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VOL. XIII.—NO. 32. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 8, 1903. PRICE 2 CENTS.

BOSS TAILORS ATTACK UNIONS.

American Federation of Labor Asks Aid for Journeymen.

Circular of Merchant Tailors' Association Shows that, Backed by Manufacturers' Association, it is Trying to Maintain Sweatshop System.

The Executive Council of American Federation of Labor has issued a circular to organized labor, calling for help for the journeymen tailors in their defensive fight against the organized bosses of that trade who, backed by Mr. Parry's Manufacturers' Association, are trying to maintain the sweatshop system or to re-establish it where it has been done away with. We quote in part:

"The Merchant Tailors' Association of the United States, backed up by the Manufacturers' Association, are making war upon the organized Journeymen Tailors of the country, in the hope of crushing out unionism, and forcing the most miserable conditions as to wages, under the pretence of ranking workmen, and without regard to the check which organization interposes against avarice and injustice. In making the fight to refuse to furnish 'backshops' (shops in which the men can work), they thereby admit their purpose to return to the old system of tenement-house home-work. The following facts and appeal are earnestly commended to the serious, favorable, and sympathetic action of all members of organized labor. Read carefully to your organization.

"On the last days of June of the present year the Merchant Tailors of Kansas City, in the Kansas City letter to the Journeymen Tailors in their employ the following communication:

"Believing it to be our mutual interest, the undersigned Merchant Tailors have resolved that in the future we will treat with our men as individuals only, and employ same as long as they meet our requirements. It is not our motive to reduce wages; on the contrary, we will pay more for the highest class of workmanship, thereby making it an incentive to excel; we decline to pay as much for poor work as the first-class men are justly entitled to. We also reserve the right to judge the class to which it belongs, and place the Journeymen in their respective grades. We decline to furnish back shops, as past experience has proven them to be a detriment to the craft instead of a help. We will not put any restrictions on our men as to help, as we deem it very essential to the trade that we have apprentices."

About the same time an exactly similar communication was submitted to the members of the Tailors' Union in Birmingham, N. Y. Since that time the merchant Tailors of Cleveland, Denver, Chicago, Parkersburg, W. Va., Stockton, Cal., and other cities have taken exactly the same position as set forth in the Kansas City letter, refusing to treat with Committees of the Tailors' Unions, or to have any dealing with them as an organized body. While not saying so in words, yet in act declaring that the Tailors' Unions must disband.

"The Journeymen Tailors were among the earliest pioneers of Organized Labor on this continent. Before the year 1800 they had some unions, and in the earlier years, running from 1800 to 1825, they formed probably more Local Unions on this continent than any other craft, and all through Trade Union history and development in this country the tailors have carried their share of the burdens and performed their part of the pioneer work of the Trade Union Movement. In every effort that has been made to consolidate the Trade Union Movement into a Federation the Tailors have taken part, and as an active one. They have been affiliated with the present American Federation of Labor since its foundation. They have never asked assistance of a financial character from the other Trade Unions of the country in all their history, but the Merchant Tailors' Protective Association, backed up by the Manufacturers' Association, of which body Mr. D. M. Parry is the spokesman and president, has decided that the Journeymen Tailors of America must and shall be destroyed, and their actions in the cities cited above show that they intend to destroy the Tailors' International Union, if that is possible. Their members have been sued in the courts for damages and their property attached; injunctions have been served upon them, and arrests of pickets have been made by the score. The expenses of the organization are, therefore, enormous, and they need the help of Organized Labor to meet them. If Organized Labor will respond in somewhat the same degree of liberality to assist the Tailors in their struggle that they did to assist the Anthracite Miners in theirs, the attempt to destroy their organization will not be successful.

"For several years the Journeymen Tailors have been struggling to do away with home and tenement house work. In this crusade they have met with a very great degree of success. Now comes the Merchant Tailors' Protective Association, backed up by the followers of Mr. Parry, and declares that the Tailors must give up working in the shops furnished by the employers, as is done in all other trades, and carry their work home to their kitchens to make. If the struggles of any organization are entitled to the sympathy and support of Organized Labor, surely this struggle of the Tailors for maintenance of their organization and for the abolition of the home

and tenement house work is exceedingly so.

"In a interview published in one of the leading papers the representatives of the Employing Tailors stated that they could draw on the defense fund of the Manufacturers' Association, which was said to amount to a million and a half dollars, in order to successfully carry on their contest with the Journeymen Tailors. We feel assured that the organized workers in the United States and Canada will respond with sufficient liberality to make it impossible, even though the fanatics who are trying to destroy the Tailors' Union expend a million and a half, or even more."

FOR THE DAILY.

Active Work for the Globe to Be Renewed.

By the Opening of the Next Campaign We Should Have Our Own Daily to Break the Conspiracy of Silence or of Slander in the Capitalist Press.

The campaign for 1903 is now over and it behooves all comrades and friends of the Daily Globe project to start right in to work for the raising of the balance of the fund necessary for the establishment of the daily. Every Socialist in this campaign must have been impressed with the necessity for a daily Socialist paper on account of the campaign of silence or of slander in the capitalist press against the organized working-class party. Next year we are again confronted with a presidential election and it should be the earnest desire of every Socialist to see the New York Globe waging war against capitalism at the opening of that campaign. Comrades and friends, it lies with you. Let everyone make up his or her mind to begin at once to raise funds and to pay on pledges made. We must have the money and need the support both financially and by personal effort of every party member and sympathizer. Comrades, begin at once. Send in your contributions or payments on pledges to Wm. Butcher, Secretary, Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth Street. The Board of Managers of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will meet at the Labor Lyceum on Monday, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock sharp. All members are urged to be prompt in attendance, as plans will be considered for furthering the interest of the Daily Globe.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will resume its meetings, the first one to be called by the Board of Managers at Monday's meeting.

Funds received since last report are as follows:

CASH DONATIONS.	
A. Gackenhelm, Brooklyn.....	\$3.00
Proceeds Globe booth at picnic.....	60.80
Leather Workers' Union.....	10.00
F. Martin, Newton Kans.....	1.00
E. Ferdin, Chicago, Ill.....	1.00
Soldiers' Home, Sawtelle, Cal.....	3.00
Punch Cards, Los Angeles, Cal.....	3.40
Fair tickets, Jersey City, N.J.....	3.00
Punch Cards 352-351.....	3.00
De. 188, Skowhegan, Me.....	3.00
D. J. von Emmerik, Camden, N. J.....	2.00
Fair goods sale.....	5.00
Previously acknowledged.....	1,868.17
Total donations.....	\$1,950.47

CASH ON PLEDGES.

Murray Hill Agitation Committee.....	\$1.00
Alex. Meade.....	.25
Rich. Fraser, Brooklyn.....	10.00
John Gibbons, Brooklyn.....	2.00
Br. 17, Arb. Kr. & St. Kasse.....	25.90
Baumgartner, Brooklyn.....	.50
Happel, Brooklyn.....	.50
Swinson, Brooklyn.....	.50
Br. 22, Arb. Kr. & St. Kasse.....	50.00
Newark.....	3,164.50
Previously acknowledged.....	1,950.47
Total cash on pledges.....	\$3,254.25
Total cash donations.....	\$5,213.72

RHODE ISLAND.

The Socialist Party Gains a Foothold and the S. L. P. Loses Ground.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party has gone through its first campaign in this little state, where the S. L. P. has heretofore had full possession of the field. We have polled 442 votes, and shall go to work at once to double the number next year.

The S. L. P. polls 970. Last year they had 1,283, and in the presidential election of 1900 they had 1,443. It is pleasing to observe that our gain is considerably more than the loss of the S. L. P., showing a net gain in Socialist strength.

WE WILL SPEAK OUT.

We will speak out, we will be heard, though all earth's systems crack; We will not take a single word, Nor write a letter back.

We speak the truth and what care we For hissing and for scorn, While some faint gleaming we can see Of freedom's coming morn.

Let hars fear; let cowards shrink, Let traitors turn away; What'er we have dared to think That dare we also say.

—Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

ELECTION RETURNS COME IN SLOWLY.

Massachusetts Loses Part of Last Year's Big Gain, but New York Still Goes Forward.

Vigorous Anti-Socialist Campaign in the Bay State Swings Back One-Third of our Recruits of 1902 and Defeats Carey—New York State Vote Increases at Least Thirty-five per Cent.

It is impossible as yet accurately to report the result of the elections held last Tuesday, so far as they affect the Socialist movement, but some important information which may be regarded as approximately correct, is at hand.

It is certain that in the state of New York we have made very gratifying progress. Our state vote, when fully reported, will pretty certainly reach 30,000 and may go well above that figure. Considering that last year, after a much-hotter campaign and with the advantage of the interest in labor politics by the great coal strike, we reached only 23,400, this result indicates a solid growth in Socialist thought. The greater part of this gain has been made outside of Greater New York. The city, which contributed more than two-thirds of last year's vote, has made a gain of about 12 per cent, and now gives about three-fifths of the total. The rest of the state has added from 69 to 100 per cent. to its Social Democratic vote of a year ago.

The S. L. P. has "grown backwards" in earnest. In Greater New York, where the S. L. P. last year polled 9,182, it has lost at least 3,400 votes and probably much more. Nor is the loss confined to the city. With some local exceptions, De Leon's vote seems to have come back in every part of the state, and his total will hardly pass the ten thousand mark, if it even reaches that.

It is proverbial that in New York city elections the Socialist movement can make but little progress compared to that achieved in state and national contests. In the city election of 1902, when there was but the one party, it made but a very small gain over the vote cast in the city in 1900. In the next municipal election, that of 1901, the Social Democratic Party barely more than held the vote it had cast in 1900, while the S. L. P. went back about 20 per cent. A true comparison can be made only between city election and city election, and it is in this way that we give the figures below. Comparing the vote for the city ticket this year with that of 1901, the Social Democratic Party has made a creditable increase, while the S. L. P. has again lost.

In Massachusetts the results are not so pleasing. Carey has been defeated by a small plurality and MacCartney's old district has been lost; Randen's district has been re-elected. Water-villet, two districts missing gives 181 for MacCartney and 29 for De Leon. Rensselaer County gave 233 for Hanford last year and 480 for the S. L. P.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Latest returns indicate that we shall have a thousand for MacCartney. For Mayor we have 978.

And in Schenectady Also.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Social Democratic Party is 405. The S. L. P. has 175.

Schenectady County as a whole last year gave 136 for the Social Democratic Party and 287 for the S. L. P.

CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Matchett has 90 and De Leon has 24.

ADDISON, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Social Democratic Party has 3 votes and the S. L. P. none. Last year each party had one.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Matchett has 53, a gain of 23. De Leon has 4, a loss of 11. Our local ticket runs from 54 to 58.

Steuben County gave us 185 last year and 160 for the S. L. P.

Buffalo Well in Line.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Social Democratic Party has polled 800 votes here, a gain of 350.

The S. L. P. claims a vote of 462 in seventy-one of the one hundred and eight districts. Their total may reach 750.

After Onondaga County, Erie County, which includes the city of Buffalo, has been the principal stronghold of the S. L. P. for the last four years and the Social Democratic Party has had to work under great difficulties there, owing to the odium which the vile abusiveness and slander heaped upon it by the S. L. P. has thrown upon it. The worst of this fight would now seem to be over. In the state election of 1900 the S. L. P. had 947 votes in Erie County and the Social Democratic Party 401; in that of 1902 the S. L. P. gained slightly, getting 1,081 and the Social Democratic Party vote rose to 508; the S. L. P. has now, apparently, fallen below its strength of three years ago, while we have made a second and a much greater step forward.

Jamestown Makes a Record.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Matchett has 449 votes here and De Leon has 111.

