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NEW JERSEY.

Socialists Are Making Headway in All Parts.

Charles H. Vail, Candidate for Governor, Speaks to Large Audiences—Activity in Hudson, Essex, and Union Counties.

Charles H. Vail, candidate for Governor of New Jersey, spoke at Elizabeth last week. The audience was large and a pleasing feature was the predominance of strangers, many of whom had never attended a Socialist meeting before. Vigorous applause greeted Vail's explanation of the evils of capitalism and the need for Socialism.

A few DeLeonites tried to make trouble, but their foolish behavior only made it clearer to the crowd that Vail is the candidate who stands for true Socialism.

Fred. Taake, Fred. Rahm, and Paul Koch are the Socialist candidates for Assembly in Union County. All comrades and sympathizers are urged to work for the ticket. Literature can be had of Comrade Koch, 218 South street. This must be distributed all over the county and all comrades are urged to help.

Frederick Krafft, Socialist candidate for Mayor of Jersey City, is active in the campaign, as are all the Hudson County comrades. The local press has been forced to take notice of the movement and admits that the Republican and Democratic candidates are afraid to meet the Socialists in debate.

A new branch of the Socialist Party has been organized at Kearney, N. J., completing a claim of branches through the western part of Hudson County, all of which are active.

Charles H. Vail will speak at Pohlmann's Hall, Jersey City Heights, Saturday evening, Nov. 2. The hall will hold a big crowd—and the crowd will no doubt be there.

Another new branch was organized in Hoboken last week, with headquarters at Ninth and Garden streets. This organization has a good field to work in.

Essex County is also active. On Wednesday evening, Oct. 30, Comrade Vail and E. T. Neben, Socialist candidate for Assembly, will address a mass meeting at Seiffert's Hall, Springfield and Fairmount avenues, Newark. Every labor union is invited to attend in a body, and all workingmen are urged to hear the man who, if they vote for their class interests, will be the next governor of New Jersey. Readers of The Worker should pass this announcement along and bring out all their friends.

Fred McIntosh, president of Pressmen's Union No. 31, will preside. Comrade McIntosh is well and favorably known in the trade union movement, and is earnestly supporting the ticket of the working class. He has lately been appointed local organizer of the A. F. of L., on the recommendation of the Essex County Trades Council, an organization which represents about 25,000 workingmen. He will certainly do good work, both for the unions and for the political labor movement as represented in the Socialist Party.

Comrades Neben and McIntosh spoke recently before the Brewers' Union of Newark and were well received. They pointed out the struggle that is constantly going on between the producers and the parasites, the workers and the capitalists, and showed that the working people must carry this same fight into politics, where their numbers make them strong. This is the reason the Socialist Party is in the field, and its object is to secure public ownership of the wealth created by the united labor of the working class, so that those who work shall get the whole product of their labor, instead of having to divide up with non-producing capitalists. Only these means can the present conditions of poverty and oppression be ended and justice and liberty brought in. This movement is growing stronger day by day, and every vote cast for Vail and for the other candidates of the Socialist Party will bring the dawn of freedom nearer and strengthen the hands of the workingmen in their daily struggles.

The trolley men of Essex, Hudson, and Union counties are organizing rapidly. It is reported that the union now has 910 men on its rolls. The organization is, of course, secret—for the present. It is preparing for the time when the trolley employees will have to fight for their rights. All trolley workers in the three countries are invited to communicate with the secretary, Charles Wehrle, 99 Wallace street, Newark. They need not fear that the companies will discharge them, for all communications are strictly confidential.

Leaflets for use in New Jersey can be had for the asking from G. H. Strobell, 44 Hill street, Newark. If you can afford to pay for it do so; if not, don't hesitate to ask for it, just the same. We want votes for the Socialist Party in New Jersey.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.

The Socialist Propaganda Club, an organization founded by the Socialists of the First, Second, and Third Assembly Districts of Brooklyn, has arranged a series of Sunday evening lectures to be given at Smalls' Assembly Rooms, 104 Court street, near City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

On Oct. 27, John Spargo will speak on "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political."

On Nov. 3, Courtenay Lemon will speak on "The Issue of the Municipal Campaign."

Open discussion follows the lecture. Admission is free and all are invited.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIALISTS

Have to Adopt New Official Name at Last Moment.

"Public Ownership Party" Will Be Designation on Official Ballot—Technical Ruling of Capitalist Court Makes Us Trouble.

Unfortunately for the Socialist movement, and entirely unexpectedly, the comrades of Pennsylvania have been thrown into temporary confusion by the decree of the Dauphin County Court sustaining the DeLeon objections to their nomination papers and denying their right to use the word "Socialist" as the party name for their state ticket. The reasoning (?) of the court by which this result was effected passeth all understanding, and could easily be considered quite humorous were not the effects at this time of so serious consequence.

Litigation over the right to use the appellation "Socialist" in Pennsylvania began with the split of the S. L. P. in 1899. In that year the larger portion of the party, the progressive, anti-boss element filed a claim, in pursuance to the law, to the name Socialist Labor Party, and filed nomination papers; the DeLeon faction also filed nomination papers, but no claim to the name. A contest occurred thereupon in the Dauphin court (which is the tribunal appointed by the law to decide contests over state nominations.) The DeLeonites filed objections; the respondents frankly admitted irregularity in their papers. Both factions sought to use the name, Socialist Labor Party. The court held the De Leonite papers to be regular, and struck the other off; the claim to the name by the larger faction was ignored.

In 1900 the "Socialist" party was formed in Pennsylvania by the union of the anti-DeLeonites and the Social Democratic Party, at a joint convention held in Philadelphia on July 4. A state ticket was named, including thirty-two electors for Debs and Harriman. An affidavit claiming exclusive right to use the party name, "Socialist," was filed, and later the papers nominating the candidates named at the convention. With the papers was filed a certificate in compliance with the ballot law. Thus, by the act of the July convention, the dishonored name of Socialist Labor Party was abandoned to the little DeLeonite faction, and they filed nominations under that name, and objections to the use of the name "Socialist" by the new party. Counter objections were then filed by the Socialist Party. On hearing, the court dismissed all objections, and decreed both papers valid. The official ballot of 1900 contained the Socialist and the Socialist Labor Party tickets, and the right of both parties appeared to be judicially determined.

Immediately after the election of 1900 the Socialist Labor Party filed a renewal claim for the exclusive right to use that name in the election of 1901, and complied in other respects with the ballot law. These Socialist Party, on the other hand, being advised and believing that its right to use that name having been once judicially determined could not again be questioned, simply filed the proper nomination papers, naming Comrades J. MAHLON BARNES for State Treasurer and CHARLES HEYDRICK for Justice of the Supreme Court.

But the DeLeonites had not abandoned all confidence in the capitalistic courts to serve the interests of the capitalist class by confusing the Socialist movement, notwithstanding their vehement denunciation of the courts, and they again applied to them to be preserved from elimination from Pennsylvania state politics. This time, as in 1899, they were successful. The court upon the flimsy pretext that failure of the Socialist Party to file the prothonotary's certificate with their nomination papers cost them the right to use that name.

It is not to be intimated that the fact that at the election of 1900 the new party polled nearly twice as many votes as the old Socialist Labor Party, presaging the early elimination of the latter, indicated to the court the most effective way to preserve the existing system, but it will be difficult, if not impossible, to prevent intelligent readers from putting that construction upon it, particularly after the text of the opinion shall have been published. More important matters preclude extended comment on the opinion at this time. Suffice it to say that the learned court satisfied itself, for the purpose of this judgment, that the filing of a trifling certificate from the prothonotary that certain electors of the state were in conflict with certain other electors in the use of an appellation to designate their political policy, would enable each to infringe upon the legal rights of the other—just what the court decided in 1899. Or in other words, that because one party had failed to certify to the state department the fact of a conflict it forfeited its rights.

The court of Dauphin County being invested with sole jurisdiction in the matter, no review of its judgment is possible, and the Socialist Party state ticket will appear under the name of "PUBLIC OWNERSHIP PARTY" in the LAST column of the official ballot.

The decision of the Harrisburg court will have no effect upon the name of the party where local, city, or county tickets have been nominated (in several counties the party secured official standing in the elections of 1900, and is beyond the reach of the "capitalistic" courts), and, therefore, great care is enjoined upon party members, friends and sympathizers to examine the ballot closely and carefully, and to vote the local ticket under the name "Socialist," and the state ticket under the name PUBLIC OWNERSHIP PARTY.

It is held by good lawyers and some courts in Pennsylvania that the ballot may be marked in such cases with an X in the circle under each party name, but a safer method will be to mark the name of each candidate with an X in the square provided for that purpose at the right of the column.

The decision in this case, while disastrous to the party at this time, does not necessarily imply that the use or the name "Socialist" is irretrievably lost; the opinion indicates that the forfeited right may be reclaimed, and we mistake the temper and mettle of the Pennsylvania comrades if they do not re-establish their former prestige at the earliest opportunity, and continue to be, as ever since their organization as the Socialist Party the only true exponents of the rights of the working class in that capitalist ridden commonwealth.

TICKET IN CATSKILL.

Social Democratic Party Nominates Candidates for Town and County.

A Social Democratic ticket will be in the field this year in Greene County, N. Y., and in the town of Catskill. The county nominations are:

For Member of Assembly—B. Frank Dayter of Leeds.

For District Attorney—Harry T. Smith of Kiskaton.

For County Treasurer—James H. Burharis of Catskill.

The town ticket in Catskill is as follows:

For Supervisor—Simon Hock.

For Town Clerk—Joseph G. Doll.

For Assessors—Albert E. Smith, D. Willis Palmer, and Frank M. Barker.

For Collector—Alexander Young.

For Justices of the Peace—Conrad J. Hammer and Andrew Baunach, Jr.

For Commissioner of Highways—Amos Wolven.

For Constables—John L. Davis, John D. Warner, Sr., and Gustav Schlenker.

The comrades in Catskill have been doing good work during the last year and expect a large increase in the vote. Anyone who desires further information about the party or is willing to distribute Socialist literature should apply to Joseph G. Doll, 59 Hill street.

ONEIDA ALSO NOMINATES.

The Social Democratic city ticket in Oneida, N. Y., is headed by George Roewer as candidate for Mayor. The other candidates are:

For Judge—Herman Quade.

For Chamberlain—John Seitz.

For Assessors—Charles Fischler and Samuel Cooper.

For Supervisors—Adolph Kindzeek and Carl Bosselmann.

For Aldermen: Second Ward—Henry Ross; Third—Theodore Lindhorn; Fourth—August Lindkamp; Fifth—John C. Hillsdorf; Sixth—Bruno Lindhorn.

For District Attorney—Emil C. Koch.

For Coroner—George McNamara.

For Assembly—Franz Mueller.

All these are active union men and the city platform sets forth clearly the Socialist position and includes "immediate demands" directly based on the interest of the working class.

JOHNSTOWN TICKET.

The Social Democrats of Johnstown and Fulton County, New York, have nominated a ticket as follows:

For Mayor—George W. Knowles.

For Recorder—Elliott Timmerman.

For Assessor—F. Joseph Bevington.

For City Chamberlain—W. R. Chandler.

Water Commissioner-at-Large—Jas. Kennedy.

Alderman-at-Large—Anthony Oeschger.

For Aldermen: First Ward—Henry Lux; Second—Roy T. Wicks; Third—Hugh Judge; Fourth—John Russel.

For Water Commissioner: Second Ward—Theo. Rees; Fourth—James Newnham.

For Supervisors: First Ward—John Laimayer; Second—Lyman Hawley; Third—William Canfield; Fourth—Geo. Bardle.

For Sheriff—Bart Leonard of Johnstown.

For County Clerk—George Williams, of Gloversville.

For Superintendent of the Poor—T. Richter of Johnstown.

For Assembly—August Hauserman, of Gloversville.

SCRANTON STRIKERS APPEAL IN VAIN.

The striking street railway employees of Scranton, Pa., have called on the city government to annul the charter of the company, pay the actual value of tracks and rolling stock, and operate the roads as municipal enterprises "for the accommodation of the public, not for profit." The company has forfeited its charter by the inadequacy of its service.

Of course, the appeal had no effect. If the workingmen of Scranton will elect members of their own class to office on a Socialist platform, instead of entrusting the powers of government to Republican politicians, they will not have to beg for such action, for it is included in the Socialist program.

IN EAST NEW YORK.

On Sunday evening, Oct. 27, Dr. C. L. Furman will speak in Penn Fulton Hall, corner of Fulton street and Pennsylvania avenue, Brooklyn, on "The Workingman, His Boss, and Politics." All workingmen and others interested in the subject are invited to attend. Admission is free and those who attend are invited to ask questions and participate in the general discussion. Bring a friend with you.

STIRRING THINGS UP IN ROCHESTER.

Sieverman, Candidate in Seventeenth Ward, Addresses a Monster Meeting.

Gad Martindale, Social Democratic Choice for Mayor, Tells How He Would Act if in Office—Prospects Never So Bright as They Are Now.

Last Friday night Frank A. Sieverman, Social Democratic candidate for Alderman in the Seventeenth Ward of Rochester, addressed the largest meeting of voters ever held in that ward. Comrades Bach, Swalm, and Allman also spoke. The meeting was held in Sache's Hall, and there was not even standing room for many who came to hear the exposition of Socialist principles.

After the other speakers had explained Socialism in its general features, Alderman-to-be Sieverman (for there is every reason to expect his election) took the platform, amid tremendous applause. He said in part:

"There is hardly much need of my addressing the voters of the Seventeenth Ward to-night, as all those who have preceded me have covered the ground. But let me tell you that our friends, the enemy, are trying to scatter the seeds of pessimism among you. They say that while our platform is all right, and our candidates above reproach, still we have no chance to win. Doesn't this large audience give the lie to their statements?

"These professional politicians will come to you and try to fill you up with beer and offer you perhaps two dollars for your vote. Just think of it! You can't buy a hog for that; but the politicians buy some men of this city with two dollars.

NO PERSONAL APPEAL.

"Now don't think for one minute that I am appealing to you to vote for me, personally, because I DO NOT WANT YOU TO VOTE FOR ME UNLESS YOU KNOW THAT YOU ARE VOTING FOR THE INTERESTS OF YOUR WIFE, YOUR CHILDREN, AND YOURSELF.

"Some people now say: 'Suppose that one Social Democratic alderman is elected in the Seventeenth Ward, what could he do?' WHAT COULD ONE ACTIVE CAT DO IN A HOUSE CONTAINING NINETEEN RATS? (Applause.)

He complimented the workingmen of the Seventeenth Ward upon their manifest determination to make this campaign result in some material benefit for themselves, as was clearly demonstrated by the size of the meeting there. Continuing, he said: "There never was a time in the history of our country when the need for workingmen to enter the political arena, independent of all capitalist parties, rallying strongly to the support of their own, was so great as now.

"It is not necessary to go to other cities or localities for examples of capitalist oppression visited upon the working class, both in the economic and the political field. While Democratic Florida calmly permits capitalist hirelings to kidnap the strike leaders, Republican Pennsylvania by means of the military branch of government and judicial injunctions browbeats and overawes the working class, making it impossible for them to win in their economic struggles against organized capital. But as I said, we need not go out of Rochester for an example of what existing government means to the wage worker. Read Justice Davy's decision in disposing of a case of a comrade of ours—James Arnold vs. the New York Central Railway.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

"Those of us inside our party are familiar with the circumstances surrounding this case, and it is by no means an exceptional one, but for the information of those of you who may not have heard of it, let me say that Comrade Arnold, working for the New York Central Railway unloading freight cars, sustained a severe fracture of the right leg. He was carted to the hospital, and after three months of medical treatment he was able to be about again. He sued the New York Central Railway Company for a few thousand dollars' damages, so that he might in some slight degree be compensated for the physical suffering he endured and for time lost and expenses incurred.

