sonats or stocks; if you want the railways run fgr the benefit of ALL the people, and not to make profits for a FEW of the people, vote the ticket of the Social Democratic Party.

When that party gets power it will take the railways from private owner-ship and management, and put them under public ownership and manage It would be as wise to allow private corporations to own our public streets as it is to allow them to own eur street railways.
Public ownership of street railways

would mean good wages and short hours for railway employees and re-duced fares for passengers: If you do not want those things, vote for the Republicans or Democrats. If you do want those things, vote the ticket of the Social Democratic Party straight with a cross under the Arm and Torch

DR. MATHILDA SINAL DENTIST,



Dr C. L. FURMAN DENTIST. 121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklys

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tanding advertisements of Trade Unions other Societies will be inserted under s heading at the rate of \$1 per line per

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Broadway, Room 701; office hours on week days, from 9 n. m. to 6 p. m. Delegates' meeting every last Satur-day of the month at 64 E. Fourth street, at 8 p. m. Board of Directors' meeting every second Monday of the month, at 320 Broadway, Room 701. Address all correspon-dence to the Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90-Office and Employment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. 1 (Bohemian)—331 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)—50 E. 1st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III—Clubhouse, 266 E. 86th St., 7.30 p.m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V.—330) Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. V.—3907 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. V.—1907 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; ployment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The Dist. VII-1432 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS, Entred Brotherhood of Carpenters and Johners of America, Meeta every Tuesday at Hobenian Hall, 223 E. 75, 1997,

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meets first and Illird Toesday of the month, 10 a. in, at Cinhanne, 203 East 80th street. Secretary, 11. Frey, 171 East 87th street. MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. II., of Hudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, \$15 Central avenue, Jets y Cl y, S. J.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meeta every 2d and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St. Marks Place. Executive meeting svery int a d 2nd Thursd y. Office 1D Nassau St hoom 29.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL 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. Agi-tation meetings every third Sunday. at 7 p. m. Secretary, G. Stoholm

## Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - K sse for die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

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# S. D. P. TICKET IN NEW YORK.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

We give below a full list of the candidates of the Social Democratic Party to be voted for in Greater New York. The way to vote a straight ticket—and THAT. It the GNI, KIND OF VOTE ANY SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE WANTS—is to make a cross in the circl under the Arm and Torch in the third column of the official ballot. State.

For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals-Charles H. Matchett.

or Mayor-Charles L. Furman. or Comptroller-Morris Brown. or Fresident of the Board of Alde 4 J. Finnagan.

New York County.

Sheriff-Edward F. Cassidy, Justice of the Supreme Court-Rein Meyer. hold Meyer.
For President of the Borough of Manhat tan-Richard Bock. President of the Borough of the Gustav Dressler, FOR ASSEMBLYMEN:

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN

— William C. Jordan,

— John Nagel,

— John Ragel,

— John F. Handion,

— Jalin Halpern,

— Jali Flaeschel,

— Louis Simon,

— Federick Uhn,

— Joseph Dunn,

— Maxim Homm,

1.— George Brown,

1.— Joseph Bing,

— Fred Richter,

— Isldore Phillips,

— George Tauffer,

— Henry Haupt,

— Owen McPariland,

— Leonard D. Abbott,

— Frederick Paulitsch,

— Albert Abrahams, Jr.

— Albert Abrahams, Jr.

— Charles A. Sprenger,

— Henry W.

D.—Courtenay Lemon,
D.—William Meier,
D.—Algernon Lee,
D.—Frederick Thomas,
Christopher Dittman,
Jacob Milch,
D.—Benno Koerner,
D.—Ernest Sprauger,
FOR ALDERMEN;
Hat Menry Rode Stih A. D.—Benio Koerner,

Stih A. D.—Emest Sprauger,

FOR ALDERMEN:

1st Ald. Dist.—David Michelowsky,

3d Ald. Dist.—David Michelowsky,

3d Ald. Dist.—Budjoh Lowstrand.

4th Ald. Dist.—Abraham Caspe.