Last year Chautauque County as a whole gave us 99 votes and the S. L. P. 184.

TIOCONDROGA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—This place gives 27 votes for Matchett and 18 for De Leon. Last year Essex County gave us 68 votes and 29 for the De Leonist.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Matchett has 383 votes; De Leon has 85.

Last year Jefferson County gave 395 for the Social Democratic Party and 126 for the S. L. P.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Social Democratic Party has 28 and the S. L. P. 12.

LINDENHURST, N. Y., Nov. 4.—

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

On State Ticket the Social Democratic Party Has Gained 1,229 Votes in the Year and the S. L. P. Has Lost 2,010.

Social Democratic City Ticket Gains 4,482 and S. L. P. Loses 1,085.

This table shows the vote cast in Manhattan and the Bronx for Matchett, Social Democratic candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, as compared with that cast for Hanford, our candidate for Governor in the preceding state election, in 1902:

Assembly Dist.	1902.	1903.
First	21	19
Second	85	101
Third	62	68
Fourth	214	282
Fifth	63	75
Sixth	240	251
Seventh	78	107
Eighth	457	614
Ninth	94	104
Tenth	419	104
Eleventh	534	580
Twelfth	102	152
Thirteenth	462	488
Fourteenth	145	145
Fifteenth	168	145
Sixteenth	469	587
Seventeenth	123	129
Eighteenth	176	158
Nineteenth	85	118
Twentieth	128	181
Twenty-first	184	184
Twenty-second	158	222
Twenty-third	342	378
Twenty-fourth	378	378
Twenty-fifth	52	61
Twenty-sixth	581	623
Twenty-seventh	39	36
Twenty-eighth	628	652
Twenty-ninth	59	60
Thirtieth	939	889
Thirty-first	229	256
Thirty-second	440	633
Thirty-third	181	241
Thirty-fourth	486	628
Thirty-fifth	1,042	1,102
Annexed	186	142
Totals	10,885	12,114

Following is the vote cast in Manhattan and the Bronx for Furman, Social Democratic candidate for Mayor, as compared with that cast for Hanford, our candidate for the same office in the last city election, in 1901:

Assembly Dist.	1901.	1903.
First	41	75
Second	20	53
Third	85	86
Fourth	116	185
Fifth	115	185
Sixth	170	254
Seventh	51	102
Eighth	26	39
Ninth	28	36
Tenth	29	70
Eleventh	40	70
Twelfth	79	142
Thirteenth	206	273
Fourteenth	65	125
Fifteenth	272	398
Sixteenth	55	131
Seventeenth	43	49
Eighteenth	81	139
Nineteenth	201	308

SPARROW BUSH, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Social Democratic Party polls 19 and the S. L. P. 4.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Matchett has 7 votes. De Leon has 5.

Orange County, including these three places, gave 142 votes for the Social Democratic Party last year and 187 for the S. L. P.

POITCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 3.—This village gives 66 votes for Matchett and 3 for De Leon.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Matchett has 158 votes and De Leon 15. Last year we had 227 and the S. L. P. had 27. Our candidate for Mayor has 116. Two years ago, for the same office, we had 39.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Herkimer gives 76 straight Social Democratic votes. Last year we had 23. Green Flats gives us 97.

FRANKFORT, N. Y., Nov. 4.—This place gives 71 votes for Matchett.

ELIOT, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Matchett has 74 and De Leon 16. Our local ticket has 88.

Herkimer County gave the Social Democratic Party 234 votes last year. This year these four places give 318.

CONSTABLEVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Matchett has 20 votes here and De Leon has none.

Lewis County gave us 7 votes last year, with 3 for the S. L. P.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—This city gives 224 for Matchett and 97 for our local ticket. De Leon has 118, with 40 for the S. L. P. local ticket.

Albany County gave Social Democratic Party 123 votes for Hanford last year and 441 for the S. L. P.

SCHOHARIE, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Schoharie County gives 14 for Matchett, a gain of 3, and 10 for De Leon, a gain of 6.

Allegany County, so far as reported, gives us 52 votes. Last year the reported vote gave 15. The places reported now give De Leon 11, against 45 in the county a year ago.

BROOKLYN'S VOTE.

Social Democrats Gain 741 and S. L. P. Loses 1,334 on State Ticket—On City Ticket Social Democrats Gain 4,683 and S. L. P. Loses 349.

The vote of the Social Democratic Party in Brooklyn for Matchett this year and for Hanford a year ago is shown in the following table:

Assembly Dist.	1902.	1903.
First	59	111
Second	37	70
Third	64	64
Fourth	109	117
Fifth	193	210
Sixth	149	242
Seventh	39	61
Eighth	52	88
Ninth	71	105
Tenth	159	178
Eleventh	238	316
Twelfth	125	143
Thirteenth	354	451
Fourteenth	124	141
Fifteenth	354	415
Sixteenth	184	212
Seventeenth	52	62
Eighteenth	135	158
Nineteenth	372	428
Twentieth	1,023	1,077
Twenty-first	559	619
Totals	4,381	5,122

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

The Social Democratic vote for Mayor is here compared with that cast for the same office in 1901:

Assembly Dist.	1901.	1903.
First	81	75
Second	20	53
Third	85	86
Fourth	116	185
Fifth	115	185
Sixth	170	254
Seventh	51	102
Eighth	26	39
Ninth	28	36
Tenth	29	70
Eleventh	40	70
Twelfth	79	142
Thirteenth	206	273
Fourteenth	65	125
Fifteenth	272	398
Sixteenth	55	131
Seventeenth	43	49
Eighteenth	81	139
Nineteenth	201	308

FOR THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

Our election returns are perhaps not yet complete enough for us to make any broad generalizations upon them. Yet it seems certain that, in general, where elections have been held, we have not made any considerable net gain over the record-breaking vote of 1902—that the losses in Massachusetts and probably in other states not yet reported will counterbalance the increase in New York, Ohio, and some other localities.

Many comrades and sympathizers will doubtless be deeply disappointed at such returns and some, not yet seasoned by experience, may incline to be discouraged.

To them we would suggest the taking of a larger view, a view extending over more than two successive elections. Even in Massachusetts, where we have fared worst, our vote this week is two and a half times as great as it was two years ago. The increase of 1902, we now see, was partly a sporadic and unstable increase, due largely to the excitement and indignation caused by the coal strike. That two-thirds of our converts of 1902 remain firm in face of the extraordinary efforts put forth by the organized capitalists of the land to crush Socialism in Massachusetts is, perhaps, to be counted as a striking evidence of the vitality of our movement.

But, if we should not look too much at the darker side, neither should we turn our attention exclusively to the encouraging features. If we have not, on the whole, made the progress we expected, it behooves us to consider now how we can assure better success next year.

To our mind, the thing we need to learn and to learn without delay is this: That without diminishing the amount of energy spent in agitation, we must pay much greater attention than we have in the past to education and to organization.

"Though we speak with the tongues of men and angels," our agitation, however vigorous, will permanently avail us little unless it is based upon sound Socialist education in our own ranks and backed or directed by a

solid and well disciplined party organization.

Flushed with the successes of last year—successes which we only partly achieved, which were partly "thrust upon us" by the capitalists' folly—we have been too much inclined to neglect organization work, to relax discipline, to trust that questions of tactics would settle themselves, to depend upon a few prominent leaders, speakers, and writers, and to exalt agitation, often of a rather superficial sort, at the expense of every other form of party activity.

Socialist politics is something very different from the politics of any other party; but quite as often we must learn to avoid as to initiate their methods.

Other parties, their principles and purposes being individualistic, very rightly depend upon individual leaders. We have heard the cry in our party within the last year that we must have great leaders to conduct us to victory—leaders "flashing like meteors in the political sky," is the phrase. In proportion as Socialists have allowed themselves to accept that idea—so welcome to indolence and timidity—they have averted from the course of policy laid out for us by our fundamental principles.

It is not leaders that we need, but an active rank and file. We need to have every Socialist in our party organization. We need to have every party member careful to educate himself in the principles and the history of the movement and to keep himself informed of its present condition. We need to have the rank and file absolutely dependent upon itself and confident in itself. We need to have every member feel his personal responsibility, feel that his work for the party are as important as those of any great leader and that therefore he must see to it that his work is well done and that his vote is wisely given.

This is what we need and this is all that we lack, to equip us for a campaign in 1904 whose results shall far outshine those of 1902.

Twenty-first 315 591
Totals 2,002 4,375
S. L. P. LOSSES.

In Brooklyn also the S. L. P. lost heavily, as shown by the table comparing De Leon's vote this year with that cast for the head of the S. L. P. ticket in 1902.

Assembly Dist.	1902.	1903.
First	54	29
Second	75	53
Third	49	22
Fourth	87	36
Fifth	134	86
Sixth	195	101
Seventh	174	121
Eighth	40	34
Ninth	78	32
Tenth	52	34
Eleventh	59	46
Twelfth	143	68
Thirteenth	156	80
Fourteenth	276	111
Fifteenth	88	78
Sixteenth	39	23
Seventeenth	102	71
Eighteenth	191	90
Nineteenth	264	127
Twentieth	378	202
Twenty-first	378	202
Totals	2,869	1,535

The S. L. P. candidate for Mayor received 1,289 votes, as compared with 1,638 for the S. L. P. candidate for the same office in 1901.

NEW JERSEY.

PORT LEE, N. J., Nov. 3.—We have 33 votes, a gain of 10.

WALDWICK, N. J., Nov. 3.—This place gives 9 Socialist votes, as against 7 for De Leon. Maywood, also in Bergen County, has 7, as against 4 last year.

KEANNEY, N. J., Nov. 4.—This place gives 66 for the Socialist Party and 28 for the S. L. P. East Newark gives us 17 and the S. L. P. 6. Harrison gives us 67 and the S. L. P. 25. The total vote in each of these towns was less than half that of last year, but our vote in each was more than doubled. These towns form what is known as West Hudson County.

NORTH BERGEN, N. J., Nov. 3.—We have 88, a gain of 39. The S. L. P. has 17, a loss of 12.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 3.—We poll 365, as against 275 in 1902. The S. L. P. has 101, losing 10.

UNION HILL, N. J., Nov.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 164 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John.

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Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 9, 1911.

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

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a sect which has no real organization which bitterly opposes the trade unions and carries on an abusive campaign of slanders against the real Socialist movement, which supports the trade unions.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party in New York) is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party, and its emblem is the Arm and Torii, as shown above.

1930 (Presidential) 97,790. 1932 (State and Congressional) 229,769.

It is significant that all the capitalist papers use big headlines to announce the decrease of the Socialist vote in Massachusetts, but have not a word to say about our gain in New York, and that the New York papers all report Devery's two thousand votes, but only one reports the eighteen thousand cast by the Social Democratic Party in the city.

One lesson the honest followers of Daniel De Leen may learn from this election, if they do not wilfully shut their eyes and cover their ears to keep out the truth. This is the lesson: For a little while, mud-slinging may seem to succeed; but in the long run, the mud-slinger himself gets so bedaubed with slime that decent men must hold their noses at his approach.

THE PYLE CASE.

The correspondence on the Pyle case in Toledo, which we print elsewhere, is a very full statement of the facts. In our hands two weeks ago, we should have expressed ourselves much more forcibly.

Dr. Pyle's second letter—to say nothing of the information given in the other statements—makes it very plain, either that he is morally unworthy of the confidence of Socialists or, what we would rather believe, that he has not and never had a right understanding of the principles that underlie Socialist tactics. His cool suggestion of going to the courts for a mandamus or injunction against the party to reinstate him in party membership after his defiant violation of one of the most essential rules of party discipline is enough to remove any doubt that may have been entertained of the wisdom of Local Toledo in getting rid of him as a party member and in resenting any attempt to force his reinstatement. To our mind, the only mistake the Toledo comrades made was in being too lenient in accepting his resignation instead of expelling him.

