AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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unpoid subscriptions sent in by them.

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VOL. XII.-NO. 30.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 26, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

"WHO PAYS THE PIPER MAY CALL THE TUNE."

(N. B .- This is NOT a call for money. though it is a discussion of campaign funds. You may peruse it, camp read-er, with no fear of finding it ends in appeal to your pecketbook.)

Both the old parties spend money galore in every campaign—to pay for literature, speakers, and halls, and more especially, to pay for freworks, ably district in which each of the old parties does not spend far more than the Social Democratic Party has for its whole state campaign.

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

Where do the funds come from?

WALL STREET BANKS AND FI-NANCIAL SYNDICATES. COULD TELL THE GREAT FRANCHISE COMPANIES COULD TELL THE TRUSTS COULD TELL.

Here are a few illustrations of capitallet interest in politics:

Jay Gould, at a time when he stock of the Eric Ratiway, was asked. "Are you a Republican or a Demo crat? He replied, "In a Republican state, I am a Republican; in a Demo cratic state, I am a Democrat; and am for Erie all the time."

H. O. Havemeyer, of the Suga Trust, a few years ago, festified that his company regularly made large and EOUAL contributions to the campaign funds of both the old parties, and that he believed this to be the general prac tise of such companies.

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

'Why are men willing to pay tens or hundreds of thousands of dollars for a nomination from either of the old parft? For fun? One smiles at such sug gestions. They are willing to pay well for the offices because they know that they will be abundantly reimbursed

willing to spend enormous sums every ar in the impartial support of both old parties, besides afterward relm bursing the elected officials for then liberal campaign contributions. Not for fun, but for sound business rea

"Who pays the piper, may call the

PAIGN PUNDS OF A PARTY ARR THE OF CHOOSING THE MEN WHOM THAT PARTY SHALL PUT IN OFFICE AND DICTATING THE POLICY THOSE OFFICIALS SHALL

The Social Democratic Party (known in other states as the Socialist Party levies no contributions on its candi dates and it gets nothing from th trusts, the banks, or the franchise panies. IT DERIVES ITS SLENDER CAMPAIGN FUNDS FROM THE VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS OF ITS RANK AND FILE, the vast majority of whom are poor workingme and dimes and quarters and occusion al dollars. Its candidates contribute on the same basis as other comrade that is, in proportion to their means and to their liberality. The largest ft dividual donation to the Social Democratic campaign fund in New York this

ratic and Republican parties are sup plied by the capitalist class; those of the Socialist or Social Democratic . Party, by the working class.

year is only \$100, and that is not from

Nine hundred and ninety-nine times out of a thousand, any man in politics will be true to his real masters, to those who really gave him the nomination and paid for his campaign.

Granted, for the sake of argument that the Socialist candidates are no honester and no wiser than those of the old parties; granted that on both sides they are men of ordinary common-sense and actuated by persona ambition -what follows?

It follows that the Republican or Democrat elected to office, knowing that he was actually chosen by the capitalists, that his campaign was paid for by them, that to them he owes his success, and that to them he must look for future advancement, will faithfully serve the interests of the capitalist

It follows, on the other hand, that the Socialist elected to office, knowing that he was chosen by workingmen, that his campaign was paid for by workingmen, and that to them he owes his success and that from them alon he can expect future advancement will, from plain personal self-interest if from no higher motive, faithfully

It is almost an insult to such men a Hanford and Chase and Slayton to put them, even for the sake of argum on a level with Odell and Coler and Crane and Pennypacker and Pattison -to use, in connection with their names, the phrase, "from plain person tive." We do it only for the sake of meeting our empiralist-minded critic on his own sordid ground, to show that even on that ground, the Socialist or Social Democratic Party alone can b And we repeat-

THOSE WHO SUPPLY THE CAM PAIGN FUNDS OF A PARTY ARE SURE OF CHOOSING THE MEN WHOM THAT PARTY SHALL PUT IN OFFICE AND DICTATING THE POLICYTHOSEOFFICIALS SHALL PURSUE.

WHAT THE S. D. P. WOULD DO.

By Ben Hanford.

employed will never be solved until the working class, are in possession of the working class are in possession of the powers of government. Once they have those powers, all will be well social ownership.

government would pursue the same course — confiscate the employer's means of profession. Socialist off-

The question of wages and the un- ! There is no half-way measure which can deal with this matter. The only cure for the ills which afflict the work

with them.

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

Granted the government is in the hands of the working class, the man who locks out his employees will find that a Social Democratic localisative the sacrifices. You will do both. How who locks out his employees will find that a Social Democratic legislature will pass a law conflacation his factory and making it public property; a Social Democratic Judgs will deciare the law constitutional; and a Social Democratic governor and abscriffs will carry the law into effect. That employer would never go into that factory again except to do productive work on the same basis as the other workers. Socialist officials would aimply say that if the empitalist contid not run industry without lockouts society could.

If there was a strike, the Socialist government would pursue the same contract the employer's course — conflacate the employer's rote his.

vote his.

means of problection. Socialist officials would simply say that if the capicapitalist could not earry on industry without strikes society could.

In the case of a shut-down-the employer censes to be employer. He nolonger employe men in production.

And when he stope production society
should step in and carry it on, and to
do this it would abolish the capitalist's
private property in the means of prefluction, and make it notial property.

CHASE ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION.

Socialist Candidate in Massachusetts Pledges His Faith to the Toilers.

Appeals to the Record of Carey and MacCartney in Legislature as illustration of What Socialists Will Do in Office-The Issue Clearly Drawn.

Squire E. Putney, Secretary, and Com- | forces or parties. It is being f

rades of the Socialist Party of achusetts:

nation as candidate for Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This nomination, coming to me as it did, entirely unlooked for, and at this

particular time in the history of the So-cialist Party, can but be esteemed by nie as an honor of which any citizen of our Commonwealth might well feel proud. And this, the more so because I am confident that this year marks the real beginning of the Socialist Party as a political factor in this

promulgated by a few, but a living issue, which gathers force and power in proportion to the development of in-

Like all the progressive movemen of society in the past, Socialism wil finally come into power and operation when the evils of that system which it aims to supplant become too op-pressive for further toleration by the

people, Socialists have long pointed to the fact that the system of private owner-ship of the means of life must of ac-cessity result, of its own natural evolution, in the concentration of industry logical consequence giving this few an economic power which divides society into two distinct classes, the capitalist class and the producing or working class. The industrial development during the past decade has fully dem-onstrated to all thinking men that this

position has been correct. No intelligent man to-day will deny that the whole industrial structure is completely dominated and controlled by a few gigantic syndicates or trusts in the light of this truth, the Sociat ists assert that there can be room for but two movements in the political life of this nation. One, seeking to perpetuate the individual or private own

uate the individual or private owner-ship of the means of life—Capitalism; the other, making for collective or co-perative ownership—Socialism.

In the past, our industrial life was composed of three distinct classes: the capitalist class, the middle class, and the weeking class. the working class. Corresponding to these three industrial classes, we have 'ad three pleases of political activity. The Republican party representing the talist class, and Reform parties of va-

Industrial development and concen-tration has abolished competition to such a degree that the middle class has en annihilated as a factor in industry and commerce, thus making neces-sary a new alignment of political

by all thinking people that this politi-cal alignment must shape itself to cor-respond with the industrial develop-

The Democratic party, having no party, naturally found it necessary to take a position in this state in the pre-ent campaign, identical with the Ite-publican party in the defense and concroscope a million times more powerful than any yet made to discern any difference between the position of the Republican and Democratic parties on the trust question, or the question of labor. Massachusetts could be search ed from end to end and no two per candidates of the Republican and

In the light of these facts. If at once becomes apparent that the political party that represents. working class of Massachusetts is the Socialist Party. The people of this same question industrially that our forefathers faced politically a little over a century ago. Our forefathers decreed and declared that private ownof monarchy became intolerable enough, the people established a demo-cratic form of government relegating cratic form of government relegating to oblivion forever on the American continent the idea of monopoly of government and King Rule. To-day the task we have before us is that bif establishing a democratic form of industry and of abolishing forever the private ownership of the means of life and with that the rule and reign of industrial kines.

The establishment of Socialism in be the work of the working class their through the use of their ballots is their own political organization, such

nembers of the Massachuserts Legisadvance the interests of the working classiff its struggle for emancipation from swage slavery.

JOHN C. CHASE.

Miners of Pennsylvania, vote for Socost. That vote will do more than a

CAMPAIGN IN PASSAIC CO., N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 19.-The campaign in Passaic County is under way. The comrades have deter-nined to work as they have never one before in order to get on the official ballot.

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

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

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

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

- "Watch the Counting." Active comrades are requested to read the ar-ticle under this heading on the edito-

know the record of Garey and Mc-Cartney in the Legislature. Vote for Chase and the straight Socia let Ticket.

GAIN IN SWEDER.

At the general election just content in Sweden, the Social De-Ystad. Branting was the only Socialgranted.

REGULATION AND PUBLICITY. The Republican and Democratic par-The seputations and Democratic par-ties propose to deal with the trusts by "regulation and publicity." Can a wound on your body be healed by measuring and circumscribing it? No. Regulation cannot do away with the wrongs daily inflicted upon the people by the monopolles and trusts. To heal the body politic and social, there can LET THE PEOPLE

OWN THE TRUSTS!
And this is the only issue you workingmen can or ought to be interested
in.—From campaign leaflet of the Socialist Party of Minnesots.

cialist Party of Minnesota.

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

HANFORD, ODELL, OR COLER-WHICH?

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

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ITS MINE PLANK

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

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

On Wedensday of last week, when the control of the property interests of this cannitry.

Bird S. Celer was nothled of his nomination as Democratic candidate for Governor, the news had just come that the ceal strike and the coal famine would probably be ended. Up to that day it had been intended to make the Democratic campaign in this state on its plank advocating public ownership of the coal mines. On short notice, Mr. Coler altered his typewritten address mines. They find it cheaper to neglect Coler altered his typewritten address of acceptance before reading it at the Tilden Club. Instead of making the coal plank the principal point; he pass ed it over with the barest mention; and talked about—the tariff and the canal. Of course it is evident that the then ocrafic party never meant what it said is that now historic coal plank.

Democratic Duplicity.

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

In Pennsylvania there are cost mines IN PENNSYLVANIA THE DEMO-CRATIC PARTY SAYS NOTHING ABOUT PUBLIC OWNERSHIP; Instead, it tacitly endorses the action of Republican Governor Stone in sending nilitia against the striking miners by nominating for Governor Robert E. Pattison, who sent the militia against the striking steel workers at Home-

Consider further: In New there are trolley lines, owned by a few dozen capitalists and operated by sands of wage workers, EVERY LLEY COMPANY IN THE STATE DAILY VIOLATES THE STATE DAILY VIOLATES THE TEN-HOUR LAW. Republican Governor Odell now has the militia in the field in and around Gleas Falls to help the law-breaking Thidson River Valley Italiway Company defeat the striking trolley workers—just as he sent them last year to break the trolley strike at Troy and Albany. This strike was on at Gleas Falls, and the militia were there to do the dirty work strike was on at Glens Falls, and the militia were there to do the dirty work of the invices capitalists, when the Republican and Democratic conventions met at forming, mot twenty-free miles away. The Republican convention renominated Governor Odell. Did the Democratic covention desand public ownership of the trolley lines? Did it even condemn Odell for sending troops to break the trolley workers' strikes? Not a bit of it. The Democratic party was as silent as an oysler ratic party was as silent as an oystcrafte party was as a mind as and trolley strikes because there are trolley lines and trolley strikes because there are trolley lines and trolley strikes in this state, and the Democrafte party (like the Republican party) GETS ITS CAMPAIGN FUNDS VERY LARGE LY FROM THESE FRANCHISE COMPANIES, and it does not want to edge itself to anything against capt

Can We Trust These Men? Consider yet again: The Democrati candidate for Governor, Mr. Coler, 1 A WALL STREET BROKER and a stockholder in many capitalist corpora flons; six of his seven associates on the eratic state ticket are either Ystad. Branting was the only Socialist member of the former national
legislature. The nucleus of a party
delegation in the riksdag is thus formed. There was a noticeable increase in
the number of Liberals elected, so that
strong hopes may be entertained that
general suffrage may finally be
trained.

