

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

VOL. XII.—NO. 30.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 26, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

"WHO PAYS THE PIPER MAY CALL THE TUNE."

(N. B.—This is NOT a call for money, though it is a discussion of campaign funds. You may peruse it, enjoy reading it, with no fear of finding it ends in an appeal to your pocketbook.)

Both the old parties spend money liberally in every campaign—to pay for generators, speakers, and halls, and more especially, to pay for fireworks, beer, and booze. There is not an assembly district in which each of the old parties does not spend far more than the Social Democratic Party has for its whole state campaign.

YET NO ONE EVER HEARD OF EITHER OF THE OLD PARTIES APPEALING TO ITS BANK AND FILE FOR FUNDS.

Where do the funds come from?

WALL STREET BANKS AND FINANCIAL SYNDICATES COULD TELL. THE GREAT FRANCHISE COMPANIES COULD TELL. THE TRUSTS COULD TELL.

Here are a few illustrations of capitalist interest in politics:

Jay Gould, at a time when he was chiefly interested in "bulling" the stock of the Erie Railway, was asked, "Are you a Republican or a Democrat?" He replied, "In a Republican state, I am a Republican; in a Democratic state, I am a Democrat; and I am for Erie all the time."

H. O. Havensmyer, of the Sugar Trust, a few years ago testified that his company regularly made large and equal contributions to the campaign funds of both the old parties, and that he believed this to be the general practice of such companies.

Bird S. Coler, banker and broker, is reported to have brought \$200,000 into the state campaign fund of the Democratic party, and it is an open secret that the Democratic candidates for the Supreme Court in this district—trained corporation lawyers, all of them—have contributed \$30,000 each. The Republican party keeps its secrets better (as it does most things more efficiently); but its nominations certainly did not go at a lower rate in any district where it had a hope of success.

"Why are men willing to pay tens or hundreds of thousands of dollars for a nomination from either of the old parties? For principle? For public spirit? For fun? One smiles at such suggestions. They are willing to pay for the offices because they know that they will be abundantly reimbursed after election.

"And why are the great capitalists willing to spend enormous sums every year in the important support of both old parties, besides afterward reimbursing the elected officials for their liberal campaign contributions. Not for fun, but for sound business reasons.

"Who pays the piper, may call the tune."

THOSE WHO SUPPLY THE CAMPAIGN FUNDS OF A PARTY ARE SURE OF CHOOSING THE MEN WHOM THAT PARTY SHALL PUT IN OFFICE AND DICTATING THE POLICY THOSE OFFICIALS SHALL PURSUE.

CHASE ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION. Socialist Candidate in Massachusetts Pledges His Faith to the Toilers.

Appeals to the Record of Carey and MacCarthy in Legislature as Illustration of What Socialists Will Do in Office—The Issue Clearly Drawn.

Squire E. Putney, Secretary, and Comrades of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts:

I have your notification of my nomination as candidate for Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This nomination, coming to me as it did, entirely unlooked for, and at this particular time in the history of the Socialist party, can but be esteemed by me as an honor of which any citizen of our Commonwealth might well feel proud. And this, the more so because I am confident that this year marks the real beginning of the Socialist Party as a political factor in this state.

Socialism is no longer a mere theory, promulgated by a few, but a living issue, which gathers force and power in proportion to the development of industry. Like all the progressive movements of society in the past, Socialism will finally come into power and operation when the evils of that system which it aims to supplant become too oppressive for further toleration by the people.

Socialists have long pointed to the fact that the system of private ownership of the means of life must of necessity result, of its own natural evolution, in the concentration of industry into the hands of the few, and as a logical consequence giving this few an economic power which divides society into two distinct classes, the capitalist class and the producing or working class. The industrial development during the past decade has fully demonstrated to all thinking men that this position has been correct.

No intelligent man to-day will deny that the whole industrial structure is completely dominated and controlled by a few gigantic syndicates or trusts. In the light of this truth, the Socialists assert that there can be room for but two movements in the political life of this nation. One, seeking to perpetuate the individual or private ownership of the means of life—Capitalism; the other, making for collective or cooperative ownership—Socialism.

In the past, our industrial life was composed of three distinct classes: the capitalist class, the middle class, and the working class. Corresponding to these three industrial classes, we have had three phases of political activity. The Republican party representing the capitalist class; the Democratic party representing the middle or small capitalist class, and Reform parties of various kind speaking ostensibly for the working class, but always representing some phase of middle class life.

Industrial development and concentration has annihilated competition to such a degree that the middle class has been annihilated as a factor in industry and commerce, thus making necessary a new alignment of political

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ITS MINE PLANK.

A Demand Which Was Never Sincere and Is Now Quietly Dropped.

What the Pennsylvania Democrats Did Not Do—"Just Compensation and Public Administration" by Bankers and Corporation Lawyers—What the Social Democratic Party Proposes.

On Wednesday last week, when Bird S. Coler was notified of his nomination as Democratic candidate for Governor, the news had just come that the coal strike and the coal famine would probably be ended. Up to that day it had been intended to make the Democratic campaign in this state on its plank advocating public ownership of the coal mines. On short notice, Mr. Coler altered his typewritten address to the miners, and instead of making the coal plank the principal point, he passed it over with the briefest mention; and talked about—the tariff and the canal.

Of course it is evident that the Democratic party never meant what it said in that now historic coal plank.

Democratic Duplicity.

Consider: IN NEW YORK THERE ARE NO COAL MINES; in New York the Democratic party declares for public ownership of the coal mines; and then drops the issue twenty days before election.

In Pennsylvania there are coal mines; IN PENNSYLVANIA THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY SAYS NOTHING ABOUT PUBLIC OWNERSHIP; instead, it tacitly endorses the action of Republican Governor Stone in sending militia against the striking miners by nominating for Governor Robert E. Pattison, who sent the militia against the striking steel workers at Homestead.

Consider further: In New York there are trolley lines, owned by a few dozen capitalists and operated by thousands of wage workers. EVERY TROLLEY COMPANY IN THE STATE DAILY VIOLATES THE TEN-HOUR LAW. Republican Governor Odell now has the militia in the field in and around Queens Falls to help the law-breaking Hudson River Valley Railway Company defeat the striking trolley workers—just as he sent them last year to break the trolley strike at Troy and Albany. This strike was on at Glens Falls, and the militia were there to do the dirty work of the lawless capitalists, when the Republican and Democratic conventions met at Saratoga, not twenty miles away. The Republican convention renominated Governor Odell, did it even condemn Odell for sending troops to break the trolley workers' strike? Not a bit of it. The Democratic party was as silent as an ostrich on the question of trolley lines and trolley strikes in this state, and the Democratic party (like the Republican party) GETS ITS CAMPAIGN FUNDS VERY LARGELY FROM THESE FRANCHISE COMPANIES, and it does not want to pledge itself to anything against capitalists' interests on which it might be expected to make good.

Can We Trust These Men?

Consider yet again: The Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Coler, is a WALL STREET BROKER and a stockholder in many capitalist corporations; six of his seven associates on the Democratic state ticket are either bankers and brokers, or manufacturing or trolley capitalists, or wealthy corporation lawyers—and the same thing is true of the Republican candidates; the Democratic boss, DAVID B. HILL, is counsel for more than a score of trolley and other franchise companies; BURKE COCHRAN, corporation lawyer, is actively supporting the trolley strike at Chicago to break the A. R. U. strike in Chicago in 1894. Does anyone suppose that such men as these intended the public-ownership plank for anything but political buccaneer?

Just one more evidence of the insincerity of Democratic public-ownership planks: In 1897 the Democratic party carried the city of New York on a platform declaring for public-ownership of the rapid transit tunnel which was then to be built. What did the Democratic city administration do? With the cheerful sanction of the Republican state administration, it decided to give August Belmont's syndicate \$35,000,000 for building a tunnel that will cost only \$28,000,000 and then, in addition, to give them the complete use and control and profits of the tunnel for twenty years—A CLEAR GIFT FROM THE CITY TO THE SYNDICATE OF \$7,000,000 DOWN AND AT LEAST \$8,000,000 A YEAR FOR THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY TO COME.

The same Democratic city administration turned over the control and the profits of the bridge cars to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and allowed that corporation to reduce the wages and increase the hours of labor of the men who run the cars.

So much for the sincerity of the Democratic party in New York in this matter of public ownership. Now a word on the plank itself.

"Just Compensation."

The Democratic party proposes that the government take the mines, "with JUST COMPENSATION" to the owners—the men whom Beer describes as "the Christian gentlemen to whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has given

THE STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

At the moment when the columns of The Worker were closed last week the final terms of the mine owners' arbitration offer to the striking miners had not yet become public. We are not sure that, even with the mine owners' amended proposition before us, we should have spoken differently. Granting the most favorable construction to the proposition and putting all credence that it is possible to put in the good faith of the chosen arbitrators and in the power of public opinion, still the settlement falls far short of what the miners had right and reason to demand. And had they seen fit to carry on the fight and force better terms, we are sure that the support given them by the working class at large would not have been relaxed in the least.