Dr. Pyle's plea that the rules of party discipline must be subordinated to the provisions of statutory law shows that he utterly fails to understand the difference between the nature of the Socialist Party and that of any other party. Our organization is more than a political party. It is a revolutionary party. Its aim is to overthrow the class that now dominates the state and in whose interest the laws and institutions of the state are devised. We have not, and should not pretend to have, any respect for the so-called 'sanctity of the law.' We know the law and use the political methods prevailing under the capitalist state only because, and in so far as, the use of such methods best serves the interests of the movement for the emancipation of the working class from capitalist rule. When the capitalist politicians make a law restraining us from propagating our doctrin-

by holding street meetings, we show our unequalled disrespect for that law by defying and disobeying it. When they make laws forbidding us to strike or boycott or picket strike shops, we treat those laws in the same way. And if the law attempts to force us to recognize as party members men who violate the rules of our party by accepting public appointments against the will of the party organization, then it is not our privilege but our duty to resist such legal tyranny and to repudiate in the most emphatic manner any sentiments of respect for laws of that sort.

To the Toledo comrades we say, in words that have become classic in American politics: 'Stand pat!' The feelings of the rank and file of the party everywhere and the instinct of the thinking portion of the working class will support comrades who 'stand pat' in defense of proletarian party discipline.

THE SOCIALIST PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Writing on the eve of election, we offer a suggestion for the consideration of the comrades—not a new idea, perhaps, but worthy of attention. During the last month or more this office has been in daily receipt of letters—not to mention those of the same sort that have come to the New York State Secretary and the Campaign Secretary of Greater New York—let- ters from all over Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey, part of Massachusetts, and all the neighboring portions of the state of New York, begging us to supply speakers for the various important meetings in the various localities whence the letters came. Almost without exception, we have had to answer that we did not know where speakers could be had, that the various districts of this city were themselves clamoring for more speakers than it was possible for the Campaign Committee to provide.

We may cite in detail one of these instances, because the outcome justly illustrates the point we make. The New Haven comrades wrote very urgently for a New York speaker to meet in public discussion a local preacher-politician of some note. All our speakers were engaged and the request had to be denied. The discussion came off and the result was indicated in a letter from Comrade White, who wrote, in effect: 'I am rather glad you could not send us a speaker. If you had done so, our local comrades would have left it to him and would not themselves have come to see front. As it was, they maintained the Socialist side of the discussion most effectively and the whole meeting was entirely satisfactory.'

It is only in this way that the growing call for speakers can be met—by developing speakers from the rank and file. It may be true that 'Poets are born, not made.' But it is not true of Socialist propagandists and campaigners. And we need to make a great many of them during the next nine or ten months. Next November, be it remembered, we have general elections—presidential, congressional, state, legislative, and local, all over the land. The interest in Socialism is increasing all the time, and it will be red-hot by next August. In every city where we have an organization now we shall be compelled to hold more meetings than ever before. Trade unions that would throw our communications into the waste-basket unopened in 1920 have been ready to give our speakers a courteous hearing this year and will insist on having them next year. Villages where we have two or three isolated voters now will have local organizations by that time and will call on state committees or on older locals in the neighborhood to send someone to explain the principles of Socialism there. And this demand must be met.

It will not do to depend upon professional speakers, on those who give their whole time to such work. These are good. The more of them we have, the better. The party should keep on the road as many of such speakers as it can get and can maintain without neglecting other work. But if we depend upon their services we shall fall far short of improving the opportunities presented to us. No matter how many regular travelling organizers and speakers the National Committee and the various state committees may succeed in putting in the field, our great dependence must still be upon those comrades who, working at their respective trades, give occasional evenings, with only their expenses paid by the party, to speak on the streets or elsewhere in their own towns and vicinity.

Not every man, perhaps, can become a good or even a passable speaker, however much pains he may take. Not every man; but it is safe to say that, wherever we have ten men enrolled in the party organization, there will be two or three among them who, with proper effort on their own part and with proper encouragement from the others, can soon train and equip themselves to get up on the street-corner or before any ordinary audience on any ordinary occasion and explain the purposes and methods of our party and the reasons why workmen should support it in a manner that will

command their hearers' confidence and respect.

Especially in those smaller or more recently organized places where our greatest gains have to be made and our hardest work has got to be done, it is important that the comrades should at once bethink themselves of this matter. Here we have in some town or small city a local of ten or twenty members, none of whom now considers himself competent to address a public meeting for the party, but all of whom realize that some of them must learn to do it between now and next campaign. What shall they do? We suggest a plan which, with what modifications may be needful, will, experience tells us, have the desired effect:

Let the local at once decide to hold discussion meetings monthly or oftener, all through the year, either quite apart from their business meetings or after the business has been transacted. To these discussion meetings it is as well that each should be allowed or expected to invite one or two friends. Let the subject for each meeting be decided upon at least a fortnight in advance and one of the comrades chosen to speak upon it; and let it be expected, not only that he prepare himself to speak, but that all the members prepare themselves to take part in the discussion following his address. Let the comrades criticize each other's speeches freely and respectfully, both in regard to matter and to manner, and accept criticism as readily. Thus the local, besides being an organization for the propagandizing of Socialism, will become a school for the self-education of its members—for teaching them, not only how to speak, but what to speak.

For this purpose it is, of course, necessary that they shall read. It is necessary to read the daily papers—partly, say one column out of ten of the stuff they print; the rest can be passed over without much loss. It is necessary to read one or two party papers regularly and carefully. But aside from this, every comrade should set apart some time, be it only one certain evening in each week, for thoughtful and purposeful reading of some works of permanent value—not of our propaganda pamphlets, but rather of such Socialist books as the 'Communist Manifesto,' Engels' 'Socialism, Utopian and Scientific,' 'Bebel's 'Woman,' Vandervelde's 'Collectivism,' Loria's 'Economic Foundations of Society,' Plechanoff's 'Anarchism and Socialism,' or such other books as Draper's 'Intellectual Development' or Wallace's 'Darwinism' or the scientific essays of Huxley and Tyndall and Grant Allen or Gibbins' 'Industrial History of England' or—not to spin out the list too much—other standard works of history and physical or social science, varied with such fiction or poetry as is of real lasting value. Any man who has not yet made the experiment will be astonished to find how much he can learn in a year by one evening a week of honest and earnest reading.

We may seem to have wandered a large way—from the party's need of more speakers to the comrades' need of solid reading—but truly we have not wandered at all. The connection is essential. The work of the party is not merely to get votes, but to educate the working class. To do that we need a corps of men—not only of public speakers, but of men to propagate our ideas in their daily conversation with neighbors and shopmates—who have digested and assimilated as much as possible of the acquired knowledge and thought of the past and have trained themselves to use these stores of thought independently and intelligently in our great work. It seems too bad that it should be necessary to urge this. But at the present stage in the development, when some comrades are telling us that 'The whole of Socialism can be written on a postal card' (or is it a postage stamp), and others would set aside all theory and history and science and depend upon the well-advertized hypnotic powers of brilliant rhetoricians and declaimers, and others, in reply, insist that any workman's 'horse sense' and awakened class instinct is sufficient, without study or training, to qualify him as a propagandist, it is necessary to point out that, important as it is to increase the number of our spokesmen, it is still more important to maintain or improve their quality.

If we had to choose between 'horse sense' and working-class instinct on the one hand and learning or oratorical power on the other, certainly we should choose the former. But we do not. We need all these qualities in our speakers, whether 'regulars' or volunteers, and we need all the knowledge possible even in the slightest rank and file whose duty it is to choose and direct and control the speakers. The greatest of editors once said that a reporter who knew Greek and Old Norse could write up a dog-fight or a political convention the better for that knowledge. In the same way, of two men who are equal in class-consciousness and in conscious sense, the one who has studied the most of history, and physical science and economics—the one who has studied some of these things enough actually to have made it his own, so that the phrases of the

book do not come from his mouth but the facts and ideas from the book are in his head along with those gathered from his own experience—that one will make much the better Socialist speech in a mass meeting of strikers or on the street 'corner' just before election.

Without at all finding fault with the speakers we now have, of national or only of local repute, without belittling the service of our few trained orators or of the humblest of the many comrades who, knowing their limitations, but all of whom realize that some of them must learn to do it between now and next campaign. What shall they do? We suggest a plan which, with what modifications may be needful, will, experience tells us, have the desired effect:

Let the local at once decide to hold discussion meetings monthly or oftener, all through the year, either quite apart from their business meetings or after the business has been transacted. To these discussion meetings it is as well that each should be allowed or expected to invite one or two friends. Let the subject for each meeting be decided upon at least a fortnight in advance and one of the comrades chosen to speak upon it; and let it be expected, not only that he prepare himself to speak, but that all the members prepare themselves to take part in the discussion following his address. Let the comrades criticize each other's speeches freely and respectfully, both in regard to matter and to manner, and accept criticism as readily. Thus the local, besides being an organization for the propagandizing of Socialism, will become a school for the self-education of its members—for teaching them, not only how to speak, but what to speak.

A QUESTION FOR THE FEDERATION CONVENTION.

Editor of The Worker:—The approaching convention of the American Federation of Labor makes it timely to call attention to the subject of the Oriental peoples who come in competition with us on the Pacific Coast.

For many reasons the Japanese are preferred to white men or even to Chinese. In the first place, they have no votes. In the second place, and they are cool headed and quick to learn, and the capitalists think, would make good soldiers, in case of class-strife, to defend the employer's profits. Finally, of course, they do more work for less wages than will the white workers.

However, I believe them to be class-conscious and not desirous of lowering labor conditions here to the level prevailing in Japan. A few months ago they organized a union and applied to the American Federation for a charter, and they were turned down. This is wrong. It is against the interests of the American workman.

This is a problem of as much importance as the organization of the negroes in the Southern States. It is a subject the delegates in the Federation convention should take up and bring to an issue. GEO. D. VAN PELT, Dixon, Cal., Oct. 26.

A NATURAL FRUIT OF CAPITALIST SOCIETY

An Incident from Real Life.

He was an old-time schoolmate of mine. He had overworked and consumption had fastened itself upon him. He realized that his life was nearly at an end, and as it was another set near his bed, this is what he said to us: 'There's no more lying awake nights wondering if I am going to lose my job. There's no more working for seventy-five cents and a dollar a day and living on ten-cent lunches. I'm through with it. I have the papers all ready to have my body cremated. When I'm dead, I don't want one word said. I don't want one word. I don't want one prayer. I don't want one flower. As to a future life, I don't want any more. I have had enough.'

WHAT A SOCIALIST MAYOR DID IN FRANCE.

The north of France has been the scene of very big strikes in the textile trade—a strike embracing almost the whole of the industrial towns in the north of France. The activity of the government has been chiefly limited to the sending of troops, which have occupied the factories, while the officers fraternized openly with the employers, using every opportunity to turn the troops against the strikers. On the other hand, the Socialist Mayor of Lille, G. Delory, refused to allow the quartering of troops sent by the government during the strike on the ground that they were not required, as the town was perfectly orderly, and hence could only act as provocation. The Mayor in question is one of the best-known members of the Anti-Ministerial Socialist Party. The attitude of the central government only proves anew what a lie the theory of equality, under, or before the law is even with a republican form, under class rule and capitalist production.

MY WALKS ABROAD.