"Justice Davy, in disposing of the case, with characteristic devotion to the interest of the employing class, granted the company a non-suit, in what may seem to many of you very remarkable language. These are his words:

"'The master (meaning the New York Central) when he furnishes the opportunity to work and the tools wherewith to work has done all that can in law be expected of him. The servant, when he embraces the opportunity offered and accepts the position with such tools as are proffered, assumes all risks; if the work is too dangerous and the tools inefficient, his (the servant's) sole prerogative in the matter is to reject the opportunity, that is, go without work.'

"Here we have a man who sits on the judicial bench, not by divine right, not because of any accident of birth, but BY VIRTUE OF YOUR VOTES. This man, clothed with whatever of authority he may possess over any of us or all of us, has been granted that authority by your voluntary acts. This man who represents your combined votes, who rules by virtue of your suffrages, thus in a wholesale manner ABSOLVES THE EMPLOYING CLASS OF THIS ENTIRE JUDICIAL DISTRICT FROM ANY AND ALL RESPONSIBILITY WHATSOEVER. He brutally informs you, who have voted for him, that you have no redress in law when you lose an eye, a hand, or a limb, or your life. You in advance absolve the company from all responsibility and liability when you, driven by hunger and a desire to work to protect your wife and children against want, enter the service of your employers.

"But let no man here denounce Justice Davy. Justice Davy made no pretense of being the friend of the working class; he ran for office on a strictly capitalist class platform, endorsed by both parties. You approved of his candidacy and of his platform. If you are going to criticize any one as being responsible for all decisions like his, take yourselves to task. You who vote for any other candidates or political parties than the Social Democratic Party are to blame and are alone to blame for whatever injustice there is in this and like decisions.

"Pass no meaningless resolutions by voting upon this subject. Show your displeasure with these decisions by voting this time and in all future times for candidates and for a political party which truly reflects your class interests." (Great applause.)

At the close of the meeting three ringing cheers were given for the aldermanic candidate and the Social Democratic Party.

Thus far three unions of the city have endorsed the Social Democratic Party's candidates—the Button Workers, the Clothing Cutters, and the Machinists.

Comrade William Thurston Brown spoke at Watertown on the 18th inst. upon invitation of the local of that place.

THE MAN FOR MAYOR.

At a largely attended meeting of the Labor Lyceum in the Common Council last Sunday afternoon Gad Martindale, Social Democratic Party candidate for mayor, delivered an address on "What a Social Democratic Mayor Could Do for the City."

He explained the principles of the party, the nationalization of land, the nationalization of capital and the national employment through a popular government of all the labor of the nation. He said that while these great objects could not be carried out in a city government, much might be done to better the condition of the laboring classes.

"If we cannot," said Comrade Martindale, "in a municipal election abolish the oppression of the trust, uplift the struggling workingman, end monopoly and vice and introduce liberty and virtue, yet there are some immediate reforms, there are some ameliorations, which as a Social Democratic Mayor, I could introduce.

"The contract system of public work undertaken by the city could be entirely abolished and instead of contractors undertaking the work of improving and grading the streets, such work could be done by the city direct, and the profits now made by a middle man could be used and applied by the city in order to pay men upon such works full union wages.

"The public schools, which, by the way, are true Socialistic institutions, badly administered by a capitalistic municipal government, I admit, could by a Socialist mayor be improved in the interest of the school children and their parents. The salary of a school teacher in this city varies from $25 a month, to $55, never going higher than the latter figure. Remember, these school teachers are employed in molding the minds of the future citizens of the commonwealth. Remember that for many hours of the day the morals and the minds of the children are at their disposal, and these teachers, occupying such responsible positions, receive in many instances the munificent salary of $6.25 a week. Would you expect an ordinary workingman receiving such a small wage to turn out good work? Would you trust an employee to whom you paid only $6.25 a week with the handling of valuable raw material? No; you would not. But you expect a public school teacher, who is supposed to develop the intelligence of your children, and who, in working upon their minds as a teacher, is thus handling the most valuable raw material—that out of which the future citizens of this republic are to be made—to do for a salary of $6.25 a week.

"One of my first acts would be to hire more teachers at higher salaries, even if I had to employ less officials around this and other municipal buildings at lower salaries.

"It is said that application was made to the Common Council to appropriate $25,000 for the purpose of providing free text books for the public school children. The council rejected it. The same body appropriated $150,000 for construction of a high school in the eastern part of the city, and for the benefit of the children of the rich and influential portion of our population. In making this appropriation the Common Council acted in accordance with its principles, voicing the demands of the capitalistic class.

"To-day, while a capitalistic administration of the city is in power, $150,000 is appropriated for class purposes

(Continued on page 4.)

DARE THEY MEET HIM?

Morris Hillquit Challenges His Opponents in the Fourth A. D.

Morris Hillquit, Social Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Fourth Assembly District of New York City, has addressed to his Democratic and Republican opponents the following open letter:

"Messrs. William H. Burns and Max Brown.

"Gentlemen:—As the candidates of our respective parties for the office of member from the Fourth Assembly District, we appear before the same constituency, with rival claims to the support of the voters.

"I believe the citizens of the Fourth Assembly District are entitled to know what we and the parties represented by us stand for in this campaign, and what policy we will respectively pursue in the hall of legislature if elected.

"To enable us to explain that, a mass meeting of the citizens of the Fourth Assembly District will be held on Tuesday evening, October 29, 1901, at the American Star Hall, No. 165 East Broadway, this city. I will speak at that meeting and will contend:

"1. That the overwhelming majority of the voters of the Fourth Assembly District are workingmen, and that their interests lie in the improvement of the conditions of their class.

"2. That you, Mr. Burns, as the candidate of the Democratic Party, and you, Mr. Brown, as the candidate of the so-called 'Fusionists,' equally represent the class interests of the employers and exploiters of labor, and the personal interests of their political tools; that you have no understanding of the needs of the labor population of your district; that you have never by act or word defended the interests of labor against the oppression of capital, and that if elected by the workingmen, you will not serve them, but their masters.

"3. That the Social Democratic Party, as a Socialist party, truly represents the interests of the working class at all times, and on all occasions; that it has no interests other than those of the working class and that its representatives, if elected, will faithfully serve that class.

"4. That there is no reason in the world why the workingmen of our district should vote for either of you, but that the only way in which they can vote intelligently and consistently is by casting their votes for the Social Democratic Party and its candidates.

"I hereby challenge you, and each of you, to a joint debate on the above proposition at the meeting mentioned. Should you appear, you will be treated with the utmost courtesy, and will be accorded the same privileges of debate as I. Should you fail to appear, the citizens of our district will have to construe your absence as an admission of my charges.

"Respectfully yours,
"MORRIS HILLQUIT."

It is not likely that Messrs. Burns and Brown will accept this challenge. They probably know too well the weakness of their cause to meet a Socialist in debate. If they should "toe the mark," they will be sorry for it—and if they do not, the voters of the 4th A. D. will have good reason to vote them down as men not having the courage of their convictions.

The comrades of the district are putting up a splendid campaign and their efforts will be rewarded on Nov. 5.

"FRIENDLY TO BOTH."

The Democratic platform says: "In respect to capital on the one hand and labor on the other, the attitude of the Democratic party is to-day, as it always has been, friendly in the largest sense to both."

That is as if a policeman should say: "In respect to burglars on the one hand and honest citizens on the other, I am, in the largest sense, friendly to both."

When the owners of the "Sun" discharged all their old employees on an hour's notice, and the printers' organization began to fight the "Sun," the Democratic Mayor, "friendly to both," sent policemen to escort scabs to the office and a Democratic judge, "friendly to both," issued an injunction against the printers.

When the cigar manufacturers locked out six thousand cigarmakers, in an attempt to destroy their union, two Democratic judges, "friendly to both," issued injunctions against the union and the Democratic Mayor, "friendly to both," sent policemen to arrest the union pickets.

When shirt makers, tailors, cloak makers, suspender makers, cigarette makers, and other working people on the East Side were forced to go on strike against their employers this summer, the Democratic Mayor, "friendly to both," sent policemen to arrest girls and old men and drag them into the courts, where Democratic police justices, "friendly to both," fined them or sent them to jail.

If the Democratic party is a "friend of labor," then well may the working people adopt the old Scotchman's prayer, "Lord, deliver me from my friends!"

But let them not wait for the Lord to deliver them. Let them deliver themselves from their false friends by voting under the Arm and Torch on November 5.

RATIFICATION OF THE 22D A. D.

Ben Hanford, candidate for mayor, will address the voters of this district at a mass meeting to be held Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 8 p. m., at Emrich's Hall, 214 E. Forty-first street.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

LIKE CRIMINAL SUSPECTS.

So the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company Treats the 7,000 Men Who Do Its Work.

The Philadelphia "North American" announces that "President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, has adopted a new system to insure honesty among his employees. He believes it will save enough of the company's money to pay dividends on the stock."

This interesting system, it says, "is for the uses of the railroads WHAT THE BERTILLON SYSTEM IS TO CRIMINOLOGY."

Here is the system in brief, as explained by the superintendent:

"All applicants must appear in the power station on the Heights on Tuesday or Friday mornings. Either Assistant Superintendent Yereance or I myself meet them there. * * * Those who seem to be suitable are supplied with our yellow application blanks, containing nineteen questions. These they fill out and sign. They are then ordered to report to the school car depot at Fifty-eighth street, and are taken at once under instruction, while their answers on the application blanks are subjected to close investigation. * * *

"The applicants must give THEIR FULL PERSONAL HISTORY AND THEIR BUSINESS HISTORY FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS. They must give five responsible persons as references, and two who have personally known the applicant for over five years. They must state specifically WHETHER THEY HAVE BEEN IN THE EMPLOY OF ANY RAILROAD.

"If the application blank is favorably returned to Superintendent Wheatley the applicant is ordered to report for a cap and badge. He pays $3 for the badge. * * * If his schooling has also been successful he gets an order for a uniform and is SENT TO THE BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT PHOTOGRAPHER. He signs his name in receipt for the uniform. These several signatures taken during the course of his application are now supplemented by his photograph for means of identification. * * * These the company preserves in an album in the general superintendent's office. Several copies are made, unmounted, and filed away. THEY MAY BE NEEDED, WITH CARBON TRACINGS OF THE SIGNATURE, IN CASE THE COMPANY SHOULD WANT TO ESTABLISH A FUTURE IDENTIFICATION."

Several details are omitted, for lack of space. But enough is given to show that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company assumes to treat all the men who apply for work as so many CRIMINAL SUSPECTS.

It is pretended that the sole object of this system is to bar from employment men who have been discharged for "knocking down fares." But every man who has any knowledge of the business knows that this is not so.

The detection of dishonest employees is neither the sole nor the chief reason for the establishment of this "Rogues' Gallery," in which the B. R. T. has put the 7,000 men who do its work.

If we want to know the real object of the scheme we will find a suggestion in an incident which was recorded in this paper less than six months ago.

About the first of May, William J. Campbell, a conductor on one of the Brooklyn "L" lines, went to President Greatsinger as one of a committee chosen by the men to ask the redress of certain grievances. Greatsinger promised to "consider the matter"—and when, an hour later, Campbell reported at his usual place for work, he found that A PEREMPTORY ORDER FOR HIS DISCHARGE, FROM THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF, HAD GOT THERE AHEAD OF HIM.

When a supposedly influential friend of Campbell's asked for his reinstatement, the next day, General Manager Folger said:

"THIS INTELLIGENT LOOKING MAN (CAMPBELL) CANNOT GET BACK. HE IS AN AGITATOR AND HAS ORGANIZED THE MEN AND IS APT TO MAKE TROUBLE FOR THE COMPANY. ANY MAN WHO IS A MEMBER OF A LABOR UNION HAD BETTER LOOK OUT FOR HIMSELF. HE IS APT TO GET IT IN THE NECK. I'VE GOT TO MAKE EXAMPLES OF SOME OF THESE MEN."

There you have the explanation of this "Rogues' Gallery." It is part of a gigantic scheme to BLACKLIST every street-car employee who has too much manly independence to tamely submit to the employers' tyranny.

And this criminal conspiracy will not be interfered with until a workingman is put in the Mayor's chair by workingmen's votes.

Elect Benjamin Hanford as mayor and the men discharged for trying to organize unions would be commissioned as detectives, in order to enforce the ten-hour law and the other laws that the street railway companies now brazenly violate.

We should "adopt a new system to ensure honesty" among the law-breaking, thimble-rigging, profit-grinding gang that OWN our means of transit. Unless they mend their crooked ways—which would be hard for them to do—we should have some new faces in the Rogues' Gallery in Mulberry Street—and among them might be those of Greatsinger, Vreeland, and Gould.

TWELVE DAYS' WORK FOR ALL.

Comrades:—There is now a large supply of Socialist literature to be had of Organizer Gerber, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

There are several new leaflets, some of the best we ever had—English, German, and Jewish.

There are pictures of our candidate for Mayor, Benjamin Hanford.

There are cards showing the party name, ticket, and emblem.

Some of the leaflets are small, but very much to the point. You can easily put a hundred of them in your pocket and from time to time leave a few in a street car or wherever they will do the most good. Leave a few leaflets and cards in the car when you get off—every time from now till Nov. 5. They will be read. Everybody in New York rides in the cars.

Distribute leaflets and cards at your union meetings. See that they are distributed among your shopmates and in the shops near yours. If you would be likely to lose your job for distributing Socialist literature in the shop where you work, give a nickel to a boy and have him do it.

Put the leaflets and cards, one of each kind, into every flat in the house where you live—or better, into every flat in your block.

Every faithful comrade should distribute at least ONE HUNDRED PIECES of party literature EACH DAY from now till Nov. 5. No work is so well done as that you do yourself. Remember that a hundred Social Democratic leaflets may make more votes for the Arm and Torch than the most eloquent speech of the campaign. We can't all make speeches or write leaflets, but EVERYONE CAN DISTRIBUTE LEAFLETS.

The pictures of Hanford ought ALL to be in sight WITHIN THREE DAYS. Get them into the windows of the grocery, the meat shop, the barber shop, the cigar store, and the saloon you patronize.

You are not doing your duty if you neglect these things. Go to Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street, and get the literature, free. Do it to-day. Only TWELVE DAYS remain. Make them count. This means YOU, comrade! And your friend who is a Socialist—see that HE works, TOO.

30TH A. D. ATTENTION.

To the Members of the 30th A. D., S. D. P.:

Comrades:—Only a few days remain before election, and much work remains to be done. Thousands of leaflets and cards are still to be distributed. Further assignment of lieutenants to assist district captains in their duties are to be made. Outdoor and indoor meetings are to be arranged. YOUR presence at every business meeting is urgently desired.

Don't sit back and think that, because you have worked strenuously in the past, the future will take care of itself. YOU may be just the man whose services are most needed. Press forward and bring the glad tidings to your fellow workingmen; show them how and why Socialism will and must bring them freedom from the galling chains of wage slavery.

Every sympathizer in the district can also help in the work and is invited to do so. Come to the Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, and ask for literature to distribute among your neighbors and shopmates. You will get it. Get your friends out to our meetings and tell them about our platform, our ticket, and our emblem. We need your assistance, for we have no "barrel," as the capitalist parties have. We depend upon the earnest work of volunteers.

Yours for the cause of Socialism,
30TH A. D., S. D. P.,
W. H. GRAVEN, Sec'y.

—Send 10 cents to this office for ten copies of this paper. Hand them out to your friends. Ask them to read the paper carefully. That is the way to make votes for the Social Democratic ticket. THIS MEANS YOU.

SCAB AGENT LOW.

Four months ago the machinists all over the country were on strike for a nine-hour day. Among others were the employees in the Crocker-Wheeler works in Essex County, New Jersey. They were making a brave fight, assisted by their fellow workmen in other trades. It was very hard to get scabs, because all workingmen knew that the strikers were right and all honorable workingmen wanted them to win.

Do you remember what happened then? This is what happened:

A lot of STUDENTS from the engineering department of COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY in New York City were sent over to New Jersey to SCAB on those strikers and help Messrs. Crocker and Wheeler defeat the nine-hour movement.

The man who then presided over Columbia University and who was RESPONSIBLE FOR THUS TRANSFORMING IT INTO A SCAB AGENCY is now running for Mayor of New York. His name is SETH LOW.

Workingmen, are you going to vote for Scab Agent Low or for Ben Hanford, who has worked at his trade all his life and carried a card ever since he was old enough to join a union?

Ben Hanford's name will be on the ballot under the emblem of the Arm and Torch.

—Good campaign material, "What the Socialists Would Do if They Won in This City." Good for every city in the United States. Ten copies, 25 cents; 100 copies, $2.50. Get a supply of them from the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York City.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

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100 copies	75c.
200 copies	$1.20
300 copies or more, per hundred	50c.

Weekly Bundles:

5 per week, one year	$1.75
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25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	12.50

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P.	82,204
S. D. P.	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P.	96,918
S. L. P.	33,450

NEW YORK CITY TICKET.

FOR MAYOR—

BENJAMIN HANFORD.

FOR CONTROLLER—

MORRIS BROWN.

PRESIDENT BOARD of ALDERMEN

HENRY STAHL.

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Every man or woman in New York City who sympathizes with the aims of the Social Democratic Party can do something to make votes for the Arm and Torch. Not every one can make speeches or even help to organize meetings; but every one can take part in what is much more important than the holding of meetings—the distribution of Socialist literature. We have The Worker. We have several leaflets—the platform in English, in German, and in Jewish, Hanford's address of acceptance, a small leaflet addressed to trade unionists, and one or two others. We have cards showing the party name, the emblem, and the ticket. You can get copies of The Worker, ten or more, at one cent a copy, by sending to this office, 184 William street. You can get cards and leaflets at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, free. See that you supply as many people as you can from now till Election Day.

"A man cannot serve two masters." When the Democratic party says that "in respect to capital and labor, it is friendly in the largest sense to both," it offers to attempt that impossible feat. The S. D. P. makes no such pretenses. It pledges itself to the interest of the working class, as against the interest of the capitalist class.

The "Times" appealed last week to wealthy citizens who had neglected to register, asking them to register and vote. The wealthy citizens are indifferent because they know that no matter whether Low or Shepard is elected the interests of the wealthy will be catered to. Just as soon as the Socialist vote becomes dangerously large every one of the wealthy citizens will be found voting with alacrity and alarm.

The annual rake-off of the Pullman Company amounts this year, after the "wages of superintendence" were paid, to about six million dollars, to say nothing of the surplus "graft" of $7,762,270 which remains in the company's treasury.

George L. Wanamaker, the Republican who got taken in so badly on that forged Carnegie letter, explains that he met Kent, "not as a politician, but as a gentleman." Evidently George L. is playing a sort of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" game. He ought to put up a card in his office showing during what hours he puts off the part of gentleman and assumes that of politician.

How are we going to get back as city property that Rapid Transit tunnel which Tammany has given away for seventy-five years to come? The simplest thing in the world. Elect Socialist judges who will declare the contract null and void, just as Republican and Democratic judges declare labor laws unconstitutional.

ATTACK ON LABOR PRESS.

The withdrawal of newspaper mail rates from two Socialist papers, the "Challenge" of New York and the "Undercurrent" of Redlands, Cal., is followed up by a ruling denying such privileges to all trade union papers that publish any advertisements other than those directly pertaining to their own organizations.

This is a body-blow at trade unionism, dealt straight from the shoulder by the Republican national administration. J. P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller could explain its motive, if workingmen do not understand.

The order is a most infamous perversion of the law, made in direct antagonism to the interests of Labor, and explainable only as being directly in the interest of union-smashing capitalists. The only way to parry such a blow is to cast a straight Socialist ballot.

When the "reformers" ask the working people to vote against Tammany on the issue of "economy," it is as if the pickpocket who has relieved us of our money should ask us to protect him against the highwayman who wants to take it away from him. The working class is big enough—if it only realizes its strength—to knock down both pickpocket and highwayman and recover the stolen goods. The way to do it is to vote under the Arm and Torch, against both old parties.

When the "reformers" propose to suppress vice without putting an end to poverty, it is as if a farmer should go around cutting off the tops of the thistles and other weeds without trying to destroy their roots. The wise farmer does not do that. He establishes such conditions in his field that useful plants have a better chance to grow than weeds and thistles. Socialism, by putting an end to the poverty of the workers and the luxury of the idlers, would establish social conditions that would favor the growth of manly and womanly virtue instead of fostering vice and crime of all sorts. If you want to guard your sons and daughters against the influences that drive men to drunkenness and dishonesty and women to prostitution, vote for Socialism under the Arm and Torch.

IN THE SPIRIT OF THE PRINCE OF GOLD.

The General Convention of the Episcopal Church, in session at San Francisco, has decided to elect a standing committee to study the labor question and to offer their services as arbitrators in labor disputes, "with a view of bringing about mutual conciliation and harmony in the spirit of the Prince of Peace."

The one fact that makes it absolutely certain that this convention will do nothing to settle the labor question, but that it may do much to confuse the issue and delay its settlement, is the presence of J. Pierpont Morgan as the "star actor" in the General Convention. The prominence of this modern autocrat in the Convention and his undeviating hostility to the interests of Labor in his business life suggest the thought that it is not the Prince of Peace that the gentleman at San Francisco really have in mind, but the Prince of Gold, whose throne is set up at the corner of Broad and Wall streets.

The Republican candidate for State Senator from Hudson County, N. J., has challenged his Democratic opponent to debate. It would now be proper for Comrade Kearns to make this a triangular affair. We will place all our available cash on Kearns in such a fight.

The New York "Journal," which, only a year ago, exclaimed, "Forgive us for Van Wyck!" is now supporting the ticket on which Van Wyck is running. There is capitalist consistency and "Journal" honor for you. Of course the "Journal" totally ignores the workingmen's ticket, headed by Hanford.

The preachers and editors whom capitalists hire to do your thinking for you tell you that, by industry and thrift, all men can become capitalists. Carnegie says so, too. But it is a most palpable lie, for all that. If you were all capitalists, who would build the houses and make the food and clothing and run the street cars and do other useful work? A society of capitalists would be impossible. One capitalist means nine wage slaves, as things now stand. Socialism would pull the one capitalist down a little and lift the nine wage-slaves up a great deal, and make them all free workers, with common interests instead of conflicting interests. If you are a capitalist, you have good reason for ignoring or opposing Socialism. If you are a workingman you have good reason for supporting it with your vote and your influence. Whenever the nine—or even five of them—get ready to change this system, it will be changed—whether the one likes it or not.

A FORGOTTEN PLATFORM.

What has become of the Citizens' Union platform?

Six months ago the Citizens' Union held a convention and adopted a platform. It was a nice little platform. It had all sorts of sweet promises to the working people. We should have been delighted with that platform—if we had not known from the start that every promise in it was a deliberate lie.

It promised more schools and more teachers and more libraries; cleaner streets; more public baths; more playgrounds for children and more small parks; enforcement of tenement house laws; "judicious increase of direct employment of labor by the city on its public works;" the prevailing rate of wages and the eight-hour day on all public work; and several other things which, if carried into effect, would considerably improve the condition of the working people of this city.

When that platform was adopted on April 26, 1901, the newspapers which are now supporting the "reform" ticket said it was a very bad platform. The gilt-edged "Evening Post" said it was "too Socialistic." Mr. Morgan's "Times" said it was "too Socialistic." The vitriol-tongued "Sun" said it was "too Socialistic." They all said that the respectable citizens—which means the citizens with fat pocketbooks—would not stand for such a platform as that. They said the "reform" movement could not win without Republican support, and that Mr. Platt would never endorse such a dangerous platform.

The managers of the "reform" movement winked the other eye, and let out several howls of righteous determination. They said it was a question of principle, and they were going to stick to that platform. Thereby they caught several more or less sincere and less or more intelligent "labor leaders," and a number of well-meaning but exceedingly gullible "practical philanthropists." That was what they set out to do.

When they winked the other eye, it was Platt and his friends they were winking at. Platt understood them. They got together with Platt—they are great on "getting together," these "reformers"—and fixed things up. In 1897, Platt thought Mr Low was a very bad man; so did the "Sun." Mr. Low returned the compliment; he thought Platt a very bad man and the "Sun" a very mean and nasty sheet. In April, 1901, Platt thought the Citizens' Union platform a very dangerous one; so did the "Sun." But after the "getting-together" process was finished, Platt and the "Sun" concluded that Mr. Low was a very nice man after all; and Mr. Low decided that Platt was a very nice man, too, and the "Sun" an excellent and public-spirited newspaper; and they all agreed that the Citizens' Union platform was an excellent thing to use—in certain quarters—at certain times—for certain purposes, and that it would be the easiest thing in the world to forget it.

And they forgot it.

Platt held a Republican convention and nominated Mr. Low. The Republican platform says nothing about the "Socialistic" measures which the Citizens' Union platform set forth. It says a great deal about reduced taxation.

Reduced taxation means fewer schools and fewer teachers, fewer public baths, fewer playgrounds for the children, still greater laxity in the enforcement of tenement-house laws, lower wages and harder work for laborers and mechanics employed by the city. It means the exact opposite of all the things the Citizens' Union platform promised.

The gilt-edged "Evening Post" and Mr. Morgan's "Times" and the vitriol-tongued "Sun," who thought the Citizens' Union platform "too Socialistic," are all supporting Mr. Low in his curious feat of running on two contradictory platforms.

They understand the game now. They know that Mr. Low never meant it, and that the Citizens' Union never meant it. They know that the Citizens' Union platform of last April is nearly forgotten now and that, if Mr. Low is elected, it will be entirely forgotten—intentionally, carefully, and thoughtfully forgotten—on November 6.

That is what it was made for—just like Tammany's platform of 1897, which promised all the things that Tammany has not done since that time.

Yet again we have to report a continued deterioration in the quality of lighting gas in New York City. The poorer the gas, the bigger the profits of the Rockefeller-Whitney-Brady ring. Things would be different under Socialist public ownership.

If the Social Democratic Party had at its command one-tenth of the money that the "reformers" have—to say nothing of their leisure and influence—we would be able to make an exposure that would put Jerome's "vice crusade" in the background forever. To expose in complete detail the colossal iniquities of the great capitalist corporations, which are concealed far more sedulously than those of the gamblers and prostitutes, would be a work of tremendous difficulty, but it would be worth while. It will be done some day. Building up the Socialist party press is the way to prepare for it. Meanwhile, we have to depend on such partial statements as we can get and on the general knowledge of the rascality of capitalism which every workingman gets in his daily experience.

Not even smallpox is more contagious than are courage and cowardice. If you sympathize with the Social Democratic Party, but are too much of a coward to vote for it because you are afraid it will not win this time, then your example will deter others from voting for it. If you are brave enough to vote for what you believe in and to declare your intention openly beforehand, your example may encourage one or two or a dozen others to do the same.

We wish to be able to give fuller reports of the Socialist vote in the coming election and to give them more promptly than ever before. We must depend on the comrades throughout the country to help us in this. We therefore ask that in each local a certain comrade—be he organizer, secretary, or other member—be charged with the duty of sending in the report as soon as obtained. The comrade so chosen is further requested to write us at once, stating the vote cast by the S. D. P. (and by the S. L. P., if any) at the last national election and also at any local election which may since have occurred, in the territory covered by his organization. To have this information compiled in advance will help us greatly in making up reports in the issue following. Address these letters to the editor of The Worker.

HOW TO MEET THE CONSPIRACY.

Never in the History of the United States has the direct conflict of interest between the capitalist class and the laboring class been made so manifest as in San Francisco during the past few months. The capitalist class in many different forms, but recently and conspicuously in that secret conspiracy known as the "Employers' Association" have confederated for the purpose of disrupting and destroying all organizations of labor in order that the workingman, being deprived of the support and aid of his fellow worker, may be more easily subjugated to the despotic will and power of his employer; that he may be rendered powerless in opposing long hours of labor and be forced by his necessities to accept the lowest wages. Knowing that at present the working class are strong only in their unions, and that united effort alone makes them able to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class, the Employers' Association, in its greedy and infamous desire to reduce wages and lengthen the hours of labor, have determined to destroy that strength and to break up labor unions or render them completely powerless for good by depriving them of those useful weapons—the strike and the boycott. In these attempts the Employers' Association has been aided and abetted by the entire capitalist class.

* * *

The Socialist Party again repeats the undeniable and certain truth that the only remedy lies in the ballot, and if the workingmen would free themselves from virtual slavery and overthrow their oppressors they must at once by their votes obtain possession of all the departments of the city government. These offices must be filled by class-conscious workingmen who can be relied upon to support the workingman's interest as against the interest of the capitalist class. After the capture of the municipal government, the efforts of the working class must not cease until it has control of the State and National Governments.—Campaign address of the Socialist Party of San Francisco.

In accordance with this declaration, the Socialists of San Francisco have nominated a full ticket, headed by Charles L. Ames for Mayor, all but three of the twenty-nine candidates on which are workingmen and members of trade unions.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote at a late meeting of the Amalgamated Sheet and Metal Workers' Union of Boston, which by this sensible and manly act proves its metal and intelligence:

"Whereas there is a strong drift toward militarism in our national life and such a ready response in the time of strikes to the call for troops and applications for injunctions by employers under the plea of protection of property rights and the defense of law and order, when the denial of these rights and defiance of the law on the part of employers is generally the cause of the strike.

"Resolved, That we proclaim the increase of armaments on sea and land in time of peace opposed to the spirit and the framework of republican government, and denounce the practice of the use of the military against strikers at the instance of employers as part of the scheme of industrial tyranny and exploitation which the powers of government are made to serve in these days, and

"Resolved, That the situation imposes on organized labor the duty of a keener vigilance and more determined opposition to these twin iniquities of militarism and class rule, and that this end can be achieved only by a refusal to enlist in the militia or in the regular army save in the country's defense, and by a conscientious and intelligent use of the ballot in supporting the political party whose aim is the emancipation of labor, by striking off its shackles of serfdom once and forever, and that this union in pledging itself to live up to the letter and spirit of these resolutions calls on its brother workingmen throughout America to assist in making this plan of action real and effective."

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

THE FRANCHISE BRIGANDS.

How the Rockefeller-Whitney-Brady Ring, by the Aid of the Old Parties, "Holds Up" New York City.

Value of Franchises Created by Growth of City's Life—Given Away by False Public Servants—Enormous Annual Ransom Extorted by Legal Means—Social Democratic Party Alone Offers Relief.

The greatest source of public corruption in American cities and in New York especially is undoubtedly the private ownership of franchises for street railways, lighting and heating plants, telephone systems, and similar public services. So long as these industries are left in private hands, it will be idle to protest against corruption in municipal government.

This is only one of the reasons why the Social Democratic Party demands public ownership of such industries as one of the necessary measures of immediate relief. Another reason is that the private ownership of franchises represent an enormous plunder of the public which is compelled to make use of the transportation and lighting systems and which gets very bad and inadequate service for its money. And the greatest reason of all is that public ownership upon Socialist lines would put an end to the shameful exploitation and oppression practised by the franchise companies upon their employees.

THREE GOOD REASONS.

In the interest of good government, in the interest of the public service, and especially in the interest of the overworked and underpaid employees, the Social Democratic Party declares for the immediate municipalization of all these so-called "public utilities," and pledges its candidates to carry out such municipalization whenever the voters of the city shall give them power to do so.

It is necessary to consider the peculiar character of these industries and the enormous and increasing value of their franchises before one will understand how fruitful a source of corruption they must everywhere be.

The services they render are indispensable to the existence of a great city. New York could no more exist without her street railways, gas and electric plants, and telephone systems than a human body could exist without veins and arteries.

The nature of their operations is such, requiring certain special privileges and powers (of using public streets, taking needful private property by condemnation proceedings, etc.) that they cannot be established without special authorization from the public. This special authorization is what is called a "franchise."

For this reason, and also on account of the great cost of construction, the laws of competition do not apply to these industries as they do to others. In general, there is and can be no real free competition in such services. Wherever separate systems do for a time partially compete, combination, lawful or unlawful, is immediately effected; and competition of any sort becomes more and more difficult as the industry becomes greater. The character of the service given and the price charged is therefore almost arbitrarily fixed by the owners, except as certain conditions are imposed by the terms of the franchise or by law.

All must use these "public utilities" and the individual is absolutely helpless before their owners. We may swear when we find "standing room only" in a street car or receive an exorbitant gas bill; but as individuals we can do nothing more than swear. The company has us by the throat and only through using the public power can we defend ourselves.

The wealth of any company in such enterprises does not consist chiefly in the actual material equipment—in the tracks and cars of a street railway or the gas-houses and mains of a lighting system—but in the special authorization given by the public, the franchise of the company.

As the city grows in extent and density of population the income of these companies increases out of all proportion to the increased cost of operation. The growing value of a franchise depends solely upon the growth of the population; it is a direct product of the city's life, not at all a product of those who hold the franchise.

In the large and growing value of franchises lies the great cause of corruption. A franchise is the sure source of ever increasing profit to its owners and the company which asks for a franchise is always willing to give liberal bribes to the public officials who have the power to grant it in the first place and to continue to pay liberally for protection as it grows more and more valuable.

SOURCE OF CORRUPTION.

There is not a city in the United States which has not had its "boodle" scandals, over and over again; and NINE TIMES OUT OF TEN THESE SCANDALS ARE CONNECTED WITH THE GRANTING OF PUBLIC FRANCHISES. No conceivable maladministration under a system of public ownership, even without a "civil service" rule, could equal the malign effects of private ownership. Not only do these great monopolies regularly and systematically corrupt individual officials; they regularly and systematically corrupt political parties; their secret contributions to campaign funds are bribes given to the whole political machine as a body; and in giving employment to laborers and mechanics and clerks they use the same "spoils system" that prevails in capitalist politics, using their "patronage" as a means of rewarding those who support the political parties that protect them in their unearned incomes.

The value of the transit and lighting franchises which have been given away by the successive old-party administrations in New York is so vast that it almost surpasses comprehension.

The gas and electric lighting and heating and power systems, with trifling exceptions, are now in the hands of one great corporation, formed by the union of the Standard Oil ring with the Whitney-Brady syndicate.

On the lowest possible estimate, as given by conservative investigators, the value of the business of this great combination cannot be less than $75,000,000; there is good ground for putting it as high as $225,000,000. The total value of capital actually paid in is only $11,000,000. The difference is the value of the franchise pure and simple, a value created by the city itself.

Expert testimony has shown that the cost of producing good gas is not above 50 cents per thousand feet. The gas is sold at double this price. The amount sold this year was about eighteen billion cubic feet, and it will continue to grow from year to year. The amount of the net income, absolutely unearned, taken from the people of this city by the Rockefeller-Whitney-Brady combination, through this franchise alone, can therefore, hardly be less than $9,000,000 a year—in dividends, interest, exorbitant salaries, and various sorts of stealings.

And for the privilege of levying such enormous taxes for their private exchequer, the capitalists in control have paid, once and for all, the sum of $166,371.

The street railways—largely owned by the same ring of capitalists—show no less impressive figures. The State Tax Commissioners, a year ago, estimated the franchise values of the four (now three) great transit companies which control the surface and elevated railways of the city at $130,000,000—and we may be sure that the estimate is a low one. This is the value of the franchises, be it remembered, altogether apart from the value of the tracks and equipment. And the city government has given this away for a total consideration of only $319,000 a year to the city.

The new Rapid Transit tunnel is a still more gigantic steal. The city has paid for its construction and equipment, and OVERPAID BY AT LEAST $7,000,000. At the same time it has made the company A FREE GIFT FOR SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS TO COME of the tunnel and road the city has paid for. And it is an undisputed fact that the franchise will be worth $200,000,000—paying net profits of $8,000,000 a year.

HELD UP BY BANDITS.

Here we have, then, in the principal lighting and transit franchises alone, a total value of not less than FOUR HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS—and probably very much more—created by the city and given away by the city government—and without any effort on the part of its owners, this perpetual source of private income at the public expense will continue to grow in value from year to year, as long as the city continues to grow.

If a gang of bandits, like those we read of in Bulgaria, were to attempt to "hold up" the city by brute force and COMPEL THE PAYMENT OF A YEARLY RANSOM EQUAL TO FIVE OR SIX DOLLARS FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD OF THE POPULATION, the people would rise in arms. But this Rockefeller-Whitney-Brady gang of bandits HAS HIRED THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC STATE AND CITY OFFICIALS to put the people of the city at their mercy and enable them, under the guise of the law and with the protection of the police power, to levy just such a ransom.

The service that the people get seems to become worse in proportion as the income of the franchise-owners grows greater. The quality of the gas has been steadily growing poorer and poorer ever since the price was raised from the profitable figure of 65 cents to the trebly profitable one of a dollar per thousand. The increasing number of accidents on the street-car lines and the crowding of passengers, especially at the hours when working people have to go to and from their work, proves that the New York brigands have adopted as their rule of conduct Vanderbilt's famous saying, "The people be damned."

WHY, IN THE FACE OF THESE FACTS, SHOULD THE PEOPLE CONTINUE TO RESPECT THE STOLEN "VESTED RIGHTS" OF THE BRIGANDS?

OPPRESSION OF WORKMEN.

Worst of all is the fact that, in spite of the fabulous wealth of the owners of these franchises, the men who do the actual labor are fearfully overworked, are paid the merest subsistance wages, and are treated with less consideration than dogs.

The work of a street-car employee is hard, unpleasant, nerve-straining work, at the best. There is a law—a law whose enforcement is absolutely necessary, for the protection both of the employees and of the public—limiting their hours of labor to ten a day. Not the slightest attention is paid to that law and NOT THE SLIGHTEST ATTEMPT IS MADE TO ENFORCE IT.

In order to hold their jobs, the conductors and motormen commonly have to work eleven or more hours a day, and are actually kept away from their homes from fourteen to sixteen hours. For such toil they get wages of from $1.75 to $2.25 only, and in a few years they are worn out by overwork and are unable to get even that.

They are watched like criminals, and any attempt to organize for their own defense—any complaint, even, about the injustice they suffer—is punished by instant discharge and blacklisting.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

Such are the shameful conditions that the voters of New York, by their acquiescence in the rule of capitalist parties, have allowed to grow up. And the capitalists insolently ask, as Boss Tweed once asked, "What are you going to do about it?"

The two old parties, even in their periodic pre-election love for the people, have no answer to make. Neither Tammany Hall nor the "reform" aggregation offers any relief. Why should they. The franchise-owners are in both camps. They contribute to both campaign funds. They are ready to pay blackmail to whichever party may win, for the privilege of continuing their organized brigandage. THE CANDIDATES AND THE MANAGERS OF BOTH PARTIES ARE MEMBERS OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS, AND ALL THEIR INTERESTS AND SYMPATHIES ARE NATURALLY ON THE SIDE OF PRIVATE PROFIT AS AGAINST THE PUBLIC GOOD.

What are you going to do about it? Only the Social Democratic Party, as a labor organization and therefore a party having more regard for human welfare than for "vested rights," dares offer an answer.

SOCIALIST ANSWER.

The Social Democratic answer to the question is this:

RESUME THE FRANCHISES and establish municipal ownership and operation under a civil service system at once.

Reduce the labor time of all employees to EIGHT HOURS A DAY or less, and RAISE THEIR WAGES to such a point that the city, as an employer, will be a force in strengthening the cause of Labor in its demands upon private employers.

IMPROVE AND EXTEND THE SERVICE as the needs of the city demand. Make good gas instead of bad. Lay more tracks where needed and run more cars. Build more tunnels—and DO IT BY DIRECT EMPLOYMENT, with eight-hour work and union wages, not through sweating and scabbing contractors. Equip the cars and tracks with every known device for the PROTECTION OF LIFE AND HEALTH for employees, passengers, and pedestrians.

Then, if the income still exceeds the expenditure, REDUCE CHARGES in proportion.

All this, in view of the facts shown above, is perfectly practicable, not ten years hence, but NOW—if only the voters have courage and sense to decide upon it.

But the question is raised: "Where would the city get $400,000,000 to pay for these franchises?"

The answer is: For the franchises whose value the city has created and which have been stolen from it by corrupt politicians and capitalists, NOT ONE CENT SHOULD THE CITY PAY.

* * * city officers have been chosen as trustees of the city's wealth and welfare. If the trustee of a private estate gives away the property entrusted to him, the owner does not have to buy it back. The courts hold that the trustee had no right to give it away, that no one had a right to receive it, and that the act of gift is entirely without legal force.

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC JUDGES WILL NEVER APPLY THAT RULE to the franchises which city governments have given away. But even upon capitalist principles, it is a right and just rule—and Socialist judges would apply it without hesitation.

If the Social Democratic Party were put in power in this city this year and authorized to carry out its immediate demands by lawful means, it would be in order, in receiving the ownership of the franchises, to pay the actual present value of the material equipment—and to take them, if necessary, by the same compulsory process by which the franchise companies have been authorized to take other private property needed for their purposes. For the hundreds of millions already pocketed in the form of profits we would demand nothing. But for the franchises given away by official traitors to the public interest we would pay nothing.

And if this is unconstitutional—IT IS JUDGES WHO MAKE THE CONSTITUTION. The Prevailing Rate of Wages law was constitutional until six Republicans and three Democrats on the bench said it was not. PUT SOCIALISTS ON THE BENCH AND THE RESTORATION OF THE PUBLIC PROPERTY TO PUBLIC USE WOULD BECOME CONSTITUTIONAL AT ONCE.

TAMMANY POLITICIAN WHO LOVES THE WORKERS

Editor of The Worker.

In one of the New York dailies on Saturday, Oct. 12, were reported the names of all those that were nominated for office by the two old political parties. I may mention here the fact that it is the paper that rushed into print at the eleventh hour on November last, stating that E. V. Debs had withdrawn in favor of Bryan, and then refused to report a plain denial by Comrade Debs himself.

This paper says:

"Jacob E. Bausch, renominated by the Democrats for coroner, has held his active membership in the Wood Carvers' Union since his election to office three years ago, and his official record shows that he has not lost interest in the labor movement."

Let us see how much truth there is in this statement. Mr. Bausch, like most other Tammany politicians, owns a beer saloon. His is on the corner of Lewis and Grand streets, in the Twelfth Assembly District. His patrons are mostly workingmen. When you go through Lewis street you will notice a big sign on the saloon owned by the man who is reported in this daily as an active member of the Wood Carvers' Union. You stop to read this sign, and what do you find? That he advertises a cigar that has been boycotted by every trade union in this city and vicinity and by the Wood Carvers in particular—namely the "Robert Burns" cigar. The sign covers nearly the whole wall. Now if you enter the saloon, ask his bartender for a union card. What will be the reply? "My boss is a union man." You ask for a cigar, and if you do not insist on the blue label, you will not get it. He hands over the scab cigar first. Now, this is the man that "has not lost interest in the labor movement."

This is enough to make a horse laugh; and it ought to make any workingman ashamed to vote the "labor-loving" Tammany ticket. R.

SOCIALIST DODGERS.

If a workingman wants to see a street well sprinkled, he should take a walk where the "tax-payers" and "business interests" reside. The city pays 3,723 men for NOT sprinkling the workingmen's quarters.

Devery's definition of a policeman: "A dirty bum."

Devery is indisputably the chief of all bums; still not ALL policemen are bums.

John: "Low forever! His motto is 'The city for the poor.'"

Mrs. John: "During the hot summer spell, especially; when he and his plutes rush to the seashore and mountains."

From the way the comrades of the Fourth are carrying on, one should expect Comrade Hillquit to be packing for Albany.

That Banner is sustaining some strenuous tugging. The Fourth of Manhattan thinks it has a cinch on that Banner; but they talk of deep-laid schemes of the Twentieth of Brooklyn. It would be just too mean on the part of Brooklyn comrades to carry off that Banner right from the start. In the meanwhile, the Bronx comrades saw wood and keep a weather eye on that Banner.

Wanted.—A member of the C. F. U. who will accept $50. Inquire of Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle. Come often, but not after November 5.

Overheard inadvertently through a key-hole:

Low: "Who would have thought that you, a man who—"

Shepard: "Oh, drop it. Spare me your cant and talk sense."

Low: "It grows on one as a habit. Well, old boy, what is Croker's cue to you, should you be elected?"

Shepard: "As ever—'Public treasury is my private pocket.'"

Low: "And your article to Croker?"

Shepard: "I do not know as I have any. The same old stand, only the words 'Rehabilitated Democracy' to be painted on the old shingle. What are your lines?"

Low: "There you have me. The Easy Oone, for all I know, struck it with Sir Richard to make a lamb of me."

Shepard: "How about your Cits?"

Low (disgustedly): "The stupid lot. He has got them where the hair is short."

Shepard: "The thing to do is to squeal."

Low: "You bet. Should I be slaughtered, nothing short of an ambassadorship will appease me."

(Shouts of "Low!" and "Shepard!" are heard outside.)

Shepard: "The damned fools make me tired."

Low: "The stupid idiots weary me."

(Shepard puts on his mask of Civic Virtue and reads from notes.)

"Before this assembly of sovereign voters, I again reiterate the unswerving allegiance of the organization that nominated me to the lofty ideals of Jeffersonian democracy."

(Low puts on the gown of Eminent Respectability and rehearses.)

"I am deeply moved by the tokens of confidence of this body of intelligent voters and I reiterate my solemn assurance." H. S.

WHAT YOU CAN DO.

Each individual Socialist and sympathizer in the city of New York can, between now and Election Day, supply copies of THE WORKER and of all our leaflets to each family in his house and to each man in his shop. Ten or more copies of THE WORKER will cost you only one cent each. You can get leaflets at 64 E. 4th street, FREE. If EACH of you makes only ONE new vote, our total vote will be doubled.

"ACADEMIC DISCUSSION" AND "PRACTICAL APPLICATION."

The Democratic platform says: "We believe the time has come to remove the question of municipal ownership from the sphere of academic discussion to that of practical application." During its four years of absolute power in this city the Democratic party has done two things to remove the question of municipal ownership to the sphere of "practical application."

1. It has turned over the Brooklyn Bridge cars, formerly operated by the city, to a private corporation which makes large profits upon their operation and which has reduced the wages of the employees and constantly violated the ten-hour labor law.

2. It has paid a private corporation $35,000,000 for building a $28,000,000 tunnel, and has turned over the complete control and use of that tunnel, for seventy-five years to come, at a yearly profit of at least $8,000,000 a year, to the same corporation—and it has not even compelled that corporation to obey the eight-hour law on its construction work.

Not much "academic discussion" there, is there? Doubtless a "practical application" of corporation corruption funds to the itching palms of Tammany officials was what accomplished this very successful "removal."

LEMON WILL SPEAK.

Courtenay Lemon will speak at the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth street, New York City, on Friday, Nov. 1, at 8 p. m., on "The Issue of the Municipal Campaign."

The Manhattan Liberal Club was founded by Horace Greeley, for the discussion of scientific, religious, and political questions, and has long been the most liberal and open public platform in New York. Lectures are given here every Friday evening, and followed by open discussion. Admission is free and everybody welcome. Come, and bring your friends.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

Smile Producers

In Abundance

—AT—

THE GRAND LABOR FAIR

Knee-Deep In Attractions.

Coney Island Steeple Chase, Museum, Entertainments, and an endless variety of interesting and entertaining features, Vienna Cafe, etc., etc.

Just a Few Of the Many.

Prizes: Five Pianos, Four Sewing Machines, Elegant Morris Chair, Parlor Suite, Magnificent Couch, Ivory Gavel from C.F.U., etc., etc.

Fun! Fun! Fun! Fun! Fun!

You'll be glad if you do
and sorry if you don't
attend the

"THE WORKER" FAIR

Grand Central Palace, Lexington Ave. and 43d St.

Don't forget the date — November 10 to 16, 1901.

PARTY NOTES.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., HAS BEEN organized as a result of Max Hayes' speaking there on October 5. Meetings of the local will be held every Sunday at 2 p. m., at 139 East Federal street, Room 11, until further notice.

H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE ADdressed a large audience at Lowell, Mass., on Oct. 14.

HOWARD H. CALDWELL, OF Philadelphia, General Organizer for the A. F. of L., and State Organizer for Pennsylvania of the Socialist Party, spoke at Wilkes Barre, Pa., twice recently. Thursday evening, Oct. 10, he addressed the regular meeting of the Central Labor Union, where he did a great deal to make Socialism popular among local labor leaders. On the following Saturday he addressed a meeting of workingmen on "The Trust Problem from the Socialist Standpoint." Comrade Caldwell made an excellent impression and the results of his labors will be reaped on election day.

Comrade J. T. McEnaney has been elected organizer of the local.

INDIANA SOCIALISTS HAVE perfected organization in accordance with the provisions of the Indianapolis convention, and have selected Terre Haute as the seat of state headquarters.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the S. D. P. of Boston will be held at 724 Washington street, Sunday, Oct. 27, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of applying for a charter from the Socialist Clubs of Massachusetts.

THE DOWN TOWN PARADE CONference met last week with G. Genzer in the chair and W. J. F. Hannemann as secretary. Delegates were seated from Abeiter Kranken Kasse, Branches 1 and 152; Dramatic Club "Karl Marx," and the 14th A. D., S. D. P. The First Agitation District Committee is also co-operating. Several unions and organizations have accepted the invitation to participate and others were to be heard from. The parade will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, on Tuesday evening. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, and 20th Assembly Districts as well as all unions in this part of the city, are invited to participate and to send delegates next Tuesday.

THE SIXTH AND TENTH ASSEMbly Districts has arranged a series of truck meetings to be held from Oct. 28 to Nov. 2 in different parts of the districts. All members of the organization are requested to help in making up packages of literature for registered voters and in distributing it from Oct. 28 to Nov. 4. It is desired to make this the banner district, and all must help in the work. J. Mintz contributed $1 and L. Goldberg 50 cents to the district campaign fund.

THE UNITED BUTCHERS' UNions of New York and vicinity, at their first annual convention, which was held last Sunday at the Labor Lyceum, adopted a resolution endorsing the candidates of the Social Democratic Party and pledging themselves to agitate and vote for them on Election Day.

SOCIALISTS OF THE THIRTYfourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts are carrying on a very active campaign. The campaign committee is doing good work, and reports that street meetings have everywhere met with success. Invitations to trade unions to participate in the parade have very generally met with a warm response. The parade will be held on Saturday, Nov. 2. There will be music by the Socialist Band, also the Fife and Drum Corps. Lanterns and torches have been ordered and transparencies are being made. A wagon has been hired for the week before election to go through the borough with large signs showing our ticket and emblem. A German mass meeting will be held in the large hall of the club-house, 3309 Third avenue, on Sunday, Nov. 3, at 3 p. m., sharp. Dr. Ingerman will speak, and will be followed by Comrades Stahl, Modest, Alex. Jonas, and Lissauer. Comrades should make it their duty to be at the club-house every night from now till election, as there is much work to be done. The Bronx is working for the Banner.

THE SUNDAY EVENING LECture course of the 23d A. D., at Beckmann's Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue, has been very auspiciously launched. Courtenay Lemon spoke last Sunday to a good audience. An interesting discussion followed the lecture and the size of the collection indicated the satisfaction of the audience. Sunday, Oct. 27, Peter E. Burrowes will speak. The business meetings of the district are held every Friday at 19 Manhattan street. Every reader of The Worker is invited to call and give his aid in the campaign. A watcher is wanted at every polling place on Election Day. The district ratification meeting will be held Saturday, Oct. 26, at Moser's Hall, 19 Manhattan street. Come and bring your friends.

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL League, at 215 E. Fifty-ninth street, is the center of activity for the 22d and 24th A. D. Comrades Classen, Cominick, Goldbarth, Reichenthal, Loewenthal, Nicholson, and others are working hard, holding meetings and distributing literature. A good campaign fund has been raised; Comrade Schmatzbach painted transparencies for the clubhouse. There is work for all members and sympathizers—not only to arrange meetings, but to fold leaflets, address envelopes, distribute literature at meetings and elsewhere, etc. All who are willing to help should report to the secretary, A. A. Mayell, at the headquarters. He also wants the names of all who will act as watchers, as provision must be made to cover every election district, so that we shall not be cheated out of any votes. The boys of the 22d and 24th are also after that banner—and they are working in a way to deserve it. In the 22d August Wegener is our candidate for Assembly and John J. Flick for Alderman. In the 24th Ed. Loewenthal is nominated for Assembly and Morris Secus for Alderman.

GEORGE E. BIGELOW OF NEbraska will be in New York this week, and will speak on Friday and Saturday evenings in the city for the S. D. P. He goes to Rochester on October 27, and will assist in the campaign there for three days. On October 30 he speaks in Oneida, and October 31 in Watertown. He will also speak in Johnstown, Troy, Catskill, etc. Locals desiring dates should apply, to the shall apply to the State Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

FOR THE FAIR.

Preparations for the great Fair to be held in Grand Central Palace, Nov. 10 to 16, are rapidly progressing. Among the more valuable of the many prizes already donated are the following: Sohmer & Co., O. W. Wuertz, Krakauer Bros., and the Sterling Piano Co., a piano each; Kruse, two sewing machines; Chas. Machoff, a fine parlor chair; J. Laucheimer, two iron bedsteads; Paul Helfer, a valuable phonograph, etc.; Ehrich Bros., a beautiful picture, etc.; Baumann's New Store, an extension table; Bloomingdale Bros., a porcelain set of 56 pieces; J. Bessong & Sons, a chiffonier; James R. Keane & Co., a sofa; Holzwasser & Co., a fine chair; Jacobson & Davis, a $20 fur boa; New Home Sewing Machine Co., a machine; Katz, Brooklyn, an iron bedstead; Macy, a valuable present. Comrade Ressler, of West Palm Beach, Fla., photographer, has contributed a set of beautiful photos of Florida scenery.

"NOW AND THEN."

For the first time in this city, Frederick Krafft's Socialist play, "Now and Then," will be given at the W. E. A. Clubhouse, 3309 Third avenue, Saturday evening, Oct. 26. Comrade Krafft will take the leading part. A German play will also be given. The proceeds will go to the campaign fund of the Bronx districts.

THIS MEANS YOU.

YOU can make at least one more Social Democratic vote before election. We mean you. EACH INDIVIDUAL READER, by your personal efforts. If you want leaflets to distribute, ask for them at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th street. Put leaflets into EVERY FLAT IN YOUR HOUSE and give them to EVERY MAN IN YOUR SHOP.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, John M. Reynolds, 422 Sutter street, San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.—W. E. White, 220 Exchange street, New Haven, secretary. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at Aurora Hall, 135 Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE.—Temporary Secretary, Charles H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Dr. Walter T. Roberts, 2214 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

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

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont street, Somerville; Assistant and Financial Secretary, Albert G. Clifford, Mount Auburn Station, Cambridge, Mass.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Clarence Neely, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Baum street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Geo. B. Leonard, Room 535, Andrus' Bldg., corner Nicollet avenue and Fifth street, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 North Fourth street.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, George E. Baird, 519 New York Life Bldg., Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, John P. Weigel, Trenton, N. J. Meets third Sunday in the month, at 3 p. m., at Newark.

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

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary-treasurer, J. W. Quick, 6229 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia.

VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, P. V. Danahy, Brunswick House, Rutland.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 637, Seattle. Meets first Sunday in the month, 3 p. m., at 220 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 11, 1901.

To the state and local organizations of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—In accordance with the provisions of the national constitution, I hereby submit a report of the financial and other business of this office for the month of September, 1901.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Sept. 1—Balance on hand....		$126.71
Amounts received from state and local organizations and individuals in payment of national dues, donations and printed party supplies.		
Sept. 11—Alabama, Local Blockton, dues	1.60	
Sept. 17—Alabama, Local Bessemer, dues	1.85	
Sept. 21, Alabama, Local Birmingham, dues	.50	3.95
Sept. 2—California State Committee	30.00	
Sept. 8—California, Local Los Angeles, donation	5.00	
Sept. 11, Independence, Cal., John J. McLean, donation	2.00	
Sept. 11, Big Pine, Cal., W. F. Matlock, donation	3.00	40.00
Sept. 11—Colorado, Local Denver, dues	2.25	
Sept. 20, Local Cherrelyn, Colo., dues	.55	
Sept. 30, Colorado Springs, Colo., dues	.95	
Sept. 30, Local Boulder, Colo., dues	.45	
Sept. 24, Teller County Socialist Club, Goldfield, Colo., donation	5.00	
Sept. 11, Local Denver, printed matter	1.60	
Sept. 16, Local Colorado Springs, printed matter	.40	11.20
Sept. 23, Connecticut State Committee, printed supplies	6.20	6.20
Sept. 26, Delaware, Local Wilmington, dues	10.00	10.00
Sept. 16, Georgia, Local Columbus, printed supplies	.10	.10
Sept. 25, Illinois, Local Moline, dues	.70	
Sept. 19, Mt. Olive, Ill., donation	5.00	5.70
Sept. 5, Indiana, Local Indianapolis, dues	1.10	
Sept. 30, Columbus, Ind., dues	1.50	
Sept. 13, Evansville convention pledge	2.50	
Sept. 23, Marion, Ind., J. W. Kelly, convention pledge	2.00	
Sept. 20, Greentown, W. D. Wattles, printed supplies	.50	
Sept. 17, Local Brazil, Ind., printed supplies	.04	7.20
Sept. 16, Iowa State Committee, printed supplies	12.60	
Sept. 10, Local Mystic, Ia., dues	.80	13.40
Sept. 10, Kansas—Local Kansas City, dues	.70	
Sept. 13, Arkansas, dues	.50	
Sept. 16, Winfield, dues	.35	
Sept. 24, Kingman, dues	.27	
Sept. 27, Hutchinson, dues	.30	
Sept. 26, Kansas City, printed supplies	.20	
Sept. 5, Local Geneda Springs, donation	1.00	3.32
Sept. 24, Kentucky State Committee, dues	10.40	
Sept. 30, Local Newport, Ky., printed supplies	.40	10.80
Sept. 5, Maine, Local Portland, dues	3.30	
Sept. 12, Local Skowhegan, Me., dues	.85	
Sept. 28, Local Skowhegan, Me., dues	.90	
Sept. 13, Fred E. Irish, printed supplies	.25	
Sept. 25, Fred E. Irish, printed supplies	.20	5.20
Sept. 19, Massachusetts, Local Reading, donation	1.00	1.00
Sept. 3, Missouri, Local Harrison, dues	1.00	
Sept. 10, Local Springfield, dues	.55	
Sept. 15, Local Lamar, dues	.50	
Sept. 21, Local Carterville, dues	.60	
Sept. 25, Local Sedalia, E. T. Behrens, convention pledge	5.00	
Sept. 13, St. Louis, W. C. W., donation	5.00	
Sept. 25, Local Bevier, German branch, donation	5.00	17.65
Sept. 5, New York State Committee, dues	15.00	
Sept. 18, New York State Committee, dues	50.00	
Sept. 19, New York State Committee, dues	20.00	
Sept. 7, Local Long Island, donation	2.00	
Sept. 13, Local Rochester, donation	5.00	
Sept. 16, Local New Rochelle, donation	3.25	
Sept. 17, 20th A. D., Branch 2, Brooklyn, donation	3.00	
Sept. 3, H. G. Wilshire, convention pledge	10.00	
Sept. 23, Local Brownsville, Chas. France, printed supplies	.04	108.29
Sept. 5, New Jersey State Committee account Springfield N. E. C.	2.60	
Sept. 30, Local Essex County, donation	13.00	15.60
Sept. 18, New Hampshire, Local Dover, dues	1.45	
Sept. 18, S. F. Claflin, Local Manchester, N. H., dues	.30	
Sept. 18, Louis Arnstein, Local Dover, N. H., printed supplies	.10	1.85
Sept. 8, Nebraska, Local Omaha, dues	.50	
Sept. 18, Local South Omaha, dues	.40	
Sept. 30, Local Wahoo, W. O. Dodds, printed matter	.20	1.10
Sept. 6, Ohio State Committee, dues	15.00	
Sept. 11, Ohio State Committee, printed matter	11.75	
Sept. 13, Ohio State Committee, printed matter	5.00	
Sept. 11, Local Springfield, dues	2.20	
Sept. 14, Local Cleveland, Max Hayes, convention pledge	5.00	38.95
Sept. 26, Oklahoma, Stillwater, Chas. C. Hodges, dues	.10	.10
Sept. 23, Oregon, Local Portland, dues	.65	
Sept. 23, Local Portland, printed matter	1.00	
Sept. 16, Local Toledo, S. E. Beaver, donation	.25	1.90
Sept. 20, Pennsylvania State Committee, dues	13.40	
Sept. 20, Pennsylvania State Committee, printed matter	20.00	
Sept. 26, Pennsylvania State Committee, printed matter	2.00	
Sept. 23, Local Springchurch, dues	.28	
Sept. 23, Local Carbondale, dues	.70	
Sept. 10, Local Philadelphia, printed matter	5.90	
Sept. 12, Local New Castle, buttons	1.00	
Sept. 4, Local York, donation	1.50	45.88
Sept. 13, Rhode Island, Local Providence, dues	3.90	
Sept. 13, Local Providence, donation	1.10	5.00
Sept. 26, Texas—Local Mooreville, dues	2.25	
Sept. 20, Local Dallas, John Kerrigan, donation	5.00	7.25
Sept. 9, Washington State Committee, dues	7.30	
Sept. 20, Local Northport, dues	1.00	
Sept. 7, Local Arlington, donation	3.00	
Sept. 13, Local Whatcom, E. Lux, convention pledge	10.00	21.30
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		
Sept. 26, Local McMechen, W. Va., subs. "Social Democratic Herald"	1.45	
Sept. 23, Local Colorado Springs, Colo., 100 copies "Missouri Socialist"	.50	
Sept. 30, C. A. Brannon, Goodland, Kan., 1 sub. "Missouri Socialist"	.25	
Postage stamps enclosed in letters	.18	2.38
		$512.03

EXPENDED.

Rent of National Headquarters	16.00	
Office supplies, etc.	27.15	
Herman Ruppelt, printing	2.50	
Skinner & Kennedy, Stationery Co., printing	44.10	
Fac Simile Letter Co., printed envelopes	4.50	
Evans Sign Co., painting of fice floor	6.50	
50 copies "Workers' Call" containing platform and constitution	.50	
"Social Democratic Herald," 3 subs. from McMechen, W. Va.	1.50	
"Missouri Socialist," order from Local Colorado Springs, Colo.	.50	
"Missouri Socialist," 1 sub. from C. A. Brannon	.25	
N. P. Geiger, amount due him from Springfield N. E. C.	11.00	
Silvio Origo, on account due him from Springfield N. E. C.	10.00	
Illinois State Committee, dues Moline, Ill.	.70	
Iowa State Committee, dues, Mystic, Ia.	.80	
Local Springfield, Ohio, dues returned	2.20	
Local Northport, Wash., dues returned	1.00	
S. F. Claflin, Manchester, N. H., dues returned	.20	
Washington State Committee (enclosure forwarded)	.04	
Chas. H. Vail, on account salary	50.00	
Postage on letters, charters, etc.	19.43	
Telegrams	6.88	
Express on printed supplies	3.80	
Exchange on money orders and checks	.84	
Stenographers for service—September	33.81	
National Secretary, salary	83.33	
Sept. 30, balance on hand	184.50	512.03

STRIKE FUND.

The following was received to aid the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers:

Amounted contained in August report	$1.64
Sept. 2, New Hampshire State Committee	10.00
Sept. 5, Caroline H. Pemberton, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Sept. 5, San Francisco Socialist	1.00
Sept. 7, German Br. 3, Baltimore, Md.	2.00
Sept. 9, Leonard Schuster, East St. Louis, Ill.	.50
Sept. 10, Local Cleveland, O.	5.00
Sept. 11, C. Kessler, Kansas City, Kan.	2.00
Sept. 13, Mozart Maenner Gesang Verein, Johnstown, N. Y.	2.40
Sept. 13, W. C. W., St. Louis, Mo.	.50
Sept. 17, 20th A. D., Br. 2, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
Sept. 23, J. A. Waldron, Junction City, Cal.	1.00
Sept. 25, Wolfgang Foster, St. Louis, Mo.	.50
Total received and forwarded to Amalgamated Association	$29.54

The response to the appeal issued by the National Committee on August 15 in behalf of the Amalgamated Association was most spontaneous and generous throughout the country. Large sums of money were contributed by state and local organizations of the Socialist Party, as well as by individual comrades, which were forwarded direct to the national officers of the Amalgamated Association. The appeal was instrumental in stimulating the activity and influence of the Socialists in the trade union movement; the direct result of which was evidenced by the liberal and voluntary assistance of a large number of the unions; while it is having a still further exemplification in the large number of locals of the Socialist Party which are now being organized in the strike field.

OTHER BUSINESS.

State charters were issued to the state organizations of Washington, Ohio, and Kentucky. Local charters were issued to comrades in the following cities:

Alabama—Birmingham, Bessemer.
Colorado—Cherrelyn, Denver.
Delaware—Wilmington.
Georgia—Atlanta.
Indiana—Brazil.
Kansas—Arkansas City, Girard, Hutchinson, Kansas City, Kingman.
Montana—Butte.
Nebraska—Omaha, South Omaha.
New Hampshire—Dover.
Pennsylvania—Carbondale, Springchurch.
Rhode Island—Providence.
Tennessee—Chattanooga.
Maine—Bath, Skowhegan.
Missouri—Mansfield, Lamar, Springfield, Webb City.
Virginia—Newport News.

Yours fraternally,
LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.

Approved:—W. H. Baird, G. A. Hoehn, M. Ballard Dunn, E. Val Putnam, L. E. Hildebrand, Local Quorum National Committee.

NEW JERSEY.

While, for legal reasons, our organization in New York is still called the "Social Democratic Party," in New Jersey and most other states it is officially known as the "Socialist Party." Workingmen of New Jersey, look on the ballot for the name of the SOCIALIST PARTY and for CHAS. H. VAIL as candidate for Governor. In Jersey City, look for the name of FREDERICK KRAFFT, in Essex County for that of E. T. NEBEN, in Paterson for that of WILLIAM GLANZ, in Union County for those of PAUL KOCH, FREDERICK TAAKE and FREDERICK RAHM.

These and the other candidates under the name "Socialist Party" represent a political labor movement in harmony with the trade unions. Do not confuse it with the so-called "Socialist Labor Party," which disgraces its name by its tactics of scabbing and of abuse and disruption.

EQUALITY.

Socialism is not a question of equality of brains or equality of muscle. The mental or physical ability of different people have nothing to do with eternal justice.

Because one person has greater wisdom than another, or can have more avoirdupois, is no reason that he should have better and purer food, more comfortable clothing or a more pleasant and healthy home.—South-Western Advocate.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Open-air meetings will be held in the following places during the coming week. Platform committees are instructed to have platforms, literature, banners, etc., on hand promptly at 8 p. M. at the appointed places. Speakers should also appear promptly on time.

MANHATTAN.

FRIDAY, Oct. 25.—8th A. D., S. E. Forsyth and Grand streets. Speakers: Goldstein, Panken, Havidon.

16th A. D., N. E. Columbia and Stanton streets. Speakers: Cohn, Sherman, Fieldman.

14th A. D., S. E. 12th street and Avenue B. Speakers: Modest, Heusner, Mayes.

22d A. D., N. W. 43d street and 2d avenue. Speakers: Nicholson, Phillips.

24th A. D., N. W. 57th street and 3d avenue. Speakers: Lowenthal, Geo. E. Bigelow.

SATURDAY, Oct. 26.—8th A. D., S. W. Orchard and Broome. Speakers: Panken, Weinstein, Katz.

12th A. D., Junction Division and Grand. Speakers: Havidon, Sherman, Josephson.

12th A. D., S. W. Broome and Ridge. Voice of Labor meeting.

17th A. D., N. E. 56th street and 10th avenue. Speakers: Neben, Nicholson.

19th A. D., N. W. 68th street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers: Butscher, Geo. E. Bigelow.

PARADE AND RATIFICATION MEETING, YORKVILLE, A. D.

Parade starts at 8 p. m. from Bohemian Hall, 322 E. 73d street, going to 2d avenue to 72d streets, to 1st avenue, to 71st street, Avenue A to 73d street to 1st avenue to 79th streets to Avenue A to 83d street to 1st avenue to 85th street to 3d avenue and 86th street, where meeting will be held. Speakers: Phillips, Lee, Ben Hanford, candidate for Mayor.

Monday, Oct. 28.—1st A. D., S. E. Canal and Hudson. Speakers: Mayes, Neben, [illegible]

10th A. D., S. E. 5th street and 2d avenue. Speakers: Heusner, Phillips, Sieburg.

10th A. D., S. E. Broome and Essex. Speakers: Weinstein, Rosenkrantz, Panken, Pogatsky, and Goldstein.

12th A. D., N. W. Broome and Norfolk. Speakers: Panken, Goldstein, Weinstein, Rosenkrantz, Pine.

14th A. D., N. E. 9th street and 2d avenue. Speakers: Modest, Miss Dahme.

16th A. D., N. E. 3d street and Avenue B. Speakers: Havidon, Fieldman.

16th A. D., N. W. 5th street and Avenue C. Speakers: Lefkowitz, Loewenthal.

18th A. D., N. E. 24th street and 2d avenue. Speakers: Paulitsch, Nicholson, Reichenthal.

30th A. D., S. E. 85th street and 1st avenue. Speakers: Spargo, Lee.

TUESDAY, Oct. 29.—2d A. D., S. W. Market and Monroe. Speakers: Panken, Havidon.

6th A. D., S. E. Broome and Mott. Speakers: Mayes, Heusner.

7th A. D., N. W. 16th street and 8th avenue. Speakers: Neben, Finger.

8th A. D., N. W. Broome and Eldridge. Speakers: Goldstein, Weinstein, Epstein.

9th A. D., N. W. 28th street and 8th avenue. Speakers: Nicholson, Phillips.

12th A. D., N. W. Broome and Attorney. Speakers: Cohn, Pukatsky, Dr. Caspe.

16th A. D., S. E. Ridge and Houston. Speakers: Fieldman, Lefkowitz.

23d A. D., N. W. 138th street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers: Spargo, Loewenthal.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.—8th A. D., N. E. Rivington and Forsyth. Speakers: Panken, Weinstein, Pine.

11th A. D., N. W. 38th street and 8th avenue. Speakers: Mayes, Miss Dahme.

12th A. D., N. W. Rivington and Mangin. Speakers: Sherman, Havidon.

13th A. D., N. E. 40th street and 10th avenue. Speakers: Phillips, Mailly.

14th A. D., N. W. 13th street and Avenue A. Speakers: Modest, Heusner.

16th A. D., N. W. 7th street and Avenue C. Speakers: Fieldman, Neben.

THURSDAY, Oct. 31.—8th A. D., N. E. Grand and Eldridge. Speakers: Goldstein, Panken.

10th A. D., S. E. 6th street and Avenue A. Speakers: Seiburg, Seering, Heusner.

12th A. D., N. W. Rivington and Lewis. Speakers: Pine, Weinstein, Pukatsky.

14th A. D., N. E. 12th street and 2d avenue. Speakers: Modest, Reichenthal, Fieldman.

16th A. D., N. E. 9th street and Avenue C. Speakers: Fieldman, Lefkowitz, Modest.

21st A. D., N. E. 98th street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers: Spargo, Butscher.

23d A. D., 160th street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers: Nicholson, Phillips.

31st A. D., N. E. 118th street and 5th avenue. Speakers: Mayes, Lemon.

30th A. D., N. W. 88th street and 1st avenue. Speakers: Loewenthal, Lee.

32d A. D., S. W. 96th street and 2d avenue. Speakers: Edlin, Finger.

FRIDAY, Nov. 1.—8th A. D., N. W. Broome and Ludlow. Speakers: Weinstein, Pine, Goldstein.

14th A. D., N. W. 12th street and Avenue A. Speakers: Modest, Havidon.

15th A. D., S. E. 50th street and 9th avenue. Speakers: Neben, Finger.

19th A. D., S. E. 9th street and Avenue C. Speakers: Lemon, Phillips.

20th A. D., N. E. 32d street and 2d avenue. Speakers: Nicholson, Fieldman.

24th A. D., N. E. 60th street and 2d avenue. Speakers: Lee, Miss Dahme.

SATURDAY, Nov. 2.—3d A. D., N. W. Bleecker and Christopher streets. Speakers: Mayes, Seering.

8th A. D., Junction Bayard and Division. Speakers: Panken, Goldstein, Weinstein.

12th A. D., Junction Division and Grand. Speakers: Edlin, Havidon.

6th A. D., N. W. Houston and 2d avenue. Speakers: Sieburg, Schmitt, Sherman.

14th A. D., N. W. St. Marks place and Avenue A. Speakers: Reichenthal, Modest.

22d A. D., S. E. 44th street and 3d avenue. Speakers: Loewenthal, Miss Dahme.

26th A. D., N. W. 73d street and 1st avenue. Speakers: Mailly, Phillips.

28th A. D., N. W. 77th street and 1st avenue. Speakers: Nicholson, Lemon.

30th A. D., N. W. 84th street and 1st avenue. Speakers: Butscher, Lee.

MONDAY, Nov. 4.—8th A. D., N. E. Grand and Ludlow streets. Speakers: Panken, Goldstein.

10th A. D., N. E. 4th street and 2d avenue. Speakers: Seering, Sieburg.

12th A. D., N. W. Rivington and Ridge streets. Speakers: Alexander Jonas, Weinstein.

14th A. D., N. E. 9th street and Avenue A. Speakers: Modest, Huesner.

16th A. D., N. W. 7th street and Avenue C. Speakers: Fieldman, Neben.

19th A. D., N. E. 61st street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers: Mayes, Nicholson.

24th A. D., N. W. 58th street and 2d avenue. Speakers: Loewenthal, Mailly.

30th A. D., N. W. 86th street and 2d avenue. Speakers: Lee, Lemon.

32d A. D., N. W. 110th street and 3d avenue. Speakers: Edlin, Malkiel.

BRONX.

SATURDAY, Oct. 26.—S. E. 148th street and Willis avenue. Speakers: Lemon, Finger, Loewenthal.

177th street and Washington avenue. Speakers: N. I. Stone, Miss Dahme.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.—149th street and Boston road. Speakers: Nicholson, N. I. Stone, Finger.

SATURDAY, Nov. 2.—Parade and Ratification meeting, S. E. 148th street and Willis avenue. Speakers: Finger, Spargo, N. I. Stone.

MONDAY, Nov. 4.—148th street and Willis avenue. Speakers: Finger, N. I. Stone, Phillips.

[illegible]

BROOKLYN.

FRIDAY, Oct. 25.—5th A. D., N. W. Rodney and Grand streets. Speakers: Dooley, Globus, Buck.

15th A. D., Manhattan avenue and Seigel street. Speakers: Feigenbaum, Lurie.

6th A. D., Floyd street and Broadway. Speakers: Burrowes, Weil, Meade.

SATURDAY, Oct. 26.—20th A. D., Central avenue and Harman street. Speakers: Weil, Buck.

21st A. D., Pennsylvania and Atlantic avenues. Speakers: Meade, Wood, Dr. Furman.

7th A. D., New Utrecht avenue and 58th street. Speakers: Lackenmacher, Burrowes.

12th A. D., S. W. 5th avenue and 14th street. Speakers: Dooley, Fraser.

MONDAY, Oct. 28.—5th A. D., Middleton street and Broadway. Speakers: Dooley, Globus.

6th A. D., S. E. Park avenue and Broadway. Speakers: Burrowes, Lackenmacher.

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

19th A. D., Myrtle avenue and Duffield street. Speakers: Fraser, Meade.

11th A. D., De Kalb avenue and Fulton street. Speakers: Atkinson, Wood, Dr. Furman.

TUESDAY, Oct. 29.—7th A. D., 40th street and 3d avenue. Speakers: Burrowes, Lackenmacher.

19th A. D., S. W. Bushwick and Melrose avenues. Speakers: Dooley, Buck, Meade.

20th A. D., Hamburg avenue and Harman street. Speakers: Weil, Meyer, Atkinson.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.—13th A. D., Graham avenue and North 2d street. Speakers: Atkinson, Burrowes.

15th A. D., Seigel and Leonard streets. Speakers: Feigenbaum, Lurie.

THURSDAY, Oct. 31.—9th A. D., Van Brunt and Dykeman street. Speakers: Fraser, Wood, Atkinson.

3d A. D., Columbia street and Hamilton avenue. Speakers: Meade, Burrowes, Dr. Furman.

5th A. D., S. W. Bedford avenue and Broadway. Speakers: Dooley, Globus, Buck.

15th A. D., S. E. Bushwick avenue and Varet street. Speakers: Weil, Lackenmacher.

FRIDAY, Nov. 1.—6th A. D., Sumner avenue and Broadway. Speakers: Dooley, Buck.

16th A. D., Rockaway avenue and Broadway. Speakers: Burrowes, Lackenmacher.

19th A. D., Jefferson street and Broadway. Speakers: Weil, Buck.

SATURDAY, Nov. 2.—12th A. D., 7th avenue and 14th street. Speakers: Dooley, Meade.

20th A. D., Irving avenue and Stanhope street. Speakers: Weil, Buck.

21st A. D., Pennsylvania and Atlantic avenues. Speakers: Atkinson, Furman.

7th A. D., Fort Hamilton avenue and 40th street. Speakers: Burrowes, Lackenmacher, Ward.

MONDAY, Nov. 4.—20th A. D., Jefferson avenue and Broadway. Speakers: Weil, Meyer, Buck.

21st A. D., Pennsylvania and Atlantic avenues. Speakers: Dr. Furman, Fraser, Atkinson.

15th A. D., Manhattan avenue and Broadway. Speakers: Buck, Dooley, Globus.

Also Manhattan avenue and Moore street. Speakers: Fiegenbaum, Lurie.

RICHMOND.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.—Ratification meeting, Turner Hall, Stapleton, S. I. Speakers: Ben Hanford, M. Brown.

SATURDAY, Nov. 2.—Port Richmond, S. I. Speakers: Fraser, Ward.

QUEENS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 25.—Muehlenbrinck's Turn Hall, College Point. Speakers: Butscher, Wentzel.

MONDAY, Oct. 28.—Schroeder's Hall, cor. Woodward avenue, E. Williamsburgh, L. I. Speaker: Butscher.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.—Jennings Hall, Woodhaven, L. I. Speakers: Spargo, Siebert.

THURSDAY, Oct. 31.—Parade and Ratification meeting at Hattinger's Hall, Broadway and 9th avenue. Speakers: Hanford, Brown.

MONDAY, Nov. 4.—Stroh's Hall, Woodward and Greene avenues, Wyckoff Heights. Speakers: Spargo, Siebert.

INDOOR MEETINGS.

MANHATTAN.

SATURDAY, Oct. 26.—RATIFICATION MEETING, 23D A. D., 19 Manhattan street. Speakers: M. Brown, J. Spargo.

SUNDAY, OCT. 27.—RATIFICATION MEETING, 8TH A. D., Oddfellows Hall, 98 Forsyth street. Speakers: Hanford, Panken, Goldstein.

MONDAY, OCT. 28.—RATIFICATION MEETING, New Irving Hall, Broome street. Speakers: Hanford, Brown, Hillquit, Jonas, Dr. Halpern, Dr. Caspe, Goldstein, Panken.

TUESDAY, OCT. 29.—RATIFICATION MEETING, 22D A. D., Emrich's Hall, 224 East 41st street. Speakers: Brown, Spargo.

BROOKLYN.

FRIDAY, Oct. 25.—20th A. D., Irving Hall, cor. Irving avenue and Stanhope street. Speakers: Hillquit, Atkinson.

RATIFICATION MEETING, 21ST A. D., Hotze's Park, cor. Liberty and Wyona avenues. Speakers: Hanford, Furman.

FRIDAY, Oct. 25.—22d A. D., Hotze's ... Speakers: Hanford, Furman.

SATURDAY, Oct. 26.—21st A. D., Schneider's Hall, Brownsville, cor. Eastern Parkway and Christopher street. Speakers: Furman, Edlin.

FRIDAY, Nov. 1.—RATIFICATION MEETING, 15th A. D. Speakers: Hanford, Feigenbaum.

SATURDAY, Nov. 2.—RATIFICATION MEETING, 26th A. D., Koch's Hall, 257 Hamburg avenue. Speakers: Hanford, M. Brown.

SUNDAY, Nov. 3.—Ratification meeting, 12th A. D., 3 p. m., South Brooklyn Turn Hall, 16th street, near 5th avenue. Speakers: Hanford, Furman.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

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Trades' and Societies' Calendar

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

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity for advertising their places of meetings.

BRANCH 2, S. D. P., 34th and 35th A. D. (formerly Socialist Science Club), meets second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the Workingmen's Educational Club, 3309 Third avenue.

BRANCH 3 (English), 20th A. D. (Brooklyn), S. D. P.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 700 Evergreen avenue. All Socialists of the district are invited to join. H. A. Guerth, 1328 Bushwick avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th Street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street.—District I. (Bohemian), 331 East 71st Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 10 Stanton Street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III. meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VI. meets at 414 East 5th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VII. meets every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES-BARRE—Local Luzerne Co., Pa., Socialist Party meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 487 South Grant street. All Socialists are invited.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 180 local branches with more than 21,500 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of 90, 67, and 18 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

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The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

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For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwaerts."

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THE ISSUE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

We are hearing a great deal about the issues of the campaign. But we Socialists recognise only one issue in this or in any political contest. Our party stands for the emancipation of the working class and the only issue we know, the only issue worthy of the attention of the workingmen to whom we appeal, is the issue of Labor against Capital, of Socialism against Capitalism.

All other issues which the capitalist parties may advance are either quarrels between different sections of the master class, in which the wage-workers have no interest, or else they are questions which arise out of the system of wage slavery and class rule and which cannot be settled until wage slavery and class rule are done away with.

The question of corruption and extravagance in public administration is an example of the first class. It is a question upon which two sets of parasites are opposed; but the working class has nothing to gain by the victory of either side.

This is the principal one of the false issues in the present municipal campaign in New York City. On the one hand is the gigantic army of Tammany office-holders, with their hangers-on of all sorts. These men profit by extravagant and corrupt use of public funds. It is their interest to levy heavy taxes upon the property owners of the city—except those individuals or corporations that are willing to pay bribes in order to get out of paying taxes—and to spend the money so raised in such ways as will give the largest possible amount of "boodle"—high salaries, fees, fat contracts, and stealings—to the city officials and their friends.

On the other hand there are the property owners of the city, the majority of whom are not directly interested in politics, and upon whom falls the burden of taxation. It is their interest to have a "pure" and economical administration of public affairs, because that will mean lower taxes, and lower taxes means higher net profits for them in their private business.

Both of these sets of people, whose interests are opposed on this particular question, are parasites upon the working class—they are people who do no useful work and who, in one way or another, get a good living out of the product of labor. To speak more correctly, the capitalists are parasites upon the workers and the politicians are parasites upon the capitalists—

"Big fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite 'em,
"And these again have lesser ones, and so ad infinitum."

The capitalists, owning the shops and factories, railroads and other means of production with which the producers work and the tenements in which the producers live, levy upon the workers a tribute of profit, interest, and rent. The politicians having control of the powers of government, levy upon the capitalists a tribute of taxation and of blackmail. The whole question of "economy and pure government" is only a question of interest between the capitalist parasites who bleed the workers and the politician parasites who bleed the capitalists. But just as the workers have nothing to gain by the victory of the corruptionists who bleed the capitalists, so they have nothing to gain by the victory of the property owners who bleed the working class. The working people of New York City get no benefit from the twenty-one millions of dollars which Tammany has added to the yearly budget of the city; it is spent in increased salaries for political heelers and in jobs that give big profits to contractors who "stand in" with the heelers. But the working people would get no benefit if the taxes were to be reduced to the old rate; the landlords would not reduce rents, the employers would not increase wages nor shorten hours of labor; they would take just as much as ever from the workers in the form of profit, interest, and rent, and would be the richer by the amount saved in taxation.

The Tammany policy of corruption and extravagance is good for the politician and bad for the capitalists who are not in politics.

The "reform" policy of "economy and pure government" would be bad for the Tammany heelers and good for the capitalists who are not in politics.

Neither policy is good for the working people.

The policy which would be good for the working people is the policy of the Social Democratic Party—heavy taxes to be levied upon the capitalists and the city moneys to be spent for the service of the working class population—in schools, parks in the poorer quarters of the city, the destruction of disease-breeding firetrap tenements and the erection of modern fireproof dwellings in their stead, abolition of the contract system on all public works and shortening of hours and raising of wages for all mechanics and laborers employed by the city, strict enforcement of all laws for the protection of labor and of the public health, etc. That policy would be bad for the heelers and their friends; it would be bad for the capitalists; but it would be good for the working people—and that is all the Social Democratic Party cares for.

An example of the second class of false issues is the "vice question." This is a question of real importance to the working people, but it is a question that cannot be settled until wage slavery and class rule are overthrown.

So-called "respectable" society has always made a pretense of trying to "suppress" vice by penal laws. It has never succeeded in the slightest degree. And it does not really want to succeed. Every one knows that "respectable" society is just as much given to the vicious practices it denounces as is the part of society which does not claim to be respectable. "Respectable" society drinks champagne instead of beer and employs servants to take it home when it gets drunk, instead of falling into the gutter. Respectable society keeps its harems in luxurious Harlem apartments, instead of visiting vulgar Allen street. That is the difference.

The "reformers" accuse Tammany of "protecting" vice—the cheap, vulgar vice of the streets—and getting rich on blackmail. The accusation is true. But what do the "reformers" propose to do?

They admit that they do not expect to abolish prostitution. But they say they do not want it to be flaunted so openly as it now is. They want to persecute the women of the street, to drive them into hiding, to conceal the vice that exists, not to prevent it nor to remove its cause.

And what is the cause of vice? What is it that has well-nigh destroyed the old healthy family life? What is it that perverts human feelings and creates a commercial demand for prostitutes? What is it that drives women into a life of misery and shame? The answer is, it is capitalism which does this—capitalism, with its accompaniments of idle luxury, callous contempt of rulers for workers, wretched poverty, and uncertainty of employment.

Capitalism destroys the home by cutting down wages so that great numbers of workingmen cannot afford to marry, and so that those who have families have to send their wives and children out to work in order to make a bare living.

Capitalism perpetuates ignorance, both by refusing to build schools for the people, by making it necessary for children to work for a living even when there are schools, by compelling men and women to work so hard and so long that they have no leisure or energy for reading and thinking.

Capitalism makes one class of people rich without work and educates them in the idea that they have a right to gratify every whim. It makes another class so poor that dissipation is the only refuge from their sufferings.

Capitalism makes it necessary for the daughters of the working class to leave the home and the school and exposes them to all the hardships and temptations of the shop and factory. Then it makes their work so hard and their wages so small that they grow wild for anything to relieve the barren monotony of their lives. Then it throws them out of work and offers them the alternative of pauperism, suicide, or prostitution. Then, if they choose this last alternative, it takes a percentage on their shame and sets policemen and Comstock sneaks to hound them to the grave.

The owners of the world profit by all the conditions that drive women into prostitution and so long as we have a class of capitalists and a class of wage-slaves, so long we will have prostitution with all the horrible suffering and degradation it implies.

The question of vice is a question, which cannot be settled—which, as Benjamin Hanford has said, cannot rightly be considered, even—until the labor question is settled and settled right.

Like these are all the "issues" upon which the capitalist parties want us to vote—either questions in which the working class has no interest, such as the question of "economy," or questions which cannot be settled by capitalist methods, such as the "vice question." Upon such issues the working people cannot rightly or intelligently take either one side or the other.

The Social Democratic Party calls upon the working-class voters to refuse to be fooled by these false issues set up by capitalist politicians, but to vote upon the one issue which rightly concerns them—the issue of Working Class Government against Capitalist Government.

Bitterly as Republicans and Democrats may fight over questions of taxation or over the distribution of public patronage, they are always united on the Labor Question whenever it comes into politics.

When a Democratic judge issues an injunction against strikers, as Tammany Judges Bookstaver, McAdam, and Freedman have done, or when a Democratic mayor sends police to bring in scabs and arrest pickets, as Tammany Mayor Van Wyck has done, the Republican newspapers applaud them for "defending the sacred right of property."

When a Republican governor or president sends troops to break strikes as Republican President McKinley and Republican Governors Roosevelt and Odell did, the Democratic politicians applaud them for "maintaining law and order."

"Respectable citizens" and corrupt heelers may fight over the division of what they steal, legally or illegally, from the working class. But they all agree that the system of stealing from the working class must go on. And whenever the working people object to being robbed, they unite in crushing Labor's resistance.

The Social Democratic Party says that the powers of government ought to be used for the benefit of the working class alone. It nominates for public office men out of the ranks of the working class, tried in its battles and found true, and pledged to a platform drawn solely in the interest of the working class—men who, when elected, will consider it their official duty to assist the workers in all their struggles with their employers, to protect the workers from capitalist impositions, to check capitalist oppression and restrict the exploitation of labor wherever possible, to ameliorate the sufferings which capitalism inflicts upon the working class, and to prepare the way for the Co-operative Commonwealth, in which all shall be workers and none shall be exploited or oppressed.

Upon this great, fundamental, all-embracing issue, the Social Democratic Party calls upon the wage workers and all in sympathy to vote this fall under the emblem of the Arm and Torch.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

To All Comrades, Friends, and Sympathizers of the Socialist Movement in New York and Vicinity:

Our municipal campaign is under way. We have a strong ticket. The names of Hanford, Brown, and Stahl command the respect of the workers. Our platform appeals to the working class. What we now have to do is to make a vigorous campaign for this platform and ticket, so as to get as many votes as possible on November 5 under the Arm and Torch.

Only a few days remain of the campaign. This makes it all the more imperative that contributions to the campaign fund should be forthcoming immediately. While the fund has reached considerable proportions, yet is needs to be much larger before the expenses incurred will be covered. These expenses have necessarily been heavier than ever before, and there is yet a great deal to do.

During next week every comrade and sympathizer should send in their lists and donations. Make these as large as possible, the larger the better. If you have not subscribed already, do so now. If you have subscribed, try and do so again. The indications point to a good increase in the Social Democratic vote. With an increase in the campaign fund increased opportunities will be provided to reach the voters. By all means SEND IN LISTS at once. All moneys subscribed will be acknowledged in this paper and the Volkszeitung. Send contributions to J. Gerber, 64 East 4th street, Treasurer of the City Campaign Committee.

Previously acknowledged	$924.26
List 478, J. Hemmige (correction)	.60
G. Braun	.25
Owen Shanley	.50
List 998, Annie Messer	1.00
List 1006	1.10
Brewers Union, No. 96, Brooklyn	10.00
Beer Drivers Union, No. 24, Brooklyn	10.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Branch 170	5.00
List 42, Ed. Beck	1.00
List 1210, F. Vogt	1.00
List 1055, D. M.	1.00
List 1418, C. A. Swenson	.50
List 1216, Kuno Uhl	2.70
List 808, Geo. L. Hoag	5.00
List 351, H. R.	3.75
List 5001, per H. Slobodin: D. Ostman, $1; H. Robinson, $5; O. Abramovich, $2; E. S., $2; L. Litvinsky, $1; Total	11.00
Carpenters Union, 375	12.50
List 2305: R. Cantor, 50c.; L. Sigelman, 25c.; Ph. Kaufman, 25c.; J. Friedman, 25c.; N. Lande, 25c.; J. Rosenbaum, 25c.; Davis, 25c.; R. Rosenberg, 25c.; S. Prince, 25c.; Z. Oestroecher, 25c.; H. Oberkunder, 25c.; G. Bauman, 25c.; L. Braun, 25c.; total	3.50
List 337, E. Pohle, on account	1.50
List 669, Chas. W. Kaufman	1.75
List 10, M. Aron	1.00
List 1018, J. Marmorstein	1.00
List 683, A. Davis	1.75
List 688, W. David	1.00
List 1375, S. A. Snenson	2.50
List 835, Simon Herstein	.75
List 169, Wm. J. Manneman	1.00
List 109, Feldberg	1.95
List 1479, Otto Segert	5.50
List 1950, H. C. Murdlin	2.00
List 491, A. Wolf	2.20
List 679, J. Dujun	6.00
List 548, L. Berger	.25
List 1348, S. Soloman	1.00
List 269, R. Lodestrand	2.50
List 848, E. Reichert	3.25
List 277, J. G. Matterer	1.50
List 672, E. Dobin	2.00
Twenty-third A. D., S. D. P.	15.00
List 108, B. Feigenbaum	6.05
Workingmen's Educational Association	25.00
List 91, W. Ehret, on account	4.00
List 5496, W. Ehret, W. E. Association	4.00
List 766, A. Edelson	1.00
List 84, G. Dressler	2.00
List 907, A. Kastner	2.50
Received by "New Yorker Volkszeitung": Cigarmakers Union, No. 90, per M. L., 75c.; surplus of festival, Williams Embroidery shop, $1.50; M. Libskie, 50c.; A. Deul & Son, $1; Aug. Kerenz, 25c.; H. Weisgerf, $1.50; H. Guerth, Brooklyn, $1; S. Dietz, 50c.; B. J. Sissi, Chicago, 50c.; John Conway, 35; J. Jansen, Centralia, 25c.; Dr. H., $1; Max Steffman, $1; Gust. Weiss, Edgewood, Col., $1; surplus of B. L. L. Wheelmen, $1.20; Johanna Dahme, 50c.; M. Williams, 50c.; total	20.95
List 902, F. Kaplan	1.25
Branch 182, Arbeiter Kranke Kasse	25.00
List 297, D. J. Mintz	3.00
List 680, L. Christenfeld	2.55
List 1221, C. Wagner	1.85
List 223, M. J. Koeniger	4.00
List 746, N. Fridman, on account	2.25
List 5014, Local, Stapleton, collected by G. Theimer, on account	18.50
List 457, A. Woehller	4.40
List 916, H. Keiner	1.50
List 204, J. Junke	1.25
List 1147, Mrs. Rieber	1.00
Branch 3, Arbeiter Kranken Kasse	10.00
List 1027, A Socialist	1.00
Branch 23, Arbeiter Kranken Kasse	5.00
Collection in Brooklyn Labor Lyceum	14.12
Red Lang	1.00
List 5106, Branch 68, Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, by Schnieder	1.15
List 278, J. Schplit	1.75
List 405, E. Skolnik	1.75
List 520, B. H. Bromberg, 50c.; A. Wolfert, 25c.; S. Wilson, 25c.; K. Kirschman, 25c.; H. Setzer, 25c.; P. Reiter, 25c.; total	1.75
List 1464, J. Mirnecke, S. I.	3.25
List 1068, Geo. Peterson	.50
List 143, M. Troger	2.50
List 1283, R. Thelle	1.00
List 1081, H. Nissenson	1.20
Union Newspaper, Lake Course, S. I.	3.00
List 597, M. Hofman	2.00

"LABOR POLITICS."

The labor union paper of Seattle advocates a labor party, but it must not be called Republican, Democratic or Socialist.

Come, tell us what you would have your "labor party" do? What platform would it adopt?

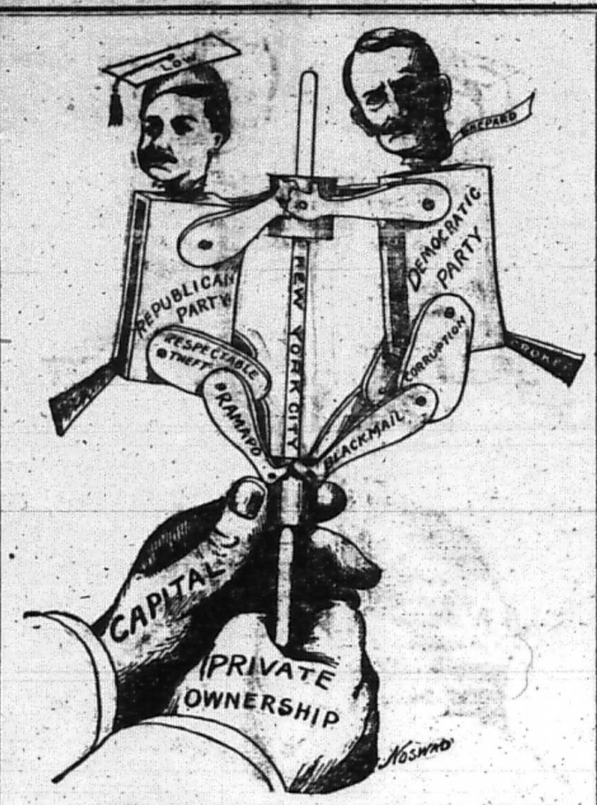
It would have to be capitalist or Socialist, would it not?

If it was capitalist it wouldn't help labor any; and if it was Socialist why not call it Socialist?

Nothing but the Socialist program can ever break the chains of wage slavery. So none of your palliatives of a labor party is anything but a sideshow.

The Socialist Party is the only labor party. Socialism is the workers' politics. That and nothing else.—The Socialist.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.



CAN YOU CHOOSE BETWEEN THE JUMPING-JACKS?

ARE YOU GOING TO THROW YOUR VOTE AWAY?

Some men concede the soundness of the Socialist position, admit that the argument of the Socialist cannot be refuted, and know that no party but the Social Democratic Party will give this city an administration which would benefit the working class; yet refuse to vote for Socialism because they think that would mean "throwing their votes away." They say: "The Socialists cannot win this time, therefore it is useless to vote with them just now." So they continue to vote for whichever capitalist candidate they think is the lesser evil.

Workingmen, as soon as the capitalist politician has your vote he is done with you. After he has your vote he forgets you, as long as you continue to vote for him he looks upon you as a pack of fools good for nothing except to vote for him and create wealth for him, as long as you are foolish enough to vote for him he continues to disregard the demands of labor and declare labor laws unconstitutional. IT IS ONLY THE VOTE AGAINST THE CAPITALIST THAT AFFECTS HIS ACTIONS. When the Socialist vote of New York piles up to fifty thousand, when the capitalist politician sees that the working class is about to cut off his head, when he sees that they are digging his political grave, then is the time that he will be afraid to trample labor under foot. As long as you continue to vote for capitalists they will continue to issue injunctions, smash unions, break strikes, and laugh at the rights of the public. When you vote against the capitalist, whether you elect your own candidate or not, you will so alarm him that he will be afraid to recklessly oppress the working class. A VOTE FOR A CAPITALIST POLITICIAN IS A VOTE THROWN AWAY—A VOTE AGAINST HIM IS THE ONLY THING THAT WILL CHECK HIS RECKLESS COURSE.

Remember that you CAN elect Socialists to office just as soon as you make up your mind to vote for Socialists. You are in the overwhelming majority. You can have a working class administration just as soon as you vote for it—not before. See that YOUR vote is cast right. Do not throw your vote away by voting for something you don't want.

Remember, also, that "IT IS BETTER TO VOTE FOR WHAT YOU WANT AND NOT GET IT THAN TO VOTE FOR WHAT YOU DON'T WANT AND GET IT." For years you have been voting for what you do not want, and you have always got it—and got it in the neck.

WORKINGMEN, YOU HAVE VOTED FOR JUDGES TO DECLARE LABOR LAWS UNCONSTITUTIONAL, YOU HAVE VOTED FOR INJUNCTIONS AGAINST YOUR STRIKES, YOU HAVE VOTED FOR MILITIA TO SHOOT YOU, YOU HAVE VOTED TO KEEP YOUR CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL, YOU HAVE VOTED TO SEND YOUR WIVES TO THE FACTORY, YOU HAVE VOTED FOR LONG HOURS, YOU HAVE VOTED FOR LOW WAGES, YOU HAVE VOTED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT, YOU HAVE VOTED FOR STARVATION, YOU HAVE VOTED FOR A SYSTEM THAT DRIVES MEN TO CRIME AND WOMEN TO PROSTITUTION.

You do not want these things, but you continue to vote for them. You have voted always for your masters, never for yourselves.

Workingmen, vote the ticket of the working class, vote for the Social Democratic Party, vote for what you want, vote for courts to issue injunctions against capitalists, vote for officials who will help you in your strikes, vote to put the children of the working class in school, vote for the abolishment of child labor, vote for public ownership, vote for high wages, vote for short hours, vote for public works to employ the unemployed, vote for an administration by and for the working class—and in 1902 vote for a working class governor, and in 1904 vote for a Socialist president and national government to bring about common ownership by the people of all mines, mills, machines, factories, railroads, and all the means of producing wealth and thus secure to every man the full product of his labor.

THESE ARE THE THINGS YOU WANT. VOTE FOR THEM! DO NOT THROW AWAY YOUR VOTE BY VOTING FOR WHAT YOU DON'T WANT.

ROCHESTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

and to provide an education for the children of those who are rich enough to pay for it. When that time comes, as it certainly will, when the Social Democrats will control the destinies of this municipality, should the time ever come when I, as a Social Democrat, would be elected mayor of Rochester, I would see to it that sums as large as these, or even larger, if necessary, should be appropriated for the purpose of providing ample school accommodation, free text books and efficient teachers, not for a class or for the wealthy, but for all the people, by enlarging in all the school districts all the schools.

"I would use the position to advance the interests of the trade union movement, in which I, as a Social Democrat, am interested and which the platform of the Social Democratic Party is pledged to support. All city work and particularly all city printing, should be done by union men, for union wages, under union conditions.

"In conclusion let me impress upon you that, if elected to the office of mayor, I will do everything in my power to advance the interests of those who are now a majority of the people—the laboring class."

On Tuesday evening, Oct. 29, there will be a general meeting of the party at Germania Hall. The principal address of the evening will be made by George E. Bigelow of Lincoln, Neb., a general lecturer for the S. D. P.

—Call at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street and tell the Organizer you want some leaflets and cards to distribute among your neighbors, friends, and shopmates. He will supply you. If each of the ten thousand men who voted our ticket last year will distribute one hundred cards and leaflets, that will mean one million pieces of literature put out by individual effort—and that will mean a great many votes. Remember, YOU are one of the ten thousand.

PENNSYLVANIA.

For State Treasurer—J. MAHLON BARNES.

For Justice of the Supreme Court—CHARLES HEYDRICK.

This is the Socialist state ticket in Pennsylvania, but it will appear on the official ballot under the name of the "Public Ownership Party," on account of a technical decision of the court.

Workingmen intending to vote the Socialist ticket should be careful to look for the names as given above, and not to be misled by the word "Socialist" on the ballot into voting for the "Scab Labor Party," which has again and again attacked them during their strikes and lockouts.

LOOK FOR THE NAMES OF BARNES AND HEYDRICK.

THE SEWING WOMAN.

Slaves of the needle, sitting all a-row,
Their thin hands plying the insensate steel,
The pendulum above them swinging slow,
As if to time their never-flagging zeal;
Upon each face is carven sorrow's seal,
While in their eyes forevermore will bide
Dim recollections fate may not conceal—
The wraiths of hopes which long ago have died.

Haply they dreamed of lovers years ago,
Hearts that to them had seemed both fond and leal;
In those pale cheeks was once a girlish glow;
But poverty like Winter, doth congeal,
And now alone they take their scanty meal
Where want and woe, twin mockeries preside,
While rise before them, wan, in mute appeal,
The wraiths of hopes which long ago have died.

Whether in sunlight or in winnowed snow
The seasons 'round their narrow pathway wheel,
The sting of sleet, the driving rains they know,
The burning sun, the north wind's whistling shrieval,
Joy have they none; their very senses reel,
Stunned with the roaring of the city's tide;
While gray as mist, beside them, silent, kneel
The wraiths of hopes which long ago have died.

—Ernest McGaffey.

SOCIALIST CLUB.

Fulton street and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn. Regular meeting Friday evening at 8:30. Members should be present. Important business.

BLACKMAIL ON LAW-BREAKERS.

The "Reformers" Show Us Only One Side of the Picture.

Tribute Paid by Lawless Corporations a Greater Evil Than "Protection" of Petty Criminals — "Reformers" Do Not Discuss This, for a Very Good Reason.

The "reformers" are making a great argument out of the systematic blackmail levied by the Tammany administration upon saloonkeepers who violate the excise laws, upon gambling-house keepers, and upon disorderly women. No one has any doubt of the truth of their charges, and no decent man hesitates to condemn the criminal practices they have exposed.

But there is a worse form of official blackmail and of protection to law-breakers, a form far more corrupting and far more dangerous to the public interest than this—and the "reformers" have not a word to say about it.

No man is compelled to frequent saloons, gambling houses, or disorderly resorts unless he wishes to. But the majority of the people are compelled to work in shops and factories, to live in rented houses, to buy the food offered for sale by the merchants, and to ride every day on the street cars. If we are subjected to discomforts and dangers to health and life in these matters—as we are, every day—and if the employers and landlords and franchise companies who thus impose upon us do so in violation of law—as they do all the time—and if the public officials fail to enforce the law against these men—as they do and long have done, both Republicans and Democrats—we have here a form of protection to law-breakers far more injurious and injurious to a far greater number of persons than the protection given to the petty criminals of the slums.

We have certain factory laws on the statute books—laws restricting and regulating the employment of women and children, laws specifying certain sanitary conditions in shops and factories and prescribing the use of certain devices to protect workmen from injury to life or limb.

It is the business of certain Republican state officials and certain Democratic city officials to enforce these laws. They are paid for enforcing them. But they do not do it.

It is more profitable for the employer to violate the law than to obey it. Children are cheaper than men. Safety appliances on dangerous machinery and proper lighting and ventilation in workshops cost money—and the lower the expenses, the higher the profits. So the employer violates these laws and "squares himself" with the party in power by contributions to its campaign fund and by occasional bribes to individual officials.

We have certain laws in regard to the construction of tenement houses. They are very mild laws—not one-tenth as vigorous as they ought to be. But they are openly violated. The landlords and building contractors laugh at the laws except just before election time, when the officials make a little show of enforcing them. One result of the violation of these laws is that a good many working people are burned to death every year, because the houses are built of combustible materials, and have narrow, crooked halls and steep stairs and few or no fire-escapes. It is cheaper to build houses that way. Another result is that a shocking proportion of the children of the working class die in infancy, and that consumption and other contagious and fatal diseases are spreading with alarming rapidity among the working people, because the rooms are too small and the windows and air-shafts too few and fresh air and sunlight cannot get in.

It is cheaper to build houses that way. The contractors' profits and the landlords' net rentals are increased by the violation of these laws. So the contractors and landlords also contribute to the old-party campaign funds and bribe some of the officials and the laws are forgotten.

We have certain laws forbidding the sale of adulterated foods or of foods that are partly spoiled. But they are sold, in spite of the law. Every little while we read how milk is "doctored" with injurious compounds so that it will appear sweet when it is really unfit to drink, how half-spoiled meat is chemically treated to conceal its putridity, how prepared foods of all sorts are adulterated, often with actually poisonous ingredients.

These unwholesome or poisonous foods are sold cheap. Common people have no means of testing the food they buy, to see whether it is pure or not. Their wages are so low and their needs so many that they have to buy the cheapest goods they can get. So the working class is systematically poisoned.

It pays to poison the people—making them pay for the poison. That is why merchants do it, in defiance of the law. It is sometimes the small merchant that is to blame, but often a rich corporation. This corporation also contributes to campaign funds and bribes officials and the laws are forgotten.

We have some laws—very mild ones, indeed—ostensibly designed for the protection of employees and passengers on the street railways. The street railway companies find it cheaper to violate these laws—to work their men beyond the legal limit, to the injury of their health and efficiency and to the serious danger of the public; to jam the passengers like sardines, instead of providing plenty of cars for them; to maintain dangerous grade crossings and dispense with fenders.

By doing these things they succeed in putting into their pockets, as net profits, two and a half cents out of every fare they collect, the other two and a half cents paying the expenses of the roads. They can afford to contribute to the campaign funds of both old parties in order to secure protection in breaking the law, and they do it—besides bribing individual officials.

Jay Gould once said: "In a Republican state I am a Republican; in a Democratic state I am a Democrat; but I am for Erie all the time." That is the policy of the Metropolitan Railway Company, of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, of the Manhattan Elevated.

One of the Havemeyers, of the Sugar Trust, testified a few years ago, before a Congressional committee, that his company regularly made EQUAL contributions to the national campaign funds of BOTH old parties. It was a good scheme, and it applies to local as well as national politics.

The "reformers" are not talking about such "protection to lawbreakers" as this. Mr. Platt, who is supporting them with his machine, knows too much about such things. He might feel hurt if Justice Jerome should mention the matter. And even without Mr. Platt, there are too many of the "respectable reformers" who own stock in the various lawbreaking corporations or own tenements constructed in violation of law, or are otherwise interested in the matter. Those who live in glass houses are very careful about where they throw stones.

If we had proper protection for working people in the shop and factory, if they were properly housed, if they could get plenty of wholesome food, it would remove a greater danger to public health and morality than all the schools and gambling houses and brothels in the city. But we will not get these things until we vote out of power the representatives of the class that profits by the sufferings of the working class and vote into power the representatives of the working class itself.

The factory owners and landlords and contractors and makers and sellers of adulterated food and stockholders of franchise corporations do not want a workingman like Ben Hanford for mayor. That is because he would be a good mayor for the people who do the work and live in the tenements.

LONDON JUSTICE,

The organ of the Social Democracy of Great Britain. Published weekly by the Twentieth Century Press, 37A Clerkenwell Green, London, E. C. Subscription price, $2.50 per year; six months, $1.15.

Books published by the Twentieth Century Press and for sale at the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York:

"HOW I BECAME A SOCIALIST," containing biographical sketches (with portraits) of H. M. Hyndman, Robert Blatchford, Wm. Morris, J. E. Williams, Walter Crane, H. Quelch, J. Hunter Watts, James McDonald, E. Belfort Bax, H. W. Lee, Tom Mann, Andreas Scheu. Price, 40 cents.

"THE ECONOMICS OF SOCIALISM." Marx' great analysis of the capitalist system of production condensed, explained, and amplified. Price, cloth, $1.20.

"THE POVERTY OF PHILOSOPHY" (Misère de la Philosophie.") By Karl Marx. Preface by Frederick Engles. Translated from the French by H. Quelch. Cloth, $1.00.

"HOW IT CAN BE DONE, OR CONSTRUCTIVE SOCIALISM." By John Richardson. Cloth, $1.00; paper edition, 10 cents.

—The rich have hitherto only counted their gain, but the day is coming when the poor will also count their loss, with political results hitherto unparalleled.—John Ruskin.

—Wages: what are they? but the latter day equivalent of the rations of the slave; the fodder of the human beast of burden.—Workers' Republic.

—The only vote that is thrown away is the vote that is cast wrong. To say that you voted for the winning ticket will be poor consolation when the officials you helped to elect turn around and help your boss to break your strike next year.

YES, YOU!

THIS MEANS YOU!

It is
Your Duty,
Your Right,
Your Pleasure,
Your Privilege,
Your Opportunity,

To Make This the

Greatest Labor Fair

EVER HELD.

Of Course
This Grand Labor Demonstration
Grand Central Palace, November 10th to 16th, 1901.
HAS YOUR BEST WISHES FOR SUCCESS.

Don't Waste Postage

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