That the miners have accepted a proposal so far short of that which they had a right to insist upon and which a few more weeks of resistance might have secured proves one thing which ought never to be forgotten as the chief lesson of this strike. This is the thing it proves:

"While the 'operators' have not, at any period in the strike, shown the slightest regard for the hardships of the miners or of the outside public, while they have been perfectly willing to starve the miners and to freeze the other workers of the land, if they could thereby win their point, the only fault that can be found with the miners' conduct has been that they have been too generous to a foe driven to the verge of defeat and have been unwilling to demand of their fellow workers the further sacrifices that those fellow workers would cheerfully have made to secure for the miners a more definite victory. In a word, it is characteristic of the miners, and workmen, that they have been willing to sacrifice much to the welfare of society; while it is characteristic of the 'operators,' as capitalists, that, so long as they had a hope of winning, they were willing to sacrifice every interest of society for their own profit.

The miners, in the consciousness of their right and of their own good faith, have voted to submit all their demands to arbitration by a board a majority of whose members are unquestionably prejudiced against their cause. They have voted to take up their tools once more and supply the people's need of fuel, while awaiting the decision of the arbitrators.

The whole responsibility, so far as concerns the questions immediately at issue, rests now upon these arbitrators and upon him who chose them.

If the result shall be satisfactory to the miners, the whole working class will rejoice with them—and none more than the Socialists, for the miners' victory will mean more leisure for thought, better conditions of life and therefore higher hopes and stronger resolution, for a hundred and fifty thousand of our fellows.

And if the result be unsatisfactory, if this settlement but repeat the

WHAT THE S. D. P. WOULD DO.

By Ben Hanford.

The question of wages and the unemployed will never be solved until the working class, as in possession of the powers of government. Once they have those powers, all will be well with them.

Granted the government is in the hands of the working class, the unemployed will be given work by the city, state, or nation.

Granted the government is in the hands of the working class, the man who locks out his employees will find that a Social Democratic legislature will pass a law confiscating his factory and making it public property; a Social Democratic judge will declare the law constitutional; and a Social Democratic governor and sheriff will carry the law into effect. That employer would never go into that factory again except to do productive work on the same basis as the other workers. Socialist officials would simply say that if the capitalist could not run industry without lockouts, society could.

If there was a strike, the Socialist government would pursue the same course—confiscate the employer's means of production. Socialist officials would simply say that if the capitalist could not carry on industry without strikes society could.

In the case of a shut-down—the employer ceases to be employer. He no longer employs men in production. And when he stops production society should stop in and carry it on, and do this it would abolish the capitalist's private property in the means of production, and make it social property.

MINERS OF PENNSYLVANIA, VOTE FOR SOCIALISM ON NOVEMBER 4TH, AT WHATEVER COST. THAT VOTE WILL DO MORE THAN A SIX MONTHS' STRIKE.

Workingmen of Massachusetts, you know the record of Carey and MacCarthy in the Legislature. Vote for Chase and the straight Socialist Ticket.

CAMPAIGN IN PASSAIC CO., N. J.

EATONSON, N. J., Oct. 19.—The campaign in Passaic County is well under way. The comrades have determined to work as they have never done before in order to get on the official ballot.

On Thursday, Oct. 23, Comrade Fred Krafft will speak in Koran's Hall, 121 Second street, Passaic.

On Saturday evening, Oct. 25, Comrade Krafft will speak in English and German at Gen's Cedar Cliff Hotel in Haledon. Wm. H. Wyatt of Rutherford, our candidate for Congress, will assist Comrade Krafft.

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 29, there will be a grand mass meeting in Turn Hall, corner Cross and Ellison streets, Paterson. Comrades H. Gaylord Wilshire, Fred Krafft, and Wm. H. Wyatt will address the meeting. The comrades in the Sixth Congressional District, which embraces Passaic, Bergen, and Sussex counties, are requested to put forth every effort to make the meeting a grand success. If the weather is favorable there should be a very large attendance, and it is desired that every comrade do his utmost to realize the expectation of the County Committee.

The comrades and sympathizers in Passaic County, before casting their ballots on Election Day, should see that the following names are on their ballot: For Member of Congress, Sixth District—William H. Wyatt; For Members of the General Assembly—William Glass, Paul Hancock, Ernest Reidel, Theodor Siccama, Arthur Berthold. W. G.

"Watch the Counting." Active comrades are requested to read the article under this heading on the editorial page.

REGULATION AND PUBLICITY.

The Republican and Democratic parties propose to deal with the trusts by "regulation and publicity." Can a wound on your body be healed by measuring and describing it? No. Regulation cannot do away with trusts by the monopolies and trusts. To heal the body politic and social, there can be but one remedy—LET THE PEOPLE OWN THE TRUSTS!

And this is the only issue you workingmen can or ought to be interested in.—From campaign leaflet of the Socialist Party of Minnesota.

—The investigators of the future will wonder why we didn't see the beauties of co-operation or grasp the idea of its latest beneficence. They will wonder why we didn't vote ourselves better conditions when we had the power to do so, and had before our eyes the example of the non-productive waiting fat by the process while he yelled himself black in the face advising us to "keep out of politics."—Socialist's Journal.

CHALLENGE TO HEARST.

Fieldman Invites Him to Public Discussion of Issues.

Millionaire Democrat Called on to Denounce the Record of Party Which Endorses Cleveland, Flower, Pattison, Steubenberg—Will He Accept?

Solomon Fieldman, the Social Democratic candidate in the Eleventh Congressional District of New York, has challenged his Republican and Democratic opponents to meet him in debate on the issues of the campaign as they affect the interest of the working class.

The Republican candidate cuts but little figure, as a Republican has absolutely no chance in the Eleventh, and it is to William H. Hearst, the Democratic candidate, that Fieldman devotes his attention. He challenges Hearst to defend the record of his party and of the men whom his party has repeatedly endorsed—Cleveland strikers, Flower, who sent militia against the Buffalo strikers, Steubenberg, who established the Bull Pen, and Pattison, who used militia to break the Homestead strike.

He challenges him to defend the principles of the Democratic party, if anyone can find out what its principles are, since Hearst as editor and Hill as boss and Coler as candidate have hedged or contradicted.

Comrade Fieldman has, all through the campaign, been speaking to unusually large and enthusiastic meetings in the district, and the old-party politicians know that hundreds or thousands of their former followers have, through Fieldman's efforts, got an understanding of Socialist principles. It remains to be seen whether Hearst will venture to meet his working-class opponent face to face before the voters of his district.

FATHER McGRADY TO SPEAK IN DAYTON, OHIO.

Father T. McGrady, the well-known advocate of Socialism, will speak in Dayton, Ohio, on next Thursday night, Oct. 30, in the Palm Garden Hall on South Jefferson street, just below Fifth street. No admission will be charged, and everyone should avail themselves of this opportunity to hear this eloquent speaker. Rev. McGrady is pastor of St. Anthony's Church of Bellevue, Ky., and is well known for his advocacy of the doctrines of Socialism and his many writings on this subject. This will be the first time that Father McGrady has ever spoken in Dayton, where admission was not charged, and as a very large audience is assured those desiring good seats should come as early as possible. The meeting will begin promptly at 8 p. m.

BROOKLYN RALLY.

A mass meeting of the Social Democratic Party will be held at Turn Hall, 131 Sumpter street, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Oct. 24. Ben Hanford, candidate for Governor; Alex. Fraser, candidate for Sheriff of Kings County; Mark Peiser, candidate for State Senator; Dr. G. Fish Clark, Chas. Frederic Adams, and other prominent speakers will address the meeting. All party members and friends are invited to meet at the Socialist Club, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, at 8 o'clock sharp and march to the hall in a body.

PARADE CONFERENCE.

The Parade Conference will meet at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, Friday evening, Oct. 24, to perfect arrangements for the parade on Saturday, Nov. 1. Every labor organization in the city should be represented in the conference and should take part in the demonstration to show the capitalists that the working class is awakening to a sense of its wrongs and of its power.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

HANFORD, ODELL, OR COLER—WHICH?

Hanford, as a workingman, has gone through strikes and lockouts. Odell, as Governor, has sent troops to defeat strikes. Coler, as a capitalist, has profited by the defeat of strikes and the success of lockouts. Vote for Hanford under the Arm and Torch.

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Telephone Call: 303 John. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance. One year \$3.00. Six months \$1.75. Three months \$1.00. Single copies 25c.

Address all business communications, and make remittances, checks and drafts payable to The Worker. Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers.

Registered as second-class matter at the New York N. Y. Post Office on April 4, 1901.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1888 Presidential 2,968. In 1890 13,331. In 1892 Presidential 21,157. In 1894 33,133. In 1896 Presidential 36,544. S. L. P. 32,404. S. D. P. 8,545. In 1900 Presidential: S. D. P. 96,918. S. L. P. 33,450.

NEW YORK STATE TICKET. Governor: BENJAMIN HANFORD. Lieutenant-Governor: WM. THURSTON BROWN. Secretary of State: LEONARD D. ABBOTT. Attorney-General: LORENZO D. MAYES. Comptroller: WARREN ATKINSON. Engineer and Surveyor: HERBERT A. HOLMES. Associate Justice of Court of Appeals: JOHN FRANKLIN CLARK.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

The question of constitutionality of the Eight-Hour Law will be passed upon by the New York Court of Appeals within a month after election.