When'er I take my walks abroad How many rich I see, Who glut themselves at loaded board, But leave 'no show' for me! I bought myself a corner lot, And tried to raise a roof; They made love to my little plot, And took the whole for proof. I raised a cow and two small pigs And tied 'em to a post; The tax-men came and scooped 'em up; I couldn't find their ghost. I tried to get a shot at snipe Or catch a brace of quails; The game-law took 'em with a swipe; I had to chaw my nails. Then winter frore me down so tight, While cold jumped high and higher; I found a match to start a light, But couldn't raise a fire. Now all you Yanks that think you're free, And shout for Bunker Hill, Get down and crawl, poor slaves like me, And grip your bitter yills. U. S. A.

ROCKEFELLER AND COLD FACT.

By Horace Traubel.

'I am in this thing for facts,' he said. 'I want none of your sentiment. Give me Rockefeller and cold fact.' Well, get all the fact you can see. Get as cold as you can. Get cold enough to freeze. Get fact enough to burst. Then where are you? What is the temperature of your philosophy? I do not quarrel with fact. Nor with weather. My sentiment is not afraid of fact or of cold-weather. But why are you against me? Why do you think that your revolution will prosper with sentiment left out and will fail with sentiment kept in? Do you suppose I object to your icebergs? If you can do anything with icebergs do it. Parade your icebergs. Marshal your chillsblained facts. Array your arctic cohorts. But leave me my sentiment.

Why is fact cold? Why do people think of fact as cold? I think the great facts are hot. They are and burn. The greatest fact is the sun. But for the sun all your other facts would go out. This sun is hot. This sentiment is hot. You want Rockefeller and cold fact. That is where you go wrong. When you get Rockefeller you get cold fact. But you get the kind of fact you do not like. The cold fact is a fact that is only fact. The warm fact is a fact 'with sentiment added. Your fact alone is what makes Rockefeller. Your fact plus sentiment is what will abolish Rockefeller.

I do not propose to take you at your word. I ask you to take yourself at your word. I ask you to watch yourself. You will then see some things that will surprise you. You will see at once that sentiment is at least nine-tenths of life. And that the other tenth, which is your cold fact, could not last out one day left in its own atmosphere. I am a communist because communism is sentiment not because love is fact. You love because love is sentiment. You are hard-worked. You are poor-paid. You want more money. Why? Because you want better stuff to put into your stomach and on your back. Because you want leisure. Why do you want food and shelter and clothing and leisure? Just for food's sake, or shelter's, or clothing's or leisure's? No. No. Because it will give you a little margin. Because it will give you a little time in which to look around and see things. Because it will make the things you see when you look around more pleasant to look at. Because it will give your mind a little more room for thinking in. Because it will give your heart a little more room for loving in. You think a readjustment of the economic situation would make you free. Why do you want to be free? Is freedom a cold fact? Or is freedom a hot sentiment? Do you want to be free because? Or do you want to be free because freedom is opportunity? Because freedom opens more doors and windows? Because freedom gives you a chance to live? You want to live. You say to me every day you want to live. Of course you do. And until you get a chance to live all the worlds will jar each other. But what do you call living? Is a big meal the start and finale of life? Is a warm coat life? Is a hot fire life? These are not life. They are the way to life. Without these some of the bars are taken down. Life is ahead of you. Get your satisfaction. It is life that you hunger and thirst and suffer for. It is that beyond that you are determined to reach. That beyond. That beyond sentiment. Am I wrong? Examine yourself. Cross examine. I know you better than you know yourself.

I, too, can give you Rockefeller. But my Rockefeller would not be cold. He would be hot. He would flame with sympathy. He would blaze with indignation. Build your fires—Bebel high you could not tip the flame of my Rockefeller. I do not present you Rockefeller icebergs. I present you Rockefeller furnace. When I want to talk to you of Rockefeller I do not take you to cold storage. I put you in the trenches. I believe that sentiment cannot reason. Sentiment is the very essence and substance of reason. Sentiment is the direct line. Not sentiment blind. Sentiment with eyes. Not sentiment. Do you assume that sentiment cannot have eyes? Sentiment is the best eye of the soul. It sees farthest. It takes in more of the landscape. What is your concealed fact? Sentiment has blood in its veins. Reason untouched by sentiment is dead. Colleges bulge with cold fact. Editorial chairs strain and creak with cold fact. Do you and your hopeless is an appeal made to professors and editors? Your social propaganda does not make its appeal to the heart through the head. It makes its appeal to the head through the heart. Take a piece of ice in cold weather down to the East Side on a platter. Call it revolution. As long as your ice is ice you will do nothing with the East Side. Only when sentiment melts your ice will the East Side discover the usefulness of your gift. It is always economic cold weather on the East Side. But in the West Side. What will you do to ease the economic winter? Will you melt cold with cold. Will you go to this world of perpetual snow with more snow? Or will you take it something to dull the edge of facticide? Will you take sentiment? Will you go there with a season your own mind with the sunny fruits of economic beneficence? Give your Rockefeller and cold fact. Take them. Do with them what you wish and can. But you must not expect Rockefeller and cold fact to do the trick. The protest against Standard Oil is hot fact. In a conflict of facts the hot fact will always destroy the cold fact. That is to say, the living fact will always lick the dead fact. Heat will lick cold every time. Cold is subdued by another manifestation of heat. Every virtue that cold has it owes to heat. Every virtue that fact has it owes to sentiment. The worst sentiment is better than the best cold fact. But the best sentiment is a hot fact. When I take economic account of the fact, I am a communist because I am a summer, not a winter. The more

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL'S SOUL.

By A. L. Byron-Curtiss.

For an example and illustration, not of the soulless character of a railroad corporation, but of its intense soulfulness of character, and of the most depraved kind, one has but to read of the trial at Rome, N. Y., of a suit for damages by a widow whose husband had been killed in a railroad accident while employed by the Union News Company. He lived with his wife in Adirondack division of the New York Central. He lost his life last May. It was a plain case against the railroad, against whom suit was brought; and, as usual with such cases 'up the state,' with grangers on the jury, it was a foregone conclusion that a verdict would be rendered for the plaintiff.

Not satisfied with defending the case on its merits, the attorneys for the railroad resorted to tricks and introduced evidence (readily admitted by a politico-capitalist judge) which only the most depraved and unprincipled members of society would resort to—such as we would naturally expect only of bums and shysters. It appears that the husband lived a double life, unknown to his wife, and had kept a mistress at the other end of his route. This fact the lawyers for the railroad dug up. They brought the prostitute to court and introduced the shameful evidence in their mad efforts to prevent the legal wife of the deceased from obtaining a verdict. This was the first piece of dastardly work. The second was to introduce what

I see the hotter I get. The hotter I get the wider my eyes open. My sentiment is aroused. I no longer see with only two physical eyes. I see now with the hundred eyes of my awakened emotions. I no longer need to count my fingers and thumbs in order to see where my convictions belong. The truth comes upon me all at once. I do not see parts. I see the whole. That is why I am steadfast. Parts may disappoint. Parts are cold. The whole is the hot fact. The whole is the sentiment of life world not worth living but for this whole. Your cold fact would make love a bed not of fertility but of death. I appeal from the cold fact to the hot fact. From the dead sun to the living sun. From fragments to the total.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

By Annie Schaefer.

I have often wondered why women are not attracted in greater numbers to our great Socialist movement. And those few who are quite ardent Socialists at heart, somehow stay away from the practical work of the party. I have always thought that this was only in our sleepy Philadelphia, but I have lately seen that also in New York, in that boiling whirlpool of life where all bubbles with activity—even there, I am sorry to say, it is almost as bad. I was present at the Fourth of July, and I was actually astonished not to see one woman among so many delegates. Is it not a quite deplorable fact?

It seems to me that our own comrades, our more fortunate brothers, who are at the head of the movement, do not realize the great importance of woman's work in the movement. Whether it is because she cannot vote or because of mere carelessness, they do not make any attempt to get at least those few women who are good Socialist workers. There are many women who are eager and willing and able to contribute their share, and are ready to do anything to help along the cause, but they do not get that welcome, that warm encouragement, which new recruits need. It seems as though even among our comrades there is still the prevailing idea that women are fit for nothing but sweeping and cleaning and washing and scrubbing, and so forth. It is in the Socialist movement, more than in any other, that we should have women who are equal in spirit and ability to our men. They are the coming civilization that God starts in the trenches and finishes in heaven. So you go about radiating sentiment upon the phenomena of human society. Wherever you go the world is a little warmer. You effect the climate. You acknowledge the sun up there in space. But you say: I will put a better sun right here on the earth. But you do not propose to do anything with a cold fact. You might as well talk of a cold sun. A cold sun is dead. A cold fact is dead. You hear people sing and you are moved to tears. You feel and you contribute to cold fact? Your father died. You loved him. You weep. Your life suffers from a strange emptiness. It takes you a long time to get adjusted to the new conditions. Is your love a cold fact? Is that sense of loss a cold fact? You are always helping somebody. You seem to hear every call of distress. It may be ever so far off. It may be ever so faint. You hear it. You fly your succor. You are eloquent. You have the martyr's tears. You are a disciple of good causes. You see a protomartyr of the arts. Men are all beautiful to you. And women. Even the enemies of the race. You defend the enemies of the race. You refuse to think ill. Is this cold fact? Is this from a spirit land of perpetual night? Or is it from solar inspirations whose providence will repair all social disaster? It is not cold fact. It is fact hot from the fire. It is light immediately from the sun.

Do not say anything more to me about cold fact. Hot fact I can understand. Cold fact is nothing. I could not dish up Rockefeller in cold fact. But I can dish him up in hot fact. In fact, that is the only kind of fact that will account for and portend Rockefeller. Standard Oil is cold fact. The protest against Standard Oil is hot fact. In a conflict of facts the hot fact will always destroy the cold fact. That is to say, the living fact will always lick the dead fact. Heat will lick cold every time. Cold is subdued by another manifestation of heat. Every virtue that cold has it owes to heat. Every virtue that fact has it owes to sentiment. The worst sentiment is better than the best cold fact. But the best sentiment is a hot fact. When I take economic account of the fact, I am a communist because I am a summer, not a winter. The more

man is in this thing for facts,' he said. 'I want none of your sentiment. Give me Rockefeller and cold fact.' Well, get all the fact you can see. Get as cold as you can. Get cold enough to freeze. Get fact enough to burst. Then where are you? What is the temperature of your philosophy? I do not quarrel with fact. Nor with weather. My sentiment is not afraid of fact or of cold-weather. But why are you against me? Why do you think that your revolution will prosper with sentiment left out and will fail with sentiment kept in? Do you suppose I object to your icebergs? If you can do anything with icebergs do it. Parade your icebergs. Marshal your chillsblained facts. Array your arctic cohorts. But leave me my sentiment.

PARTY AFFAIRS.

Further Comment and Motions of National Committee in regard to the Nebraska Protest Against Comrades Mills and Critchlow.

The National Secretary of the Socialist Party has submitted to the National Committee the following additional comment and motions of various national committees upon the protest filed by the Nebraska State Quorum against Comrade Mills and Critchlow, and upon National Committee member Turner's motion to dismiss the same:

"Mills, Idaho: 'I have been in hopes that the matter of Mills, Critchlow and Local Omaha would be personally adjusted, hence I have withheld all answers until now. Knowing W. T. Mills as I think I do, I believe he would not do anything wrong with any forethought, hence it is a mistake to think nothing but praise for Local Omaha regarding their vigilance toward the enemy within, and think they should have been consulted. Yet it was a mistake bringing the name of Mills into public debate, when all good Socialists are ready for personal consultation. I feel, like Local Omaha, that the character of a man that introduces a speaker should be free from the stigma of traitor.'