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legislature. The nucleus of a party
delegation in the riksdag is thus formed. There was a noticeable increase in
the number of Liberals elected, so that
strong hopes may be entertained that
general suffrage may finally be
trofley and other franchise companies;
BURKE COCKRAN, corporation in wFROM THE HARD AND DANGERstranted.

THEM THEIR PROFITS, WRUNG
BURKE COCKRAN, corporation in wFROM THE HARD AND DANGERversus to corporate the sum of the party corporation in the
control of the corporation in the party corporation in the
control of the same thing
is true of the Republican candidates;
the Democratic boss, DAVID B. HILL,
to counsel for more than a score of
trofley and other franchise companies;
BURKE COCKRAN, corporation in the rikeding is true of the Republican candidates;
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trofley and other franchise companies;
BURKE COCKRAN, corporation in the rikeding is true of the Republican candidates;
The Democratic boss, DAVID B. HILL,
the DEMOCRIES AND
the DAVID B. THE CORRENT BOVER BY
T yer, is actively supporting the ticker; so is GROVER CLEVELAND, who sent federal troops to break the A. R. U. strike at Chicago in 1894. Does anyone suppose that such men as these intended the public-ownership plank for anything but political buncome?

Just one more evidence of the instru-erity of Democratic public-ownership carried the city of New York on a plaform deciaring for public-ownership of the rapid transit tunnel which was then to be built. What did the Demothen to be built. What out the Demo-cratic city administration do? With the cheerful sanction of the Republi-can state administration, it decided to give August Belmont's syndicate \$25, 000,000 for building a tunnel that will cost only \$28,000,000 and then, in addition, to give them the complete use and control and profits of the tunnel for seventy-five years-A CLEAR GIFT FROM THE CITY TO THE SYNDI-CATE OF \$7,900,000 DOWN AND AT LEAST \$8,000,000 A YEAR POR QUARTERS OF A CEN-

The same Democratic city admints-The same Democratic city administ-tration turned over the control and the profits of the bridge cars to the Brook-lyn Rapid Tenneit Company and allow-ed that corporation to reduce the ges and increase the hours of labor

wages and increase rae nours of more of the men who run the ears. So much for the sincerity of the Democratic party in New York in this matter of public ownership. Now a word on the plank itself.

"Just Compensation."

The Democratic party proposes that the government take the mines, "with JUST GOMPENSATION to the owners'—the men whom Bacr describes as racles the Christian gentlemen to whom under God, in His infinite wasdom, has given page.

quiring proper ventilation of the mines. They find it cheaper to neglect ventilation; and through this profitable neglect, hundreds of miners have been killed in explosions and tens of thou-sands have died of asthma and consumption caused by the constant breathing of air laden with dust and

permeated with pelsonous gases.

These Christian gentlemen have forced the wage scale down to the lowest possible point, and then, by false weighing, have cheated the mine work-ers out of nearly 20 per cent, of what

they errued even under that scale.

These Christian gentlemen have, in many instances, systematically violated the law requiring regular payment of wages in cash and have maintained the "company-store" and pany-house" system to keep their em

These Christian gentlemen have, by thus reducing the mine workers to dice poverty, forced them to send their LITTLE BOYS down into the mines, and have thus violated another stat-

These Christian gentlemen have in ported workmen, in violation of federal law, from every country of Eu rope, to cut down the wages of native workmen. And when the foreign min ers learned to demand better wages, these Christian gentlemen have, through the subsidized press and pulpit, systematically striven to cultivate race hatred and religious prejudice to keep them divided.

These Christian gentlemen, finally, These Christian gentlemen, finally, when the mine workers peacefully demanded a slight improvement in their condition, have secured the slums of the great cities to gather together thousands of the most dangerous thugs and arm them to the teeth; and by the order of these Christian gentlemen, such things have, the repeated strikes, ruthlessly murdered unarmed men and women and children.

And the ewners of the coal mines, than the owners of the other mines the railways and trottey lines, the cot ton mills, the clothing factories, and other forms of capital. The "Christian gentlemen to whom God, in His infin-ite wisdom, has given the control of the property interests of this country' have all used the same general methods in the service of their one deity-

PENSATION" FOR THE CRIMES OF THESE EXPLOITERS? JUS-TICE FALTERS AT THE QUES-TION AND HUMAN MERCY DE-

NIES AN ANSWER.
When the Democratic party talks of public ownership of the mines, "with just compensation to the owners," it neans even if we grant the sincerity of its professions—it means that THE GOVERNMENT, ADMINISTERED BY WALL STREET BROKERS AND OUS LABOR OF THE MINERS, IN THE FORM OF INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT BONDS.

What the S. D. P. Proposes. The Social Democratic Party, on the other hand, when it proposes public ownership of the mines and other means by which the people work and live, means exactly what it says.

It does not propose to give "just compensation" to the exploiters of La-bor nor to visit just retribution upon them. It is willing to forgive the past, and TO GIVE BAER AN EQUAL CHANCE WITH THE HUMBLEST OF HIS VICTIMS.

OF HIS VICTIMS.

It proposes that the means of production which the working class has created and now operates shall be owned by all the people for the benefit of all that all shall work and get the full fruit of their labor.

And to guarantee this, it calls upon the wage-workers as a class to put in office men chosen by and from their class and responsible only to their class.

In a word, the Social Democratic PARTY Proposes that THE GOVERN-MENT SHALL OWN THE MEANS BY WHICH THE PEOPLE LIVE. and that THE WORKERS SHALL

"Why Workingmen of New York Should Join the Social Democratic Party." Sixty ceuts a hundred; \$2.50 for five hundred; \$4 a thousand. Get them out before Election Day. Social-ist Literature Company, 184 William

--- "Report the Vote." Active com rades are requested to read the a under this heading on the edit

* THE STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

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

That the miners have accepted a pro posal so far short of that which they had a right to insist upon and which a few more weeks of resistance might have secured proves one thing which chief lesson of this strike. This is the thing it proves: While the "operators" have not, a

any period in the strike, shown the slightest regard for the hardships of the miners or of the outside public, while they have been perfectly willing to starve the miners and to freeze the other workers of the land, if they could thereby win their point, the only fault that can be found with the miners' conduct has been that they have been too generous to a foe driven to the verge of defeat and have been unwilling to demand of their fellow workers the further sacrifices that those fellow workers would cheerful'y have made to secure for the miners : more definite victory. In a word, it is characteristic of the miners, and work ingmen, that they have been willing to sacrifice much to the welfare of so ciety; while it is characteristic of the "operators," as capitalists, that, so long as they had a hope of winning they were willing to sacrifice every in terest of society for their own profit.

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

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

If the result shall be satisfactory t the miners, the whole working class will rejoice with them-and none more than the Socialists, for the miners' vic tory will mean more leisure for thought, better conditions of life and therefore higher hopes and stronger resolution, for a hundred and fifty thousand of our fellows. And if the result be unsatisfactory,

if this settlement but repeat the

At the moment when the columns of woe to the guilty! Not to the miners, but to the mine owners; not to the workers, but to the capitalists; not to Mitchell, but to Roosevelt.

It is possible to stop a strike, but to is not possible to destroy its r The five months' conflict which has so forcibly exhibited the courage, the solldarity, the self-control of the workers: in a great industry; which has shown in so glaring a light the arrogance, the cruel greed, and the perfidy of the capitalists; and which, above all, so clearly illustrated the social anarchy of the capitalist system-this conflict has had results that will ge much farther and deeper than the issues now before the beard of arbitration. As a miner wrote to us, two months ago: "Whatever the outcome, this strike cannot be lost. [1 has given us an education that we could have got in no other way."

There are serious dangers. is the All too probable danger that the decision of the arbitrators will be but a miserable makeshift compromise be tween the insolent assumptions of the "operators" and the excessively moderate demands of the miners. There is the danger that, in the settlement of the questions in dispute at the several collieries, without formal recognition of the union, means may be provided by which the "operators" may defraud the miners of even what the arbitra tors award them, and that opportunities for discrimination, per and blacklisting may still be left open There is the danger already obscurets torestened by two of the arbitrators themselves that an attempt may be made to force upon the miners either incorporation or some other form of "financial responsibility," which would leave it at the mercy of capitalist spies and capitalist courts

These are dangers against which the miners have to guard, and in guarding upon the vigorous support of an awak ened working class. And the most ef-fective way of guarding against such dangers will be to show the capitalis and their tools, on the fourth of nex month, that we have not forgottes them, that we see no reason to love of trust them, that we propose to fight them to the finish. A doubled Social ist vote in Pennsylvania, in New York, and all over the country, will do more to secure a settlement favorable to the miners than could all the arguments of all the conciliators and mediators in Christsplom.

Postscript.-Though the strike is sunpended, the need of strike funds is not at an end. The Pennsylvania miners have come out the conflict, poo and in debt, with winter and all its needs before them; in the Virginias. there are still some thousands of infi ers in actual distress, who must be given assistance. The strike fund in still open and the workingmen who have so splendldly supported the strike

FATHER MCGRADY TO SPEAK

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

meeting will begin promptly at 8 p. m.

A mass meeting of the Social De cratic Parfy will be held at Turn Hall, 191 Sumpter street, Brooklyn, on Fri-day evening, Oct. 24. Ben Hauford, candidate for Governor; Alex. Fraser, candidate for Sheriff of Kings County; Mark Peiser, candidate for State Sent-tor: Dr. G. Fish Clark, Chas. Frederic Adams, and other prominent speakers will address the meeting. All party members and friends are invited to neet at the Socialist Club, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, at 8 o'clock sharp and march to the hall in a body.

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

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

CHALLENGE TO HEARST.

thus far should do yet a little mo

Fieldman Invites Him to Public Discussion of Issues.

Millionaire Democrat Called on to De-fend the Record of Party Which Endorses Cleveland, Flower, Pattison, Steunenberg-Will He Accept?

Solomon Fieldman, the Social Democratic candidate in the Eleventh Congressional District of New York, has challenged his Republican and De cratic opponents to meet him in debate

on the issues of the campaign as they effect the interest of the working class. The Republican candidate cuts but little figure, as a Republican has ab lutely no chance in the Eleventh, and it is to William R. Hearst, the Demo-cratle candidate, that Fieldman devotes his attention. He challes Hearst to defend the record of party and of the men whom his party has repeatedly endorsed-Cleveland who sent troops against the Chicago strikers, Flower, who sent militia against the Buffalo strikers, Steunen-berg, who established the Bull Pen, and Pattison, who used militla to break

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

Comrade Fieldman has, all through the campaign, been speaking to unusu-ally large and enthusiastic meetings in the district and the old-party clans know that hundreds or clans know that hundreds or thou-sands of their former followers have, through Fleidman's efforts, got an un-derstanding of Socialist principles. It remains to be seen whether Hearst est face to face before the voters

The Worker. SH ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

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Address all business compositations, and state to The Worker. Hearth and drafts pay like to The Worker. Hearth are never sent to individual and artises. Accurate constructions should be written ink and on one side of the paper, should not be abbreviated, every let-quist mear the writer's mane and and and maiter should be put in as few as most particle, consistently with clearter should be put in as few ide, consistently with clear-dentions which do not com-requirements are likely to

York, N. Y., Post office on April 6.



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SOCIALIST	VOTE	IN THE	UNITED
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in 1892 (Presi in 1894 in 1896 (Presi		: :	. 21,157 . 55,133 . 36,564
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S. L. I		. 3:	,450

NEW YORK STATE TICKET.

BENJAMIN HANFORD. WE. THURSTON BROWN. LEONARD D. ABBOTT. LORENZO D. MAYOR. WARREN ATKINSON, JOEL MOSES

er and Surveyor... EVERITY L. HOLNES. inte Justice of Court of App. JOHN PRANKLIN CLARK.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

estion of constitutionality of the Eight-Hour Law will be passed muon by the New York Court of Appeals within a month after election. A sig vets for the Social Democrat Party will help to convince the judges that the law is constitutional.

Child slavery in the cotton mills of the Democratic South is exactly paralleled by child slavery in the glass works of Republican New Jersey. Socialists want to put the children in the schools and give men a chance to work. The fight that Carey and Mac-Cartney have made against cylid labor should show the workers that Social ism is their only hope.

WATCH THE COUNTING.

It is the chief aim of the organized Socialist movement to make Social ists. Second only to this, it is our air diary only to these two things, it is Supertant to see that every Socialist

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

It must not be forgotten that the election officials are, with few excepthe two old parties, that they have every motive to suppress our vote, and that very many of them have no seru-

seans they maintain their own balance and suppress the Socialist vote which they both with to suppress.