Child slavery in the cotton mills of the Democratic South is exactly paralleled by child slavery in the glass works of Republican New Jersey.

WATCH THE COUNTING. It is the chief aim of the organized Socialist movement to make Socialists second only to this, it is our aim to make Socialist votes. And subsidiary only to these two things, it is important to see that every Socialist vote is counted and reported.

In nearly all, if not all of the states in which the Socialist Party now has candidates in the field, the election laws guarantee us the right of having watchers at the polls from the time the voting begins till the count is completed.

means they maintain their own balance and suppress the Socialist vote which they both wish to suppress. This can be prevented wherever we have comrades who are willing to take the necessary trouble.

We have undoubtedly been defeated of thousands of votes in previous years, through not having an adequate force of watchers.

REPORT THE VOTE. Comrades, you will desire to get the election news as fully and as promptly as possible after the Fourth of November.

We ask that the organizer of each local and the secretary of each county or state committee, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, shall either take the necessary steps to have the Socialist vote in his territory reported to this office as soon as it is known.

For the instruction of the comrades whom we ask to act thus as volunteer reporters, we give a few instructions: 1. Before Election Day, send by mail, a statement of the Socialist vote (and also of the S. L. P. vote, if any) cast in the city, town, village, or county in 1900, and also, if available, that cast in 1901.

2. The Worker will go to press one day late on the week after election—that is, on Thursday evening. As much news as possible should be got to this office by Thursday noon.

3. In most cases, fairly a good approximate report of our vote in each locality can be had by Wednesday noon; if it can be had earlier, all the better; but whether at noon or earlier or later, it should be sent (by special delivery letter, if at any considerable distance), without an hour's delay.

4. The reporter should state the source of his information—whether from newspaper, election officials, or party watchers, and whether complete or not.

5. The reporter should, in each case, state definitely the territory covered and the office and name of the candidate for whom the vote reported has been cast.

6. Where our vote is large, the total vote of all parties should also be given.

TARIFF REVISION AND THE TRUSTS.

Some of the Democrats and some of the Republicans propose to "curb the power of the industrial trusts" as they say they do not talk in which are the capitalist and which the innocent trusts) by reducing the tariff on imports.

This is much as if one should propose to check the ravages of a ferocious wolf by burning the bones of the wolf's dead mother.

No one can intelligently and sincerely deny that the tariff has helped to foster the trusts. The Republican leaders did deny it unintelligently or insincerely—until within the last year or two, when the tariff having served its purpose for the great capitalists, some of the "liberal" Republicans propose to make a new campaign issue out of tariff revision.

The tariff helped to foster the trusts it is true. But the trusts are no longer infants. They have reached maturity. The young wolf feeds on its mother's milk like a harmless lamb.

We have a Meat Trust—fostered by the protective tariff on meats. But that trust no longer depends upon the tariff for its power.

Another instance: We have a Tobacco Trust. Within the last two years this organization, also closely affiliated with the Standard Oil Company, has got control of all the great tobacco factories in the country, and also of all the great cigar and cigarette factories; it has acquired possession of the most valuable tobacco lands in the United States and in Cuba; and it is now, through its agency, the United Cigar Stores Company, taking possession of the retail trade.

Another instance: We have a Tobacco Trust. Within the last two years this organization, also closely affiliated with the Standard Oil Company, has got control of all the great tobacco factories in the country, and also of all the great cigar and cigarette factories; it has acquired possession of the most valuable tobacco lands in the United States and in Cuba; and it is now, through its agency, the United Cigar Stores Company, taking possession of the retail trade.

Another instance: We have a Tobacco Trust. Within the last two years this organization, also closely affiliated with the Standard Oil Company, has got control of all the great tobacco factories in the country, and also of all the great cigar and cigarette factories; it has acquired possession of the most valuable tobacco lands in the United States and in Cuba; and it is now, through its agency, the United Cigar Stores Company, taking possession of the retail trade.

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND. Comrades: The campaign is now half over, and IT DEPENDS ON YOU whether we shall attain the results we expect on Election Day.

THE ART OF MAKING FOREIGNERS.

It makes a gentleman of the capitalist persuasion shiver to think how many unprofitable generations of savages have left their bones in the jungles and forests of the world and never wrote a will; how they sweated out, in vain, what might have been profit-producing energy in the mere hunting of animals and pursuit of things for themselves alone.

It is our bounden duty to see that in this respect mistakes do not repeat themselves and that happiness be kept serious, sober and industrious. The foreign material necessary for the foundation of our property empire be made in other lands.

Of course, the advice I here modestly offer to my fellow countrymen against the time of a famine in foreigners abroad is based upon the hope that the family makers of our beloved country will not go back on us, as they are doing on the capitalists of France, and that the priests of all denominations will still continue successfully to preach the gospel of large families to the poorest of the people, and that our workers will continue to appreciate the national good nature, which, while taking away from them the fruits of all their other labors, leaves them the fruits of their loins, at least until such time as they are grown big enough to compete with papa and mamma in the labor market of the world.

Granting then, that poor American parents will continue to be patriotically prolific, we have to advise how their successful family exertions may best be utilized for a continuous supply of native grown foreigners to the national table.

Do not allow workmen to take root anywhere; let them always be as flying seeds or let them be as foreign ships that abide between their voyages in our docks; compel them to pay their harbor dues and dock dues, call it rent, or anything you like; it is a levy made on a transient foreigner for standing still in our dominions.

Do not allow workmen to take root anywhere; let them always be as flying seeds or let them be as foreign ships that abide between their voyages in our docks; compel them to pay their harbor dues and dock dues, call it rent, or anything you like; it is a levy made on a transient foreigner for standing still in our dominions.

Do not allow workmen to take root anywhere; let them always be as flying seeds or let them be as foreign ships that abide between their voyages in our docks; compel them to pay their harbor dues and dock dues, call it rent, or anything you like; it is a levy made on a transient foreigner for standing still in our dominions.

Do not allow workmen to take root anywhere; let them always be as flying seeds or let them be as foreign ships that abide between their voyages in our docks; compel them to pay their harbor dues and dock dues, call it rent, or anything you like; it is a levy made on a transient foreigner for standing still in our dominions.

Do not allow workmen to take root anywhere; let them always be as flying seeds or let them be as foreign ships that abide between their voyages in our docks; compel them to pay their harbor dues and dock dues, call it rent, or anything you like; it is a levy made on a transient foreigner for standing still in our dominions.

THE STRIKE IS DEAD. LONG LIVE THE STRIKE!

The coal-strike is ended. The miners are victorious. The question is settled. "Forever," Mitchell hopes. That dead "forever," No, Mitchell. The essential question is not settled at all. You have won a truce. Perhaps a truce is victory. But the best truce is only a temporary triumph.

What victory would you have won? If you had got ten cents more per ton. If you had cut one hour off the day's work. If you had got your honest weighers. If you had wiped out the company store. If you had even got your union recognized.

You put up a noble fight. That was your victory. The fight alone was your victory. A little more food goes into your belly. A little more cloth goes on your back. A little more roof over your head. But that is not victory. That is food, cloth, roof.

Do you think the magnates regard the strike as over? The masters are answered. But it is only a momentary reprieve. As soon as quiet is restored they will again commence to invade. Commence to invade? Their very existence is an invasion.

Do you not see, you gentlemen of trusts and incomes, that, though we adjourn, we adjourn to reconvene? We stop to get breath. We stop to recuperate. We will review our policies. We will perhaps resort to new devices. But you will meet us again and again. You will meet us on and off the road. You will meet us asleep and awake. You will find us in your

he gets too fresh about his rights. De- lege him with sly reading, if he has any time, and since you cannot keep him from speaking in our native language let us prevent him from thinking in it; therefore keep him supplied with idiotic literature and fool rag newspapers.

Above all things cultivate in his manhood a childish faith in the reality of his citizenship. Never let him discover that neither the laborer nor the capitalist has any country, while one lives on profit forced from the defenseless and the other on private wages.

For the week ending Oct. 18, National Secretary Greenbaum reports receipts of \$781.90, bringing the total up to \$5,758.46. Of the week's receipts, \$413.95 was collected through The Worker and "Volkszeitung" and \$367.95 through the "Chicago Socialist."

For the week ending Oct. 18, National Secretary Greenbaum reports receipts of \$781.90, bringing the total up to \$5,758.46. Of the week's receipts, \$413.95 was collected through The Worker and "Volkszeitung" and \$367.95 through the "Chicago Socialist."

PARTY NOTES.

The "World" last Friday, had a special to this effect: "Winsted, Conn., Oct. 15-The Republicans and the Socialists held rival rallies here to-night. The Republican meeting was addressed by United States Senator O. H. Platt and Congressman Dennis Flynn of Oklahoma, while George A. Sweetland of Bristol, candidate of the Socialists for Congressman-at-large, who was the leader of the Connecticut contingent in Clegg's army, espoused his party's doctrine. SWEETLAND DREW THE LARGEST AUDIENCE."

Bostonians will find The Worker for sale every week on the newsstand at Brigham's Hotel, 642 Washington street, and are invited to buy their papers or give their subscriptions there.