Reynolds, Ind.: 'I am not sure that the National Committee has jurisdiction, and while no one appreciates Comrade Mills more than I do, I am sure that no man is so great that he can ignore the Nebraska protest, and his protest does not seem to be directed against Mills and Critchlow, but men against whom the Nebraska comrades make unmistakable charges, and, if true, Comrade Mills owes it to make some sort of a reply. My vote is in favor of his continued refusal to notice the charges or deny jurisdiction that I voted no. This matter deserves the attention of the National Committee, particularly as it grows out of the Omaha Socialist Propaganda Club trouble, and Comrade Mills owes it to the cause that he make speedy reply.'

Carey, Mass.: 'If the statement issued by the Nebraska State Quorum is true, then the affair is too serious to be dismissed. I therefore vote no on Comrade Turner's motion.'

Turner, Minn.: 'The correspondence from Nebraska State Quorum received from Nebraska State Quorum is as follows: So Mills and Thompson are speaking to locals in Nebraska without consulting or notifying the State Quorum, and are speaking by the month, while the State Quorum is only able to arrange three dates for Hartford. Now, I agree with the State Quorum. Neither Mills nor Thompson should have done this. If either Mills or Thompson had consulted with the Nebraska State Quorum, the Quorum would have been able to arrange more than three dates for Hartford, and the movement in Nebraska would have been benefited accordingly. However, I heartily agree with the Nebraska State Quorum, that to discipline Mills or Thompson, that locals in Nebraska would be intolerant and bureaucratic, and would therefore refrain my vote on motion to dismiss charges.'

Chadler, N. H.: 'The statement from the Nebraska Quorum reached me too late to affect my action on the Turner motion to dismiss charges. I voted in favor of it before this was submitted to me. I have carefully read it, however, and feel that, first, the Central Lecture Bureau should be taken over by the national headquarters if it becomes evident that it is feasible to do it. Second, that National Committee members should be more careful to observe the constitution of the party, but I see no way of reaching it fringers except by state action. If Mills and Critchlow are endorsed by the membership of their states, that settles it so far as I can see.'

Critchlow, Ohio: 'Regarding my case which the National Committee has before them, I would say this: That my understanding of the matter is that a set of charges were formulated and preferred against me before the National Committee and I was asked upon to answer these charges. Which I have done some time since. Therefore, it seems to me perfectly in order that there should be a decision rendered in the matter one way or the other, and so far no decision has been rendered, because a decision rendered, because it means useless to allow a matter like this to drag along when it could just as easily be decided one way or the other, and it certainly causes useless labor and correspondence. In view of these circumstances, I ask that a decision of the National Committee be rendered upon the following points, so that, as a member of the National Committee, I may understand what position I am placed in:

1. Is National Committee member Critchlow from Ohio guilty of any breach of party tactics, principles, or responsibilities as preferred in the charges against him by the Nebraska Local Quorum? Vote yes or no.

2. If guilty, what punishment is to be accorded him?

Kindly get a decision from the National Committee on these two questions and include, at least, all of my comment regarding the matter, which I hope will settle the matter one way or the other, so that we can go ahead with our other work.'

however, should have the power to transmit to the Kansas comrades a statement of the facts in the case, with a request that they take such action as shall best preserve the integrity of the movement. To this end I move that Comrades Work of Iowa and Christensen of Nebraska prepare a statement of the case against Mills, with his reply or explanation, the same to be transmitted to the Kansas State Committee, with a request for action on the same. So far I have never seen any reply from Mills to the charges against him. If his silence is a confession of guilt, an admission that with a full knowledge of the facts he spoke under the auspices of and received money from the proven agents of the Republican Party—the Socialist Party is no place for him. If the facts are as stated, the Kansas organization must demand his resignation or be itself denied participation in party affairs. When I voted yes on Comrade Christensen's motion to refer the whole matter to the next National Convention, I did it on the assumption that he, being on the ground, was fully familiar with all the facts and deemed that course the wisest. My vote in sense insofar as any disinclination to meet the issue. From the comments of the other members of the National Committee, I infer that they, as well as myself, have lacked sufficient information to vote intelligently on the question. Now, however, that the Nebraska comrades have seen fit to state their case clearly, it should, in my judgment, be acted upon along the line of my motion. We cannot tolerate among us one who conspires with proven and paid tools of a capitalist party, and if the Kansas organization will not purge itself, surely we have the power to purge ourselves of Kansas.

(Comrade Dobbs evidently errs in attributing the motion to refer the matter until the next convention to Comrade Christensen. It was Comrade Kerrigan of Texas who made this motion.)

Christensen, Neb.: 'Please submit the following to the National Committee: "Whereas, The facts presented by the Nebraska State Quorum in support of their motion against the actions of Comrade Mills and W. T. Mills of Kansas and W. G. Critchlow of Ohio have been fully substantiated by the failure of Comrade Mills to answer the charge and by the explanation given by Comrade Critchlow himself; and "Whereas, Such acts if persisted in will, of necessity, destroy both the intention and purpose of Section 4, Article 6, of the National Constitution, which guarantees state autonomy to each state organization, and therefore bring hopeless disruption and disorder into the National Party; be it therefore resolved, That the National Committee express its disapproval of Comrade Mills' and Critchlow's actions in this matter as unworthy of Socialist Party members, and particularly members holding responsible official positions, and as injurious to the movement of the party in Nebraska and the Socialist movement at large; be it also

"Resolved, That members of the party, whether acting in an official capacity or otherwise, are expected to uphold the laws laid down in the national constitution, Section 4, Article 6, included, and to observe the rules and regulations of state and local organizations where they may reside, whether permanent or temporary; and be it further

"Resolved, That state and local organizations are recommended to enact such laws as will guarantee the enforcement of the national constitution, and particularly Section 4, Article 6, of same, and be prepared to act at once in the event of any violation of state autonomy committed by a member in any other state than that in which the violator of said law holds membership."

In view of the motions of Comrades Dobbs and Christensen, and in order to avoid confusion and useless labor, the National Secretary will not call for a definite vote of the National Committee upon Comrade Critchlow's request for a decision, unless he should ask for definite action later.

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the acting mayor as the person to appoint the University and Library Board. The Board is elective, and to become a member is necessary first to secure a list of voters requesting the would-be member's name to be placed upon the ballot. An election to the School Board cannot, then, be a gift of any political party.

The object of the above law was to make the above boards non-political and to free them from party control. The law as it stands is implicitly mandatory against political party interference.

The Mayor, making use of his appointive power, names a Socialist to serve upon the board. Would not the Socialist Party be violating or opposing the sovereign mandate of the state to undertake to discipline its members for accepting the above positions?

In other words, the Socialist Party by-laws must conform to the laws of the state. Where the two are in conflict the laws of the state negative the force of the by-laws. Should the Socialist Party put its machinery in operation to expel a member who was conforming to the laws of the state, would not such a member be justified in calling upon the sovereign power of the state to discipline the party for its action?

My position has been that the Socialist Party by-laws regarding the three positions named by the regulation was without force in Toledo, but was operative outside of the confines described by the law; that the acceptance of such position could not be lawfully questioned by the party organization, and that it was unlawful to attempt to discipline the member. I recognize that there is nothing mandatory in the law compelling the member to accept, but the mandate is against the party machinery in any way interfering with the non-political operation of the law.

I realize that the Socialist Party is in the making in the United States and that many of these questions will arise which will have to be legally construed; that the party machinery is not the proper body to pass upon matters of law in which the functions of the state are brought into question. The question which I have submitted to the National Committee from Local Toledo, because the comrades could not see that it was a question of upholding the laws of the state, in which the party needs as much discipline as the members do in violating party regulations. I, at the time, was contented against more than one man's share of sickness and was unable to give this question the attention it needed. I cared nothing about the position on the University Board, as it involved a lot of work without remuneration; but I did care to make the question an object lesson to misguided enthusiasts for party discipline. Of course, my course has not been pleasant, for I hate contention, but I felt that it was too good an opportunity to lose, to bring our members to see some things outside of party discipline.

Sincerely for the Cause of Socialism,
JOHN S. PYLE

W. A. STANTON,
Secretary of Local Toledo.

STATEMENT FROM LOCAL TOLEDO.

Editor of The Worker:—The following statement was authorized by Local Toledo and ordered sent to you, with a request for publication. The editorial "May He Accept?" containing a letter from Dr. John S. Pyle and referring to him as a member of Local Toledo (we desire your authority for this statement, as his resignation from the party dated June 10 was accepted), refers to the action of Local Toledo, and we therefore make the following statement of our position and action in the matter:

Dr. John S. Pyle's application was accepted Feb. 25, 1902. The following is a copy of the resolution adopted by Local Toledo and ran: "The first intention Local Toledo, Branch 1, of the membership had of his connection with the University Board was a news item in the daily papers stating that Dr. John S. Pyle had been appointed one of the trustees by Mayor S. M. Jones ('Golden Rule' Jones). Several of the comrades saw Dr. Pyle (I refrain from calling him 'Comrade,' because he was withdrawn from the party), and took exception to his course. It was agreed by Dr. Pyle and the comrades that it was an important matter, and it was agreed by Dr. Pyle that Comrade Stanton prefer charges against Dr. Pyle to test the matter. It was further agreed by them that in any event the case should be appealed, so that there could be a referendum vote of the party in this state on the charges. But Branch 1 refused to elect Dr. Pyle to appear and answer to the charges preferred.

Dr. Pyle then sent in his resignation from the party by Comrade Stanton. Before Comrade Stanton had an opportunity of presenting the resignation, Dr. Pyle requested Comrade Stanton to withhold the resignation for the time being. Dr. Pyle then had an interview with Comrades Martin and Keogh, and threatened to institute legal proceedings restraining us if we tried to expel him. Comrade Stanton then presented Dr. Pyle's resignation and reported his threat to the party, which immediately accepted his resignation.

We hold: "That there is no such thing as a non-political office, that is, one in which the class struggle can be ignored. An office is distinct from mere employment, and sometimes even mere employment becomes a mere to the movement. We recognize in our constitution one exception—a Socialist may accept an appointment secured through a competitive examination.

Dr. Pyle himself used the argument that it would be a good thing to have a Socialist on the board. If he accepted this view, he accepted the office as a Socialist, and he should have laid the matter before the comrades to ascertain their views.

1. Whether they desired to have a Socialist appointed. How would the German comrades regard one of their members becoming Vice-President of the Reichstag without their considering it, if that were possible?

2. Whether he personally was acceptable to them.

office, he should nevertheless have cleared his conscience by such means, and should have been willing to abide by the decision of the party. Instead, he refused to go before the membership; he resigned, and then asked for delay and threatened to invoke the aid of the courts against the organization. Local Toledo would have appeared in the light of a lawless body, a kind of anarchist organization, for what judge would recognize the class struggle? We have had enough of injunctions. In view of the assistance proposed to invoke. Local Toledo felt compelled to accept his resignation as the best way to dispose of a member who would prefer epistolary court rule to that of the Socialist Party.

Since then we have had no communication with Dr. Pyle, and we considered the case closed. Consequently we were surprised at receiving a communication some months after, dated Sept. 23, from Dr. Pyle desiring to be one of the comrades asking full particulars in the Pyle matter. Comrade Stanton, to whom the communication was addressed, replied that the incident was closed by the acceptance of Dr. Pyle's resignation, and only to be re-opened by Dr. Pyle again applying for admission to Local Toledo.