This can be prevented wherever we have comrades who are willing to take the necessary trouble. We must have watchers in as many politing-places as possible. Even at the expense of neg-lecting agitation in the last two or three days before November 4, if necessary, our party organizers should see that washers are secured, that they are provided with whatever credentials or certificates the law of the state may require, and that they are instructed in their duties and their rights under the law.

We have undoubtedly been defrauded of thousands of votes in previous years, through not having an adequate force of watchers. Precaution against fraud becomes more needful as the growing strength of our party more alarms the capitalist politicians, and becomes also easier as the number of our active workers grows. Let no ef forts be spared to have the full Socialist vote counted and reported. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Comrades, you will desire to get the election news as fully and as promptly as possible after the Fourth of November. The Worker desires to give your that news better than ever before. To be able to do it we must depend on your voluntary assistance, for Socialist election news as fully and as promptly your voluntary assistance, for Socialist papers have at their command no suchmachinery of news-gathering associa tions and special correspondents as the great dailies have.. You must send us the news from each city, town, or vilthe news from each city, town, or villof capitalists, closely connected wit lage, in order that we may send to the Standard Oil Company, have be

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

For the instruction of the comwhom we ask to act thus as volunteer reporters, we give a few instructions: 1. Before Election Day, send us by

mull, a statement of the Socialist vote (and also of the S. L. P. vote, if any) east in the city, town, village, or county in 1900; and also, if available, that cast in 1901. We can then have these figures arranged, ready for reference

2. The Worker will go to press out day late on the week after electionthat is, on Thursday evening. As much news as possible should be got to this office by Thursday neon.

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

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

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

6. Where our vote is large, the to tal vote of all parties should also be

7. Where the S. L. P. has a ticket. it should be reported.

8. All letters containing news should be addressed to the Editor of The

If all our readers will take note of this matter and lend us their hearty assistance, we are sure that each of

A STATEMENT TO COMBADES.

In reply to inquiries from severat committee we would state that we had in type for last week's issue of The Worker a statement of facts in regard to the situation in California, together with a summary of the arguments on both sides of the important question involved. We had waited until that time, in order to be able to present a full and fair statement. But we found that the subject would require more space than could be spared from im portant campaign matter at this time, and have therefore decided to postpone it entirely, until immediately after election, when our columns will be less crowded and when the comrades will have more time to consider it. .

thousand three-month and four-week trial subscriptions, gathered through the activity of our comrades in various parts of the country. To all the new introduced we would say: If you like The Worker, if you think it is helping a good cause, if you would like to see its influence extended and its quality

TARIFF REVISION AND THE TRUSTS.

Some of the Democrats and some of the Republicans propose to "curb the power of the criminal trusts," as they any (they do not tell us which are the criminal and which the innecessa-trusts) by reducing the tariff on in-

This is much as if one should pro pose to check the ravages of a fer-cious wolf by burning the bones of the wolf's dead mother,

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

The tariff helped to foster the trusts it is true. But the trusts are no long er infants. They have reached ma turity. The young wolf feeds on its mother's milk like a harmless land. The grown wolf tears and devours the sheep and no longer needs to nursed.

We have a Meat Trust-fostered by

the protective tariff on meats. But that trust no longer depends upon the tariff for its power. Instead of being affaid of foreign competition here, it is conquering the markets of England and Continental Europe. America is the largest ment-exporting country in American capitalists, not the American people.) Neither Russia nor Australia nor even Argentina can compete with the United States in the production of is meat dear? Because a small group each of you the news from the whole country.

We ask that the organizer of each great stockyards and packing houses and cold-storage plants, and hold shares in all the railways which transport cattle and meat. The tariff has, in past years, helped these men to get this control of the means of pro-duction. Belt having got it, they no longer depend on the turiff. When price of meat in free-trade England. as it has done this summer, it is evi-dent that a reduction of the tariff could have little or no effect on the price of ment in this country.

Another instance: We have a To-bacco Trust. Within the last two years this organization, also closely affiliated with the Standard Oli Company, has got control of all the great tobacco factories in the country, and also of all the great cigar and cigarette factories; it has acquired possession of the most valuable tobacco lands in the United States and in Cuba; and it is now, through its agency, the United Cigar Stores Company, taking possession of the retail trade. It has invade Europe, and has forced the greates tobacco companies of Germany an Austria to come to its terms. For little while it carried on a sharp wa with the rival English Tobacco Tr in the English market. A month ago came the news that these two trusts had pooled their interests in one gigan-tic international combine and the price of tobacco in England went up, but not the wages of tobacco workers there or here. This trust also was for tered by the tariff in its early days. But now, when it has grown to international proportions and is on the poin of controlling the raising of tolacco

some extent, we doubt, by the But so has Great Britain a tariff. But so has Great Britain has no tariff on coal; and sixty-eight thousand tariff on coal; and sixty-eight thousand miners are now do sand British coal miners are now de-liberating whether they should strike or submit to a reduction of wages. Can anyone imagine that a reduction of the tariff would "curb" Mr. Baer's power, or that it would have helped the Fenn-sylvania miners in their fight?

Again, we have a Coal Trust, foster-

by tariff revision.

Yet, again, the Standard Oil Company, not so very long ago, made a treaty with the Russian Off Trust, by which they divided the world between them. Not even the discovery of New oil fields in Texas "curbed" the power of this trust—though there is no tariff of this trust—though there is no tariff between Texas and New York. With-in six months after their discovery, and in spite of the "anti-trust laws" of Democratic Texas, the Standard Oil Company had complete control of the new oil fields. This Company, as a body, and also, its leading members, have invested a large part of their sur-plus in the stock and bonds of gas and electric commandes. In pearly every electric companies. In nearly every city of the United States to-day, whether you use kerosene or gas or electrici-ty to light your house, you pay tribute to Rocketeller and his associates. What could be more stupid than to propose to "curb" this international light and heat and power trust by re-ducing the tariff on oil?

One more instance: The members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers are to-day voting on the alternative presented to them by the Steel Trust: Either accept a reduction of wages so that we can get more foreign orders, or have a part of the mills (and those the strict union mills) shut down and a large part of our men thrown out of employment r months together. The Amalgamated Association knows that it must accept one or the other of the evil althe deep sen; it dare not fight the Steel Trust. A reduction of the tariff on steel and iron would hardly affect this question at all. No other country this question at all. No other country can now compete with the United States in chenpness of iron and steel production. It is therefore the condi-tion of the foreign market that regn-lates the American iron and steel industry; and the American workers tariff or no tariff, have to come down to the European level or be laid off.
It is useless further to multiply in-

In years past, the tariff has helped to build up the trusts. But the trusts have outgrown the need of tariff pro-tection, and tariff reduction would therefore not flestroy or curb them. Their power now rests on their owner ship of all the greatest and most effi-cient means of production and transportation, which enables them, at the same time, whether under protection or free trade, to crush competition and to defy the resistance of their employees.

The Socialist (or Social Democrata) distinguish between "good" trusts and potentially good in so far as they pre vent waste of labor in a handred ways, and that all trusts are bad in that, under private ownership, this economy ads wholly to the benefit of the redounds wholly to the braieft of the few capitalists, and the injury of the many workers. If proposes to preserve the good and remove the evil by mak-ing them into public institutions, owned and operated for the public good. Let the Nation Own the Trusts.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

NEW YORK STATE

State Campaign Fund.

G. H.

23d A. D.

M. Steinback

A. F. Simmonds, Peckskill, N.Y. F. Hincher

M. Princer

590 L. G. D.

L. G. D.
Carpenters' Union 375.....
M. Korditscpke, List 35....
Branne, List 29......
Ertelt, List 208......
24th A. D., Sr. 1, List 201, collocted by Dietras

.25

The campaign is now half or

shall attain the results we expect on

than the Social Democratic Party has

WORKMAN AND MASTER.

WORK.

The fires are out in the foundry; :h wheels of the mills are dumb;
The engine has stopped in the factory
the belting has censed to hum;
There is want and woe in the household, the mother is wasted and worn.

The children are pinched with hunger their clothing is tattered and torn; Heavy the heart of the father, works

and winner of bread— How shall he save them from starv-ing? How keep a roof overhead? PLEASURE.

the wind swept seas; Merry the mountain mansion; green are the forest trees; Make room for the holiday conches,

why while the rich man revels, But why, while the rich han reves, shall the poor man perish and rot? How long shall the millionaire masters and lords of the food giving soil Make feast on the brain and the brawn, and the blood of the children

WARNING

Can your daughters bedazzle in silk if the silkworm ceases to spin? Can you warm them in garments of wool if your sheep die in pastures

When the fire in the foundry goes out when the fire in the rounty goes out the fire on the hearth does the same; When the hearth in the hovel is cold, the pajace may crumble in fame; Take head, O ye millionaire masters, who have selved all the gifts of the

Or the slaves you have plundered and was received. Mitchell is not more starved may bind you and scourge orge Crouch, in New York Herald.

A MANUAL OF FACTS. The Socialist Campaign Book pub-shed by Charles H. Kerr & Co. in our rote as "scattering" or is credit the vote of the Socialist Party in New York, the Sociali Democratic Party) to the S. L. P., which the capitalist politicions no lonzer four. Another method, and one often practical where we have no watchers, is fur the hispatitional hospitalist in the incompt to agree to count the Socialist hallots as they are taken up, alternately for the Republican and far the Democratic party; by this

THE ART OF MAKING FOREIGNERS.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

gies and forests of the world and never wrote a will; how they sweated out, in vala, what might have been profit producing edergy in the mere bunting of animals and persuit of things for themselves alone. The altru-istic felicity of sweating for others never being known to them, they were deprived of that sweetest of poverty's many sweet experiences, the knowl-edge that they were nourishing a class of people who were not such fools as themselves. They wasted their lives without ever having had revealed to them the knowledge of a foreign in-centive, though it was then knocking hencyclently at their seanoards for admission, to show them how to be more deeply happy. They knew not the joy of having their personal wants multi-plied and their powers of satisfaction diminished to keep them hustling. The constant situalns of an artificial famine was not theirs; so they live! and died in a state of lamentable hap-

It is our bounden duty to see that in this respect mistakes do not repeat themselves and that happiness be kept serious, sober and industrious. The average mob of persons must not b permitted to get happy as it likes; for there is a wrong old way and a right there is a wrong old way and a right modern way to be happy; and no one but the man who has the experience of possessing large sums of money knows the modern way in which other people ought to be happy. Just think of the improper state of happiness that prevailed in Africa be-fore American christians began to buy slaves there! Before the missionaries of our strenuous life taught them the

of our strenuous life taught them the future they never knew that happines is only a reminiscence, or, as Jeffer son says, a pursuit.

son says, a pursuit.

They wasted conturies intooing one another, making pictures on rocks, carving their heauty fancies on any sort of handy old surfaces, and doing all things for fun and frolic, never be ing in carnest but when they were amusing themselves, never laughing at any absurdity except when they were at work, and then laughing chiefly at the absurdity of his polyling to de the absurdity of being obliged to do : thing that they didn't want to.

Oh the wickedness and unprofitable ness of those ages of fun and frolic spent without capital by aboriginal man in the tropleal forests. What a pliy Mr. Moss and Mr. Hedge (the moral fungus and the property fence were not there. Too long through their suiling nonsense the children of the forests postponed i e serious, solemn, solid happeness of Morganism, too long by their levity they deferest the luxtiry of working for, voting for, and then fighting for a full dinner pail. By feeling at home and giving way to happiness these primitive darkies post-poned the proper desciopment of their race through American slavery and several superfluous centuries strangers to the spiritual exaltation of having been emancipated. Strangers too long were they, to that growth of grace known as political gratitude, especially to the Republican party, and to the consequent duty of scab working and crooked voting. Of all these blessings did they rob themselves by the Afri-can habit they had formed of getting preunturely happy the wrong way-that is, without work for wages. The root of the evil of uncivilization

is this very prematurity of people to feel themselves at home in their own country; it is an unwarrantable habit and has brought many a tear to the eye of civilization and kept many a dollar out of its pocket. But let us dollar out of its pocket. But let us hope that the history of the American Indians and the speed with which this vast continent of ours has been put under the parchiment of private right will prevent future generations from contracting any more facility of thinking themselves at home in countries, because they were permitted to be born in them and permitted to produce all the wealth of them. If past ex-IT DEPENDS ON YOU whether we before bettier for us than at present and we must this year carry on a more all the wealth of them. If past experionee fails to warn the majority of mankind everywhere from this bome than the Social Democratic Party has ever done in the past.