Sth Ald. Dist.—Borgh Schumfy,

The Ald. Dist.—Berge Sagner,

Stih Ald. Dist.—Berge Sagner,

Stih Ald. Dist.—Berge Sagner,

10th Ald. Dist.—Berry L. Stobodin,

11th Ald. Dist.—George Kinger,

12th Ald. Dist.—John Mullen,

10th Ald. Dist.—John Mullen,

10th Ald. Dist.—John Mullen,

10th Ald. Dist.—John Assel,

20th Ald. Dist.—George Kinger,

20th Ald. Dist.—George Kinger,

22th Ald. Dist.—John Assel,

22th Ald. Dist.—Ludwig Sohr,

23th Ald. Dist.—Ludwig Sohr,

23th Ald. Dist.—Ludwig Sohr,

23th Ald. Dist.—Ludwig Sohr,

23th Ald. Dist.—George Kinger,

24th Ald. Dist.—George K 12th District-James F. Bell. 13th District-Louis B. Boudin.

Westchester County.

(Annexed Districts.) For Schator, 22d Sen. Dist.—George Lan For Assemblyman, 1st A. D.-Godfre chner. For Assemblyman, 2d A. D.—Joseph Haar Kings County.

Sheriff-Frederick L. Lackenmacher. County Clerk-Joseph A. Well. Hegistrar-Thomas A. Hopkins. District Attorney-Warren Atkinson President of the Borough of Brool Certes W. Cavanaugh FOR ASSEMBLYMEN:

1st A. D.—Henry Seiden. 2d A. D.—Charles Williams. 3d A. D.—Burghard Weppier. 4th A. D.—William C. Hager. 5th A. D.—William Rachlin. FOR ALDERMEN

FOR ALDERMEN:

5th Aid. Dist. Haroid Alwood.

6th Aid. Dist. Haroid Alwood.

6th Aid. Dist. Louis Williams.

47th Aid. Dist. Peter Larsen.

48th Aid. Dist. Peter Larsen.

5th Aid. Dist. Dist. South Particles.

6th Aid. Dist. Ludwig Zakschewaky.

5th Aid. Dist. Louis Refuserissch.

5th Aid. Dist. John Hersburger.

5th Aid. Dist. Peter Thorsen.

5th Aid. Dist. Peter Thorsen.

5th Aid. Dist. William W. Passage.

5th Aid. Dist. William W. Passage.

5th Aid. Dist. Henry Weis.

6th Aid. Dist. Henry Weis.

Queens County. enty Judge-Adolph Hoppe, eriff-Ernest Koeppicus, enty Clerk-Gustav Richter, esident of the Borough of Qu FOR ASSEMBLYMEN 1st A. D.—August Thomsen, 2d A. H.—Christopher Bub, FOR ALDERMEN; 67th Aid. Dist.—James A. Smith, 68th Ald. Dist.—Otto Wegner, 60th Ald. Dist.—August Walter, 70th Aid. Dist.—William Goeller, Jr.

Richmond County. Sheriff - Christian Le Grand, President of the Borough - Christopher Ward, FOR ASSEMBLYMAN: Gustave Theimer, FOR ALDERMEN: Add Dist. - Jacob Resea

FOR ALDERMEN:
Tist Aid, Dist.—Jacob Braun.
Ted Aid, Dist.—Charies Salig.
Ted Aid, Dist.—Julius Munecke.
FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME
COURT, SECOND JUDICIAL
DISTRICE:
(Comprising the counties of Kings,
Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Orange,
Rockisad, Putnam, and Dutchess, and the
Annexed Districts of New York.)

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK Open-air agitation meetings will be held in Greater New York under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organizations as below. All meetings will begin as 8 p. m. Speakers and platform committees should be on time and not make each other wait. Speakers having more other wait. Speakers having more than one engagement in the same even-ing should report at that one of their meetings which appears first on this list and follow their meetings up in the order given here. Platform commit-tees are reminded not to forget to bring banners and leaflets.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30. Seventy-third street and First ave-nue, 26th A. D. Speakers: Franz and

Nineteenth street and Second ave nue, 18th A. D. Speakers: Paulitsch and Abraham. Ninety-sixth street and Second ave

nue, 32d A. D. Speakers: Reichenthal and Finger. Twenty-fifth street and Eighth ave nue, 9th A. D. Speakers: Rosen and Cassidy.