We are surprised that the State Secretary should not have seen this in this light. If Dr. Pyle desires to be one of the comrades asking full particulars in the Pyle matter, and in this event we deny the State Secretary's jurisdiction in the matter until Local Toledo has first been appealed to. We court the fullest investigation by the membership of the state or nation; we are not accountable to the State Secretary, whom we regard as an official of the party responsible to us, but as to his authority, for recently requesting a financial statement, covering certain important matters, which request he seems undesirous of complying with, but instead seems desirous of making us accountable to him. Besides, his communication was not addressed to Local Toledo. This is our stand: Responsibility can safely be assumed by a local for its acts until such acts can be regularly and legally questioned.

It seems to the casual reader that we have jumped up the Pyle matter, our demand for a financial statement from State Secretary Critchlow, and a question of party principle. We are compelled to do this by the action of State Secretary Critchlow in referring Comrade Stanton's refusal to discuss the Pyle matter and our demand for a financial statement to the State Committee. Dr. Pyle's letter to the National Committee, a public statement of our position in the party press in the Pyle matter as far as Dr. Pyle's relation to the party is concerned. The important question of party principle which it has indirectly given rise to, and in which our demand for a financial statement is involved, is the reason for existence of the rest of the communication.

W. A. STANTON,
Secretary of Local Toledo.

Toledo, Oct. 18.

COMMUNICATION OF LOCAL TOLEDO TO THE MEMBERS OF THE OHIO STATE COMMITTEE AND THE LOCALS IN THE STATE, REFERRED TO IN PRECEDING LETTERS:

Comrades:—The following resolutions were forwarded to State Secretary Critchlow immediately after adoption:

"Whereas, The State Secretary has submitted financial reports from time to time to the several locals of the state, including Local Toledo; and "Whereas, It is important that there should be the fullest understanding of the financial condition of the state organization; be it

"Resolved, By the branches of Local Toledo in regular joint session, Oct. 4, 1903, that we respectfully request the State Secretary to submit a report showing:

"1.—What amounts have been paid on the five hundred dollar debt of the State Organization reported unpaid in January and still unreduced in amount at time of state convention in May;

"2.—Whether the state organization is in debt to the national organization, and if so, to what extent, and of how long standing;

"3.—Information on what various considerable sums entered 'On Account' in the monthly reports of the State Secretary stand for."

In reply to which we receive the following letter: "Mr. W. A. Stanton, Box No. 297, Toledo, Ohio.

"Dear Comrade:—Your letter regarding Dr. Pyle matter was placed before the Quorum last night for their consideration. After thorough discussion, my letter of inquiry and your answer to the State Committee in my last weekly report for their information.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, New York.

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THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

being appealed to. The action was not appealed. Then he sent in his resignation, which was pending. Comrade Keogh went with me to the office of the Doctor, where we went over the ground, I maintaining that he as a Socialist should first consider the party organization and its principles, while his effort was in behalf of upholding existing law, and finally he said that if we expelled him he could go into court and mandamus us or get an injunction restraining us from expelling him, and that to do so would show us up to be anarchists—defiers of law, be straining to make good the idea that as the law declared the board non-partisan, we in attempting to dictate to him as to acceptance would violate the spirit and intent of law. I said there could be no question as to getting from the courts all he intimated, for we had plenty of evidence as to their dispositions in their treatment of trade unions, and that we knew that nothing would please Sam Jones more than to have the Socialists held up as anarchists, and that he would no doubt have his attorney do the job at no cost to who whoever would undertake it. To hear an appointee of the Mayor strain for observance of statutory law as did the Doctor sounded funny, for the Mayor is known for his open disregard of statutory law.

At the first meeting of Branch 1 following this incident, the resignation of Dr. Pyle was taken up and accepted. His wife being seriously ill, this was thought to be the best course to pursue, because it could do the Doctor no harm, and if there was a scheme to embroil the local movement in a lawsuit, as seemed from all the circumstances to be the case, it would put it up in the air. The Doctor did not withdraw his resignation. Now, for some reason, he did not seem satisfied with his resignation accepted. If he simply wants to discuss it—why, he can.

In any consideration of the question the following sections of state and local constitutions of the Socialist Party must be taken into consideration, as well as pledge signed on application. State constitution, Article XIII, Sec. 8: "No member of the party shall accept any nomination or position within the party which does not conform to the local constitution, Article VI, Sec. 4: "No member of the Socialist Party

(Continued on page 4.)

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"DAILY LIAR" EXPOSED.

One of the Fool Tricks by Which the King S. L. P. Has Tried to Stir Up Discord in the Socialist Movement.

To the Editor of The Worker:

Dear Comrade: Permit me to use some of the valuable space of The Worker for the purpose of imparting some information to the comrades and others on a subject which, although of little importance in itself, has acquired great prominence and interest by reason of the conduct of, or rather, misconduct, of the De Leon crew, with reference to it. I refer to the injunction against striking members of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, which I am supposed to have obtained or aided somebody in obtaining, according to the tale which De Leon has been telling to the readers of his "Daily People." The facts are these: I have my law office together with the firm of Pollock & Abraham, and another lawyer. I have absolutely no business connection with the firm of Pollock & Abraham except that of office association. The injunction in question was obtained for one Rothman by Mr. Paul M. Abraham, who is a member of the firm of Pollock & Abraham. By the way, the injunction was NOT against strikers, as De Leon says, but that is another story. I had absolutely nothing to do with it, even in the remotest way. In fact, I did not know of its existence until some time after it had been obtained. I have never had any business with Mr. Rothman, and have not even a bowing acquaintance with him. My name came to be mixed up in this business in this way: a lawyer, if he happens to be also a notary, cannot take any acknowledgments or affidavits in cases in which he is the attorney; so that lawyers have to exchange services as to acknowledgments of papers. In this way I usually acknowledged papers in Messrs. Pollock & Abraham's cases, and Mr. Abraham, who is a Commissioner of Deeds, usually took the acknowledgments in my cases. In this case, somebody, by force of habit, I suppose, put my name down on the copies as notary without looking at the originals to see whether the acknowledgment was taken before me or not.

The office of a notary is purely clerical, to witness the genuineness of the signature of the person who subscribes a paper. A notary has absolutely nothing to do with the case itself, and usually does not know the facts of the case. The fact that my name appeared on the copies as notary, however, suffered for Mr. De Leon to accuse me of having obtained or aided in obtaining an injunction against strikers. I trusted to the intelligence of the comrades, who know what a notary bag to do with the obtaining of an injunction, and did not think even worth while to call attention to the fact that in reality I have not even acted as notary in the matter. I was told that De Leon wrote a number of articles about me in the "Daily People," but I had made up my mind not to pay any attention to this than to his other attacks upon the party, for the reason already stated, and for the additional reason that in all such discussions with the Professor we are at a disadvantage, as he has the use of a daily paper and the wealth of his imagination to draw upon, whereas we have only a weekly paper and the simple, unadorned truth at our command.

Something has happened, however, which made me change my mind. This injunction business has been used in this campaign so extensively and in such a manner that it has ceased to be a personal affair of my own and has become the concern of the party. Besides the latest developments of this "affair" are so illuminating to the way in which De Leon gets his "facts" wherewith he feeds his dupes, in order that they may see the "difference" that it is already worth while to give it some attention. Last Sunday there appeared in the "Daily Liar" a front-page, triple-column article, written in the usual head-line and photographic facsimile illustrations of my handwriting and other "documentary" evidence, proving that I am guilty of "complicity with capitalist persecution of striking waist-makers." This article was expected to create a sensation and was extensively used as campaign material, particularly in the 13th Judicial District, where I was the party's candidate for Municipal Court Justice. I am sure that many a comrade must have rubbed his eyes at the sight of these remarkable "proofs," and, while not believing De Leon, must have wondered what really happened. Here is what happened:

Last Thursday night I was in a cafe on East Broadway discussing the question as to what a Socialist judge of the Municipal Court could do, when in came a gang of youngsters, and one of them shoved in front of me a circular which he had been distributing. I looked at the circular and saw that it was a S. L. P. "document" on the "injunction affair," and accused me of aiding to obtain an injunction against strikers. I asked the fellow, who seemed to be the leader of the gang, who he was, and he answered that his name was Jager, and that he was a candidate of the S. L. P.

It did not take long before I informed him that the statements in his circular were a pack of lies, and offered to bet him any amount of money to one to back up my assertions. He at first accepted the bet, and another attorney named Bernard Ginsburg, who was present, agreed to act as stakeholder. But when the fellow saw that I was quite in earnest he backed out, pleading that the circular was not "authoritative," and that he was only bound to back up statements which appear "authoritative" in the "Daily People." I then related to those who seemed to be interested in the matter the real facts in the case, and challenged him to prove the honesty of the "Daily People" by withdrawing the statements it made, now that he is informed that I never signed a paper in the case. He then stated since the "Daily People" so stated,

there was no doubt that I signed those papers. I repeated my offer of a bet, giving him the same odds of ten to one, that even the notarial signature on the paper was not in my handwriting. By this time, however, Mr. Ginsburg and the other attorney had gone away disgusted with the way this fellow Jager was acting, refusing to take any part in this wager or have anything to do with this show. At this juncture a young fellow who was in the crowd offered his services to write down the terms of the bet and to act as stakeholder. Mr. De Leon makes an attorney out of this youngster, with offices at 116 Nassau street, in order to lend some dignity to his so-called "decision." This, however, as everything else that appears in the "Daily Liar," is pure imagination. I did not know who he was, but I did not have much to choose from, and, besides, I did not really care, as the duties of a stakeholder could be performed by anybody, and I was willing to take the risk of the stakeholders running away with my ten dollars than losing a chance of making a lie against the party. I drew my check for ten dollars and gave it to the stakeholder, and Jager gave a dollar in cash. It was then agreed that this stakeholder, Nathan Tolk, should come to my office at 3 p. m. the next day, when we would go down to the County Clerk's office to see the father of the decision. In order, however, that the other side should have a chance to compare my signature to the one in the so-called "injunction paper" (in reality it is a mere undertaking given as security by the party who obtained the injunction), I gave them five samples of my signature. No referee was chosen at the time, it being at the time understood that, should there be any dispute as to the handwriting, an expert would, of course, have to be called in, although I stated that I did not think there would be any necessity for an expert, as any one could see that it was not his signature.

The next day Tolk did not put in an appearance. I was quite surprised at this, but I thought that it was quite likely that the father of the decision, convinced of the futility of their efforts to fasten on me that signature and gave up the fight. Imagine my surprise upon coming home to hear that all of East Broadway was agog over the bet that I "lost," that the check had been turned over to Jager by Tolk and was being photographed, etc., etc. I was just about going out to look for this fellow Tolk when he made his appearance. I asked what it all meant, where he got the authority to decide, and how he happened to turn up. He said he had no authority, seeing or calling on my office, was agreed. To all this I received no satisfactory answer, except that he "thought" he had a right to decide, and "thought" that it was not necessary to call at my office as agreed, and "thought" it really was my signature, and therefore "thought" it proper to turn over the check to Jager at 11 o'clock in the morning without waiting for the appointed time, and that if he "thought" wrong he would go over to Jager and get the check back, but the check at the bank, so "stopping" him of the necessity of getting it back. I told the fellow that he must go out and get the check back without further talk, and also see to it that all wrongful use of it is stopped, or I would deal with him as he deserved. He left, promising to do all that I required of him, but I have not seen him since.