In order to do this the State Committee needs money and every party member and symmethizer is need to organization for taking care of private in our docks: Compal them to pay harbor dues and dock dues, call it forward at once to Comride James N.
Wood, Financial Secretary of the State
Committee, 64 E. Fourth street, New
York, his or her contribution to the happens to be stuck to a bit of prop-erty during the soul's pilgrimage from earth to heaven. Now if the people everywhere are thus instructed, there need be no slarms of Socialism among Previously acknowledged\$1,164.50 overywhere are inus instructed, there ineed be no alarms of Socialism among use Spoon-fed by capital, and guided by the clergy, they will cherish no loopes concerning this earth, they will modestly keep their places; and, the stead of indulging in futile assertions of their rights, they shall look meckly and reverently to Mr. Baer and his divided and reverently to Mr. Baer and his divided surfaces are whose for vinely appointed successors, whose ton-der hearts alone will take sufficient care of them and these Christian gentiemen of property shall wisely consider whether such and such workers can be usefuly conceded the right to be alive at all or not, according to the requirements of the inbor market.

he alive at all or not, according to the requirements of the labor market.

This American democracy of ours has been a fearfully perlious experiment; all gentlemen now realize this, and all are determined to draw back from it while yet any civilization and property are left to us. Populations must henceforth be taken in hand sternly and taught better. The non-sense of equal rights must be publicly parted with by educated people and society rasfored to its ancient busts. We must have a perpetual supply of resident foreigners at work whom we can whip; or of allenated natives whom we can facel into whopping thomselves; that is, we must have chattel slaves or proletarians. Ours must be a land of moveable men and unknewsable property as of yors. We must have not make slaves on development of the populace and to put a stop forever to their impudence of cities thinking. We, who are the wise, the metal-market have the accordinated in an electron to the accordinated by an electron to the accordinate land, the metal-market has the accordinate in the market and the processor to the head of the products and the processor to the head of the products and the processor to the head of the products and the processor to the head of the products and the processor to the head of the products and the processor to the head of the products and the products are the products and the products are the products and the products and the products are the products and the products are the products and the products and the products are products and the products are products and the products are products and the products and the products are slaves or profetrations. Ours must be a land of moveable men and unmove able property as of yors. We must be brutes incentive solely he can never become much of a climen, and he must no country; with the solely he can never become much of a climen, and he must no countries a foreigner.

5.00 of the populace and to put a step forever to their impudence of climen in all countries a foreigner. Prevent their family instincts from getting too strong, or before pour know where you are they will get farms and to make its knewing how to be connomically hap you a labor basis. Our happiness conditions in knewled how is accommise all means to a state function than carry 44, Jarsey City, \$20; M. J. R., \$3. Annable of the man who can do no more than toy with the most serious affairs.—The Carpenter.

It makes a gentleman of the capital healisty perspiration in the working istic persuasion shiver to think how many unprofitable generations of saviages have left their bears in the Junof mind ought to be permanently cured. We should at once, and with-out hypocrisy, place them where we mean to keep them consider the pale of property on the basis of a foreign population.

Americans are an easy mark; they Americans are an easy mark; they will get used to this or anything else, so the assner we begin to foreignize them the fewer strikes we shall wit-ness in the future; and the scener we ness in the future; and the sconer we shall discover that we are living in the shall discover that we are living in the midst of the most satisfiable people on earth. In fact, our population invites our teeth, they want to be chained up: or, let me say it, as the israelites of old would have expressed it, "The Lord hath delivered them into fur hands." It is over the lives of a foreignized population that the charge in the charge of the charg names. It is over the lives of a for-eignized population that the chariot wheels of a property civilization must forever roll and we must make for-eigners of Americans.

Our gentlemen leaders, as a class,

our geattemen readers, as a class-have become pretty well consclous of this foreignizing duty; but are not yet rendy to denationalize the whole crowd that has been voting for us. It is deemed to be expedient at this th therefore that a preliminary effort to find the foreign material necessary for the foundation of our property pire be made in other lands. We developing such a beautirul, ardent geography, sooner or inter, to give out before an appetite like ours. The patriot in view of that emer-

gency bethinks him, in this whether it is not possible for our ben-evelence to be artificially supplied with its human provender from with in the borders of our own country after the ultra-American populations of the world have been ecor

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

labor market of the world.
Granting then, that poor American parents will continue to be patriotical ly prolific, we have to agrise now here successful family exertions may best be utilized for a continuous supply or native grown foreigners to the nation-al table. First disarm the patient ecoly prolific, we have to advise how their nomically. Take away his tools fro him, if he is a handworker, and so or-der it, that as an individual worker he is of no further use to his country at large, and still less to his diminished This untooling of the population may

be accomplished by putting all the tools up into very high lefts and placing armed sentinels on the stairways. But high priced tools, such as a hun-dred thousand dollar machine, will do just as well as the stairway and the sentry, if you can keep the workers from learning together how to use the whole tool or how to wholly take tr away from you. Now as long as you divide the making of a thing into many parts with a machine of such impossible price to the worker, for class, what you had previously done for each unit of it: that is, you have made the class a cipher until his hands have learned to come together as our interests and dollars have already done. Such a coming together is a long way off, but until it comes

Do not allow workmen to take root anywhere; let them always be as fly-ing seeds or let them be as foreign rest, or anything you like; it is a levy

made on a transient foreigner for standing still in our dominions. Enter into no obligation with him to the effect that you shall give him work, or bread, or anything but what it suits you to give him; for any obisgation of yours confers upon him that much of a locus standi, and reduces by that much his foreign character, since the state which alone enforces obliga-tions must that much recognize him if you do. While everything else of tung" for the strike fund: Previous Forkyille supply the demands and demand the supply.

If you find that he is not creeping down to a root diet quick enough see down to a root diet quick enough see to it that you import genuine foreigners to speed him. Set the law of competition in motion and reduce him to the wages of abstinence. When he does not please you hit him with the foreigner and when the foreigner displeases you hit him with the American. After a time they will both be so hadly hit as to feel but cowed and discouraged bipeds, whose only hope of bread is in your mercy. They are both in fact a very bad sort of foreigners. One is a man who has ran away from his own country, the other is a great three contracts of the contract of the c

THE STRIKE IS DEAD. LONG LIVE THE STRIKE

. By Horaga Traubel.

The coal strike is ended. The miners are victorious. The question is set iled. "Forever," Mitchell hopes. That dead "forever," No. Mitchell hopes. That question capital can never answer except by resignation. And the conditions is victory. But the best truce is only a, temporary triumph. Your strike came asking a question. The strike was a question. That questions the way. Private capital, I mean The was not answered. You know it was strike was a question. That question was not answered. You know it was not answered. Where, then, is the victory? Let us be precise. Let us talk

of the truce. The victory is unwon.

What victory could you have won?
If you had got ten ceuts more per
diem. If you had cut one hour off the
day's work. If you had got your honest. weighers. If you had wiped sout the company store. If you had even got your union recognized. What was your victory? The victory would have been a victory only in items, of out-posts. The primitive villalny would still remain untouched.

You put up a noble fight. That was your victory. The fight alone was your victory. A little more food goes into your helly. A little more cloth goes on your back. A little more roof is put over your head. But that is not victory. That is food, cloth, roof. That is not victory. It may be a courier. It may be a foretaste. It may be a promise. But victory is something different and farther ahead.

I honor the fight. I honor Mitchell. Mitchell shamed his betters. Mitchell bettered his betters. Mitchell set an example. Mitchell alone. The United States had their president. But de-mocracy had no president. Democ-racy knocked at the door of official America and was rejected. Democracy knocked at the door of the miner and and not less than any one of the min-ers who loyally backed him. Every miner's name was Mitchell in that fight. To that Mitchell of the hosts I take off my pride. Before the august simplicity of that Mitchell I am humbled.

De you think the magnates regard the strike as over? The musters are mas tered. But it is only a momentary re-pulse. As soon as quiet is restored they will again commence to invade. Commence to invade? Their very ex-istence is an invasion. The question of the strike will never be settled un-When the private owner ceases to exist the strike will disappear. The real striker is the private striker the strike will destroy. Do you not see, you gentlemen of

adjourn, we adjourn to reassemble? We stop to get breath. We stop to recuperate. We will review our pol We will perhaps resort to new devices. But you will meet us again and again. You will meet us on and off the road. You will meet us asleen and awake. You will find us in your compromises. It will not hedge or qualify or admit pros and cons. The spirit sees its pro written so large as to cover the earth.

. I am hopeless? No one is more hope ful. No one is more consident. I do not say, no to the strike. I say yes in the most indubitable way. You can not make your strike too hig for me borders of trades and professions till a strike for one is a strike for all. But the strike must not lop off branches. It must but to roots. It must not tear the clothes. It must reach the heart, Until it does that all its labor is but exercise. Until it does that it is only

getting its weapons ready.

Will wages ever take you to heaven?
Only principles will take you to heaven. Wages are personal. Principles are universal. The principles say: "It is dangerous to own. It is safe to "It is dangerous to own. It is safe to use." The principles see that ownership is the fenced lot. The fenced lot is an armed enemy. The principles demand the whole sarth. They leave no room for parsonal ownership. We will own nothing. We will use everything. This is what the strike must know. This is the nerve which the strike must reach. Get your muscles staunch. Get your heart true. There's work shear Work for men. Work for enduring lovers. I say lovers because only lovers can meet the issue. What can you do for man if your heart lacks love? The most daring striker is the man who most widely loves. For as this world goes a great love supposes the most sublime empiricism. For love disdains to know friend and enemy. Love knows only love.

Tie strike is past. The strike is resamed. The strike is dead. Long live the strike. The striker is learning love. The striker is trying his limbs eprending out his chest cetting a clear eye, coming out of strikes sweet with life. I look over toto Pennsylvanta with eyes full of grateful tears. There have been armies. But was there ever in army ble this? This was not an army of destroyers. This was an army of households and hearthstones. Take the bibles off your pulpits. The miner is talking of justice. Take the in-cense out of your churches. Smell the oil of the miner's lamp. Let the offieinl spokesman of Jesus retire. They have reported falsely of Jesus. The obstructed Jesus. You see him emergi from the coal dump.

he gets too fresh about his rights. Deany time, and since you cannot keep

manhood a childish faith in the reality | 50c.; A. F. Ph., J. Y., and E. W. \$1; of his citizenship. Never let him dis- | 8 K., R. J. C. and W.F. B., 75c; E. B. of his citizenship. Never let him dis-cover that neither the laborer nor the capitalist has any country while one lives on profit forced from the defense-less and the other on private wages. By all means let him use the ballot

by at means let me use the case box; it will do you no harm and it will do him no good. So long as als world consists of a fedge of ice with a fire all around it you can afford to let him change his position frequently and shift him about between the Democratic Ice and the Republican Coal Trust wherever he moves. works for wages and the capitalist controls the government, be sure the workingman is a foreigner.

THE STRIKE FUND

For the week ending Oct. 18, Natio

al Secretary Greenbaum reports receipts of \$781.90, bringing the total up to \$6,758.46. Of the week's receipts. to 86,758.46. Of the week's receipts. \$413.95 was collected through The through the "Chicago Socialist." Workmen's Circle sent \$66.62. Party locals, branches of the Social Demo-cratic Women's Society and of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Bohemian and Italian work-ing societies, and individual comraces from Massachusetts to California contributed the rest.

Ep to Saturday, Oct. 18, the follow-

any value is under the political law of the country let him remain subject to supply and demand. Then you can \$1. Albricht Vlohi, Geneva, O., \$1; E. \$1; Albricht Viohl, Geneva, O., \$1; E. K. & Co., \$18.50; employees Theo. E. Hergert & Co., \$24; employees Adriance Machine Works, Brooklyn, collected by Henry Goat, \$14.65; Brahm, both in face a very mean away from his own country, the other is a nan whose country has ran away from him.