Fourth street and Second avenue

In the 30th A. D., Lee and Sackin will speak at various places from a truck. Comrades willing to help at these meetings should meet at the W. E. A. clubhouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street, promptly at 8 p. m. In the 28th A. D., Lemon and Dor-

mann will speak at various places from a truck. Comrades willing to help at these meetings should meet at 1497 Avenue A promptly at 8 p. m. SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

125th street and Seventh avenue, 31st A. D. Speakers: Abrahams and

21st A. D. Speakers: Rosen and Finger.
Fortieth street and Eighth avenue,

13th A. D. Speakers: Franz and Reichenthal. Second street and Avenue A, 10th A. D. Speakers: Paulitsch and others. In the 30th A. D., Lee and Sackin will speak at various places from a truck. Comrades willing to help at

these meetings should meet at the W E. A. clubhouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street, promptly at 8 p. m. In the 28th A. D., Lemon and Dormann will speak at various places from a truck. Comrades willing to help at these meetings should meet at

1497 Avenue A promptly at 8 p. m. MONDAY, NOV. 2. Fifth street and Avenue C, 16th A. D. Speakers: Nicholson and Franz, 134th street and Alexander avenue, 34th A. D. Speakers: Cassidy and

Fiftieth street and First avenue, 22d A. D. Speakers: Rosen and Fin-

ger. Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D. Speakers: Reichenthal.
Norfolk and Broome streets. Lud-

low and Broome streets, Norfolk and Houston streets, 10th A. D. Speakers; D. Weitemann, Abe Adler, Lindenbaum and Josephson.

Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30. Rodney and Grand streets, 15th A. D. Speakers: Droste and Weil. Sumner avenue and Floyd street, 6th A. D. Speakers: Schaefer and

Speakers: Mr. and Mrs. Fraser. Smith and Dean streets. Speakers: Lackenmacher and Held. SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

Stone avenue and Pitkins street, 21st A. D. Speakers: Lindenbaum

and Mills.

Pennsylvania and Atlantic avenues,
21st A. D. Speakers: Streeter and Fifty-third street and Third avenue,

7th A. D. Speakers: Passage and Fort Hamilton avenue and Fortieth street, 7th A. D. Speakers: Lacke-macher, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.

Manhattan avenue and Broadway, 15th A. D. Speakers: Well and

Italian meeting, Jacksonia Hall, 19 Jackson street, Greenpoint. MONDAY, NOV. 2. irteenth street and Fifth avenue,

12th A. D. Speakers: Lackemacher Manhattan and Meserole avenues, 13th A. D. Speakers: Streeter and

Flatbush avenue and Nevins street. Speakers: Passage and Well. Smith and Livingston stre Speakers: Heid and Mrs. Frascr.

Richmond. SATURDAY, OCT. 31. Bay and Canal streets. Speaker

Cassidy. MONDAY, NOV. 2. Canal and Bay strects. Speaker

HALL MEETINGS

AND LECTURES. FRIDAY, OCT. 30. Mass meeting of 12th Assembly Dis-

trict, at 62 Pitt street. Charles Matchett, Henry Cohn and other prominent speakers.
West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Lec-ture by Leonard D. Abbott. SATURDAY, OCT. 81.

Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second avenue, 28th A. D. Mass meeting at which Republican and Democratic candidates for Assembly are chal-lenged to debate with Courtenay

Bronx Borough ratification me at Protection Hall, 639 Courtland ave-nue, Bronx. Speakers: John Spargo, H. Gaylord Wilshire, and Julius Vahlteich BUNDAY, NOV. 1.