The next day, Saturday, I was very busy, but in the evening I went over to Dr. Joseph Levitch, the S. L. P. candidate for Assembly in the Fourth Assembly District, asking him to call at my house, which he did. I explained to him the situation, and appealed to his honor as a gentleman to prevent the "Daily People" from adding another outrage to its number of sins. He promised to do all he could, and left, to return in about fifteen minutes to tell me that he telephoned to De Leon in Rhode Island somewhere, Kuhn not being in the office, and that the man in charge could not do anything without instruction from his superior. Dr. Levitch expressed his regret that he was informed so late, and told me that he had left word to be called up by the "Daily People" office as soon as Kuhn would come there, and again assured me that he would do everything in his power to stop the publication of any further lies about this matter. I have not seen Dr. Levitch since, but it seems that he was powerless to do anything, as the "Daily Liar" appeared the next day in truly great trim. It is, perhaps, worth while calling attention here to the fact that while they photographed everything, including Jager's signature on the back of the check, they did not think it worth while to publish a photograph of the signature on the so-called injunction paper, so that their readers might be able to judge for themselves as to the similarity of the signatures and not have to depend wholly on the "decision" of Nathan Tolk.

I now felt, more than at any other time, the absence of the "Daily Globe." In order, however, to nail the lie in some way, I adopted a course which, although slow, will do it effectually. I immediately brought suit against Tolk and Jager in the Municipal Court for the eleven dollars deposited with Tolk on the bet, claiming that by reason of my winning the bet, so as to establish by a decision of a court that I won the bet—that is to say, that the signature on the injunction paper is not mine. In order, however, that those who are interested to know the truth may not have to wait until the case comes up in court and is decided by the judge, I have made a sworn complaint, in which I aver under oath that the signature in question is not mine, so that in case my assertion is not true I would be committing perjury, and I do hereby challenge De Leon to prosecute me for forgery if he still claims that that signature is mine, and that the statements of the "Daily People" in its Sunday edition are true.

Following is the full text of the sworn complaint in the suit which I instituted against Tolk and Jager, in order to show up the shameful conduct of these fellows and the lies of the "Daily People."

I, Philip L. Lieberman, attorney, complaining of the above-named defendants, respectfully shows to this Court and alleges:

I. That heretofore and on or about the 29th day of October, 1903, a dispute arose between the plaintiff and the defendant, Henry Jager, as to whether a certain signature appearing on a bond filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, in an action entitled Harris A. Rothman vs. Jacob Isaacs et al., purporting to be the signature of the plaintiff and the genuine signature of the plaintiff, and attached thereto by himself, or not. That the plaintiff insisted that such signature was not genuine and was not written by him; and the defendant Henry Jager insisted that it was the plaintiff's signature.

II. That the plaintiff then offered to waive the defendant Henry Jager ten dollars to his (the defendant Jager's) one dollar that such signature was not genuine, and the defendant Henry Jager accepted such waiver.

III. That thereafter, and on or about the 29th day of October, 1903, a memorandum was drawn up by the defendant Nathan Tolk embodying the terms of the said waiver, and at the same time this plaintiff deposited with the defendant Nathan Tolk his certain check, drawn upon the State Bank, for the sum of ten dollars (\$10), and the defendant Henry Jager deposited with the defendant Nathan Tolk the sum of one dollar, all in accordance with the said terms of their said agreement for the said waiver, as embodied in the said memorandum, that is to say: that if the said signature was the genuine signature of the plaintiff, written by himself, then, and in that event, the defendant Nathan Tolk was to give to the defendant Henry Jager the said check and the said sum of money so deposited with him as aforesaid, and that if such was not the fact, and the said alleged signature not the genuine signature of the plaintiff, written by himself, then and in that event the defendant Nathan Tolk should return to the plaintiff his said check, and also give him the said sum of one dollar, so deposited with the defendant Nathan Tolk, as aforesaid.

duet of these fellows and the lies of the "Daily People."

Municipal Court of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Thirteenth District.

LOUIS B. BOUDIN, Plaintiff, against NATHAN TOLK and HENRY JAGER, Defendants.

The above-named plaintiff, by Philip L. Lieberman, his attorney, complaining of the above-named defendants, respectfully shows to this Court and alleges:

I. That heretofore and on or about the 29th day of October, 1903, a dispute arose between the plaintiff and the defendant, Henry Jager, as to whether a certain signature appearing on a bond filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, in an action entitled Harris A. Rothman vs. Jacob Isaacs et al., purporting to be the signature of the plaintiff and the genuine signature of the plaintiff, and attached thereto by himself, or not. That the plaintiff insisted that such signature was not genuine and was not written by him; and the defendant Henry Jager insisted that it was the plaintiff's signature.

II. That the plaintiff then offered to waive the defendant Henry Jager ten dollars to his (the defendant Jager's) one dollar that such signature was not genuine, and the defendant Henry Jager accepted such waiver.

III. That thereafter, and on or about the 29th day of October, 1903, a memorandum was drawn up by the defendant Nathan Tolk embodying the terms of the said waiver, and at the same time this plaintiff deposited with the defendant Nathan Tolk his certain check, drawn upon the State Bank, for the sum of ten dollars (\$10), and the defendant Henry Jager deposited with the defendant Nathan Tolk the sum of one dollar, all in accordance with the said terms of their said agreement for the said waiver, as embodied in the said memorandum, that is to say: that if the said signature was the genuine signature of the plaintiff, written by himself, then, and in that event, the defendant Nathan Tolk was to give to the defendant Henry Jager the said check and the said sum of money so deposited with him as aforesaid, and that if such was not the fact, and the said alleged signature not the genuine signature of the plaintiff, written by himself, then and in that event the defendant Nathan Tolk should return to the plaintiff his said check, and also give him the said sum of one dollar, so deposited with the defendant Nathan Tolk, as aforesaid.

IV. That the said signature is in reality and in fact not the genuine signature of the plaintiff, and was not written by the plaintiff, and the plaintiff is therefore, by the terms of the said agreement, entitled to the return of his said check, so deposited with the defendant Nathan Tolk, as aforesaid, and also to the sum of one dollar, deposited with the defendant Nathan Tolk by the defendant Henry Jager, as aforesaid.

V. That thereafter, and on or about the 30th day of October, 1903, the plaintiff demanded from the defendant Nathan Tolk the return of the aforesaid check, so deposited as aforesaid, and also the payment of the sum of one dollar, so deposited as aforesaid; but the defendant Nathan Tolk refused to return to the plaintiff the said check, and also refused to pay over to him the said sum of money.

VI. That the defendants have corruptly conspired to cheat and defraud this plaintiff and to injure him, and to withhold from him the said sum of money and the said check, and they have wrongfully converted the said check and the said sum of money to their own use on or about the 20th day of October, 1903, in derogation of the plaintiff's rights thereto and his injury in the sum of eleven dollars (\$11).

Wherefore, plaintiff demands judgment against the defendants for the sum of eleven dollars (\$11), and for the costs and disbursements of this action.

PHILIP L. LIEBERMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. VERIFICATION. State of New York, County of New York: ss. Louis B. Boudin, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the plaintiff in the within action; that he has heard read the foregoing complaint and knows the contents thereof, that the same is true to his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true. LOUIS B. BOUDIN. Sworn to before me, this 2d day of November, 1903. M. BERNSTEIN, Notary Public, N. Y. Co. So is "proof," and "documentary" at that, being manufactured by the Professor of Lying and Vituperation, in order to demonstrate the "Difference" between himself and honest people. Fraternally, LOUIS B. BOUDIN. Nov. 2, 1903.

that the capitalist class and the politicians will befriend and use the Anarchists in their fight against Socialism. SILVIO ORIGO.

PARTY NEWS.

Special Organizing Fund. The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report:

Local Hemet, Cal., purchased a share in Chas. H. Kerr Co-operative Co., donated by W. E. Walling, \$10; Job Trotter, Macon, Ga., 25 cents; W. W. Finley, Henrietta, Tex., 25 cents; A. E. Rhoher, Kingsfisher, Okla., 50 cents; W. L. Reynolds, Kingfisher, Okla., 50 cents; Ford Leeves, Hite, Pa., 50 cents; Pike Street, Branch, Local Seattle, purchased a share in C. H. Kerr Co-operative Publishing Co., donated by W. E. Walling, \$10; Alex. Krueger, South Amman, Iowa, \$5; "Evanson Comrade," 82 A. L., New York City, 25 cents; F. A. Sikes, Milam, Oregon, 25 cents; Local Arlington, N. J., \$5; Miles Martin, Keb, Iowa, 25 cents; Local Brownville, Pa., \$1; Local Jennings, La., 50 cents; W. H. De Berry, Somerton, Ark., 50 cents; R. E. Barton, Green Valley, Ill., 30 cents; Frank Ohmhus, Long Island, N. Y., per "Coming Nation," \$1; A. H. Mooten, Telluride, Col., \$1; C. Mahoney, New Haven, Conn., 25 cents. Total to date, Oct. 31, \$335.50. Previously reported, \$2,115.07. Total, \$2,450.57.

THE SITUATION IN BARRE

Capitalist Anarchists and Proletarian Anarchists Combine Forces to Fight the Socialists.

Barre, Vt. The scene of the recent fatal encounter between Italian anarchists and Socialists, is a small, thrifty town, and the centre of the granite industry of Vermont.

About ten thousand sons of Italy have made that city their temporary or permanent home, and are all working, at fairly good wages, as stone cutters, ornamentals and sculptors. Some are in the granite business for themselves, and a few run retail stores in the city, liquor shops included.

Those who have come from the provinces of Lombardy, Piedmont, or other Socialist or sympathizing; while those that come from the "white crag" mountains of Carrara are all Anarchists, or in sympathy with Anarchism.

From the very beginning, these two antagonistic elements "found themselves at odds. Gradually the lines were drawn sharper and sharper, until two small contesting armies emerged out of the thick Italian settlement.

At first the fight was limited to theoretical discussions and to a campaign of obstruction against the spreading of Socialism. "Whenever there was a Socialist meeting the Anarchists would go there en masse to interrupt and disturb the speaker, always engaging in futile and interminable debates after the lecture was over.

The Socialists bore all this patiently, never using anything but reason and persuasion in their debates with the Anarchists.

About three years ago the Socialists, out of their hard-earned savings, built a block, valued at about \$8,000, and started a co-operative store. This endeavored a "bit" of jealousy on the part of the Anarchists, and the feud between the two contestants became worse and worse.

The "Anarchists" began to call the block "The Socialist Church" and the Socialists "priests and speculators." At the meetings in the Socialist hall they would insult the speakers, calling them spies and traitors. The continuous and vicious persistence of the Anarchists in disturbing the Socialist meetings went to such an extreme that the Socialists, in order to avoid all possible trouble, thought best not to hold any meetings at all.

This did not satisfy the Anarchists. They wanted to "drive" the Socialists out of Barre and bankrupt the Socialist Block. In this wicked and malicious work they found a natural ally in the middle-class store keepers and saloon keepers of the city. The Socialist co-operative store was selling the highest grade of goods much cheaper than the would-be capitalists of the little store were selling the cheapest grade. The co-operative store must go. This is what the Anarchists—several of whom are in business—and the middle-class store keepers said.

Information from you regarding published reports stating that the convention had passed resolutions discriminating against the colored race. On looking over the report, the only thing I can see bearing upon the race question is the resolution on page 8, under the heading of "Socialist Platform," which reads as follows: "The separation of the black and white races into separate communities, each race to have charge of its own affairs."

"Will you kindly, in order that I may submit same to the National Committee, give me as complete an explanation of this clause as you possibly can, as to what it really means, and what you believe was the purpose of the convention adopting it?"

"You will understand that my application for charter will not be acted upon by the National Committee until this explanation is forthcoming.

"Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am, fraternally yours, "WILLIAM MALLIEY, "National Secretary. "Omaha, Neb., Oct. 16."

"Dear Comrade:—Replying to yours of the 13th and 14th, I regret to hear that our charter has been held up on account of the plank in our platform which declares for the separation of the races.

"To begin with, I will say that this plank was discussed and unanimously adopted by our state convention, all delegates present, some of whom were of Northern birth, voting for it.