E. Brook, \$1: 18th-14th A. D. Brook-lyn, \$1: Bergischer Quartette Ciub, \$2.15: Cerny's Shoe Factory employees. \$7.75: Police, \$2: Policy of this pamphiet have been said copies of this pamphiet have been said copies of this pamphiet have been sold and a third edition will soon be 15: employees Standard Fur Dressing by Pyeing Works. Brooklyn, \$16.75: F. Wunderlich, City, \$5: F. Gundlach, \$1: Moderlich, City, \$5: F. Gundlach, \$1: Moderlich, City, \$5: P. Gundlach, \$1: Moderlich, City, \$1: Moderlich, City, \$1: Moderlich, City, \$1: Moderlich, \$1: Moderlich, City, \$1: Moderlich, \$1: Moderlich, \$1: Moderlich, \$1: Moderlich, \$1: Moderlich, \$1: Mo

Sons & Rambor, S. Ginsburg & Bre. I. Shapiro, Nicholas Hodes, Jack Helt-er, A. A. Heller, \$1 each: Aaron Hallpara, \$5; Morras Zimmerman, S. Heliar, guage let us prevent him from thinking in it; therefore keep him supplied with idioic literature and fool rogue newspapers.

Above all things cultivate in his vanished a childish faigh in the reality. River, 50c.; A. B. and N. C., 50c.; Walter F. Page. Bayonne, 50c.; employees Egler's Bakery, collection, \$42.50; J. P. Morgan, \$2; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Br. 9, Hoboken, \$50; do, Br., 91, raffle, \$11.20; Emil Neppel, \$1; O. Rohland and F. M. Dietz, Newark, \$2; A. Gräfe, Koech lin, C. Anders, \$2.25; H. Lindners Knit ting Shop, Newark, \$10; Arbeiter Kin der Steph Kasse, Br. 22. Newark, 20; some employees of C. Weinberg & Co., \$14.25; collection by A. F. Forthmiller, &5; Arbeiter Kinder Sterbe Kasse, Br. 6, Morrisonia, \$10; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Br. 44, Woodside collection, \$15.80; U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, collected in or-ganized cabinet shops, \$224; Theo. A., \$1: total, \$2:705.60

TO BE USED BEFORE ELECTION.

the Beef Trust?"-New York (Social Democratic Party) edition - which should be distributed before Election Day. They will be supplied at the rate sent out. We also have on hand two or three

thousand copies of the booklet, "Why Workingmen of New York Should, Join the Social Democratic Praty," which will be sold at 60 cents a bundred, \$2.50 for five hundred, or \$4 a thousand, postpaid.

Send orders, with eash, to the Social-

ist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

"THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE."

"I am much impressed with the effectiveness of the little pamphlet, 'Labor Politics and Socialist Politics.' It is so clear, concise, and convincing, and so up-to-date in every particular that I think it is the best piece of propaganda literature out at this time. It is just the thing to give out liberally to memhers of the trade unions and to work-ingmen generally." So writes Com-rade Fliege of Buffalo. The Buffalo py F. Gold. a. \$2.60; A. comrades got fifty copies two weeks D. Brook-

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

In Bridgeport and Derby, Conn., th election is held our the same day with the state election and the Social lat Party will have a full ticket in the field in each of these places, Charles Ufert finished his tour of Connecticut this week with meetings in Broad Brook, South Manchester, Stafford, Waterbury, and Torrington. At Broad Brook the local band, whose members are all Socialists, helped to draw a crowd which filed the hall with one of the largest meetings ever held in Broad Brook, It is expected that Ufert will return to Connecticut before clee tion. George A. Sweetland, candidate for Congress, is speaking in the sorts orn part of the state. He reports good tings in New Britain, I maston, Torrington, and On Saturday, Sweetland and Utert ad-dressed three meetings in Hartford Meetings were also addressed by W. White in Union City, Waterburg

expect to push Socialism downingorously. We have nominate here vigorously. We have nominated a ticket and held a mass meeting at which Comrade Smith of Boston was the principal speaker. He was received enthusiastically and a large vote of cathusiastically and a large vote. can be expected at the co

A comende in Vineland, N. J., writes

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

The Socialist Party has county fick-Utah, as well as a sinte ticket.

Chunk, Pa., writes: "The Republicans are going to try to claim the credit of settling the strike. But many of our on in the Panther Creek Valley say that if it had not been for the cheer ing words and enthusiasm of the So break in the strike there some time ago. This and the financial aid given great deal to the success that ha

Comrade Levenberg of Buint an., writes of a most successful eting at West Superior, Wis., across hay, addressed by H. G. Wilshire. backs good for Socialism there," he Party will soon be formed in Duluth.

Philadelphia for the strike propaganda fund has netted ever \$300 according to present accounts, with many tickets ade promptly to J. De Bruyn, Sec

Comrade Carnahan of Salins, Pa writes of the first Socialist meeting ever held in Avonmore, at which Lours Gonzion spoke last week. He says: "You can depend on Avonmore for Nov. 4"

An English-speaking local of the party has been formed at New Bedford, Mass., with John Hettinger as Recording Secretary, Ed. Smith as Pi-Organizer, and Wm. Obnesarge as Lit-

at Montrole, N. J., task place a few days ago, with Dr. DeYee and W. Iz. Wynit as the speakers. A local was formed at once.

Saturday evening Oct 25, the com-mades of Manchester Fownship, Passale County, N. J., hold a public meeting at Cedar Cliff Hotel, Halselon, Pred-erick Krafft and Wan, H. Wyatt, So-cialist candidates in the Pifth and Sixth Congressional Districts, will

New Hampshire Socialists have filed about double the number of nomina-tions that they did in 1800 and expect a large increase in the Socialist vots

The Penasylvania State Commit granted charters at its last meeting to twelve new locals in six countestwolve new locals in six countes— Inventum, Spring Gir, Mt. Carmel, Centralia, Treverton, Gracedale, Stock-ton, Reaver Brook, Hazleton, Hum-boldt, Hughestown, and Scotch Hill. Among the speakers of the last days of this great campaign are Cou-rades Sington, McGrady, Hayos, Gos-risus, Caldwell, Geiger, White, Flacher, Buck, Misolanis, Heydrick, the O'Haros, and splendlid meetings are re-ported from every point. Large quan-tities of Riseature are heing distributed and everything points to a tremendous vote. It is of the utsposs importance that we have waterbers at the polls everywhere and comrades should get ywhere and contrales should get there' certificates from the County

New York Stein.

William Thurston Brown of Barbes-ter, N. Y., will speak at Memorial Hall, Tolodo, O., Saturday evening, Nov. I. All resders of The Worker are reques-nd to bring their friends to hear opr

uent commité frem excichland will spenk to Tel rade from New York, F.

spoke before a large gathering of peo-ple in front of Music Hall, New Rochells on Sunday, Oct. 7. He was preceded by Comrade Win. Wood, of Mt. Vernon, our candidate for Con-gress, who made a good impression on those present. We are well supplied being brought to know what we stand for. New Rochelle will line up strong at the poils election day,

Yonkers is pushing ahead. Ove 15,000 pieces of literature have been distributed so far and about, 10,000 distributed so far and about 10,000 more will follow. Prospects are bright and new members are taken in at every meeting. Comrade Krafft will speak on Getty Square on Oct 25 at 3 p. m. and Comrade Lovejoy at 8 p. m. of the same day at corner Dock stread and North Brandway. street and North Broadway.

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

New York City.

At the last meeting of the 324-334 A. D. it was decided to hold meetings every Thursday till election, and all members are requested to attend. The Yorkville Agitation Committee was requested to arrange at least two or three street meetings every week inthree street meetings every week un-till election. Postals will be sent to all 8. D. P. voters to act as watchers at the polls on Election Day. Let every member in the district come forward and help. Especially the "parade Socialists" are reminded that something else besides the woaring of a party button and the payment of dues is

A. D., New York, should remember that business meetings are held every Thursday evening until election, Con rades are urged to turn in all campaign lists as soon as possible. Steps will be taken to arrange some agita

John Spargo will lecture on "Social ism and the Problems of Trade Union-ism" on Sunday evening, Oct. 26. at Colonial Hall. One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, and Leonard D. Abbott will complete this course with a lecture on "What Social-ism Would Do for New York" on Nov. 2. Immediately after election a new lecture course, to continue throughout the winter, will be arranged.

L C. Holzer, Financial Secretary of Local Kings County, acknowledges re-ceipts of \$72.70 for the campaign fund in the week ending Oct. 20, bringing the total up to \$137.23. List will be

Algernon Lee, Social Democratic es didate for Assembly in the 30th A. D., has challenged his Republican and Democratic opponents to debate, and horles that they will accept.

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

AGITATION MEETINGS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Meetings will be held at the poluts dates given. Comrades in the assem-bly districts where meetings are held should not fall to be present and use the opportunity to assist the speakers by agituting among by-standers and aiding in the distribution of literature.

Platform committees and speakers are expected to report at the places designated for meetings, without waiting for written instructions. Notices. Also, Melrose avenue and One Hun-of meeting, officially arranged by Local dred and Fifty-ninth street. Goebel. New York will regularly be pu in The Worker over the signature of the Organizer.

Chairmen and speakers should lose

14th A. D.—Touth street and Second avenue. Wilshire, Mayes, and Wood. 15th A. D.—Forty-fourth street and Ninth avenue. Nicholson and Abra-

16th A. D.-Fifth street and Avenue

C. Goldstein and Butscher. 20th A. D.—Thirty second street and Second avenue. Cassidy, Wright, and 19th A. D.—Sixtieth street and Am-sterdam avenue. Scaring and Beich-

enthal. 20th A. D.-Thirty-first afrest and feventh avenue. Philips and Paulitsels. 24th A. D.—Effty-seventh street and

13th A. D.—Thirty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. Havidon and Kirch-

FRIDAY, OCT. 24. 9th A. D .- Twenty-seventh street

and Eighth avenue.
10th A. D.-E. Houston street and Second avoise. N. W. corner. Miss-Dahme and Havidon.

11th A. D.—Thirty-second street and Bighth avonue. Young, Weight, and Cassidy.

Cassidy, 13th A. D.—Forty-first street and Ninth avenue. Reichenthal, Abrahams, and Proger.

Ninth avenue, Reichentant, Abrahams, and Prager.

16th A. D.—Ninth atrest and Avenue
C. Goldstein, Lee, and Belob.
Abo. Stanton and Colombia atreets.

Weinstein, Reich, and Goldstein,
20th A. D.—Thirty-sinth atreet
and Scond avenue, Paulitonh and
Butscher.

Seventh avenue. Enappea and Goe

26th A. D. Seventy-first street and First avenue, Roewer and Kirchner. 32d A. D.—One Hundred and Seventh street and Third avenue. Sackin and Searing.

SATURDAY, OCT. 25. 9th A. D.-Twenty-sixth street and Eighth areaus. Frager and another. 11th A. D.-Thirty-second street and Eighth avehus. Searing, Young, and

Knappen. 14th A. D.-Ninth street and Avenue B. Wilshitre, Nicholson, and Cassidy, 20th A. D.—Seventy-third street and Pirst avenue. Roewer, Sackin, and

28th A. D.-Seventy-eighth street and Kirchner.

Also, Eighty-third street and Firs

avenue. Kirchner, DeYoe, and Phil

30th A. D.-Eighty-eighth street and Bronx-One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Third avenue. Wright

Abrahams, and Mayes.

Also, One Hundred and Fifty-seventi street and Courtlandt avenue. Mayes

MONDAY, OCT. 27. 9th A. D .- Twenty fourth street and Eighth avenue. Kirchner, Nichelson, and Harris.

11th A. D.-Thirty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. Mayes, Phillips, and 13th A. D.-Thirty-seventh stree

and Eighth avenue, Goebel, Mayes, and Philips. 16th A., D.-Third street and Avenue Wilshire, Goldstein, Cassidy,

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

and Abrahams, 21st A. D.—One Hundred and Thir teenth street and Eighth avenue. Jos Weight, Searing, and Young. 28th A. D.-Circuit of district. Pan

ken and Bowerman. Speakers repor at 1497 Avenue A at 8 o'clock. and Havidon. Speakers report at Club

house, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street promptly at 8 o'clock. TUESDAY, OCT. 28.

lat A. D.-Beach and Variek streets 9th A. D.-Twenty-fifth street an Eighth avenue, Miss Dahme, Phillips,

11th A. D.-Thirty-second street an Eighth avenue. Phillips, Searing, and Wright. 13th A. D.-Thirty-ninth street and

14th A. D.-Ninth street and Avenu 14th A. D.—Ninti street and Avanae B. Wilshire, Wood, and Samuelson 18th A. D.—Nineteenth street and Second avenue. Reichenthal, Jos. Wood, and Havidon. 23d A. D.—One Hundred and Thir-

tieth street and Eighth avenue, S. W. corner. Mayes and Kuappen. 28th A. D.-Circuit of district. Bow-

man and Goebel. Report at 1497 30th A. D.-Circuit of district. Lee and Butscher. Report at 206 East Eighty-sixth street.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29. 1st A. D.-Hudson and Franklin streets. Cassidy and Mayes.