Mass meeting at Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue, which candidates and prominent speakers will address. 59 Morton street (two blocks sout

Christopher and near Hudson et), 1st, 3d and 5th A. D. Lecture street), 1st, 3d and 5th A. D. Lecture by Courtenay Lemon: "What the Class Struggle Really Is." Brooklyn. FRIDAY, OCT. 30.
Mass meeting of 15th Assembly District, Kings County, at Capitol Hall,

Varet street and Manhattan avenue akers: Max Hayes and B. Fel

Mass meeting at Starking e Hall Bushwick avenue and Grand street. Speakers: Butscher and Streeter. William Morris Educational Society of Brownsville, Tobac's Hall, That-ford and Pitkin avenues. Lecture at 8.30 p. m. by Wm. Edlin; "Darwin

SATURDAY, OCT. 31. Mass meeting of the 21st Assembly
District, at 3 p. m., Starr Hall, Christopher avenue and Pitkin street,
Brownsville. Speakers; Max Hayes
and B. Felgenbaum.
Ninth Assembly District mass meeting, at Erie Hall, 282 Van Brunt
Street, S. p. m. Speakers; Matchett

street, 8 p. m. Speakers; Matchett and Hayes.

Sixth Assembly District mass meeting, at Hoffman's Hall, 30 Sumner

SUNDAY, NOV. 1. Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington

Speakers: Furman and

wurzer's Hall, 315 Washington street. Speaker: Charles L. Furnian. MONDAY, NOV. 2. Mass meeting of 20th Assembly Dis-trict, Koch's Hall, 257 Hamburg ave-nue and Harman street. Speakers. Chas. H. Matchett, Chas. L. Furnian and Fred Schnefer.

Queens.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30. Long Island City. Mass meeting at Hettinger's Broadway Hall, 452 Broadway. Speakers, Chas. L. Fur man and H. R. Kearns.

Jamaica.—Meyer's Congress Hall, Twombly Place. Speakers: H. Gaylord Wilshire and others. MONDAY, NOV. 2.

College Point. - Muchlenbrinck's Turn Hall, Sixteenth street and Second avenue. Speakers: Max Hayes and others.

TUESDAY, NOV. 3.

General meeting of all Socialists at the bailot box and at the respective headquarters of the district organizations, where every comrade and sympathizer must attend and do his share of watching and work. At 8 n.m. of watching and work. At 8 p. m. meeting of all Socialists at the va-rious headquarters to report and to reroots headquarters to report and to re-ceive reports and to measure how much Socialism has grown in the ast year. Every Socialist and every sym-pathizer is requested to attend all the above meetings on this the last day.

#### TO RECEIVE THE ELECTION RETURNS.

The Socialists of New York City will receive the election returns on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 3, in the hall on the first floor of the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Enough chairs for all visitors will be provided and there will be music and addresses by prominent speakers. Returns from Massachusetts will also be received.

In Brooklyn returns will be received at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, No. 949 Willoughby avenue.

GREATER NEW YORK CAMPAIGN HOTICES.

Secretaries are requested to send to the Campaign Secretary at once the addresses of their headquarters on Election Day. Also give number of telephone nearest to headquarters.

Comrades and friends are requested to serve as watchers on Election Pay Captains of assembly districts must see to it not only to have watchers when the votes are counted, but also have one or more men in the street near each polling place the whole day

The Campaign Secretary will be in the office, at the New York Labor Ly-ceum, the whole day Nov. 3, and can be reached by telephone if necessary. Watchers should not only wait for the straight vote for the head of our

ticket, but should remain in the poli-ing place until every vote is counted, Assembly districts should have a Assembly districts should have a few messengers who will go around to all polling places, get the vote for the head of the ticket and report to their headquarters, whence it should be reported as soon as complete to headquarters, either by telephone or by messengers. Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond comrades will report to 64 E. Fourth street, Tel. 1114 Orchard, Brooklyn, and Queens to Icrooklyn. Brooklyn, and Queens to Brooklyn Labor Lye, um, 1-d. 12 Bushwick.