In Bridgeport and Derby, Conn., the city election is held on the same day with the state election and the Socialist Party will have a full ticket in the field in each of these places. Charles Ufer finished his tour of Connecticut this week with meetings in Broad Brook, South Manchester, Stafford, Waterbury, and Torrington. At Broad Brook the local band, whose members are all Socialists, helped to draw a crowd which filled the hall with one of the largest meetings ever held in Broad Brook. It is expected that Ufer will return to Connecticut before election. George A. Sweetland, candidate for Congress, is speaking in the northern part of the state. He reported good meetings in New Britain, Plainville, Thomaston, Torrington, and Winsted. On Saturday, Sweetland and Ufer addressed three meetings in Hartford. Meetings were also addressed by W. E. White in Union City, Waterbury, and Danbury.

A comrade in Vineland, N. J., writes: "We expect to push Socialism down here vigorously. We have nominated a ticket and held a mass-meeting at which Comrade Smith of Boston was the principal speaker. He was received enthusiastically and a large vote can be expected at the coming election."

Comrade S. A. Hall of Newport News was nominated for Congress from the Second Congressional District of Virginia and Comrade J. J. Quants of Richmond in the Third District.

The Socialist Party has county tickets in twelve of the twenty counties of Utah, as well as a state ticket.

A miner from the vicinity of Mauch Chunk, Pa., writes: "The Republicans are going to try to claim the credit of settling the strike. But many of our men in the Panther Creek Valley say that if it had not been for the cheering words and enthusiasm of the Socialist agitators who come through here there would have been a serious break in the strike three some time ago. This and the financial aid given by the Socialist Party have contributed a great deal to the success that has been won."

Comrade Ebenberg of Duluth, Minn., writes of a most successful meeting at West Superior, Wis., across the bay, addressed by H. G. Wilshire. "It looks good for Socialism here," he says. Wilshire had a good meeting at Ashland, Wis. A local of the Socialist Party will soon be formed in Duluth."

The concert and ball given by Local Philadelphia for the strike propaganda fund has netted over \$300 according to present accounts, with many tickets still outstanding. Reports should be made promptly to J. De Bruyn, Secretary, 978 N. Fifth street.

Comrade Caraban of Salina, Pa., writes of the first Socialist meeting ever held in Ansonia, at which Louis Guzman spoke last week. He says: "You can depend on Ansonians for Nov. 4."

An English-speaking local of the party has been formed at New Bedford, Mass., with John Hettiger as Recording Secretary, Ed. Smith as Financial Secretary, Wm. Cannon as Organizer, and Wm. Obenshain as Literature Agent.

The first Socialist meeting ever held at Montreal, N. J., took place a few days ago, with Dr. De Voe and W. L. Wyatt as the speakers. A local was formed at once.

Saturday evening, Oct. 25, the comrades of Manchester Township, Passaic County, N. J., held a public meeting at Cedar Cliff Hotel, Halstead, Frederick Knapp and Wm. E. Wyatt, Socialist candidates in the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts, will speak.

New Hampshire Socialists have filed about double the number of nominations that they did in 1900 and expect a large increase in the Socialist vote.

The Pennsylvania State Committee granted charters at its last meeting to twelve new locals in six counties—Trenton, Spring City, Mt. Carmel, Centre, Trevorton, Graceland, Stockton, Beaver Brook, Hazleton, Humboldt, Hightstown, and Scotch Hill. Among the speakers at the last days of this great campaign are Comrades Shannon, McGrady, Hayes, Goetz, Caldwell, Geiger, White, Fischer, Burk, Miskalans, Hoppeck, the O'Hares, and special meetings are reported from every point. Large quantities of literature are being distributed and everything points to a tremendous vote. It is of the utmost importance that we have watchers at the polls everywhere and comrades should get watchers' certificates from the County Commissioners.

William Thurston Brown of Rochester, N. Y., will speak at Memorial Hall, Toledo, O., Saturday evening, Nov. 1. All readers of The Worker are requested to bring their friends to hear of

eloquent comrade from New York. E. G. Strickland will speak in Toledo on Nov. 7 and 8.

Comrade Wm. Thurston Brown spoke before a large gathering of people in front of Music Hall, New Rochelle on Sunday, Oct. 7. He was preceded by Comrade Wm. Wood, of Mt. Vernon, our candidate for Congress, who made a good impression on those present. We are well supplied with literature and New Rochelle is being brought to know what we stand for. New Rochelle will line up strong at the polls election day.

Yonkers is pushing ahead. Over 15,000 pieces of literature have been distributed so far and about 10,000 more will follow. Prospects are bright and new members are taken in at every meeting. Comrade Kraft will speak on Getty Square on Oct. 25 at 7 p. m. and Comrade Laveroy at 8 p. m. of the same day, at corner Dock street and North Broadway.

Sid Fieldman spoke at Peekskill last week in place of Comrade Hanford, and held the close attention of an audience of three hundred for almost three hours. His speech made a fine impression. Literature was sold and leaflets distributed. The S. L. P. tried to hold a meeting two blocks away, but met with so little success that they gave it up and came over to hear Comrade Fieldman.

New York City. At the last meeting of the 324-326 A. D. it was decided to hold meetings every Thursday till election, and all members are requested to attend. The Yorkville Agitation Committee was requested to arrange at least two or three street meetings every week until election. Postals will be sent to all S. D. P. voters to act as watchers at the polls on Election Day. Let every member in the district come forward and help. Especially the "parade Socialists" are reminded that something else besides the wearing of a party button and the payment of dues is now needed.

The comrades of the 18th and 20th A. D., New York, should remember that business meetings are held every Thursday evening until election. Comrades are urged to turn in all campaign lists as soon as possible. Steps will be taken to arrange some agitation meetings in this district.

John Spargo will lecture on "Socialism and the Problems of Trade Unionism" on Sunday evening, Oct. 23, at 10 p. m., at Columbus avenue, and First street and Columbus avenue, and Leonard D. Abbott will complete this course with a lecture on "What Socialism Would Do for New York" on Nov. 2. Immediately after election a new lecture course, to continue throughout the winter, will be arranged.

J. C. Holzer, Financial Secretary of Local Kings County, acknowledges receipts of \$72.70 for the campaign fund in the week ending Oct. 20, bringing the total up to \$137.23. List will be printed later.

Alicrona Lee, Social Democratic candidate for Assembly in the 59th A. D., has challenged his Republican and Democratic opponents to debate, and hopes that they will accept.

A lecture will be given at the Socialist Educational League, 953 Second avenue, by W. M. Atkinson of Pennsylvania, on Sunday, Oct. 26, at 3 p. m., at which the coal strike will be discussed from the workman's standpoint.

AGITATION MEETINGS IN GREATER NEW YORK. Meetings will be held at the points named in the following list, on the dates given. Comrades in the assembly districts where meetings are held should not fail to be present and use the opportunity to assist the speakers by agitating among by-standers and aiding in the distribution of literature.

Platform committees and speakers are expected to report at the places designated for meetings, without waiting for written instructions. Notices of meetings, officially arranged by Local New York will regularly be published in The Worker over the signature of the Organizer.

Chairmen and speakers should lose no occasion distinctly to call attention to the official name and emblem of the party and the names of the candidates.

THURSDAY, OCT. 23. 14th A. D.—Tenth street and Second avenue. Wilshire, Mayes, and Wood. 15th A. D.—Forty-fourth street and Ninth avenue. Nicholson and Abraham. 16th A. D.—Fifth street and Avenue C. Goldstein and Butcher. 20th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Second avenue. Cassidy, Wright, and Josephson.

FRIDAY, OCT. 24. 9th A. D.—Twenty-seventh street and Eighth avenue. 10th A. D.—E. Houston street and Second avenue. Wm. C. Jones. Miss Dahme and Harrison. 11th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue. Young, Wright, and Cassidy. 12th A. D.—Forty-first street and Ninth avenue. Reichenthal, Abraham, and Pritcher.

Saturday, Oct. 25.—Bastification Meeting of the 22d and 24th A. D. Bevoest Hall, 154 E. Fifty-fourth street. Ben Hanford, candidate for Governor; Leonard D. Abbott, candidate for Secretary of State; Frederick Paulitsch, candidate for Congress, Twelfth District; John Nowack, candidate for State Senator; Harvey R. Wallace, candidate for Assembly, W. W. Atkinson, Karl Wensch, and Frederick Schaefer.

Sunday, Oct. 26.—Bastification Meeting of the 9th A. D., 73 Ludlow street. Miss Dahme; Alexander Jones, candidate for Congress, Tenth District; J. Pankon, candidate for Assembly; Zankel and Barondes.

Seventh avenue. Knappa and Goebel. 20th A. D.—Seventy-first street and First avenue. Roever and Kirchner. 22d A. D.—One Hundred and Seventy-second street and Third avenue. Backin and Seating.

SAURDAY, OCT. 25. 9th A. D.—Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. Prager and another. 11th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue. Seating, Young, and Knappa. 14th A. D.—Ninth street and Avenue B. Wilshire, Nicholson, and Cassidy. 22d A. D.—Seventy-third street and First avenue. Roever, Sackin, and Butcher.

28th A. D.—Seventy-eighth street and First avenue. Miss Dahme, Lee, and Kirchner. Also, Eighty-third street and First avenue. Kirchner, DeYon, and Phillips.

Also, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street and Courtlandt avenue. Mayes, Abraham, and Fox. 30th A. D.—Eighty-eighth street and First avenue. Butcher, Lee, and Sackin.

MONDAY, OCT. 27. 9th A. D.—Twenty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. Kirchner, Nicholson, and Harris. 11th A. D.—Thirty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. Mayes, Phillips, and Goebel.

12th A. D.—Thirty-seventh street and Eighth avenue. Goebel, Mayes, and Phillips. 12th A. D.—Third street and Avenue D. Wilshire, Goldstein, Cassidy, and Reich.

Also, Fifth street and Avenue B. Reich, Wilshire, and Goldstein. 20th A. D.—Twenty-sixth street and Second avenue. Frederick Paulitsch, candidate for member of Congress from the Twelfth District; Butcher and Abraham.

21st A. D.—One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue. Jos. Wright, Seating, and Young. 28th A. D.—Circuit of district. Pankon and Boverman. Speakers report at 147 Avenue A at 8 o'clock.

30th A. D.—Circuit of district. Leo and Havidon. Speakers report at Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street promptly at 8 o'clock.

TUESDAY, OCT. 28. 1st A. D.—Beach and Varick streets. S. E. corner. Paulitsch and Nicholson. 9th A. D.—Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. Miss Dahme, Phillips, and Seating.

11th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue. Phillips, Seating, and Wright. 13th A. D.—Thirty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. Abraham and Kirchner.

14th A. D.—Ninth street and Avenue B. Wilshire, Wood, and Sambelton. 15th A. D.—Nineteenth street and Second avenue. Reichenthal, Jos. Wood, and Havidon.

22d A. D.—One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue. S. W. corner. Mayes and Knappa. 28th A. D.—Circuit of district. Boverman and Goebel. Report at 147 Avenue A at 8 o'clock.

30th A. D.—Circuit of district. Leo and Butcher. Report at 206 East Eighty-sixth street at 8 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29. 1st A. D.—Hudson and Franklin streets. Cassidy and Mayes. 8th A. D.—Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. Goldstein and Young. 11th A. D.—Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Havidon and Butcher.

18th A. D.—Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue. S. W. corner. Miss Dahme, Young, and Nicholson. 20th A. D.—Thirty-first street and First avenue. Paulitsch, Reichenthal, and Seating.

23rd A. D.—Thirty-eighth street and Third avenue. Abraham and Knappa. 28th A. D.—Circuit of district. Phillips and Boverman. 30th A. D.—Circuit of district. Leo and Kirchner. Report at 206 East Eighty-sixth street at 8 o'clock.

THURSDAY, OCT. 30. 9th A. D.—Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Knappa and Phillips. 16th A. D.—E. Houston and Second avenue. Wilshire, Seating, and Reichenthal. 14th A. D.—Eight street and Avenue C. Wood, Wilshire, and Seating. 24th A. D.—Fifty-second street and Third avenue. N. E. corner. Miss Dahme and Goebel.

26th A. D.—Seventy-third street and First avenue. Abraham and Paulitsch. 28th A. D.—Circuit of district. Boverman and Kirchner. Report at 147 Avenue A at 8 o'clock.

Twenty-fifth street. Hanford, Atkinson, and Wood. Sunday, Oct. 26, 3 p. m.—Socialist Educational League, 953 Second avenue. Atkinson.

Tuesday, Oct. 28.—Joint Mass Meeting of 19th, 21st, 23d, and 25th A. D., Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue. Hanford, Abbott, Cassidy, Spargo, Schaefer.

Friday, Oct. 21.—Bastification meeting of the 25th A. D., James Forst's Hall, 84 Lawrence street. Sunday, Nov. 2.—W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Atkinson. JAS. N. WOOD, Organizer.

PARTY LITERATURE FOR NEW YORK STATE. It is reported from all over the city and state of New York that the working people are more ready to read Socialist literature than ever before. The Food Trust and the Coal Trust have set them to thinking.

Comrades and friends of the Social Democratic Party should not spare any effort in taking advantage of this state of the public mind. Literature explaining the purposes of the party and calling attention to our ticket and emblem should be distributed everywhere—from house to house, in the shops and factories, at meetings in the streets or in public halls, wherever the workers can be reached.

The State Committee has the following literature on hand. It is the duty of the comrades to see that it is used at once.

IN ENGLISH. State Platform in leaflet form. Price, 50 cents a thousand. Hanford. Letter of Acceptance. Price, \$1 a thousand. "Redmond and Monopoly and You," by Hanford. Price, 50 cents a thousand.

"What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," a leaflet by Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for Governor. Having named the author, it is not necessary to add that this leaflet is terse, clear, interesting, and convincing. Price, 10 cents a thousand; \$2.75; one thousand, \$1.50; five hundred, \$1. Smaller quantities will be supplied at as near proportional prices as cost of sending will allow.

Sample Ballot Card, showing the heading of the Social Democratic state ballot and how to vote the straight ticket. Send for all you can use. An effective throwaway card, bearing the party name and emblem, the ticket, with portraits of Hanford, Brown, Abbott, and a cartoon of "the man who will never be a Socialist." Price, 10 cents a thousand; smaller quantities in proportion.

"Beef and Coal Prices," a clear and timely little leaflet by Henry Slobodkin. Postpaid, 45 cents a thousand.

"What Socialism Is," by John Spargo. Postpaid, 45 cents a thousand. Stickers bearing the name of our party and emblem and the names of our candidates for Governor. Price, 50 cents for five hundred, postpaid.

IN GERMAN. A good leaflet by Alexander Jonas, including also the state platform, ticket, and emblem. Price, \$4.50 a thousand. "Ein Wort an die Arbeiter Amerikas," a strong appeal to the minds of thinking workmen. Single copy, 5 cents; ten or more, at 25 cents each.

"Die Mission der Arbeiterden Klasse," by Charles H. Vail. One of our best short pamphlets, by a well known Socialist writer and lecturer. Single copy, 5 cents; one hundred, \$2.

"Municipale Forderungen der Social Demokratie." This pamphlet shows the attitude of the Social Democratic Party on the most "practical" questions, in harmony with the party's basic principles. Single copy, 5 cents; ten copies, 25 cents; fifty, \$1; one hundred, \$1.50.

Isolated readers of The Worker, who do not belong to the party organization, can help in the work. If you cannot use a thousand leaflets or cards, send for a quarter's worth and distribute them in your neighborhood.

Experience shows that wherever there is an active organization, there is a cheap pamphlet can readily be sold at meetings. It is well, also, for every comrade to carry a few in his pocket with whom he may fall into conversation about Socialism. The leaflets and cards should be scattered broadcast.

For all campaign literature, send orders, with cash, to H. Reich, 61 East Fourth street, New York City, Literature Agent of the State Committee.

THE MOVEMENT IN MAINE. To the Locals and Members at Large of the Socialist Party of Maine: Your State Committee submit herewith their report for the quarter ending Oct. 12.

Feeling that our party press is over-grown with campaign material of vastly more importance than anything we have to offer, we content ourselves with a bare statement of such facts and figures as will enable you to arrive at a correct understanding of what has been accomplished.

GRAND 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CIGARMAKERS PROG. INT. UNION NO. 90. TO BE HELD ON SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1902. In Bohemian National Hall, E. 73d St., bet. First and Second Ave. At this historical event the affair will be participated in by the Arb. Sanger-Bund (500 singers), Dramatic Workingmen's Society Zabog, Turm. Soc. Sokol and Vorwärts, the great opera singer, Mme. Eleanora Gavina, Little Doty, etc.

50c. OFFER FOR 25c. We offer the following books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price: "Railroading in the United States." By Ben Hanford. 5c. "The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady. 10c. "The Religion of Capital." By Paul Lafargue. 10c. "Social Effect of Machinery." A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Towards Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman. 5c. "The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred. Engels. 10c. "Now and Then," a Socialist Play. By Fred. Kraft. 10c. On receipt of Only 25 Cents above books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK. Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question. CATALOGUE FREE.

up. One of its ablest champions was Max Hayes of Ohio. This year he was one of the three delegates elected by the International Typographical Union, by reforming its vote, to represent it at the American Federation of Labor convention. Of nine candidates he secured the largest number of votes. It is safe to say that 95 per cent. of those who voted for him knew that he is a Socialist. His large majority was undoubtedly due to that fact. The plea was made at the Cincinnati convention by the political wire-pullers that Max Hayes' economic views were unknown at the time of his election and on that ground asked that he be ousted.—Iowa Socialist.

Read the October Number of The Whim a small 40-page monthly edited by Ernest Crosby and Benedict Prieth. In this number you will find a number of strong editorials and poems on the great coal strike, besides a large number of other articles which are likely to interest thinking men and women. The "Whim" is beautifully printed in two colors on deck-edge paper and costs 5 cents a copy, or 50 cents by the year. Be sure to order the October number, or better still, send 10 cents for a three months' trial subscription (this will include the October number). Address all communications to "The Whim," P. O. Box 288, Newark, N. J.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT 13 N. STATE CITY, MINN. TEACHERS HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR CURRICULUM STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the full tuition. Two dollars terms of Training School for Socialists. Send for prospectus to WALTER THOMAS MILLS, 13 N. STATE CITY, MINN. Send stamp for particulars.

50¢ DON'T BUY A WATCH unless you are sure you will wear it. It is for the purpose of educating the trade unionist as to Socialism that the matter is often brought up at trade union conventions by the Socialist. Although the rank and file of the unions undoubtedly have no objection to discussing economic problems in the union hall, there are certain so-called "labor leaders" who at once raise a hue and cry about "disrupting the union by bringing politics into it." But what they really fear is the disruption of the old political parties. In a discussion with the Socialist, whether in the union hall or elsewhere, the Democrat or Republican has about as much show as a snowball in a furnace. Hence it is best for the old parties to keep a muzzle on the Socialist. Through their ability in deluding the union into doing this several of these "labor leaders" have been rewarded with fat political jobs.

When the recent convention of the International Typographical Union adopted a resolution instructing its delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention not to vote or work for any proposition that has for its object the placing of the American Federation of Labor on record as advocating Socialism or any other political idealism, the fact was heralded all over the country by the capitalist press, although it was discreetly silent when the Western Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners almost unanimously endorsed the Socialist Party at the convention in Denver last May. The action of these Western unions alarmed certain of these "labor leaders." They were fearful of similar action at the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor and have been laying wires ever since to thwart it. At each of the last several conventions of the American Federation of Labor the question of Socialism has been brought

VOTE FOR BETTER WAGES AND FOR SHORTER HOURS. The Socialist (Social Democratic) candidates, as workmen, are personally interested in the raising of wages and the reduction of hours. The Republican and Democratic candidates, as capitalists, are personally interested in the reduction of wages and the smashing of unions. Vote accordingly.

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS! Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs. BEARING THIS LABEL IS O. K. No Chinese exclusion act. needed when list-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

PUBLICATIONS. SOCIAL JUSTICE. EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND. A monthly magazine from agitators in the field. Good for the man who doesn't think and full of suggestions to Socialist workers. 25 Cents for Eight Months, 50 Cents per Year. Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, 2190 Spring St., Chicago, Ill. LATEST PUBLICATIONS. "Adventures of John McCook" By Simon, Clark, etc. "American Communist" By W. A. Wash. "The Man with the Hoe" and other poems. "The History of Trade Unionism" By S. A. B. Webb. "The Transformation of Money into Capital" By Lafargue. "The Production of Absolute Surplus Value" By Lafargue. "Production of Relative Surplus Value" By Lafargue. "The Accumulation of Capital" By Lafargue. "The Socialism of the Future" By Lafargue. "The Socialism of the Past" By Lafargue. "The Socialism of the Present" By Lafargue. "The Socialism of the Future" By Lafargue. "The Socialism of the Past" By Lafargue. "The Socialism of the Present" By Lafargue.

Just Received from England A large importation of "CAPITAL," by Karl Marx. Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels. CONTENTS: Preface by the author and editor. Part I.—Commodities and Money. II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital. III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value. IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value. V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value. VI.—Wages. VII.—The Accumulation of Capital. VIII.—The so-called Primitive Accumulation. Library Edition, cloth, \$2.50, postpaid.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, Edited by A. M. Simons, is a magazine that every well informed Socialist reads every month. One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy; three months on trial for 10 cents to any one in the United States and outside Chicago, who has never been a subscriber. New 32-page booklet, "What to read on Socialism," mailed free on request. CHAS. H. KERR & Co., Publishers, 50 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS, 780 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa. A weekly advocate of Trade Unionism and Socialism. Should be read by every French speaking worker. Subscription, \$1.00 per year.

THE SOCIALIST. Only Socialist Cartoon Weekly in English. Unique and aggressive. A workingman's paper. Fifty cents a year; ten weeks, ten cents. 110 1/2 Virginia Street, Seattle, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM. A Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village. Address: INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH.

F. W. HEISS Union Printer, 69 GOLD ST., STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK. Trusses, Bandages, Etc.

H. FRAHME, Truss-Maker, 1499 Third Ave., New York, near 94th St. Trusses, Braces, El. Stocking, El. Belts and Batteries. All work guaranteed. Money refunded when Rupture is not held. Lady attendant for ladies. Mail orders attended to. Open evenings and Sunday morning.

Attention, Workingmen! If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Straps, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Ankle G. O. TO THE MANUFACTURER. GUSTAVE BARTH, 237 Broadway, bet. 2d & 3d St., New York. Where to Lunch and Dine

ABBOTT BROS' Lunch Room, 110 Bleeker St., near Greene St. No Korgarons are welcome. No No drawn on another animals. When ordering mention THE WORKER.

Simon Sultan, Counselor at Law, 20 Broadway Hall and Express Building, 7th Floor, Room 112. Residence 110 West 126th St., New York.

LOUIS D. BEHREN, HAVANA CIGARS, 180 WILLIAM STREET. Opposite the office of The Worker. New York MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

MOTHER JONES' MASS MEETING IN COOPER UNION

The Social Democratic Party of New York Scores an Unprecedented Success in Coal Strike Meeting.

Thousands Cheer Socialist Speeches by Hillquit, Sieverman, Mother Jones, and Spargo—"Hanford and the S. D. P." the Cry at the Largest Meeting Ever Held in That Hall.

If the Social Democrats of New York were abundantly satisfied with the Cooper Union ratification meeting—the best, up to that time, in the history of the party—their enthusiasm knew no bounds last Saturday, when the success of Sept. 26 was quite thrown into the shade by the great coal-strike mass meeting. Police officers who have been on duty in Cooper Union at meetings of all sorts for many years past, said that they had never seen the hall fill so quickly and that they had never seen so many people crowded within its walls. Within three minutes after the doors were opened every seat was taken, and in another five minutes no standing room was left. Nearly two thousand men and women, unable to enter the hall, stood around the two stands from which Comrades Classon, Simmonson, Abbott, Sackin, Seizing, Fox, Halpern, and others spoke in the open air; and hundreds more went away regretting only that they had not come earlier.

It was, by a great majority, a crowd of strangers and very largely of young workmen and women. Throughout the evening the thousands of beavers alternated between the most rapt attention to the speakers' words and the heartiest applause at every telling point. Though some left the hall at the end of Mother Jones' address, every seat was still occupied when, at half past eleven, John Spargo left the platform and Chairman Hillquit declared the meeting adjourned. Cheers such as have seldom rung even in the hall were given again and again—this time for Mother Jones, for the miners' cause, for Benjamin Hanford, and for the Social Democratic Party. Socialist literature was eagerly bought and a collection of over \$100 showed that the enthusiasm was not a matter of mere noise.

Promptly at eight o'clock, Organizer Wood called the meeting to order in the name of Leonid New York of the Social Democratic Party and introduced Morris Hillquit as the chairman of the evening.

Hillquit's Address.

Hillquit's opening address was a masterly summing up of the history of the strike and its lessons. In logical and convincing order he told how, through uncounted ages, the forces of nature had prepared the coal deposits, storing up the light and heat of the sun in these great mineral masses; how human genius and the united skill and labor of hundreds of thousands of workmen had rendered the coal accessible and applied it to the service of mankind. But now, he said, the hands of a few thousand men who dig the coal and the seventy-five millions of people who need it, stands a little group of eight or ten men, who do nothing in the production of coal, but who say to the miners and to the rest of the people: "These mines exist only for our profit and shall be used only for our benefit. You miners shall not have the privilege of working in them, unless you will submit to our absolute dictation. The people shall not have fuel to carry on industry and to provide them from the thousands of mines of New York, for the coal that matters not to us what you need or what you suffer. That is not our concern. We will have our profits."

This conflict, said the speaker, had shown more forcibly than it had ever been shown before, that the private ownership of the means of production by which the people work and live, makes the people virtual slaves to the owning class. In this case it was the aristocratic coal mines; in another case, it might be the big iron mines or the railroads, or the factories where the cloth and clothing is made or the flour mills and meat-packing houses. In any case, the principle was the same, and the Social Democratic Party alone offered a way out of this economic slavery by going direct to the cause of the evil and declaring that the means of production, created and operated by the social labor of the working class, must be socially owned by the workers.

Turning to other aspects of the strike, the chairman pointed out that, all through the long conflict, the Social Democratic Party had alone given its support to the miners. The Republican party, which was in power at Washington and in the State of Pennsylvania, had given the strikers nothing but injunctions and bayonets and bullets until the strikers had, by inspiring their masters with fear, forced the President to a tardy and doubtful interference. The Democratic party had sought to make political capital of the strike in Pennsylvania, where the battle was being fought. It had endorsed the Republican policy by choosing Gov. Stone's prototype, Ex-Gov. Pattison, of Homestead fame, to head their ticket. The Social Democratic Party alone had, in Pennsylvania and in New York and everywhere, given its moral and its financial aid to the miners in the time of their need. And reports from the strike field showed for the miners, as this magnificent meeting showed for the workmen, that the working class was rapidly learning the lesson of the strike, learning that in public ownership of the means of production and working-class control of the government by the sole election of the labor question, and that the Social Democratic Party—the Socialist Party of other states—stood as the sole political representative of the working class.

As the first speaker of the evening, the Chairman introduced Frank A. Sieverman of Rochester.

Sieverman on the Arbitration Plan.

Sieverman spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of the strikers and of their efforts. He discussed in detail the actions of the old parties and

the proceedings, which had led up to the mine-owners' latest offer. In commenting upon President Roosevelt's intervention, the Washington conference, and the subsequent events, he reminded his hearers of the miners' strike in Boston last winter and the way in which it was "settled." So long as these teamsters stood alone and had little prospect of winning, the capitalists and the authorities had been content to stand by and see them starved into submission. But the workers of other trades resolved to help them win, sympathetic strikes were declared, and within a few days traffic and industry were at a standstill in Boston. Then, when profits were cut off and when the strikers' victory was assured, the eminent gentlemen and politicians of Massachusetts suddenly discovered that arbitration would be a good thing. It was Republican Governor Crane who came to the rescue of the capitalists in this extremity. He persuaded the workmen to call off their strike and to go back to work on his solemn promise that he would use his great influence—and, as he assured them, with perfect confidence that he would succeed—to secure an amicable redress of their grievances. They trusted him and went back to work; industry revived and profits again flowed into the capitalists' coffers; but to this day not one of the grievances against which these thousands of workmen struck has been redressed.

In this coal strike the working class had shown its power as never before. The mine owners saw defeat near at hand. The capitalist politicians, moreover, saw the danger of allowing the strike to go on till Election Day. They were in office to elect the capitalists, but in order to get in for another term, they needed the workmen's votes. At this juncture the man to whom President Roosevelt turned for advice was of all men, Governor Crane of Massachusetts. He called him to Washington and asked him, "Crane, how did you do that, trick with the capitalists?" Crane explained it to him, and he made his famous offer that, if the miners would go back to work at the old terms, he would ask Congress to investigate their grievances. "But," said the speaker, "you may sell a farmer a gold brick; but you can't sell him the same gold brick twice." The miners refused to be fooled as the teamsters had been, and the operators had now been forced to accept the offer of arbitration. How this would turn out, we had yet to see. But if it turned out well the credit would be due to the wisdom and courage of the miners and their working-class supporters, and not to Theodore Roosevelt.

"Why don't we impeach Roosevelt?" cried a voice from the audience. "We are going to do that," replied Sieverman quickly, "on the first Tuesday in November of 1904"—and the hall rang with cheers. Sieverman closed with an earnest appeal for support for the workmen's candidates in the now impending election, Benjamin Hanford and the whole ticket of the Social Democratic Party.

Splendid Greeting to Mother Jones.

As the applause finally died away, the Chairman said, "The next speaker needs no introduction to any audience of working people. I need only name Mother Jones." It was several minutes before the gentle and modest but indomitable woman who has earned that proud title of "mother" from the lips of multitudes of fathers could make her voice heard. Her first words were, "It seems to me you are doing a great deal of cheering for nothing. If you will only do that cheering at the ballot-box it will be of some consequence."

"Mr. Chairman and fellow talkers," she continued, "first permit me to thank you for this magnificent greeting. I really do not deserve it. No one does who does his duty to the people when the crisis is on."

"I am not going into the discussion of the economic question. The people of New York have that, discussed very often. I am only going, in my friends, to the battle we have just fought. It is not the leaders who deserve the credit. It is the hundred and fifty thousand heroic souls who said, 'We'll starve and fight and win.' It is the wives and children who have said, 'We will go down into our graves hungry and suffering before we will submit to tyranny and oppression.' They said to the President of the United States, 'Your Coal Barons are deceiving you.' They said to the President, 'Send your troops, send all the United States army, but we won't work.' And they said, 'Mr. President, you have got to settle this strike.' The dear public never moved, you know, till it touched them. They don't seem to be very deeply interested in the great questions that confront this nation to-day. It is the toilers who know so well that the conflict is on and that they must meet it."

Story of Persecution.

Every head was held in an attitude of the closest attention, and often there were tears in many eyes, as Mother Jones, in homely and straightforward phrases, told the story of the strike in West Virginia, in which she has been chiefly engaged. "She told how the miners and their wives and babies were evicted from their wretched homes, to live or die as they might; how the union organized a system of strikes relief and how the railway companies held up the provisions shipped over their lines in the hope of starving the strikers into submission; how the newspapers of both old parties showed the millions, representing them as lazy, drunken, and riotous, in order to direct public sympathy; how after the

sheriffs and deputies came the militia, and after the militia the marshals with injunctions from United States courts—injunctions forbidding the miners to hold meetings on their own rented land or to walk on the public road near the mines. They put twelve of us behind the bars. I was the only guilty one in the lot—the only fellow that said anything, the only fellow that had disrespect for the judge of the court. Well, I didn't know what contempt of court meant before I went into it; but as soon as we got before the judge I said to the boys, 'We don't have to go to trial here. We might just as well hold up our hands. We are already convicted. This is a capitalist judge, a capitalist court, a capitalist combination.' But I happened to be the only Socialist in the crowd, and they didn't understand it till they got hit. After they got hit, then they realized it. The result was that we made Socialists out of the whole gang but one, and he couldn't understand English.

Arbitration Plan.

Sieverman spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of the strikers and of their efforts. He discussed in detail the actions of the old parties and

the proceedings, which had led up to the mine-owners' latest offer. In commenting upon President Roosevelt's intervention, the Washington conference, and the subsequent events, he reminded his hearers of the miners' strike in Boston last winter and the way in which it was "settled." So long as these teamsters stood alone and had little prospect of winning, the capitalists and the authorities had been content to stand by and see them starved into submission. But the workers of other trades resolved to help them win, sympathetic strikes were declared, and within a few days traffic and industry were at a standstill in Boston. Then, when profits were cut off and when the strikers' victory was assured, the eminent gentlemen and politicians of Massachusetts suddenly discovered that arbitration would be a good thing. It was Republican Governor Crane who came to the rescue of the capitalists in this extremity. He persuaded the workmen to call off their strike and to go back to work on his solemn promise that he would use his great influence—and, as he assured them, with perfect confidence that he would succeed—to secure an amicable redress of their grievances. They trusted him and went back to work; industry revived and profits again flowed into the capitalists' coffers; but to this day not one of the grievances against which these thousands of workmen struck has been redressed.

In this coal strike the working class had shown its power as never before. The mine owners saw defeat near at hand. The capitalist politicians, moreover, saw the danger of allowing the strike to go on till Election Day. They were in office to elect the capitalists, but in order to get in for another term, they needed the workmen's votes. At this juncture the man to whom President Roosevelt turned for advice was of all men, Governor Crane of Massachusetts. He called him to Washington and asked him, "Crane, how did you do that, trick with the capitalists?" Crane explained it to him, and he made his famous offer that, if the miners would go back to work at the old terms, he would ask Congress to investigate their grievances. "But," said the speaker, "you may sell a farmer a gold brick; but you can't sell him the same gold brick twice." The miners refused to be fooled as the teamsters had been, and the operators had now been forced to accept the offer of arbitration. How this would turn out, we had yet to see. But if it turned out well the credit would be due to the wisdom and courage of the miners and their working-class supporters, and not to Theodore Roosevelt.

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

The New York State Committee announces that a new supply of 700,000 pieces of campaign literature is now ready—including three new leaflets, as elsewhere announced. There remains only a little more than a week in which to get this into the voters' hands and no time should be lost.

The State Committee has, during the last week, sent out literature to Amsterdam, Auburn, Cohoes, Congers, Coxsack, Hudson, Park, Geneva, Glens Falls, Haddon, Herkimer, Herkimer, Honesdale, Monticello, Oneida, Port Jervis, Littleton, Newburgh, Port Jervis, Poughkeepsie, Ravena, Rensselaer, Sparkill, Sea Cliff, Seneca Falls, Saugerties, Syracuse, Schenectady, Troy, Utica, Union Springs, Yonkers.

Hanford at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Fifteen hundred persons, who were crowded on the front seats when Ben Hanford talked on the political situation here at the coal strike. Comrade F. H. Van Anken presided and in a short speech said that the plain facts of interest to workmen would be told in a straightforward way by a workingman. W. Thaddeus Lyon, a mining engineer, who had just returned from the scene of the coal strike, gave a very good description of the conditions of the miners. At this juncture a collection was taken up for the miners' bread fund, which netted the sum of forty-seven dollars.

Join your union, but who is always going to later, simply because he has to pay union dues? You call him a strike, don't you? Don't be struck. Enlist, enlist, I say, in the cause, your own cause, your own class, and eventually abolish all classes and inaugurate a system where we can be brothers in fact, not theory."

The Labor Lyceum of Rochester is holding a series of lectures and discussions in the Common Council Chambers, City Hall, on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Following are the lectures arranged for the near future:

Oct. 26—Frank A. Sieverman: "Lessons Contained in the Late Coal Strike."

Nov. 2—Rev. Algeron Crapsey: "Child Labor in the South."

Nov. 9—J. M. Campbell: "That Favorable Balance of Trade."

Nov. 16—Rev. Murray Bartlett: "Socialism and Evolution."

Nov. 22—Rev. Roy Converse: "Subject not announced."

Nov. 30—Prof. Frank H. Briggs: "Co-operation." G. W. M.

At Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Hanford's meeting in Buffalo was not as well-attended as it had been hoped it would be, but new faces were seen in the audience which shows that interest has been awakened in new directions, and every word that Hanford spoke had effective address. The Germans. After the meeting Hanford was given an informal reception by a large number of comrades from the Musical Protective Association, composed of the orchestra of the various theatres, who, by reason of their occupation, cannot attend meetings in the evening.

E. C. F.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Alexander Jones was here on Oct. 11 and 12. On the first day he addressed the German Socialists, with the result that a strong German branch was formed. On the following day he addressed a large meeting in International Hall, and made a profound impression on his hearers. Robert Steiner also spoke.

The comrades are busy distributing literature and the Social Democratic Party is commanding a good deal of attention in the local dailies. The "Review" published our resolutions denouncing the "operations" for their conduct at the Washington conference and managed to twist it into an expression of cruelty, and I saw more exhibition of broad humanity, brotherly love, and sympathy in those seven days than I ever witnessed in any place at any time, or in any body of men. I saw a poor Polish workman bring home a small sack of corn meal and through the backyard tripped a barefooted neighbor's boy, who came for two portions, one for his own immediate family and the other for another family, and this poor Polish miner divided this small sack containing about twelve pounds into three, keeping one for himself and his family. As the boy stalked away there came another miner, and this Polish man divided up his meagre third with him.

"We cannot get an accurate idea of the conditions at the mine from the newspaper accounts published from day to day. We read of great disaster, and are led to believe that it comes from the side of the miners, when in reality the disaster is caused by the coal and iron police and the state militia."

Highland Falls.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The meeting addressed by William Thurston Brown, Social Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, night before last was very well attended, considering the heavy rain. If it had been fair weather the hall would have been packed. We hope to get another first-class speaker before Election, and want one every month after that. The comrades here are working well.

F. M. D.

FACTS ABOUT CHILD LABOR.

A representative of the "Dry Goods Economist" (New York), who has been making a personal investigation of child labor in the South, and has written several articles for his journal on the topic, sums up his findings as follows:

"First, that from one-tenth to one-fifth of the total number of cotton operatives are mere children."

"Second, that they work from seven to twelve hours a day."

"Third, that they are paid from 10 to 20 cents per day."

"Fourth, that boys and girls from fourteen to eighteen make from 50 to 75 cents a day."

"Fifth, that adults rarely make over a dollar a day, and that on piece work."

"Sixth, that the children's work, though not heavy, is grinding and nerve-racking."

"Seventh, that the constant buzz of whirring wheels, the high temperature and vitiated air, the incessant noise from cotton mills—wear down the stoutest frame and strongest nerves, and the children so employed are long low the bright eyes, healthy glow and elastic step which is the common heritage of youth."

"Eighth, that in many cases these urchins are held in hopeless bondage to their illiterate, heartless and avaricious parents."

"That the normal order of things is, alas, too often inverted, and the saddest spectacle of weak children supporting able-bodied parents, in lieu of parents supporting their offspring."

"Tenth, that one out of twenty of such toilers can read or write."

"If you get this paper without having ordered it, you may know that some good friends of yours have had it sent at his expense. You owe him the courtesy and yourself the justice of giving it a candid reading."

"What do you think of the Beef Trust?" New York (Social Democratic Party) editor: \$1 a thousand, Socialist Literature Company, 154 William Street, New York.

Active comrades are requested to read the editorial columns of "The Worker" this week with special care. There is a matter of urgent importance.

PARTY NAME SAFE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Attempts of Democrats and DeLeonites to Confuse the Workers at the Polls Are Defeated.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The candidates of the Socialist Party will appear under the right party name in Pennsylvania, despite the efforts of the S. L. P. disraptors, to compel us to use some other name and so confuse the minds of the voters.

The Pennsylvania organization of the S. L. P., as readers of The Worker probably know, was "suspended" by DeLeon's national organization. Their state organization, nevertheless, protested against our state nomination papers, attempting to prevent us from using the word "Socialist" to designate our party.

We defended the use of our name before the Dauphin County Court, and on Wednesday decision was rendered in our favor.

We made no protest against the ticket of the S. L. P. There will therefore appear on the ballot the candidates of both the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party. Readers of The Worker will bear in mind that the Socialist Party (the same which is known in New York as the Social Democratic Party) is the organization supported by this paper, with John W. Slayton, J. Mahlon Barnes, and Harry C. Gould as its state candidates; while the Socialist Labor Party is the rival organization, which spends all its efforts in a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

In Schuylkill and Carbon Counties the Democrats objected to our nomination papers for legislative and judicial offices. We defended these cases before the courts and won on Tuesday.

The field is thus clear. Citizens of Pennsylvania who wish to vote against capitalism and for public ownership under working-class control will cast their ballots for the straight ticket of the Socialist Party—and the number of those who do so will probably surpass the Coal Kings as much as it will please us.

J. M. H.

WE WIN IN MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 16.—The DeLeonites laughed too soon. At Jefferson City yesterday the Supreme Court made peremptory the mandamus obtained by G. H. Turner, of this city, Chairman of the State Committee of the Socialist Party, compelling the election officers to put our ticket on the ballot under the name "Socialist Party." We thus definitely defeat the scheme of the S. L. P. to steal the vote. Missouri comrades are jubilant and those of Kansas City are proud.

F.

WE WIN IN INDIANA, TOO.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—The S. L. P. attempted by appealing to the courts in this state to prevent our candidates from going on the ballot under the name of Socialist Party. The case has been decided in our favor and we hold the name.

Comrades throughout the state should emphasize the party emblem—the Hands Clapped across the globe, typifying the solidarity of the workers of the world—and to the name, "Socialist Party," in order that the party which attempted to keep us off the ballot may not reap the fruit of our work.

J. O.

IN MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—The protest of the S. L. P. against our use of the name "Socialist Party" on the official ballot has been sustained by the courts.

This will do the S. L. P. but little good. They have only one candidate on the state ticket—for Governor. We have four—Nash for Governor, Brattland for Lieutenant-Governor, Morledge for Secretary of State, and Carlson for Auditor. The decision against us applies only to the candidate for Governor. The S. L. P. candidate will appear under the name of his party and ours without a party name; but the other three candidates on our ticket will appear under our proper party name.

We immediately issued 225,000 sample ballots and leaflets explaining the situation and will have them all distributed in a few days.

As the average vote is what counts in this state for official standing, we are not much disturbed by the adverse decision. Indications are that we will not only win official standing, assuring us the use of our party name in the future, but that we will take our place after this election as the third party.

Nash, Lockwood, Putnam, and Leonard are kept busy speaking in the Twin Cities and in the country. Mills' meeting at Century Hall was the best ever held—collection of \$46.68. He is a valuable propaganda speaker. Tuesday morning he addressed the University students briefly at chapel and this morning he spoke to a large crowd of them under the auspices of the Liberal League. His St. Paul meeting was also a success. Reports from all parts of the State are encouraging.

L.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally as the Socialist Party, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, it keeps the former name of Social Democratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smashing" tactics or the abusive methods used by that party. The Socialist—or Social Democratic—Party works in harmony with the trade unions, though without any organic connection. It holds itself free to criticize their policy when necessary, but it approves of the principle of trade unionism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor is it dictated to by them. It calls upon all workmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the Socialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act

as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication, and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.
2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.
4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.
5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.
6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Best and Most Reliable Premium Ever Offered
A GOOD TIMEKEEPER.
A Watch Free to Everyone.
Good American Movement, Nickel-Plated.



This watch will be presented to any person who sends us the amount for six yearly subscribers at 50 cents each and 14 cents for Registered Postage. For ten yearly subscribers at 50 cents each, we will send you a good New Haven or other standard make, Stem Winder and Setter free to your address.

THE WORKER,
184 WILLIAM ST., - - - NEW YORK.
P. O. BOX 1512.

PARTY BUTTONS.

We now manufacture three different sizes in one-half, seven-eighths, and one and a half inch diameter. Either Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party or the one-half inch size simply with Arm and Torch Emblem:

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.
1 Button . . . 5 Cents.
12 Buttons . . . 25 Cents.
25 Buttons . . . 50 Cents.
100 Buttons . . . \$1.75

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,
184 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

—The New York Democrats adopted a resolution favoring government ownership of the mines. This is the first back with Socialist bait. The bait is all right, but the line and pole are too rotten to hold an intelligent vote.—Towa Socialist.

—Read this and pass it on to some fellow workman.

MONEY MADE EASY.
"I made \$21.50 in two days last week selling 100 copies of this paper to other employees in the factory where I work. I only worked at noon hours. Any intelligent person can do as well with 100 copies of this paper as I did with 100 copies of any other paper."—J. B.

Our catalogue is sent free—write us: W. F. DILLI, MFG. CO., 215 Broadway, N. Y. Established 1876.