Dth A. D.—Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. Goldstein and Young. Uth A. D.—Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Havidon and Butscher. 19th A. D.—Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue, S. W. corner. Miss Dahme, Young, and Nicholson,

First avenue. Paulitson, Reichentha and Searing.

22d A. D.—Thirty-eighth street and

Third avenue. Abrahams and Knap 28th A. D.-Chreult of district. Phil-

lips and Bowerman.

30th A. D.-Circuit of district. Lee and Kirchner, Report at 206 East Eighty-sixth street at 8 o'clock.

Bronx.-Melrose avenue and One Hundred and Pifty-fourth street. Searing, Wright, and Goebel,

THURSDAY, OCT. 30.

9th A. D.-Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Knappen and Phillips. 10th A. D .- E. Houston and Second

14th A. D.-Eighth street and Avenue C. Wood, Wilshire, and Searing, 24th A. D.-Fifty-second street and Third avenue, N. E. corner. Miss Dah-me and Goebel,

First avenue. Abrahams and Paut-28th A. D.-Circuit of district, Bow-

rman and Kirchner. Report at 1497 tvenue A at 8 o'clock. 20th A. D.—Circuit of district. Les and Nicholson. Report at 296 E. lighty-sixth street, 31st A. D.—One Hundred and Twen

ty-fifth street and Seventh avenue Mayes, Prager, and Cassidy, 32d A. D. One Hundred and Twelfth street and Third avenue, Butscher,

Wright, and Young. HALL MEETINGS.

Saturday, Oct. 25-Ratification Meeting of the 22d and 24th A. D., Bee voori Hall, 154 E. Fifty-fourth street Ben Hanford, candidate for Governor Leonard D. Abbott, candidate for Sec potary of State; Prederick Paulitach, candidate for Congress, Tweifth Dis-tries; John Nowack, condidate for State Senator; Harvey R. Wallace, candidate for Assembly; W. W. Atkn-son, Karl Wesch, and Frederick Schae-

fer.
Sunday, Oct. 26-Ratification Meeting of the 8th A. D. 73 Ludiow street. Miss Dahme; Alexander Jonas, candidate for Congress. Tenth District; J. Pankon, candidate for Assembly; Zametkin and Barondess.
Sunday. Oct. 28, 10 a. m.—Brother-hood of Carponters, No. 275, Rohamian Hall. 223 E. Seventy-third street. Sungay.

Twenty fifth strebt. Hanford, Atkinsud, and Wood,
Sunday, Oct. 26, 3 p. m.—Socialist
Educational League, 253 Second avenue. Atkinson.
Tuesday, Oct. 28—Joint Mass Meeting of 19th, 21st, 23d, and 31st A, D.,
Colonial, 18th, Co.

ing of 19th, 21st, 23d, and 31st A. D. Colonial Hall, One Hundred and Firs street and Columbus avenue. Hauford, Abbott, Cassidy, Spargo, Schäefer. Friday, Oct. 31—Rattrication meeting of the 23d A. D., James Forst's Hall,

Si Lawrence street.
Sunday, Nov. 2.-W. E. A. Chil
house, 206 E. Elghty-sixth street. A

JAS. N. WOOD. Organizer.

PARTY LITERATURE FOR NEW YORK STATE

It is reported from all over the city and state of New York that the working people are more ready to read Secular literature than ever before. The Food Trust and the Coal Truss have set them to thinking. Comrades and friends of the Social

eratic Party should not spare any effort in taking advantage of this state of the public mind. Literature explaining the purposes of the party and calling attention to our ticket and emblein should be distributed everystreets or in public halls, wherever the workers can be reached.

The State Committee has the fol-

owing literature on hand. It is th dufy of the comrades to see that it is used at once. IN ENGLISH.

State Platform in leaflet form. Frice, 60 cents a thousand.
Hauford's Letter of Acceptance.

Urice, \$1 a thousand.
"Raticond and Monopoly and You,"by Hanford: Price, 50 cents a thou-

"What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," a leastet by Benjamin Hanford, our cardidate for Governor. Having interesting, and convincing. Prices, postpaid: Two thousand, \$2.75; one thousand, \$1.59; five hundred, \$1. Smaller quantities will be supplied at

Sample Ballot Card, showing the heading of the Social Democratic state ballot and how to vote the straight.

ticket. Send for all you can use An effective throwaway card, bearng the party name and emblem, the ticket, with pertraits of Hanford, man who will never be a Socialist. Price, postpaid, \$1 a thousand; smaller quantities in proportion.
"Beef and Coal Prices," a clear and

timely little leaflet by Henry Slobodin. Postpaid, 45 cents a thousand. "What Socialism Is." by John Spargo. Postpaid, 45 cents a thousand. Stickers bearing the name of our party and emblem and the name of our

candidate for Governor. Price, 50 cents for five hundred, postpaid. IN GERMAN.
A good leaflet by Alexander Jonas, including also the state platform, ticket, and emblem. Price, 84.50 a thou-

"Ein Wort an die Arbeiter Amerikas," a strong appeal to the minds of thinking workingmen. Single copy. cents; ten or more, at 2½ cents each.
"Die Misslou der Arbeiterden Klasse," by Charles H. Vail. One of our best short pamphlets, by a well known Societs writer and lecturer. Single copy, 5 cents; one hundred, \$2.

"Municipale Forderungen der Social Demokratie." This pamphlet shows the attitude of the Social Democratic Party on want are called "practical" questions, in harmony with the party's basic principles. Single copy, 5 cents; es, 25 cents; fifty, \$1; one hun-

Isolated renders of The Worker, who do not belong to the party organiza-tion, can help in the work. If you cannot use a thousand leanets or cards, send for a quarter's worth and distrib

ute them in your neighborhood.

Experience shows that wherever there is an active organization, these cheap pamphlets can readily be sold at meetings. It is well, also, for every comrade to carry a few in his pocket to give or lend to fellow workingmen with whom he may fall into conversation about Socialism. The leastets and

THE MOVEMENT IN MAINE.

Feeling that our party press is over-

ing yeeman service for the meverseque, the true value of which was in substantial evidence at the polis on Sept. S. The same may be said of Counsades. Wilshire, White, MacCartney, and Fox, all of whom had their part in the work and who were able to nerform it only. and who were able to perform it only through your hearty co-operation. Now, that the battle is fought and a subhat for Congress. Tenth District, & Franken, candidate for Assembly; Zapotkin and Earondess.

Sunday, Oct. 28 10 a. m.—Brother, blood of Carponters, No. 275. Robensian Hall. 222 E. Seconty-third street.

Sunday. Oct. 28—Schoonwaker's the enemy in a general engagement at the polls. Let us devote that time to making his position untenable. Let us also make our organization invulner. GRAND 20TH ANNIVERSARY

CIGARMAKERS PROG. INT. UNION NO. 90 TO BE HELD ON SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1902. hemian National Hall, E. 73d St., bet, First and Second Ave.

At this historical event the affair will be participated in by the Arb. Sanger-Bund (500 singers), Dramatic Workingmen's Society Zabog. Turn. Soc. Sakol and Vorwaerts, the great opera singer, Mme. Elanora Gavina, Little

Doty, etc.

The festival address will be delivered by Benjamin Hanford, candidate for Governor of the Social Democratic Party. Prologue by Geo. Biedenkapp, etc. Grand Ball. Doors open at 5 p. m. Performance to commence at 7 p. m. Admission, 16 cents a person. At the Box Office, 15 cents.

THE COMMITTEE.

We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price: Railroading in the United States." By Ben Hanford . 5c.

"The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady . . 10c. "The Religion of Capital." By Paul Lafargue: } 10c: "Social Effect of Machinery."..... A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Towards . Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman. 5c.

"The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred. Engels. 10c Now and Then," a Socialist Play. By Fred Kraft 10c. On receipt of Only 25 Cents above books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,

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

able. There is no reason why we can not build up a political fighting ma-chine which will compare favorably with the party organization in any state. It rests entirely in your hands. There are hundreds ready to join with es if they can be approached in the proper manner. It is only a question of a little work individually in senda little work individually in send ing lists of such men to headquarters; a small financial sacrifice on your part monthly to enable us to purchase sult able literature for distribution, work-ing in a systematic, orderly mannet, and you will behold such an upbeaval in the Pine Tree State as was never imagination. The time is ripe. It is up to you to say by your acts what we shall do with our opportunity.

We have closed the campaign out debt, both financially and politically. We have no outstanding tills, nor any We have no outstanding thins, nor any cutangling alliances. We have established a reputation for commercial honesty and won the respect of our political opponents. The financial statement for the quarter is as follows: June balance, \$136.55; July respect to \$24.05; creenditures, \$81.84. ceipts, \$49.08; expenditures, \$81.84; August receipts, \$95.63; expenditures, \$131.25; September receipts, \$61.00; ex-penditures, \$121.21; balance on hand

Oct. 1, \$8.36. Let us push forward for Socialism

Fraternally, FRED E. 1RISH. Secretary-Treas

SOCIALISM IN THE UNION.

For Maine State Committee.

Socialists are often accused of trylag attempting to coerce them into endoring Socialism. But no one is better aware of the futility of such a course than the Socialists. They might seem the endorsement of every labor union in the world, but if the members did not vote the Socialist ticket the effect of the endorsement would be nil. The great need of the Socialist movement is an educated, class-conscious electo-rate. It is for the purpose of educat-ing the trade unionist as to Socialism that the matter is often brought up at trade union conventions by the Socialist. Although the rank and file of the unions undoubtedly have no objection to discussing economic problems in the union hall, there are certain so-called ion by bringing politics tuto it." But what they really fear is the disruption of the old political parties. In a dis-cussion with the Socialist, whether in tion about Socialism. The leaflets and cards should be scattered broadcast. For all campaign literature, send orders, with cash to H. Reich, 64 East Fourth street, New York City, Literature Agent of the State Committee.

Through their ability in deducing these cases give delaye this several of these cases give delaye this several of these

union into doing this several of these "leaders" have been rewarded with fat To the Locals and Members at Large political jobs.

of the Socialist Party of Maine:
Your State Committee submit here:
With their report for the quarter end:

adopted a resolution instructing its discounting to the American Federation delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention not to rote or Feeling that our party press is overcrowded with campaign material of
vastly more importance than anything
we have to offer, we content ourselves
with a bare statement of such facts
and figures as will enable you to arrive at a correct understanding of
what has been accomplished.

In the state campaign just finished
we have made a showing that has sinply astomaded the old capitalist parties, leaping in a few months from
comparative insignificance to a place
on the official ballot, and a position
where we are a power to be reckond
with. This is a result of your work in
the past—of the seal, the energy and
financial support you have given to
the movement. It was your support
alone which made it possible for us to
keep Courade Carey in the field continuously from July 10 to Sept. 6 doing peoman service for the movement,
the true value of which was in you.

up. One of its ablest champions was Max Hayes of Ohio. This year he was one of the three delegates elected by the International Typographical University of the International Company of the Company of t One of its ablest champions was ion, by referendum vote, to represent it at the American Federation of La bor convention. Of nine candidates he secured the largest number of votes. It is safe to say that 95 per cent, of those who voted for him knew that he is a Socialist. His large majority was undoubtedly due to that fact. Yet the plea was made at the Cincinnati convention by the ploitical wire pull-ers that Max Hayes' economic views were unknown at the time of his election and on that ground asked that he be muzzled.—Iowa Socialist.

a small 40-page monthly edited by Ernest Crosby and Benedict Prieth, In this number you will find a number of strong editorials and poems on the great coal strike, besides a large num-ber of other articles which are likely

to interest thinking men and women The "Whim" is beautifully printed in two colors on deckel-edge paper and costs 5 cents a copy, or 50 cents by the year. Be sure to order the October number, or better still, send 10 cents for a three months' trial subscription (this will include the Octobe

unber.) Address all communications to "The Whinm," P. O. Box 288, Newark, N. J.

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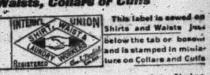
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cialism and Evolution.