Secretaries of assembly district who have not yet got their watchers' Secretary's office and get the

HAVERHILL CAMPAIGN FUND. Up to Monday evening, Oct. 26, the

following sums were received at the office of The Worker and "Volkszeitung" for the Haverhill campaign fund: Employees of The Worker and "Volkszeitung," collection, \$0.10; L. Behringer, Brooklyn, \$1; Christ. Mayer, Brooklyn, 25 cents; Paul Joseph, Brooklyn, 25 cents; W. P., Brooklyn, 25 cents; from several pipe mak ers, collected by Wenzel, \$1.72; Gerner and Fricke, 50 cents; Koelin. \$1; Wm. Bergman, \$1; L. Elias, 25 cents; W. M., 25 cents; Geo. Brown, 25 cents Wilpert Lussi, Newark, N. J., 22 cents; D. Stone, City, \$1; 20th A. D. Br., S. D. P., Brooklyn, \$5; H. Miner, City, \$1; Local Passale Co., N. J., So-cialist Party, \$10; L. Blankenfeld, 50 cents; Dr. Ingerman, \$1; collected by Aibert Halpern, Brooklyn—A. Hal-pern, \$1.25; A. Bernhard, 50 cents; pern, \$1.25; A. Bernnard, 50 cents, Mrs. Horwitz, 50 cents; Swinton, 50 cents; Ginsberg, 50 cents; B. Wolff, 50 cents; M. Karpe, 50 cents; N. Rashkin, 50 cents; Tope, 15 cents; Speector, \$1; Arbeiter-Ring, Br. 11, \$2.90; Social \$1; Arbeiter-Hing, Br. 11, \$2.90; Social Democratic Propaganda Society, \$5; Borsuk, 25 cents; Engel, 50 cents; Aronchic, 25 cents; total, \$49.37. This money has been forwarded to Haverhill. The fund is still open to those who wish to help the Haverhill com-

"Let me tell you that your paper is O. K. I like it because it takes its texts from every-day incidents, such as court decisions or injunctions against. Labor, lock-outs, and the like; because it is logical, clear, and convincing; because it uphoids a noble sentiment and yet gives a practicable idea of what the working class can do. I can nearly always point to it and say, nearly always point to it and say, "Them's my sentiments." Bo writes Comrade Oushman of Auburn, Me.

rades in their fight.

NEW READERS.

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

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

The present Socialist Party was formed three years ago by the union of the old Social Democratic Party, organized in 1897, with the majority faction of the old Socialist Labor Party, which had split in the summer of 1890.

This Socialist Party or Social Demo-This Socialist Party or Social Demo-cratic Party polled about 97,000 votes in 1909, with Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman as its national candidates; in 1902 it increased its vote to about 230,000. The Socialist Labor Party polled less than 35,000 in 1900 and about 50,000 in 1902.

The leading question of party policy at issue in the split of 1800 was that of the attitude of the party toward the frade unions. The opponents of De Leonism held that the party, as the political organization of the working class, and the unions, as its economic organization, should work fraternally, though independently. In their sepa-rate fields. The De Leonites main-

tained that it was necessary to "smash" all existing unions, Since the split, while the Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party has vigorously attacked capitalism and taught Socianst principles, the Social-ist Labor Party, disgracing its once honorable name, has devoted its efforts almost exclusively to two objects: First, to hamper the growth of the Socialist Party; second, to attack, undermine, or disrupt the trade unions. The difference between our party and the Socialist Labor Party may be

nummed up under four heads:

1. We fight against capitalism all the time, giving to the rival organization only so much attention as is necessary to prevent misunderstanding, confusion, and disappointment among new Socialists; the S. L. P. fights us, and

treats the propaganda of Socialism as a secondary matter.

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

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

4. In advocating the cause of Socialism we seek to convince men by argu-ment and appeals to their intelligent interest as wage-workers and to their feelings of henor or humanity; the S. L. P. depends upon abusive epithets, lies, and "binff."