"As to what the plank really means, I will say that it means that we Louisiana Socialists do not believe that the race instincts will ever allow the white and colored races to intermingle in a co-operative society, and if we are to live in the same land and be at peace with each other, we must divide the land between us. We may have made a mistake in this, but we see no compromise of Socialist principles in the declaration, no denial of economic equality.

"The main purpose of the convention in adopting it was to corner the Democratic party, which is already beginning to shout that Socialism favors the 'social equality' of the races and to work the race issue for all it is worth.

"As you must know, the doctrine of the social equality of the races is so repugnant to the whites of the South as to make our cause hopeless should the idea prevail that we even favored it.

"Again, the whites here are virtually the only voters. On them will rest the brunt of the battle, and we thought it only fair that, since they should make and win the fight, they should have control of the party's destinies, for the time being at least. Besides this, the Negro population here is extinct, which leaves the Negro without a political party, and he having no vote, we did not care to have the Socialist Party swamped by his rushing pell-mell into our ranks and alienating the aid and sympathy of the whites. I do not believe that a single negro Socialist in this state will object to the plank.

"It is our idea to organize the party here on the same lines as followed by the American Federation of Labor—that is, to take in both races, but to organize them into separate local parties, as I believe the best interests of both races and the party have been subserved.

"In any event, I am sure the comrades here will abide by the decision of the national authorities. Only, should they decide against us, our road will be made the harder, and uselessly so, for, sooner or later, we must meet the race issue, and it is our desire to meet it now, openly, bravely, in justice alike to both the white and colored races.

"Trusting to hear from you favorably, I remain, yours respectfully, "P. ALOYSIUS MOLLYNEAUX, State Secretary. "New Orleans, La., Oct. 20."

membership and the circulation of the Socialist press.

New York City.

The Kings County Committee meets Saturday, Nov. 7, at 8 p. m., in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.

The Socialist Literary Society, 232 East Broadway, has arranged the following attractive program of lectures for Sunday evenings in November: Nov. 8, George D. Herron, "The Mind of Capitalism"; Nov. 15, Leonard D. Abbott, "The Socialist Spirit in Art and Literature"; Nov. 22, Charles Perkins Gilman, "What Work Is."

The business meetings of the society are held on Wednesday evenings, and the reading room, where English, German and Jewish periodicals are on file, is open every evening from 7 to 11 o'clock.

Courtesy Leman will lecture upon the subject, "What the Class Struggle Really Is," at the West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, on Friday evening, Nov. 6.

The Daily Globe Conference will meet Thursday evening, Nov. 12, 8 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Delegates are urgently requested to attend.

Among the many faithful street corner speakers in this campaign Comrade Ekelstein, an East Side cigar-maker, made a special impression by his earnestness, his lively and effective agitation speeches.

The campaign in the 8th A. D., where Comrade Panken was candidate for the Assembly, was marked by the extreme of that excitable and volatile enthusiasm so characteristic of the Jewish population on the lower East Side, where thousands are Socialists, but many cannot vote. Our speakers were followed by thousands of eager listeners and the campaign was replete with exciting, picturesque and amusing incidents.

One evening the interference of Timmarty tongue brought on a riot so large that the police reserves had to be called out, and an enormous mass meeting was afterwards held to protest against their vigorous clubbing. Upon another occasion the streets about the police station were blocked by an enormous crowd, who were wrought up to a high pitch of excitement by the arrest of a boy who was charged with petty larceny by a follower of De Leon, because he had taken his copy of The Worker from a manufacturer made money by getting out campaign buttons bearing Comrade Panken's picture, as a commercial speculation. The old-party speakers were driven to the argument that, although Socialism is a good thing, the issue this year is not between Socialism and capitalism, but between democracy and decency in municipal affairs, etc. The most profound sensation was made by a couple of real boy orators, who, in the name of the Abraham Lehmsky, with a good voice and fluent English, analyzed industrial and political conditions in speeches of an hour's duration, and brought out the truths of Socialism in a skillful combination of arguments and stories with such masterful effect that some visiting comrades from the West Side took him up there upon another evening, and he was just as successful with the Irish-American audience in that vicinity as he had been with the Yiddish crowds in his own locality. A. Goldberger, aged thirteen, was another boy speaker who made an excellent impression, even when dealing with the philosophy of Socialism. In spite of the cold weather, he held his audiences steadfast and drew continuous applause from his amazed listeners. All the Jewish districts gave an increase in the Social Democratic vote last Tuesday.

Here and There.

State Secretary Oneal of Indiana reports the most satisfactory increase of receipts for dues during October. He writes: "The orders for stamps during this month are the largest I have ever received before. I was aware that our summer agitation had secured us a number of new members, but did not think the increase would be as large as it has proven to be. We are doing fine, and I expect the dues to increase from now on."

The Socialists of San Francisco have won their hard fight to maintain their right to address street meetings. Judge Hunt, of the Superior Court, in passing upon the temporary injunction secured by the Socialists against the Chief of Police, upheld the Socialists in their action, pointing out that their meetings were not the nature of unlawful assemblies. In accordance with his decision, Judge Hunt overruled a demurrer to the complaint of the Socialists. As his judgment practically concludes the case, the police will probably take no further steps, and hereafter the Socialists may conduct their meetings wherever they see fit.

The Campaign Secretary of Greater New York acknowledges the following additional contributions to the campaign fund, and asks all having lists in their possession to send them in as soon as possible in order to enable the Campaign Committee to wind up its accounts:

NEW YORK CITY CAMPAIGN FUND.

The Campaign Secretary of Greater New York acknowledges the following additional contributions to the campaign fund, and asks all having lists in their possession to send them in as soon as possible in order to enable the Campaign Committee to wind up its accounts:

Carpenters' Union No. 300, account List..... \$70.00
F. Frach..... 12.75
Schmalbach, List 925..... 14.10
A. Meikert, List 102..... 1.00
Oscar Pudson, List 3463..... 2.10
D. Herz, List 1428..... 1.00
P. Kennel..... 2.00
Br. 80, C. M., Lists 3328-30..... 23.10
Hy. Kellner, List 2406..... 1.00
F. R. Meyer, List 1182..... 1.00
Brother hood of Machinists, List 3121..... 3.00
E. Wende, List 601..... 1.00
C. Richter, List 1316..... .50
G. W. Toemlin, List 554..... .25
Arb. Gossens-Yerein, List 3283..... 5.80
L. Sohr, List 529..... 4.15
C. R. Tetzner, List 550..... 2.00
Br. 25, Arb. Kln. St. Kasse..... 5.00
Br. 25, Arb. K. & St. Kasse..... 23.00
Ernest Paulsen, List 3080..... 5.00
A. Wolf, List 604..... 2.40
D. K., List 2413..... 1.00
G. Pinkosh, List 550..... 1.00
R. Tiedt, List 546..... .75
C. Ruedman, List 441..... 2.00
J. Obrist, List 400..... 1.00
I. Levin, List 2760..... 1.00
Jos. Meyer, List 2744..... 1.80
J. Feldner, List 802..... 8.40
C. Vollmer, List 577..... .50
H. Dunt, List 825..... 1.50
C. Anders, List 7..... 2.80
L. Mueller, List 3035..... 6.10
M. J. Amenberg, List 2147..... 5.00
S. Moscowitz, List 2502..... 1.40
Wm. Spoeer, List 2365..... 3.00
P. Harte, List 232..... .60
G. Aptzsch, List 1686..... 1.00
B. Kohn, List 2756..... 2.00
G. Brown, List 2754..... 6.30
A. Holzen, List 1008..... 1.25
A. F. Hertz, List 108..... 7.00
T. Hergert, List 228..... 16.00
Carpenters' Local 300, acct lists..... 10.00
A. Anshelev, List 1620..... 4.00
Mrs. Gundlach, List 2603..... 1.50
Rosenzweig, List 1594..... 2.00
A. Colanke..... 1.00
M. Kohler..... 1.00
Br. 170, Arb. Kr. Kasse..... 15.00
J. Dolinsky, List 118..... 3.50
P. Eigel, List 2637..... 5.75
Rosh's workmen, 84th street & Second avenue, List 2744..... 4.20
Br. Feile, List 2331..... 1.10
Br. 38, Arb. Kr. Kasse..... 10.65
A. Sogha, List 2755..... 4.15
Bakers' Union 63, List 3195..... 1.20
Do., List 3196..... 2.50
Koenckle, bal. List 21..... .50
Joseph Mass, List 2146..... 1.50
Do., List 3208..... 1.25
Do., List 3210..... 2.00
David Fessler, List 150..... .70
Acc't List 1609..... 5.00
Feldman, List 803..... 1.85
Weiss, List 617..... 5.45
Hugo Albert, List 649..... 6.80
Alex. War, List 1537..... 3.10
J. Schible, List 523..... 3.40
N. S. Reichenthal, bal. List 2216..... .50
J. Eshprenger, List 244..... 2.00
J. Sedelmeyer, List 2048..... 2.75
Wochtel, List 1539..... 1.00
Liedertal Egalite, List 3205..... 2.00
Brewers' Union No. 69..... 1.75
Melzer Bros., List 2623..... 1.75
Elm Brew. Co., List 2617..... 1.50
Golden Horn Brew. Co., List 3356..... .75
E. Ochs' Brewery List 2012..... .35
Fresse's Brewery, List 2625..... 2.65
Typographical No. 7..... 4.00
List 3150..... 3.35
"Volkszeitung" Chapel, List 3153..... 3.00
"N. Y. Herald" Chapel, List 3149..... .25
Goldman's Chapel, List 3151..... .75
Br. 152, Arb. Kr. Kasse, List 3049..... 1.50
P. Meyer, List 1183..... 1.00
I. Levin..... 1.00
N. I. Stone..... 1.00
I. Boehm, List 22..... 1.50
Wm. Kohn, List 1061..... 2.75
J. Grubitzer, List 290..... 10.00
Chas. Rosel, List 450..... 2.00
A. Friend, List 2759..... 1.00
Guenther, List 203..... 2.85
Employees of Potter & Stimus Prog. Lodge L. A. of M., List 3143..... 2.50
J. Bahorski, List 2214..... .50
Ch. Bossier, List 2154..... 5.00

Total for week ending Nov. 2, \$414.50
Previously acknowledged..... 1,037.00

Total to date..... \$2,451.50
The correction last week should have been made by adding 5 cents to make total \$1,947.95, as above, instead of subtracting 5 cents.

LECTURE CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK FRIDAY, NOV. 6.

West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor, 8 p. m. Courtenay Leman; "What the Class Struggle Really Is."

SUNDAY, NOV. 8. Socialist Literary Society, 232 East Broadway, 8 p. m. George D. Herron; "The Mind of Capitalism."

Brooklyn. SUNDAY, NOV. 8. Wurster's Hall, 315 Washington street, 8 p. m. Algernon Lee; "Socialist City Administration."

FRIDAY, NOV. 13. William Morris Educational Society of Brownsville, Tobac's Hall, corner Thattford and Pitkin avenues, 8.30 p. m. Courtenay Leman; "The Socialist View of the State, State Interference and State Capitalism."

THAT the four delegates of the United Brewery Workers of America—Louis Kamper, of Cincinnati, Otto Gaessel of Newark, and Fred Zepp of Cleveland—are avowed Socialists.

The Central Labor Union of Wilkes Barre, Pa., sends our veteran comrade, Charles Lavin. Charles Zimmerman, a member of

the 12th A. D. Social Democratic organization of New York city, will represent the Suspender Makers' Union.

A. H. Spencer, editor of the Railway Employees' Journal, writes: "Let me also say how I appreciate Traubel's special articles, along with all the other 'good stuff' in The Worker."

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