At Buffalo.

After the meeting Hanford was given

an informal reception by a large number of comrades from the Musical Pro-

tective Association, composed of the orchestra of the various theatres, who

by reason of their occupation, canno

ander Jones was here on Oct. 11 and 12. On the first day he addressed the German Socialists, with the result that

a strong German branch was formed

large meeting in International Hall

and made a profound impression on his hearers. Robert Steiner also

The comrades are busy distributing

literature and the Social Democratic Party is commanding a good deal of

attention in the local dailies. The "Review" published our resolutions denouncing the "operances" for their

dorsement of Roosevelt! In spite of such tricks, though, the people ar-learning what Socialism means.

Spring's Work Up the State.

Organizer Spring held five meeting in Syracuse during the week before

last, In Rochester, last, Friday his speech at a meeting of the Brewer's

Union, at which alwoot/khose hundred and fifty were present, was well received and there was a pronounced expression in favor of Hanferd and the St. D. R. He spoke to the Shee Workers (Union on Mooday evening, and in Eisenberg Hall on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday evening he/was billed to speak at Batavia and from there fe will go to Buffale for one week. On Oct. 29 he will speak at Nagara. Comrada Spring is well pleased with the outlook for our may ginent in New

outlook for our movement in

York state, and says that, judging

out the state, the S. D. P. will roll up

HIGHLAND PALLS, N. Y., Oct. 13.

-The meeting addressed by Willian Thurston Brown, Secial Democrati

that. The contrades here are working

FACTS ABOUT CHILD LABOR.

A representative of the "Dry Go

making a personal investigation of child labor in the South, and has writ-

ten several articles for his journal or

"First, that from one-tenth to one

fourteen to eighteen make from 50 to

a dollar a day, and that on piece work

eratives are mere children.

nerve racking.

age of youth.

candidate for Lieutenant-Govern night before last was very well atter

onduct at the Washington confe

and managed to twist it

attend meetings in the evening.

MOTHER JONES' MASS MEETING IN COOPER UNION

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

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

were abundantly satisfied with the Cooper Union ratification meeting-the best, up to that time, in the history of best, up to that time, in the history of the party—their enthusiasm knew no be reminded his hearers of the teambounds last Saturday, when the suc-cess of Sept. 28 was quite thrown into the shade by the great coal-strike mass the shade by the great coal-strike mass f all sorts for many years past, said that they had never acen the holl fill so quickly and that they had never seen to many people crowded within its walls. Within three minutes after the doors were opened every sent was taken, and in another five minutes no enter the hall, stood around the two nds from which Contrades Classon, mucison, Abbott, Sackin, Searing, Fox, Halpers, and others spoke in the

very targely of young corkingmen and women. Throughout the evening the thousands of heaver thest appliance of every telling t. Though some left the hall at end of Mother Fones address. platform and Chairman Hillquit declared the meeting adjourned. Cheere such as have soldom rung even in that hall were given, again and again-cheers for Mother Jones, for the misthe Social Democratic Parry. Social crature was eagerly bought and a fection of over \$165 showed that the thusiasm was not a matter of mer-

mptly at eight o'clock, Organizer Wood called the meeting to order in the name of Local New York of the cial Democratic Party and intro-ced Morris Hillquit as the chairman

Hillquit's Address.

Hillquit's opening address was a masterly summing up of the history of the strike and its lessons. In logical and convincing order he told how through measured ages, the forces of sun in these great superal masses; how hussan grains and the united skill and labor of hundreds of thousands of workingmen had rendered the coal ac-cessible and applied it to the service of coal and the seventy-five million the coal and the seegaty-ree minous of people who need it stands a little group of eight or, ten men, who do nothing in the profitetion of coal, but who say, to the miners and to the rest of the people: "These mines exist only for our profit and shall be used only by ss you will submit to our abs dictation. The people shall not have fuel to carry on industry and to pro-tect them from the cold, unless they ill come to our terms. It matters not o us what you need or what you sur-er. That is not our concern. We will

ffict, said the speaker, had shown more forcibly than it had ever been shown before, that the private ownership of the needs of production In this case it was the oth and clothing is made or the flour ills and meat-packing houses. In any the evil and declaring that the means of production, created and operated by

trining to dipp specie of the strike, the chairman pointed out that, all through the long conflict, the Social Democratic Party had alone given its support to the miners. The Republi-can party, which was in power at Washington and in the state of Pennbullets until the strikers had, by in-spiring their masters with fear, forced the President to a tardy and doubtful interference. The Democratic party had sought to make political capital of the strike in New York, where there are no nonest in Pennsylvania, where the battle was being fought, it had en-dorsed the Republican policy by choos-ing Gov. Stone's protetype, Ex-Gor. Pattison of Homestead fame, to head their ticket. The Social Democratic Party alone had, in Pennsylvania and in New York and everywhere, given its moral and its financial aid to the miners in the time of their need. And reports from the strike field showed reports from the atrike field showed for the miners, as this magnificent meeting showed for the workingmen of New York, that the working class was rapidly learning the lesson of the strike, learning that in public owner-ship of the means of production and working-class control of the govern-ment lay the only solution of the labor received and that the Social Deepoquestion and that the Social Demo-eratic Party-the Socialist Party of other states—stood as the sole political representative of the working class. As the first speaker of the evening, the Chairman introduced Frank A. Sie-

Sieverman spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of the cirkers and of their officers. He discussed in

In commenting upon President Roose

velt's intervention, the Washington starved into submission. But the workers of other trades resolved to help them win, sympathetic strikes were declared, and within a few days traffic and industry were at a stand-still in Boston. Then, when profits were cut off and when the strikers' vic tory was assured, the eminent gentle-men and politicians of Massachusetts suddenly discovered that arbitration would be a good thing. It was Repub lican Governor Crane who came to the rescue of the capitalists in this extremity. He persuaded the workmen to call off their strike and to go back to work, on his solemn promise that he would use his great influence—and, as he assured them, with perfect confi-dence that he would succeed—to secure an amicable redress of their griev aneck. They trusted him and wen back to work; industry revived and profits again flowed into the capital-ists coffers; but to this day not one of the grievances against which those thousands of workingmen struck has been redressed.

In this coal strike the working class had shown its power as never before. The mine owners saw defeat near at hand. The capitalist politicians, more-over, saw the danger of allowing the strike to go on till Election Day. They were in office to serve the capitalists; but in order to get in for another term.

they needed the workingmen's votes.
At this juncture the man to whom
President Roosevelt turned for advice was, of all men, Gövernor Crane of Massachusetts. He called him to Washington and asked him, "Crane, how did you do that trick with the teamsters?" Crane explained it to him, and he made his famous offer that, if the miners would go back to work at the old terms, he would ask Congress to investigate their griev-ances. "But." said the speaker, "you may sell a farmer a gold brick; bu you can't sell him the same gold brick twice." 'The miners refused to be fooled as the teamsters had been, and the operators had now been forced to accept the offer of arbitration. How this be due to the wisdom and courage of the miners and their working class supporters, and not to Theodore Roose

cried a voice from the audience. "We are going to do that," replied Sieverman quickly, "on the first Tuesday in November of 1904"—and the hall rang with cheers. Sieverman closed with an earnest appeal for support for the workingmen's candidates in the now impending siection, Benjamin Hanford and the whole ticket of the Social

Splendid Greeting

to Mother Jones. As the applause finally died away, the Chairman said. "The next speak-er needs no introduction to any andi-ence of working people. I need only but indomitable woman who has earned that proud title of "mother" from the lips of multitudes of tollers could make her voice heard. Her first words were: "It seems to me you are doing a great deal of cheering for nothing. If you will only do that cheering at the ballot-box it will be of some conse-

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

Story of Persecution.

Every head was held in an attitude of the closest attention, and often there were tears in many eyes, as Mother Jones, in homely and straightforward phrases, told the story of the strike in West Virginia, in which she has been chiefly engaged. She told how the inhers and thele wives and habies were evicted from their wretch-

If the Social Democrats of New York | the proceedings which had led up to | sheriffs and deputies came the militis ere abundantly satisfied with the mine-owners latest offer. and after the militia the marshals with injunctions from United States courts -injunctions forbidding the miners to hold meetings on their own rented land or to walk on the public road near th

> bars. I was the only guilty one in the lot—the only fellow that said anything, the only fellow that had disrespect for the judge of the court. He said I had contempt for the court. Well, I didn't know what contempt of court mean before I wept into it; but as soon as we got before the judge I said to the boys. We don't have to go to trial here. We might just as well hold up our hands. We are already convicted. This is a capitalistic judge, a capitalistic combination.' But I happened to be the only Socialist in the crowd, and they didn't understand it till they got hit. After they got hit, then they realized it. The result was that we made Socialists out of the whole gang but one, and he couldn't understand English.
>
> "The prosecuting attorney said, in

> the windup of the affair, Judge, not withstanding that this old woman is ch a dangerous old woman; the r dangerous old woman the country has she comes into the state and disturbs the miners—think of an old woman of sixty scaring thirty ave thousand min-ers.—I would recommend to the court to have mercy on her, because she is a woman. If she will promise to go out of the state and never again return to disturb the miners of West Virginia, I would recommend to the court that he let her go." Her ac-count of her blunt refusal to accept such "mercy," and the final decision

of the court to let her go uncondition ally, brought renewed cheering.

In closing Mother Jones made a strong appeal to the young working men to think for their class, to help it this and all other strikes and, abov all, to help build up the Socialis

John Spargo was the last speake the evening. In eloquent words he voiced the aspirations and the enthu sinsm of the Social Democratic Party In eloquent words he Miss Cook of Brooklyn and the Wright brothers enlivened the meeting with the "Marseillaise" and other S

ANOTHER HISS FROM THE REPTILE PRESS.

How the Capitalist Press Construe the Phrase, "All the Hows That's Fit to Print."

In the course of her speech at Cooper Union, Mother Jones told how, at one point in West Virginia, when she announced a meeting for the or ganization of the miners, the coal com pany put up seven barrels of beer and invited the men to a "blowout" to keep them away from her meeting-in sp of which most of the miners came hear her and joined the union.

In introducing this incident, she a dressed the reporters directly and ask-ed them to take pains to report it cor-rectly, and there was absolutely no possibility of their misunderstanding. Nevertheless, when we looked at the New York "Times" next morning—the

"Says She Made Miners Intoxicated

in Order to Organize Them."

And under this headline we read:

"One statement which her hearer's ere not inclined to applaud as freely as they had her previous remarks was one wherein she told of having given one wherein she told of having given beer to the men in order to induc-

them to attend her meetings.

"I had been served with another injunction," she said, 'and told that J barrels of beer and I let it be known around everywhere that the beer was on tap, and then (here Mother Jones swung her arms vigorously) I got those miners drunk. But I had to do it. But I organized them. They had to be organized. It was their only salvation, and I knew it. Their wives and chil-dren were hungry and half clothed and organization meant food and clothes for them, and I new they were better organized drunk than unorganized sober."

organized sober.

It will not do to excuse this outrage by laying the blame on a guttersulpe reporter. The reporter, of course, was the immediately guilty person. But no reporter of three days' experience would dare give such a lie to his paper unless he knew his editor would ap

need of a daily newspaper in this city owned and controlled by workingmen. With such a paper in existence, the "Times" and its fellows in iniquity would not dare go to such lengths of impudent faischood. The capitalist ed-itors, of course, are only doing their duty to their employers when they supitors, of course, are only doing their duty to their employers when they suppress the true facts and print malignant misrepresentations about the labor movement. We need expect nothing else of them. A plan is on foot for a Socialist and trade-union daily in this city, to be owned and operated without profit by a co-operative association of workingmen. Several thousands dollars have already been contributed toward establishing such a paper. Immediately after election, The Worker will again being the matter to the attention of its readers. We must have our own daily to help the trade unions in the next great strike and to serve the party in the next campaign.

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

Ine State de Committee as, nutrag de last week sent out literature to Amsterdam, Auburn, Cohoes, Congers, Coxsackie, Central Park, Geneva, Glens Falls, Hudson, Herkimer, Haverstraw, Hornellsville, Hiladale, Ition, Kingston, Lockport, Mt. Vernon, Moniteello, New Rochelle, Nyack, Oneonza, Det Lock, Plattsburg, Europhysiospies, Port Jarvis, Plattsburg, Poughkeepsle, Ravenna, kensellner, Sparkill, Sea Cliff, Seneca Falls, Saugerties, Syra-cuse, Schnectady, Troy, Utica, Union Springs, Yonkers.