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

FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

The international arbitration group in the French Parliament, consisting of 240 deputies and senators of various parties, chiefly of the Left (Socialists and Radicals), has sent circulars to the general councils of the depart-ments urging discussion of the arbi-tration-question. Of the eighty-seven

department councils, sixty passed a resolution in favor of international arbitration; only eighteen general coan cils voted against it or refused or neg-lected to discuss the question; nine have either not yet met or not pub-

lished their vote. to note in the last issue of "Justice, the organ of the Social Democratic Federation of Great Britain, the repor of A. S. Headingley and J. F. Green who were the delegates of the S. D. F. in the International Peace Congress held at Rouen and Havre. Comrade Headingley notes that the discussions apart from the utterances of avowed Socialists, showed the increasing influence of Socialist ideas and growing recognition of the fact, long urged by Socialists, that class rule and conflic of class interests, growing out of private ownership of the means of provate ownership of the means of pro-duction, is the root of millitarism and that war as commonly defined is but a corollary of the continuous and far more devastating economic war going on under the forms of peace.

In Austria the Socialist prote ent form, our delegation in the Reichs-rath having issued an address to the soldiers condemning the arbitrary ac-tion of the government in lengthening the term of required military service. In the eyes of capitalists, this protes is almost treason, but the Socialist remember that the soldiers are men that most of them are of the exploited class, and that the capitalist government which trains them as soldier may be only preparing a means to its

The Arm and Torch is the emblem of Socialism on the official ballot in New York.

MUNICIPAL PLATFORM

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC

NEW YORK CITY TICKET: For Mayor-CHARLES L. FURMAN. For President of the Board For Comptroller-MORRIS BROWN. men-PETER J. FLANAGAN.

Reaffirming its unswerving adherence to the principles of the world-wide Socialist movement as expressed in the national platform of the Socialist Party of the United States, the So-mained silent and inactive. in the national platform of the Socialist Party of the United States, the Social Democratic Party enters upon the municipal campaign of 1903, as it has entered upon all its previous cam-paigns and as Social Democrats everyproducers, to unite politically in their own well-defined and supremely im-

own wen-denied and supremely im-portant class interests.

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

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

cratic Party calls every workinguan.

Alone of political parties the Social Democratic Party upholds the true functions of political government and proclaims that its end should be nothing less than the establishment of a sane and just economic system in which every resource of the common life shall be free from private ownership and control and in which every child born into the world shall have equal opportunities with every other child. In short, we declare that our aim is the establishment of an Indus-trial Democracy, the Co-operative Commonwealth; and while realizing that this can be accomplished only through the political triumph of the workers in state and nation, we desire to bring about a working-class ad-ministration of the city, not alone to avail ourselves of its power to relieve, so far as possible, the hardships of our class under existing economic conditions, but also, and primarily, to take all possible steps toward the realiza-tion of our final goal.

In the past we have had adminis-

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

ing class, whose rents have not been lowered thereby, but, on the contrary, have largely increased. Conditions have not been changed for the better in any important department of the city government nor has there been so much as an attempt made to better the conditions of life in the city. The transportation service is even more outrageously ineffecient than before and the workers engaged therein are subject to worse conditions of labor than ever before. In the crowded tenements the almost exclusively proletarian disease, tuberculosis, is rampant, on account of the unsanitary conditions prevailing there which the people themselves cannot overcome. Science points out the "Reform" admerring finger, but the "Reform" ading class, whose rents have not bee

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

When, owing to the culpable negli-gence of the New York Central Railroad Company, several citizens were killed in its antiquated and dangerous tunnel, it was not the guilty directors but a defenseless and suffering engi-neer who was prosecuted by the Dis-trict Attorney, whose spectacular campaign consisted so largely of an attack upon great corporations and loudly professed sympathy for Labor. In the building trades lockout, notwithstanding the fact that for tens of thousands of children there was no school accom-modation and that the locked-out work-ers had voluntarily offered to continue working on the old terms upon all school buildings pending a settlement of the lockout, work was stopped and thousands of children's education in-terfered with. But no effort was made to enforce the penalties for delayed work provided for in the contracts. These things, and the granting of