Hanford at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 17.-Fitz ROCHESTER, N. Y. Oct. 47.—Fifshugh Hall, holding 2,300 persons, was crowded on the fourteenth, when Ben Hainford talked on the political situation shd the coal strike. Comrade F. H. Van Auken presided and in a short speech said that the plain facts of interest to workingmen would be told in a straightforward way by a workingman. W. Thadd Lyon, a mining engineer, who had just returned from the scene of the coal strike, gave a very good description of the conditions. very good description of the conditions of the miners. At this juncture a col-lection was taken up for the intners' bread fund, which netted the sum of forty-seven dollars.

Ben Hanford addressed a large as

the hall in company with Organize loel Moses, he was given a rousing and very enthusiastic reception, the people standing up in their seats and shouting "Hanford," "Hanford," and

clapping bands.

Hanford announced that innemuch as the conditions obtaining at the mines had been so well stated by the preceding speaker, he would not re-pent what they had already heard, but stances which led up to the strike and said:

"The miners' cause is your cause; if they lose, you lose; for if Morgan can' whip the miners to-day, he can whip the shoemakers, the machinists, and other workers to morrow.
"I recently spent seven days at the

coal mines, studying their condition and listening to their stories of op-pression and cruelty, and I saw more exhibition of broad humanity, brother ly love, and sympathy in those seven days than I ever witnessed in any days than I ever witnessed in any place, at any time, or in any body of men. I saw a poor Polish workingman bring home a small sack of corn ment and through the backyard tripped a barefooted neighbor's boy, who came for two portions, one for his own imme diate family/wind the other for another family, and this poor Polish miner dis vided this small sack containing about twelve pounds into thirds, keeping one-third for himself and family. As the boy stalked away there came another winer and the Dallah was the his meagre third with him.

"We cannot get an accurate idea of the conditions at the mines from the newspaper accounts published from day to day. We read of great disor-der and are led to believe that ", comes from the side of the miners, when he results the disorder in the same of the miners. when in reality the disorder is caused by the coal and iron police and the state militia."

At this point he told of the great At this point he told of the great newspaper gauard which stated that three militia men had been chased five miles by a mob of miners. He stated that these men were intoxicated and failled to answer to the roll call, and, in order, to escape the guard house, telephoned this story to the headquarters. They had been out with same lewd women and forgot to return.

Continuing, the speaker told how the agents of the operators secured tea Italians under false pretenses, stating to them that they were wanted for the

to them that they were wanted for the purpose of building a trolley line near Wilkes Barre, but the car shunted and they found themsalve. they found themselves in a mine. When the Italians discovered their pallot-box it will be of some consequence." I had been served with another injunction,' she said, 'and told that I would be in contempt, and the men were afraid to come to hear me on that she one does who does his duty to the people when the crisis is on.

"I had been served with another injunction,' she said, 'and told that I would that I would be in contempt, and the men were afraid to come to hear me on that should be in contempt, and the men works da militand, but no mina da ocol." They had to sneak out in the cast and I sent a wagon for seven the crisis is on. police.

> Cause of the Strike. As to the causes of the strike, the

speaker said that they were the same as in every other strike, the man who worked on a raffrond or coal mine be ing pitted against the man who

owns it.

"What would cure or prevent strikes? The industrial system under which we work is/called the competitive system, which is at best but an armed truce, war being either in prospect or in progress at all times. This condition will last as long as the private ownership of the means of production lasts. If private ownership is the cause of war, we can get peace by abolishing private ownership, and that is what the Social Democratic Party proposes to do."

He next told how the Democrats of New York State have advocated gov-ernment ownership of the coal mines. "This looks well on the face of it, but "This looks well on the face of it, but there is not a coal mine in New York state; they could not even get the coalbere, even though they owned the mines. Transportation thereof is controlled by the same people who now own the mines. In Pennsylvania the question is ignored by the same party. "I am glad that there are so many young men in this audience; they are the hope of the future," said Hanford in conclusion, "although there are some white-haired men here who are no doubt doing their duty, still they have fought the battle of their youth how the miners and thele wives and habites were evicted from their wreeths as the first speaker of the werking class to the first speaker of the evenium. Chairman introduced Frank A. Siegman of Rochester.

Ever man on the miner and thele wives and habites were evicted from their wreeths to the union organized a system of strike relief and how the railway company of Rochester.

Ever man on the Arbitration Plan Steverman apoke in the highest may of the excitors of the evenium apoke in the highest may of the excitors of the evenium apoke in the highest may of the excitors of the evenium of the evenium of the evenium of the excitors of the excitors

PARTY NAME SAFE to later, simply because he has to y union dues? You call him a shirk, a't you? Don't be shirks. Enlist, list, I say, in the cause, your own

cause, your own cause for the emanci pation of your own class, and eventu-ally abolish all classes and inaugurate Are Defeated. a system where we can be brothers in fact, not theory."

The Labor Lyceum of Rochester is holding a series of lectures and dis-cussions is the Common Council Cham-ber, City Hall, on Sunday afternoons

6. W. M.

The Pennsylvania organization of the S. I. P., as readers of The Worker

sons Contained in the Late Coal Strike." Nov. 2-Rev. Algerion Crapsey:
"Child Labor in the South."
Nov. 9-J. M. Campbell; "That Favorable Balance of Trade."
Nov. 16-Rev. Murray Bartlett: "So-

Nov. 23-Rev. Rob Roy Converse: Subject not yet announced, Nov. 30-Prof. Franklin H. Briggs:

BUFFALO, N. T., Oct. 16—Han-ford's meeting in Buffalo was not as well-attended as it had been hoped it would be, but new faces were seen in the audience which shows that interest has been awakened in new directions, and every word that Hanford spoke counted. Robert Steiner made a brief had effective address to the Germans. After the meeting Hanford was given

fore the courts and won on Tuesday.

The field is thus clear. Citizens of

WE WIN IN MISSOURI.

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

WE WIR IN INDIANA, TOO.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 17.-The S. L. P. attempted by appealing to the courts in this state to prevent our candidates from going on the ballot under the name of Socialist Party. The case has been decided in our favor and we hold the name.

noid the name.

Conrades i throughout the state should emphasize the party emblem—the Hands Clasped across the Globe, typifying the solidarity of the workers of the world—and to the name, "Socialist Party," in order that the party which attempted to keep us off the bal lot may not reap the fruit of our work

IN MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 16.- The test of the S. L. P. against our use of the name "Socialist Party" on the offi-cial ballot has been sustained by the ed, considering the heavy rain. If i This will do the S. L. P. but have been packed. We hope to get another first-class speaker before elec-tion, and want one every month after

little good. They have only one can didate on the state ticket-for Gover didate on the state lecket-for Gover-nor. We have four-Nash for Gover-nor. Brattland for Lieutenant-Gov-ernor, Moriedge for Secretary of State, and Carlson for Auditor. The decision against us applies only to the candidate for Governor. The S. L. P. candidate will appear under the name of his party and ours without a party but the other three candidates on our ticket will appear under proper party name.

nediately issued 225,000 sample ballots and leaflets explaining the situation and will have them all dis-

and, that they work from eleven As the average vote is what counts in this state for official standing, we to twelve hours a day.
"Third, that they are paid from 10 are not much disturbed by the adverse decision. Indications are that we will not only win official standing, assuring us the use of our party name in the future, but that we will take our place after this election as the third 75 cents a day.
"Fifth, that adults rarely make over

a success. Reports from all parts of the state are encouraging. L.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper represents is known nationally as the Socialist Farty, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, it keeps the former name of

Social Democratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "un-

Party and does not approve of the "un-ion smasking" tactics or the abusive methods used by that party. The So-cialist—or Social Democratic—Party works in harmony with the trade un-ions, though without any organic con-nection. It holds itself free to criticize their policy when necessary, but it ap-proves of the principle of trade union-ism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor is it dictated to by them. It calls upon all workingmen to

party.
Nash, Lockwood, Putnam, and Leon-"Sixth, that the children's work, though not heavy, is grinding and ard are kept busy speaking in "Seventh, that the constant buzz of whirring wheels, the high temperature and vittated air-conditions insepara-ble from cotton mills- wear down the Twin Cities and in the country. Mills meeting at Century Hall was the best ever held-collection of \$46.68. He is a valuable propaganda speaker. Tuesday morning he addressed the University students briefly at chapel and this stoutest frame and strongest nerves, and the children so employed ere long morning he spoke to a large crowd of them under the auspices of the Liberal League. His St. Paul meeting was also lose the bright eye, healthy glow and elastic step which is the common herit-

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

alas, too often inverted, and the sad-dening spectacle of weak children sup-porting able bodied parents, in lieu of parents supporting their offspring.
"Tenth, that one out of twenty of such tollers can read or write."

-If you get this paper without hav ing ordered it, you miny know that some good friend of yours has had it sent at his expense. You owe him the couriesy and yourself the Justice of giving it a candid reading.

Attempts of Democrats and DeLeonites to Confuse the Workers at the Polls

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.-Th caedidates of the Socialist Party will appear under the right party name in Pennsylvania, despite the efforts of the S. L. P. disruptionists to compel us to use some other name and so confuse the uninds of the voters.

robably know, was "suspended" by DeLeon's national organization. Their state organization, nevertheless, protested against our state nomination papers, attempting to prevent us from using the word "Socialist" to designate our party.

We defended the use of our name be-

fore the Dauphin County Court, and

We made no protest against the ticket of the S. L. P. There will therefore appear on the ballot the candidates.of et of the S. L. P. There will therefore appear on the ballot the candidates of both the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party. Readers of The Worker will bear in mind that the Socialist Party the same which is known in New York as the Social Democratic new York as the Social Democratic model. in New York as the Social Democratic Party) is the organization supported by this paper, with John W. Slaytone J. Mahlon Barnes, and Harry C. Gould as its state candidates; while the So-cialist Labor Party is the rival organination, which spends all its efforts in cultivating discord in the Socialist state of intellectual, physical and so movement and in fighting the trade cial inferiority, political subservience unions.

In Schuylkill-and Carbon Counties the Democrats objected to our nomination papers for legislative and judicial We defended these cases be-

Pennsylvania who wish to vote against under working-class control will cast their ballots for the straight ticket of those who do so will probably surprise the Coal Kings as much as it will

The workers can most effectively act | class.

ject of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production

were simple and owned by the individ-

ual worker. To day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the empitalists and not by the work-

ers. This ownership enables the capi-talists to control the product and keep

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is respon-

sible for the ever increasing uncertain

petition. The struggle is now between

the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihead gives to the capitalists the

control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables

them to reduce the workingmen to a

The economic interests of the capi

talist class deminate our entire social system; the lives of the working class

are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, ludis-

criminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sauc-

tioned in order that the capitalists

may extend their commercial domin-ion abroad and enhance their suprem-

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to So-

cialism, which will abolish both the

capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in

bringing about this new and higher or

der of society is the working class, All

other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private

ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public own-ership parties, and all other parties

which do not stand for the complete

overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political repre-sentatives of the capitalist class.

acy at home.

the workers dependent upon them.

INAME SAFE National Platform of the Socialist Party

tional convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government. parties formed by the properties

While we declare that the develop ment of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, me and manner peud upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, there-fore, consider it of the utmost import-ance for the Socialist Party to support all active-efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect So-cialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means
of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by mon-opolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improve ment of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor,

 State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered

under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up

to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food. 6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called tempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utili-ties for the purpose of obtaining great-er security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working

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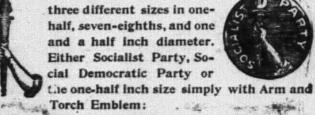
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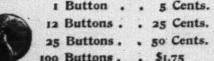
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-The New York Democrats adopted a resolution favoring government ownership of the mines. This is the ownership of the mines. This is the first hook with Socialist bait. The bait is all right, but the line and pole are too rotten to hold an intelligent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



the unions nor is it dicinted to by them. It calls upon all workingmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist chass and to join and work and vote for the Bocialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism.

The batt is all right, but the line and pole are too rotten to hold an intelligent vote.—

Iowa Socialist.

The batt is all right, but the line and pole are too rotten to hold an intelligent vote.—

Iowa Socialist.

Our estalogue is sent free—write us.

W. F. Doll. MFG. Co., 176 Broadway, and the capitalism.