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

Especially to our fellow workers in the trade unions would we appeal in this campaign. While recognizing its limitations, the Social Democratic Party has always supported the trade-union movement in all its struggles be-cause it fully recognizes the essential justice of Labor's struggle on the eco nomic field. We point out to all the organized workers of New York the utter futility of expecting any support from capitalist parties of any stripe. from capitalist parties of any stripe. Experience with Republicans, Democrats, and "Reformers" has shown that there is no political alchemy which can change industrial enemies into political friends. Therefore we call upon them to be loyal politically to their own economic principles and interests by supporting the Social Democratic Party which will when each party which will when each cratic Party which will, when en-trusted with the administration of the city, use all the public powers for the protection and benefit of the workers in their conflicts with the capitalists.

#### Immediate Demands.

the adoption of the following imme diate measures, to which we pledge every one of our candidates and for which we seek the support of all who desire real freedom and economic tustice: PUBLIC FRANCHISES. The city to acquire and operate all

street railways, ferries, gas and elec-tric lighting and heating plants, tele-phones, etc. The income from such industries to be applied to the improvement of the condition of the mas of the employees by the reduction of working hours, the increase of wages, and the protection of life and health, and to the improvement and extension of the now inadequate public service; any surplus remaining after these ends have been provided for, to be applied to the reduction of charges.

LABOR REGULATIONS. All public work to be done without

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

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

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

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

of Social Democratic Party. The party emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, and the property of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were ship by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were ship by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were ship by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were into a so when by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership cannot be the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

For the ownership of the means of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers dependent upon them.

For increasing upon the responded for the capitalist to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

For increasing upon the responded for the capitalist ownership of the means of production and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The starget is now between the capitalist class in the production of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schoons, and enables them to reduce the working class dominate our entire social system: the lives of the working class are reckiesely sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between pations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole rocks is sanctioned in order that the capitalism of the property and the commercial domination introd and enhance their supremacy at home.

banne.

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

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

while we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to development also depend, upon the stage of development also depend, upon the stage of the time and manner of the transition to development also depend, upon the stage of the

working class.

4. The lunguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose; is order that the workers be accured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportion of representatives by their conditions.

First in advocating these measures as steps in the overtary of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Common.

#### THE PHYSICIANS' RESPONSIBILITY.

Should Look for the Social Causes of Disease and Thus Learn to Strike at the Root.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 21.—The Massachusetts State Board of Insanity has lately sent out to all the physicians in such an exercise. the state a circular letter, asking in eight questions for information concerning present methods of caring for the insane etc. To the last question, "What further suggestions would you make?" our comrade, Dr. M. J. Konikow of this city, gave the following

"I would recommend that the medical profession turn their energies more to the causes than to the symptoms of insanity. Our aim is not so much to treat insanity. So to prevent it. And when we come to this point, we will find that at the bottom of all the daily "exercise" and addition to the measures indicated above, as proposals aiming at the present relief of the workers and directed toward our final goal, we urge the adontion of the following laws to the measures of insanity, the principal one is the present industrial system, based on private ownership of the measures of insanity the principal one is the present industrial system. the means of production and distribu-tion. The medical profession ought to be brave enough to point out to soclety that, so long as the present capitalistic system exists, insunity will our patchwork, in the form of better methods of treatment. It is the province of the State Board of Insanity particularly to look deeper into the causes of insanity and make such sugns to our legislative bodies as evil. Such a Board would do its full duty and would deserve the gratitude of the Commonwealth."

> THE WORKINGMAN'S "HAPPY HOME-A comrade from 'way out in Wash-

ington sends us a clipping from a local paper, giving a long story, telegraphed from New York, under the headline, "Organized Labor Ruins a Happy Home." The story is of a coal team-ster who was required by his union to pay rour dollars for certain union purposes and who was thereby reduced to such utter destitution that he had to turn to theft in order to save his family from starvation. What "barred for people, is the minds of millions of people, is the minds of millions of people, is the minds of millions of people. omes" the workers are allowed to homes" the workers are allowed to enjoy under capitalism—homes whose happiness, whose very existence, the year to indicate the time when the happiness, whose very existence, hangs on so slender a thread that an names on so scenaer a thread that an extra expense of four dollars brings rain-in its train! This particular story is probably a fairy tale, fixed up by the press agents of the employers' associations for the purposes of each of the story of the press agents of the employers' associations for the purposes of each of the story of the press agents of the employers' as-sociations, for the purpose of casting odlum on the unions. But it is a ver-rible truth that thousands of working-men in this richest of all countries and in this een of unexampled pros-perity. Here so near to the starvation line that the less of four or time to. line that the loss of four or five dol-lars or a week's unemployment means absolute pauperism. Next Tuesday will be the time to vote to end such a murdecous system, which boult old jurities alike support.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM The following resolution was adopted, along with the foregoing platform, by the National Convention at Indianapolis, July, 1901:

The trade-union movement and independent political section are the chief emanciation produced and political section are the chief emanciation of the consults of capitalist production, and represents the economic side of the working-class movement. We consider it the duty of Socialists to loin the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned.

It is that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation of the concerned. The concerned of the chief the chief that the construction of the chief that the chief of the chief that the ch

The two following resolutions were unautomously adopted by the National Committee at its annual meeting at St. Louis, January, 1803: RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS. The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade-union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the indianapolis convention of 1901. We consider the trade-union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tender of the control of the second control of the control of the second of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that

ments to calculate ments to cooperate assupport to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that the special mission to perform in the struggle for the cunncipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to fight the political battles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a class and that the interests of labor as a case of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a case of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

The Socialist Party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of in the struggle, and will take no sides in any dissensions or strifes within the trademinon movement. The party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the aily of any one division of the trade-union movement.

We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party.

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.
Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonpolitical organization able to adequately and
consistently conduct the political struggles
of the working class, and
Whereas, All "Tadical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Union Labor
Parities," have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumbed to the influence of the
old political parties, and have proven dissafrous to the ultimate end of the labor
movement, and

movement, and
Wherens, Any alliance, direct or indirect,
with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the
Socialist l'arty and the Socialist movement,
Resolved, That to state or leval organization, or member of the party shall, under
any circumstances, fase, combine or compromise with any pelitical party or organization, or retrain from making nominations
in order to further the interests of candidates of such parties or organization.

## OUR TOILSOME PLAY.

It is a fact of frequent observation person does not know how to "play. Play, if it is to have any essential meaning, should signify the pleasur-able exercise of human faculties. But it is true that the majority of mankind at the present time, even if they had the opportunity, would not know how to obtain any intense pleasure from

The classical example of this ignorance is the London cabman, whose idea of a holiday is to rent a friend's cab and ride on the inside over the same route that he follows, sented on the box, every other day in the year. But how much wiser are the re-mainder of the population? Great buildings with expensive apparatus are constructed simply for the purpose of giving an opportunity to move dif-ferent muscles of the body in a health-ful manner. Even then, the gymnasium soon becomes a "bore," highly they are valued, until golf, polo, steam-yachting, and automobile racing become the ideal of social recreation. But in every one of these fields, it soon of enjoyment is the utterly unsocial one of snobbishness. These games are principally enjoyed because their prac-tice conveys a certain badge of respect-

ability. This is proven by the fact that those who can do the best: the "professionals," the pugilists, wrestlers, jockeys, chauffeurs, etc., not only do not find any enjoyment in then 'work," but are despised by claim to be aiming at the very goal which the others have attained. But it is when we come to study the the people that the painfulness of their pleasures -becomes fully apparent. Their idea of enjoyment is based upon some form of eating or drinking: a most significant commentary in itself on the nature of the daily

sense of hunger and taste is fully satisfied, is enough to answer those who would call the critics of our present society "pig philosophers." Incidentally it might be worth while to notice an other sign that commercialism has in-fluenced nearly all so-called number ments by the introduction of a financial consideration in the form of gambling. This shows once more the absolute impossibility of completely isolating any phase of life from the industrial basis of society.—A. M. Simons, in "The Economic of Art."

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTIZERS.