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The Worker

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

POINTS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR STREET SPEAKERS.

Some of the Salient Facts that Should Determine Every Workingman of New York to Vote Under the Arm and Torch.

At the request of several of our younger street speakers in the city of New York The Worker offers some suggestions that may help them in making an effective exposition of Socialist principles and of the reasons why workingmen should support the Social Democratic Party.

In the first place, bear in mind that in an ordinary street crowd only a few hear the whole speech and many listen for but a few minutes, and your business is to speak in such a manner that the man who listens for only five minutes will get some definite idea. This necessitates two things:

First, as this is a political campaign and the principal function of the street meetings is to advertise the fact of the party's existence, you should lose no opportunity to call attention to the party name, its emblem, its place in the third column on the ballot, and the names of at least its leading candidates. Do this at the beginning of your speech; do it at the end; and bring it in as often as you can between.

Second, while it is impossible to give a full and clear exposition of Socialism in five minutes, it is possible to state in much less than that time its vital and fundamental ideas. If an other man has control of the means by which I live, he controls my life; the capitalist class to-day has control of the means by which we, the working class, produce wealth and maintain life—the land, mines, railways, factories, and other machinery of production and transportation; we cannot live without working and we cannot work except by the permission of the capitalists; our class is dependent upon them for opportunity to use the means of production; that our class has created, and we have to work at their terms and live only by their consent; we can never become free as a class until we collectively own the things necessary to our work and our life.

This A B C of Socialism seems so obvious to us that we often forget that it is not obvious to everyone else, and in elaborating on the statement of our principles and illustrating them or in expounding the character of the old parties we are likely to pass over it too lightly and to let some of our hearers go away without a clear idea of what the Social Democratic Party stands for. But if we just get into a man's head that fundamental idea, we have given him the clue by which he can find his own way.

The speaker, then, should return to this basic idea again and again, varying the phrases in which he states it, of course, but never falling to state in plain words this fact which lies at the bottom of every strike, every lockout, every blacklist, every injunction against workingmen, every capitalist evil that we denounce. Don't be afraid to repeat it, for it is the core of the whole matter and if your hearers do not grasp it they will get little help from your speech.

Cannot Serve Two Masters. Point out that the workingmen are at war with the capitalists all the year 'round, that strikes and lockouts and boycotts and blacklists and injunctions and evictions are but incidents in this year-long struggle. The employers and landlords who fleece us and whom we have to fight on three hundred and sixty-four days in the year cannot be our true friends on Election Day. The old-party politicians claim to represent all classes; this is impossible; "No man can serve two masters." The Social Democratic Party claims to represent only the working class; it does not try to get votes under false pretenses.

Remind your hearers that each of them is as powerful on Election Day, and their vote counts as much as that of the poorest laborer's vote is equal to Morgan's or Rockefeller's. And in this city of New York there are at least ten workingmen to every capitalist, great or small.

All that the workers need, in order to rule the city that their labor has created, is self-respect and self-reliance and intelligent united thought and action.

A Few Telling Figures. Don't quote long strings of figures; make your statements simple and easy to grasp. Don't exaggerate; always rather understate the truth than overstate it. You can say that the United States Census shows that the workingmen get in wages only half the net value their labor creates, and that in 1900 the average value of the workingman's yearly product was \$31 greater than in 1890, but their average wages were \$7 less. You can add that Dun's and Bradstreet's reports show that the cost of the workingmen's living has increased 25 or 30 per cent. in the last seven years. You can add that the Census and the Labor Bureau reports show that child labor is rapidly increasing and that there are always from one to two million men in the country out of work and hunting for jobs.

Point out that the employers are organizing on a national scale to use the lockout, the blacklist, and a great system of spies to break the organizations of the working class. In this and in several previous issues of The Worker you will find details.

Old Parties' Labor Record. Point out that both old parties when in power have helped the capitalists against the workers: Democratic Gov-

ernor Steiensenberg of Idaho set the military power above the civil in order to break the miners' strike in the Cœur d'Alénes in 1899 and Republican Governor Peabody of Colorado is doing the same thing in Cripple Creek at this moment; Democratic Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania sent troops against the striking steel workers at Homestead in 1894 and Republican Governor Stone sent troops against the striking coal miners last year; Democratic Governor Flower of New York sent the militia to shut railway workers on strike at Buffalo and Republican Governor Odell has ordered them out against striking trolley workers at Albany and at Glens Falls; Democratic President Cleveland sent federal troops to smash the American Railway Union in 1894 and Republican President Roosevelt sent them to help the copper-mine owners in Arizona this year.

The Republicans had a majority in the United States Supreme Court when it declared the Income Tax Law unconstitutional, but it was Democratic Ross Hill that led the fight against it in the Senate and, as counsel for the millionaires, fought it before the Supreme Court.

Here in New York. Democratic Judge Denis O'Brien gave the decision against the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law in the New York Court of Appeals in 1901 and two other Democrats and two Republicans helped him kill that law; in May of this year, the whole court, regardless of party, agreed in killing the Eight-Hour Law; and now the Republican and Democratic parties have united in renominating him.

Comptroller Grout and President Furness were elected two years ago on the "Reform" ticket; they helped give the Pennsylvania Company its tunnel franchise without the labor clauses; and now the Democratic party has nominated them for re-election. Tammany Police Commissioner Devery used the force to break the Crooked trolley strike and "Reform" Police Commissioner Green has done the same this year in Queens County. The last Tammany administration entered into league with the Ice Trust to raise the price of a necessity of life; the present "Reform" administration has not lifted a finger against the building-trades employers who have conspired to lock out the workmen and starve them into humble submission; District Attorney Jerome has not tried to prosecute those for unlawful conspiracy in restraint of trade; Comptroller Furness has not exacted the forfeits for their delay in erecting school buildings; nor has Mayor Low so much as said one word against them; but Mayor Low's Police Commissioner has sent his police to help those lawless contractors intimidate and browbeat the laborers of the subway.

Officed by Capitalists. Explain why the two old parties, as well as the hybrid called "Reform," although pretending to fight each other, always act in the same way when in power, in the interest of the capitalists and against the workers. These parties are led and officered by capitalists—such as Millionaire Merchant and Landlord Low, Gas Millionaire Cutting, Wall Street Broker Cox, Millionaire Contractor Crumrine, Railway Millionaire Depew, Extension Millionaire Platt, Corporation Attorney Hill.

Financed by Capitalists. They depend for their campaign funds upon the trusts, the franchise corporations, and what Mr. Coles calls "the honest men of Wall Street." Jay Gould said: "In a Republican state I'm a Republican, in a Democratic state I'm a Democrat, but in Erie I am all the time." Senator DeWitt says: "I am a Union States Senator as an incident in my career as a railway man"—that is, a railway capitalist. Mr. Havenmeyer of the Sugar Trust testified before a Congressional committee that his corporation regularly made large and equal contributions to the campaign funds of both old parties. Prominent Democrats and prominent "Reformers" sit together on the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company, the New York Central Railway, the Consolidated Gas Company, the Metropolitan Securities Company that controls our whole transit system, and all the other great corporations. They carry on a political sham battle in public to keep the workers politically divided; but they quietly co-operate to support and control both old parties of the world. It is for the sake, so to say, of the capitalists, executives, and judicial powers of city, state, and nation in their own hands or the hands of their agents.

The platforms of both old parties and of the hybrid "Reform" coalition support the system of private ownership and recognize the sacredness of capitalist profits. Except by their labels, no one can tell one of the old parties from the other, and if a workingman is determined to vote he goes to decide between them, for there is no ground for an intelligent choice.

The Party of the Workers. Against both or all these parties stands the Social Democratic Party, the party of the workers. It is a party of workingmen, governing themselves by the purest democratic methods. It chooses

its candidates for their proven fidelity to Socialist principles and working-class interests. It has no bosses, but only chosen servants and spokesmen. Its doors are open to every workingman who believes its principles and is willing to do his share for the common cause. Its platform strikes at the very root of all capitalist evil; it denies the right of the non-producing capitalist to control industry and extract profit from other men's labor; it asserts the right and duty of every man to work and the right of the workers to the full product of their labor. It makes no compromises with other parties, neither gives nor accepts endorsements, but opposes all capitalist politicians unflinchingly. It depends upon the rank and file of its members and sympathizers for its financial support and appeals only to the working class for votes.

Old-party officials know that they owe their nomination and election to capitalist influence. Naturally, they pay for past favors and purchase future advancement by serving the capitalist class.

Democrats elected to office, knowing that they owe their nomination and election to the working class to which they belong and that only from it can they hope for future advancement, will naturally use their powers in the service of that class, even if from no other motive than self-interest.

The Only Votes that Count. The capitalists and their political agents and respect only the votes that are intelligently cast against them. So long as the old parties are sure of the workingmen's votes, they will treat the workingmen's wishes with contempt as they have done in the past. Let them see that the workingmen are learning to think for themselves and to oppose their bosses, let them become alarmed by a rapid growth of the Social Democratic vote, and then, even before a single Socialist Democrat is elected to office, they will bestir themselves to learn the workingmen's wishes and make concessions to them.

The only vote that is not thrown away is the vote that is cast right. The workingman who votes for the parties that permit lockouts and send militia against strikers does worse than throw his vote away. The only votes that will have any effect in improving the conditions of labor are those cast under the Arm and Torch.

Finally, we may suggest to the speaker that he should not try to use in a single speech all the material in his hands, not even all that is brought together in this article. A few illustrative facts, clearly and emphatically brought out, are better than a great number, inadequately stated and jumbled together. And, to repeat, with every fact you use, show the reason for its private ownership of the means of production, exploitation of labor, conflict of class interests; and take every opportunity to state and restate the way out—to vote for Social Democracy under the Arm and Torch.

THE FRUGALITY PLAN. The capitalist wisecracker advise the workingmen to be frugal, to deny themselves the comforts of life and save up their money, and assure them that this is the way to escape from poverty, the common lot of the working class. Did it ever occur to you, Mr. Frugal Workingman, that if all workingmen were to "swear off" smoking, a multitude of cigarmakers and tobacco workers would be thrown out of work and forced to compete with those now employed in other trades, thus lowering wages? That if all workingmen were to be content with fewer clothes for themselves and their families, a multitude of textile-mill operatives and garment workers would be thrown out of work and forced to compete with the workers still employed, thus further reducing wages? That if all workingmen were to curtail their table expenses a little more than they now do, necessarily, a multitude of stockyard and packing-house employees, and sugar-refinery employees would be thrown out of work, and forced to compete with those still employed, thus pushing average wages yet further down? That if all workingmen were to be satisfied with smaller and poorer houses, a multitude of carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, and laborers would be thrown out of work and—why specify further? In a word, that while here and there a workingman may rise out of his class by slavish industry and miserly economy—if he has good luck—the practice of increased frugality by the whole working class or any large proportion of that class must have the direct and immediate effect of reducing the chances of employment, intensifying competition for jobs, reducing wages, and so cutting down the opportunity for saving? Did you ever think of it? If not, do so now, and see if it is not true. See if it is not true, as Socialists say, that the only way for the workers as a class to escape from poverty is for them to free themselves from the vicious reactions of the profit-and-wage system by becoming, as a class, the owners of the means of production they operate and therefore the owners of the full product of their labor.

SOCIALISTS DENOUNCE CZAR. VIENNA, Sept. 29.—A meeting of 2,000 Socialists was held to-night to protest against the visit of the Czar of Russia. The Czar, who is accompanied by the prison and Siberia, comes like a thief, affected by the stigma of his crimes, between a cordon of troops, cried one speaker. A resolution denouncing the visit was not allowed to be passed by the official representative, and the meeting closed with shouts of "Down with the Czar!"

"I regard The Worker as the very best paper we have," writes Harry M. McKee of San Diego, Cal. "I would not willingly miss the editorial columns, not to mention Trumbull, Simons, Burrows, and the other contributors."

Text of the New Law. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 1.—The text of the Anti-Boycott Bill, which has not become a law in spite of the opposition of the trade unions, is as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of Alabama, That it shall be unlawful for two or more persons to conspire together for the purpose of preventing any person, persons, firm or corporation from carrying on any lawful business within the State of Alabama, or for the purpose of interfering with the same, or for the purpose of causing others not to trade with or patronize such persons, firm or corporation.

Section 2. That it shall be illegal for any person to go near the place of business of any other person, firm or corporation for the purpose of influencing customers or patrons to withhold their trade or patronage.

Section 3. That it shall be unlawful to print or circulate any boycott cards, stickers or dodgers, or to convert, by writing, printing or words that a boycott exists or is contemplated.

Section 4. That it shall be unlawful to use force, threats or other means of intimidation to prevent any person from engaging at any lawful occupation at any place he or she sees fit.

Section 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to maintain a blacklist or to notify any person, firm or corporation, or to use any other means to prevent such persons, firm or corporation from receiving employment. Any person, firm or corporation violating this law must, on conviction, pay a fine of not less than fifty (\$50.00) dollars, nor more than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars, or be imprisoned not to exceed sixty days, and labor for the county.

That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same is hereby repealed."

An Infamous Measure. It is probable that no other state of the Union has ever adopted so drastic a measure against the labor movement as this.

It will be observed that, under this infamous law, a union man who simply visits a merchant and asks him not to handle the product of a scab shop or asks people not to buy such products is declared guilty of a felony and may be sent to jail for two months, and the same penalty awaits any body of workingmen who so much as agree among themselves not to buy goods from a notorious enemy of labor.

The Blacklist Clause. For the sake of appearances, the Legislature has put in a clause against blacklisting. For the sake of appearances, only, we say, for it is evident that this provision is not meant to be enforced and that any employer can violate it with impunity.

In the first place, when an employer finds one of his workmen growing too independent, ceasing to be a docile slave, he need only discharge him and refuse him a letter of recommendation to other employers. The law, interpreted and administered by capitalist officials, will not require him to assign a reason for the discharge. Of course, the bosses will not blacklist anybody; they will simply decline to hire any man who is active in the labor movement.

In the second place, it is to be remembered—and no doubt our lawmakers had it in mind when they inserted this illusive clause—that a United States court has decided, only last month, that employers have a constitutional right to maintain a blacklist. How grateful our Democratic legislators must have been to that Republican court for setting up his higher authority to nullify any advanced Socialist blacklisting clause that they wanted to put in for appearances' sake, but did not want to have enforced.

More Blacklisting. Illinois Manufacturers' Association Will Also Try to Re-Establish the Ten Hour Day. CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—To establish a blacklist against strikers and members of trades unions who have been discharged for spreading mutiny among employees, is said to be the purpose of the Fox River Valley Manufacturers' Association. The organization is composed of companies and corporations and individual factory owners in Geneva, Batavia, Elgin, St. Charles, Aurora, Dundee, and other towns in the Fox River Valley. The concern already in the association are said to have factories employing nearly twenty thousand men and women in all branches of the manufacturing industry. Many of these are concerns which are said to have been forced to leave Chicago on account of labor troubles here, but which have maintained headquarters in this city. The association has been secretly organizing for a month past along the lines of the Chicago Employers' Association, but with more definite purposes. They include, it is said: Maintenance of absolute neutrality concerning union or non-union workers; establishment of a ten-hour day; publication of names of strike agitators, strikers, and incompetent workers who have been discharged, and to deny them employment in any shop of the association.

STUDENT SCABS. In Minnesota Also Capitalism Perverts Education to the Service of Profit Against Humanity. MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—Minneapolis high school students were given a chance to work in the mills as strike breakers to-day, when the principal of one of the high schools told the pupils of his class that the mills afford an excellent opportunity for work. Thirty students went to the mills to find work, but were persuaded to stay away by strikers. The strikers are highly incensed over the action of the principal. Another source of great annoyance to the strikers is the State University. The offer of employment was snapped up by the students, and more than eighty are at work in the mills at the present time. Yesterday the strikers notified the university authorities that they would block all bills making appropriations for the university if the students were not called out. The Faculty refused to interfere and the strikers are helpless.

The University of Minnesota has long been disgraced by the servility of its President and Regents to the Pilsbury millions, which exercise the same corrupting influence there as does the Rockefeller fortune upon Chicago University or the Southern Pacific interest upon Leland Stanford.

This is probably the first time that an educational institution of this state has been invited to scan a plan for the benefit of millionaire bosses. Now we have followed the shameful example set by Yale under President Hadley, by Columbia under President (now Mayor) Low, and by Ann Arbor under President Angell.

The strikers do not so much blame the students as the instructors, realizing that the former are young and are influenced by the teaching and governing body; but it is time that the working class, which suffers directly and indirectly from the perversion of the educational system to the service of profit, should take the reins of government in its own hands and put an end to such systematic corruption of the minds of the youth.

AS TO RACE SUICIDE. There are now, according to the federal census, more than 5,000,000 women in the United States who are forced, through necessity, to work for wages. Does Teddy, the "trust buster," and spiked club inventor, want this army of female wage slaves to resolve themselves into incubators to propagate the earth with a new edition of their kind, to make profit for dividend forgers? Does he want these millions of petticoated serfs to carry weightier burdens on their shoulders, to appease the ravenous appetite of the proprietors of mills, factories and department stores? How would the "First Gentlemen" of the land appreciate his adored daughter Alice slaving in a mill, factory or department store, and when her pining wages were forced to be told by the boss to a "friend"? Is the Roosevelt beauty, whom a lunatic recently longed to snare in the coils of matrimony, a lover and more fragrant flower from the garden of femininity, than the daughter of an honest man whose wife is slaving in the virginity of the woman who, in wage slavery, is told to become familiar with a "friend"? Does the advocate of prolific reproduction entertain the opinion that the pauperized millions of men and women of this nation are going to shake themselves in wedlock, to produce progeny that will be starved into criminals to fill jails, prisons, poorhouses and dens of prostitution? Does the Yellowbelly Park explorer hope the Yellowbelly's his boss is going to rear sons to be drafted by a President, and daughters to be dishonored through destitution and hunger?—Miners Magazine.

DON'T FORGET TO REGISTER.

RATIFICATION MEETING

In Cooper Union, Saturday evening, Oct. 10. Good speakers. Come and bring your friends. Up with the Arm and Torch!

BOYCOTTING FORBIDDEN.

The Alabama Legislature Passes a Drastic Measure.

For the Sake of Appearances, Blacklisting is Also Forbidden, but Everyone Knows This Part of the Law Can be Evaded with Impunity.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 24.—The House of Representatives to-day passed the Anti-Boycott Bill, which provides severe punishment for the publishing of black lists, picketing, or boycotting. The labor unions of the state fought the bill.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 26.—The Senate to-day passed the House bill prohibiting boycotting, blacklists, bans, or picketing in this state, and providing punishment therefor. The bill is considered very strict and was opposed by organized labor.

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TO FIGHT SOCIALISM.

Capitalists Are Organizing Against the Movement

Great New National Federation of Employers Being Formed to Fight the Labor Movement and Check the Spread of Socialism

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 29.—Representatives of large employers' associations from all parts of the country met in secret session to-day at the Auditorium Annex and organized a national body to fight union labor and to promote the interests of employers and independent workmen by all legitimate means. Under the leadership of President D. M. Parry of the National Manufacturers' Association there was framed a temporary constitution, and arrangements were made for a general meeting here late in October. The officers of more than 600 employers' organizations will be invited to attend. While not desiring to injure anybody working for industrial peace, the new organization has chosen the date of its general meeting as close to that of the National Civic Federation as possible, in order to overcome whatever effect that gathering may have. During the sessions yesterday the employers cast their vote for the constitution, which they declared to be antagonistic to the welfare of business interests.

The new association will have a defense fund ready to fight organized labor when it grows inimical to capital. It will put out over 100 paid organizers to form subsidiary associations in manufacturing and business centers of the country, and will establish a Bureau of Education to dispense literature. It will maintain a legal bureau to watch over its interests, and probably a permanent lobby at Washington and in every Legislature.

"It is our intention to choke off the inclination of organized labor to conduct the business of this country on an unlawful basis," said D. M. Parry, "and to throw a safeguard about the non-union workman and the man who desires to work for his own interest and for whom he pleases."

Defective Censorship. All reference to Socialism was carefully censored out of the above dispatch to the New York "Times," but the New York "Sun" was less cautious and its dispatches gave the following news as to the real cause of all this capitalist alarm:

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 30.—Socialism is the direct cause of the movement to form a National Association of Employers. The teachings of industrial democracy honeycomb the labor unions, according to the statement of the committee of employers now in session here. To combat this alarming tendency is the purpose of the organized employers. A national organ will be published and a campaign of education begun. This educational work will be taken up among the wage earners. An effort will be made to show that Socialism threatens society and that the perpetration of industrial affairs is impending. Representatives of the Employers' Association from all parts of the United States will meet here Oct. 28, 29, and 30, to form the national organization.

The "Red Spectre." The Chicago "Journal" of Sept. 30 gives the following more detailed account of the aims and plans of the federal employers' association. "The spectre of Socialism has at last begun to frighten American employers. Promoters of the new Central Employers' Association, which is being formed by organizations from the Atlantic to the Pacific, admitted this to-day, at a conference in Frederick W. Job's office.

"If it were not for the growth of Socialism," said A. C. Day, assistant secretary of the National Manufacturers' Association, "this association might not have been thought of. The policy of not opposing the movement as well as the illegal methods and objects of union labor."

"Socialism is the coming question," declared A. C. Marshall of the Dayton (O.) Employers' Association. "There is an underground Socialism in all labor unions and this is the great danger of the present time, far greater than mere unionism. The Catholic church has been the first to recognize this. Something must be done to check the tide."

"Secretary Job of the Chicago Employers' Association agreed with the speakers, and J. C. Craig, president of the Citizens' Alliance of Denver, Col., told of conditions in his home state. "Labor organizations in Colorado," he said, "are openly Socialist." The Western Federation of Miners, or, as I should call it, "the Western Federation of Murderers," is full of Socialist agitators. So is the Western Labor Union, and the citizens are banding together to resist their aggressions. Our association has 14,000 members in Denver, and many other similar organizations have been formed. We intend to promote law and order and uphold the constitution of the United States."

"Another speaker pointed out the fact that the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor had recently adopted Socialist resolutions and declared for industrial democracy.

"The fight of the new employers' organization against the unreasonable reactions of unions and the influx of the doctrines of Karl Marx and other extremists, will be fiercely waged. A publication is to be established for

TO THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Comrades of New York State, remember that this is a state campaign. Even though, in many places, the Social Democratic Party may have no local ticket in the field, our name and emblem, the Arm and Torch, will appear in the third column of the official ballot, with the name of our candidate for

Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, Charles H. Matchett.

This is the only state office to be filled at this election. It is the plan of the old parties to pass it over quietly. Many people will not realize that this is actually an important state election, unless you call it to their attention.

The Judges of the Court of Appeals, the highest court in the state, are elected for a term of fourteen years. The Judge elected this fall will continue until December 31, 1917, to administer justice or injustice—IT IS FOR YOU TO SAY WHICH.

The Republican and Democratic parties have shown their identity of purpose by uniting in renominating the present incumbent, Denis O'Brien.

The old-party machines have shown their contempt for the rank and file of their own followers by the manner in which this nomination was made. No conventions were called. The State Committees of the two old parties have taken it upon themselves to make the nomination.

Remember the record of this Democratic-Republican candidate, and bring it to the attention of every workingman voter.

In February, 1901, the Court of Appeals declared the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law unconstitutional, thus enabling the contractors to cut down the wages of thousands of laborers and mechanics employed on public work and making the contractors a CLEAR GIFT out of the public funds of OVER SIX MILLION DOLLARS then in dispute—money paid by the public authorities to the contractors on the assumption that the "prevailing rate of wages" was to be paid to the workmen under the law, but withheld by the contractors and reverting to them on the overthrow of the law.

Judge Denis O'Brien, elected as a Democrat and now renominated by both old parties, rendered the decision in favor of the contractors, declaring the law unconstitutional, and two other Democratic Judges and two Republican Judges sustained him.

Again in May, 1903, the Court of discussion of the problems involved, in which the present state of society and the laws will be vigorously upheld. A bureau of education and organization will also be formed.

Legal departments will be established in connection with the association for the prosecution of organizations attempting to establish boycotts, to restrain violence and intimidation and to secure the rights of independent workers. A defense fund of \$1,500,000 has already been planned for.

The promoters denied to-day that there would be a central employment bureau, with anything approaching a blacklist of strikers, or workers otherwise unfriendly to their employers.

"To-day a call will be

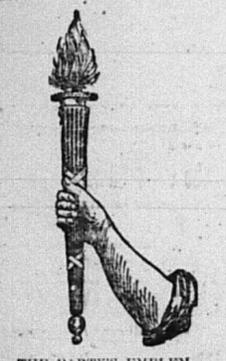
The Worker.

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK—DR. CHARLES L. FURMAN. FOR CONTROLLER—MORRIS BROWN. Member of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144. FOR PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN—PETER J. FLANAGAN. Member of Typographical Union No. 6.

In the state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election law, the Socialist Party is authorized to have its name and emblem on the ballot.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party of the Social Democratic Party of New York has passed through its second general election. Its growth is indicated and its speedy victory forecasted by the increase of its vote as shown in these figures:

1902 (Presidential)..... 97,730 1902 (State and Congressional)..... 229,762

THE INANE POLICY OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has issued a sort of manifesto to organized labor, dated September 20, wherein a large number of subjects of greater or less importance are touched upon and nothing clear and definite said upon any one of them.

But what of this? Is it necessary for the Executive Council of the Federation to tell the rank and file of the trade unions that it would be better to work eight hours than to work ten? Is it necessary for the Executive Council to convince them that injunctions against striking and picketing and boycotting are injurious to labor's interests? Is there a local union in the land that does not know all this? Would it be possible to find a local union that does not far outdo the Executive Council in its desire to right these wrongs or that is not ready to do and dare and sacrifice far more than the Executive Council has ever dreamed of?

What the rank and file of the unions reasonably expect and require of the Executive Council is, not a scholarly disquisition on the principles of law and equity, but some workable plan for winning those rights and benefits

that all have long been agreed in demanding. Of such suggestions, Mr. Gompers' cabinet does not give us one word.

The memory of man runneth not back, as the lawyers say, to the time when the Federation conventions began to pass resolutions politely requesting Congress to enact and the President to approve a bill establishing eight hours as a legal workday in all public appointment and a bill restricting and regulating the use of injunctions in labor disputes. Since time immemorial the Executive Council has been maintaining lobbyists to try to beg and wheedle and cajole Representatives and Senators into paying some attention to these requests.

Session after session, the bills have been introduced and referred to committees and Mr. Gompers and others have been treated with distinguished courtesy at the hearings. Then the bills have either been left in the committees' pigeon-holes or they have been reported and kept on the calendar till the Congress expired and the bills with them or they have been passed to die in the Senate or they have been so amended as to reverse their meaning and the Federation lobbyists compelled to go and beg for their defeat.

The Executive Council has, indeed, been granted a conference with President Roosevelt. The President shook hands with all the eminent labor leaders most cordially and grinned upon them with all his teeth. He assured them that his mind had not changed in regard to eight-hour legislation since he was Governor of New York and was therefore favorable to it. He did not explain why he has not, in the two years of his presidency, used his enormous influence to induce Congress to pass such a bill, as he has used it to force the passage of other bills. He promised "to give the injunction question his most careful and earnest attention"—just as all the Representatives and Senators who have killed and again killed the labor bills in the past have always given them their most careful and earnest attention.

On only one matter did the President say anything definite to the Federation officers. We quote from the Executive Council's statement: "Other important questions affecting legislation, as per decision of the last convention, were taken up, and on behalf of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders the Miller case was discussed. The Executive Council brought to the President's attention the manner in which his decision had been quoted, and, in addition to the charges against him, the 'open shop' idea was carefully considered. Replying to statements on the subject, President Roosevelt set forth that in his decision he had nothing in mind but a strict compliance with federal, including civil service, law, and that he recognized a difference between employment by the government, etc., as prescribed by those laws and any other form of employment, and that his decision in the Miller case should not be understood to have any other effect or influence than affecting direct employment by the government in accordance therewith. He furthermore made plain that in any form of employment excepting that so circumscribed he believed the full employment of union men was preferable either to non-union or 'open shops'."

That is to say, President Roosevelt says he believes in the union shop in all cases where his opinion or utterance can have no weight; but in just those cases where he has power to act, he supports the open-shop rule. In reply to this declaration—a mockery as plain and contemptuous as the famous "coal plank" of the New York Democracy last year—the Executive Council again has no comment to make, beyond a general reiteration of its approval of the strict union-shop system, without the slightest direct reference to the very important distinction that President Roosevelt draws.

In view of the steadily increasing tendency toward government ownership of certain important industries under the direction of capitalist parties and in view of the examples that have been given us within the last year in Holland and in Australia of the way in which such capitalist government ownership can be made a powerful weapon in the hands of the capitalist class, the raising of the question in this country by the Miller case and the President's plain declaration against the application of trade-union principles in government work calls for serious consideration and prompt and aggressive action by the organized workers. But it is the time-honored policy of the American Federation of Labor to shut its eyes to such facts and because it does not see them, to treat them as not existing. It remains to be seen, from the actions of the Boston convention, whether the revol-

ution of the rank and file against this timid policy has yet grown strong enough to give it an effective rebuke.

The editor of the "Typographical Journal" notes the recent action of the higher courts of New York, Indiana, and other states in declaring unconstitutional the eight-hour law and similar labor measures and deduces the sapient conclusion that this "emphasizes anew the truth of the statement that trade-unions must be strong enough to enforce the demand for shorter hours, without hope of relief through legislative or judicial procedure."

To the unoficial mind it would seem that the experience rather emphasizes the necessity of putting men on the bench pledged to support such laws and in all ways to use the judicial power for the protection of the working class.

So the poor Steel Trust has made only thirty-two millions of clear graft—politely called "profit"—this quarter, instead of thirty-six or thirty-seven millions, as always before. And the iron and steel workers, whose labor created all this in addition to what they got back in wages, are so unreasonably that they would rather see the dividend-rate cut in half than have their wages reduced. "This cause for tears, the selfishness of these ignorant workmen."

The efforts of the capitalist press—even of some of the most reputable papers—to explain away the facts in regard to the growth of Socialism in Europe and at home, which they cannot avoid publishing in their news columns, are sometimes very funny.

A recent number of the Boston "Transcript" contains a long letter from a correspondent in Brussels, describing the reception given by the Belgian Socialists to a large visiting delegation of Dutch comrades after the bloody suppression of the general strike in Holland. After telling of the enthusiasm shown on this occasion by the usually phlegmatic Dutchmen and Belgians, the expressions of international solidarity of the workers, the cheers that greeted the red flag, the writer devotes a whole column to proving—to his own satisfaction, at least—that "the secret of Belgian Socialism lies, not in the lofty aims and noble aspirations of the working people, but in their deep-rooted love of economy." That the Socialist Party members and voters in Belgium are not genuine Socialists, but only co-operativists. Doubtless it is a great comfort to the "Transcript" and its conservative readers to believe this, but somehow it does not tally with the fact of the unambiguously revolutionary Socialists of Germany and Holland, who know Belgian conditions well, nor with the ill concealed fears of King Leopold and his wealthy bourgeois supporters, who are at their wits' end for means to check the movement, which has already captured a third of the seats in parliament. Perhaps the "Transcript" will tell us next that Carey and Chase are not Socialists. We shall not be alarmed by the news.

WHO ARE THE GRAFTERS?

The Worker has received a reply by John Dillon, Otto Steiner, and W. G. Matern, members of Local Dayton, O., to the editorial: "A Tempest in a Teapot" in the "Social Democratic Herald," which was called forth by John Spargo's article, "The Grafters Must Go," in the Worker of Aug. 2. Publication has been delayed through the pressure of other matters. The comrades insist that the protest against the payment of exorbitantly high prices to certain lecturers by organizations of the party "is not a teapot affair." They say: "We speak as workers in the ranks of the Socialist Party, who have had the experience of helping to handle and raise the money for six high priced lecturers, such money being raised by our selling tickets to our brother workers in the factories. In this discussion of the higher priced lecturers it is necessary to make the following distinction between two classes of speakers who are preaching Socialism. Class I.—All such lecturers as are engaged—as Comrade Debs is by a lecture bureau not within the Socialist movement, which bureau secures dates for its lecturers from colleges, chautauquas, millionaires, etc. In our opinion no Socialist should describe such a speaker as a grafter, but should endorse his work for Socialism in such circles. It is no concern of ours how much money is secured by speakers of this class. Class II.—All such lecturers as depend, not upon chautauquas, colleges, etc., for a hearing, but depend upon hard-working comrades in the Socialist branches, who have been led to believe that such speakers are great drawing-cards, and who have been induced by glowing letters from lecture bureaus, which have sprung up within the Socialist movement, to engage such lecturers, such bureaus being organized within the Socialist movement for the purpose of exploiting the Socialist workers and operating in opposition to our National Bureau in order to the best interests of the Socialist movement. We hold that all lecturers of this class and all such bureaus are grafters upon the Socialist movement. "Having defined the two classes of speakers, let us look at the arguments of the 'Herald,' bearing in mind the distinction made. "We are told: 'When Wendell Phillips went on the platform he charged \$150 for each lecture, and the people gladly paid it.' This argument cannot be made on behalf of the speakers of the second class named above. It is with the greatest difficulty that the money is raised with which to pay the high-priced speakers. We would not

THE NOISE THAT IS THE RESURRECTION AND THE LIFE

By Horace Traubel.

What is all the noise about? Do you think we make this big noise because we love noise itself? We do not love noise any better than you do, dear masters. But we love certain things which a noise big enough may bring to pass. That is why we make the noise. That is why we are making a big noise now.

Dear masters, you hear this noise wherever you go. You stuff your ears. You hear the noise. Your sleep may be very deep. But this noise is very loud. It is louder than the deepest sleep. You may make your life lustrous with the counter noise of trade. But this other noise that you do not like outpaces your noise. This noise is a noise for even the deaf to hear. We are sorry for you. How could we help being sorry for you? We are so sorry for you that we are almost tempted to be quiet. But we are so much sorer for ourselves that we must make a noise.

Listen, dear masters. What do you think of our noise? Does it grind and rumble in your ears? Does it lack the beauty and mellifluousness of harmonic numbers? Does it cross and clamber and chatter and crash against your tympanum. What do you think of our noise? This noise so shameless. This noise so blatant. This noise so without guile or pretension. This noise of the common. This noise of every day. This noise of the high road.

You do not like to be invaded, dear masters. You sit at your table and this noise breaks in. You have your concerts and soirees. But the noise is noisier than the music and the chatter. What does it mean? Is no place sacred against its irreverence? The noise is blasphemous. Your fortune is a temple and this noise breaks in on it. When you attempt to worship this noise, you are wrong, my friends. You do not even go into your closet and sit alone with God. This noise would get in too. This noise that is God. You wonder. Through every chink and keyhole, through even the solids themselves, this noise impudently presses its decree. I am sorry for you, dear masters. I am far more sorry for you than you are for yourselves. Because I know what is going to happen to you. You do not. But I am so much gladder for you than you are for yourself that I find no sorrow for you somewhat pale and forlorn. So I go about intruding. I who am the noise you dread. I make people listen who do not want to listen. I talk even louder to those who most deafen themselves against my incursion. I am the sort of noise that does not come to say pleasant things. I come to disappoint your temporary moods. I am determined to shake up those who are satisfied with themselves. The time will come when you will know that silence about the truth is not civilization. You will know that a noise about the truth is the best civilization. I am making that noise. I am not making the noise as ugly as such a noise may be. I am making it as ugly as such a noise must be.

You call me the labor union. You call me Anarchist. You call me Socialist. You call me anti-imperialist. You call me the pale face of the child in the factory. I come into your church and interrupt the serene platitudes of the sermon. I enter your editorial rooms and make it hard for you to dictate your cant phrases. I intercede harshly upon the trade verbalisms of the courtiers. You have supposed I was many things. And you have invented many words to describe me. You've even words to curse me. But I am all one noise. One word would describe me. I am the noise of discontent. When you hear me you may know you are in the presence of rebellion. Dear masters, you are doing everything you know how to suppress me. You try persuasion. You try threat. You try the law. You try injunction. You increase your armies and navies. You cajole the courts. But all these are subterfuges. These do not touch the nerve. So you find that our noise grows in intensity. You throw a library at me. You come for me with a hospital.

price received that they do about the amount of good done in propagating Socialism. Here in Ohio a speaker is coming to raise collections to his ability to raise collections of money. "The way is being opened for us to establish a decent and clean program, by the establishment of our Labor Lecture Bureau, at the national headquarters, through which we can get speakers that a local will be able to handle without continually begging from people who give rather because they pity us than for any other reason. "We must not encourage the high priced lecturers, but the cheap men, either, who slily want the opportunity to take a collection. The Salvation Army will soon rank second as hat-passers and beggars to some of our Socialist locals, the addition of a hand-organ and tin-pan would not be a surprise to some of us. We must encourage and support our National Bureau." Man is not man as yet. Nor shall I deem his object served, his end attained, his genuine strength put fairly forth. While only here and there a star dispels the darkness, here and there a towering mind O'erlooks the prostrate fellows; when the host, Is out at once to the despair of night. When all mankind alike is perfected, Equal in full-bloom powers—then, not till then, I say, begins man's general infancy. —Browning.

THE BEGINNING. Man is not man as yet. Nor shall I deem his object served, his end attained, his genuine strength put fairly forth. While only here and there a star dispels the darkness, here and there a towering mind O'erlooks the prostrate fellows; when the host, Is out at once to the despair of night. When all mankind alike is perfected, Equal in full-bloom powers—then, not till then, I say, begins man's general infancy. —Browning.

So far as soap box propaganda is concerned the academic Socialist is rarely in it. We have some bright exceptions, bright and rare. The late convert and the kicking proletarian are the mees of the soap box. Of course there is no limit to what a soap-boxer may know of Socialism. He may know the points of Marx and Engels by heart, but only a few things does a man know so hotly that they fuse of themselves and run readily to his lips as an extempore speaker. Therefore, make yourself hot enough to fuse out into good sentences everything you know. And remember this, that by physical earnestness, will and strong voiced work you can melt a column of insurance averages or a quotation list of stocks and shares

SOAP-BOXERY AND THE BOXERS.

By Peter E. Burrows.

Do you know who you are—what you are? In very many important respects you do not. But there are points of vantage in a man's experience where some surprising disclosures about these problems may be made, points of self-discovery, and I make bold to say that speaking on the soap box may hold for you the greatest of all your surprises. The soap box may send you away a resolutely silent man for the rest of your days, or it may open in you by discovery a spring of joyful and unending power that will last for the life of others. Who are you? Some great voice out of humanity's past experience thrown again on the surface of man's affairs. What are you? A heart on fire, a prophet of this dispensation, an agitator of labor. Take your chances on the box. You have nothing to lose but your self-conceit, you have a world to gain.

If the Socialist philosopher seems at times to belittle the private soap box, no man knows how much of the past is scraped the crude clay off from the golden self, the social man. Self is a log; because it holds in it so very, very much of the past; because it is a flower so complexly beautiful; the color and form and fragrance of so many centuries of unknown paternalities. No man knows what is going to happen from him on the soap box, no man knows how much of the past is going to burst into expression from his lips after he has commenced to cry out.

There is nothing to prevent any man possessing a given volume of voice from becoming a public speaker but his personal vanity; a weakness which, under the name of modesty or humility, has kept us ill-provided for ages. This may, however, be qualified by the fact that life has so long been broken into little bits of action and of thinking under individualistic dominion that the ability for continuous thinking has been greatly weakened. To overcome such incapacity classes should be formed wherein, if not continuous, at least composite talks could be practised. Let one man start a talk and let the director, as soon as that man ceases, point to the next for continuance, who shall promptly take up the subject just where the other left it. This will constrain every member of the class to pay strict attention to what is being said in order to chip in in the event of being himself called upon to continue. This co-operative speech of the class room may very well be transferred to the street corner in slack times.

The layman talker has always been the rival and aversion of the other fellow who has hitherto enjoyed, under franchise from the master class, the monopoly of being listened to. For this reason it is one characteristic of every demagogue, in what country soever you may look it up, that labor organizations, or secret societies, so-called, where the common people may be learning to talk to each other, are always repugnant to church and state. The talking business is their business and they are resolved to keep it to themselves. Why would they? They should learn to talk behind their backs to the human race the uses of public speech for mundane matters and to prevent eloquence from being forever reeled off into the waste places of theology and the secret chambers of property politics. It took millions to steal the printing press from the people; but it will take more billions than capitalism itself can ever steal to take away speech after the people have mounted the soap box. Tradition still commands to Americans this right of free speech, but only until they have learned to use it; then, every capitalist ridden town, city and state on the continent will ordain the end of free speech, and they have commenced already. Looking over the whole field of battle the capitalist class makes no mistake whatever to send reinforcements and where to cut off supplies. The gold colleges are kept busy training punkam men to talk the people asleep. They are scurrying from one town to another, from court to court, from congress to congress, to cut off the supplies of the free speaker. It is a pity indeed if that dear old dope, the plain man of America, does not see the strength of the debauched myrmidons hurled against the workman talking, myrmidons casting about the inalienable right of free speech who are nevertheless cutting the tongues out of the people. The defense and exercise of free speech is to-day the most divine right upon the earth, and Socialism is its foremost ally.

Now let us get more speakers for this freedom! A soap boxer must work; he must put vim into his sentences; he must hit something; his talk must be couched up with a sense of aggression; he should be advancing his whole life on his crowd, assailing them, beseeching them, convincing them. If not how can he rouse the doped victims of the two old parties. We must deliver ourselves in a manner worthy the attention of an "instructed" police; and this attention is about the only diploma of efficiency to be looked for in our school of oratory. How many times were you "run in"? Will be the test of a soap box graduate.

So far as soap box propaganda is concerned the academic Socialist is rarely in it. We have some bright exceptions, bright and rare. The late convert and the kicking proletarian are the mees of the soap box. Of course there is no limit to what a soap-boxer may know of Socialism. He may know the points of Marx and Engels by heart, but only a few things does a man know so hotly that they fuse of themselves and run readily to his lips as an extempore speaker. Therefore, make yourself hot enough to fuse out into good sentences everything you know. And remember this, that by physical earnestness, will and strong voiced work you can melt a column of insurance averages or a quotation list of stocks and shares

into pathetic English which he who runs may read. One of the best ways of reading up for the soap box is always; and he to be thinking always on Socialist subjects. After you have soaked in this way, it will be as natural to talk as to sweat. After you are thus soaked with Socialism you can dispense with every subject but two, viz: yourself and your voice. Let no one perturb you; let no chairman, or cry of time, give you a false and hasty start. Do not move into speech from any point other than that point of balance where you know that you have full control of yourself. Full control of yourself is the only right you have to be heard upon the streets, and whatsoever robs you of that makes you incompetent and irresponsible as a soap-boxer in any cause. But when you have this control who can set a limit to the number of others you may morally and intellectually control for the welfare of humanity. It is one of life's problems this continuous control of the little I by the big I. What that big I is and whence it comes is interesting to think of, but you are he when you grasp the reins of your voice and say to your weaker will I WILL.

Although Socialism is a working class strike, it is not necessarily all to be brought about by the speaker or orator. Understanding what is the matter, any man can share the class consciousness of labor and take the proletarian side of the class conflict which in its various ramifications now makes up the political life of the American people. All were not negroes who were abolitionists. Eloquent men unaided or threatened with the results of civilization will certainly join us and become our talkers; but how soon will depend upon the ability and determination we now show to talk for ourselves. It is no freak of human nature but a wholesome fact that the immediate agent and subject of a great wrong are usually among the last to see its magnitude. It is generally somebody else that says "You ought to be ashamed of yourself." "I don't know how you can stand it." Surely a most salutary law in social psychology is this law that saves me from becoming my own butcher by making cautious my sense of self hurt, and by handing over to others the power of fully realizing our own wrongs.

The moral emotions which have played us so many scurry tricks in history are still with us to be used by us as soap boxes or to make fools of us. The ability to seize upon a withered specimen of childhood, manhood or womanhood in your crowd, and with strident notes on their behalf to cry shame; and call out tears and curses on the civilization of private ownership ought to be ours. Granting the power of the moral-emotional in soap-boxery, then accompanied by an exhortation to Socialism, it is most satisfactory to find that the emotional men are nearly all Phil Kearneys, homeless and countryless men, whose swords are chafed at the service of foreign wrongs. Your emotionalist is seldom moved by any wrong nearer than Canada's, while she is not annexed, but if it be China's his soul burns within him. He is the interest of us taken by him in hell's footstool. His enthusiasm works according to the distance of his subject from himself. In other words the emotionalist is the orator of distant faith; faith is his mainspring. Therefore it happens that this valuable man takes to the ideal side of our movement. Centuries have prepared him for us; his is the only powerful orator in the world, and fortunately for the Socialist cause the great majority of temperamental speakers are now out of a job. Hell has lost its terrors for even them, and the fetid politics of the two old parties the better fellows among them will not come near. They are looking for live issues, and noble ones, and they are going to find them on our soap boxes.

cause, since the teachers of the world have never trained almost a student an exercise. Do not wait for the middle class to enthuse you, but receive them gladly when they come. Do not wait for enthusiasm to descend upon you, but work it, get it, arrive at it. He who knows how to work thus on himself commands the whole gamut of emotions in other men. Little theory, much practice and a lot of confidence is the formula of the soap box. Get your big voice and use it continually until you can throw into it all that you know and are, as if in solution—in the life of soap-boxery.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries

Leslie's Weekly. The distinct advance of Socialism in this country—contemporaneous with its advance everywhere else—marked by an increase of the Socialistic vote, not only in the West, but also in New York state, and in some New England cities may carry with it a very important factor in the approaching national election. While we are accustomed to divide the voters into two great camps, political managers find their plans sadly interfered with at irregular intervals by the appearance of new parties. General unhandness suffrage has cultivated the spirit of political independence, and the independent voter must be given consideration in election forecasts.

Chicago Examiner. While the Social Democratic Congress has been sitting at Dresden a new order has been issued to the German army forbidding non-commissioned officers and privates to have in their possession or to distribute any Socialistic writings, or to sing songs, after crises or otherwise, expressions of sympathy with the revolutionary cause. However it may be with others, Emperor William understands clearly the aims of the Social Democrats. They are distinctly revolutionary. Let those aims be attained and there would be no place for a Kaiser or a privileged order of nobility in Germany.

The Dresden Congress has had the courage to make this perfectly plain. Not a few of the younger writers of the party have been seeking to conciliate the opposition and win recruits by representing that the Social Democrats are really not formidable people at all, but tame and harmless reformers. Herr Bebel and his followers routed the milk-and-water contingent by an overwhelming majority, and unquestionably expressed the spirit of the party as a whole.

The Bebel resolutions call on the Congress to separate itself from "endeavors to replace the well-tried tactics and class-conscious warfare of the proletariat against the capitalists by a policy of reconciliation with the existing order of things." They declare the Social Democracy to be "revolutionary in the best sense of the term, since it aims at the transformation of society from a few capitalist to a Socialist state." The Social Democratic members of the Reichstag are instructed to employ their increased power ruthlessly "in combating militarism, naval increase, colonial expansion and the so-called 'world policy,' and to further political freedom and the interests of the working classes."

That is, the Social Democrats refuse to be made "moderate" and "respectable." They war upon the Emperor's dearest policies and prefer the betterment of the condition of the working multitude to imperial dreams of national glory. They mean to make the social structure over if they can get the power—to reorganize Germany so that the man who does the work shall receive the fruit of his labor. Naturally the answer of the Kaiser and the aristocracy to this revolutionary declaration of war will be further restrictive measures and attempts to restrict the suffrage laws, to the end that the masses shall not be able to vote themselves what they want.

No wonder that whatever is conservative in Germany, from the Emperor down, is energetically and implacably hostile to the Social Democrats. Yet this party, so boldly and resolutely revolutionary, makes no momentary gains near by. Every third vote in the Empire is already a Social Democrat.

REBELLIOUS SOCIALIST SOLDIERS.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—A crowd of ex-soldiers belonging to the Second Baden Grenadier Regiment threw stones at their officers recently while riding at Reichenhausen. Fifteen were arrested and have been taken to Heidelberg for trial. This is the same regiment in which four privates were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for assaulting a sergeant named Precht. The army authorities hold the Socialist successes at the election partially responsible for the discontent among the soldiers, who gathered at Heidelberg after the announcement of the Peters verdict and uttered threats against their officers.—New York Times.

ANOTHER GERMAN INCIDENT.

Herr Reibelin, a reporter on the "Vorwaerts," the great Socialist newspaper of Berlin, after having been under arrest for two weeks, has been released without a trial. The reporter had been informed by a soldier about certain cases of maltreatment of men in the service, but instead of publishing the story, Reibelin informed the military authorities, but because he refused to give the name of his informant he was arrested. The indignation over Reibelin's arrest is widespread and is voiced particularly by the newspapers of the middle class, which complain that the government by its handling of the case is constantly recruiting the forces of the Socialists.

The Worker is easily the best Socialist paper circulating in New England, as it gives no space to milk-and-water Socialism, writes Original Blessing of Lovell, Mass. in a bundle of new subscriptions. "All your contributors are good. Burrows and Traubel bring my favorites, with Lemmon close up." Burrows' article, "The Sense of Justice," in the issue of Sept. 20, is especially strong. DONT FORGET TO READ THE

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK.

FRIDAY, OCT. 9. Seventy-first street and Second avenue, 20th A. D. Speakers: Rosen and Phillips.

Seventy-seventh street and Second avenue, 28th A. D. Speakers: Lemon and Sackin.

Nineteenth street and Second avenue, 10th A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Lackemacher.

10th street and Lexington avenue, 23d A. D. Speakers: Streeter and Franz.

Jerome and Maple street, Williamsbridge. Speaker: De Luca, in Italian.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10. Ratification meeting in Cooper Union.

MONDAY, OCT. 12. First street and Avenue A, 10th A. D. Speakers: Franz and Nicholson.

THIRTEENTH STREET AND AVENUE B, 14th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and Matchett.

Houston and Ludlow street, 10th A. D. Speakers: Mayes and others.

Stanton and Sheriff street, 10th A. D. Speakers: Frost and Bernstein.

THIRTY-THIRD STREET AND THIRD AVENUE, 20th A. D. Speakers: Abrahams and Rosen.

Forty-fifth street and Third avenue, 22d A. D. Speakers: Cassidy and Furman.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE, 24th A. D. Speakers: Lemon and Harris.

Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue, 25th A. D. Speakers: Krafft and Kenrus.

THURSDAY, OCT. 13. Thirty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, 12th A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Furman.

Fiftieth street and Tenth avenue, 15th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and Matchett.

Clinton and Henry streets, 4th A. D. Speakers: Frost, Harris, and others.

125th street and Columbus avenue, 22d A. D. Speakers: Franz and Sackin.

Van Nest, Amexed District. Speakers: Finger and Rosen.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14. 125th street and Seventh avenue, 31st A. D. Speakers: Finger and Phillips.

Ninety-eighth street and Amsterdam avenue, 21st A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Nicholson.

Norfolk and Houston street. Speakers: Abrahams and others.

Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D. Speakers: Oswald and Harris.

THURSDAY, OCT. 15. Sixteenth street and Avenue A, 18th A. D. Speakers: Franz and Mayes.

Twenty-seventh street and Eighth avenue, 9th A. D. Speakers: Lackemacher and Phillips.

Third street and Second avenue, 6th A. D. Speakers: Atkinson and Frost.

FRIDAY, OCT. 16. Seventy-third street and First avenue, 20th A. D. Speakers: Franz and Mayes.

Eightieth street and First avenue, 28th A. D. Speakers: Lemon and Frost.

Ninety-second street and First avenue, 30th A. D. Speakers: Lee and Sackin.

112th street and Third avenue, Speakers: Rosen and Phillips.

SATURDAY, OCT. 17. Grand and Division streets, 12th A. D. Speakers: Bernstein, Frost, and others.

125th street and Seventh avenue, Speakers: Nicholson and Sackin.

Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, 30th A. D. Speakers: Lee and Harris.

Seventy-ninth street and First avenue, 25th A. D. Speakers: Lemon and Idecheval.

146th street and Brook avenue, 31th A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Abrahams.

First street and St. Ann's avenue, 25th A. D. Speakers: Finger and Rosen.

FRIDAY, OCT. 9. Ratification meeting in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue.

Seventy-ninth street and First avenue, 25th A. D. Speakers: Lemon and Idecheval.

146th street and Brook avenue, 31th A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Abrahams.

First street and St. Ann's avenue, 25th A. D. Speakers: Finger and Rosen.

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First street and St. Ann's avenue, 25th A. D. Speakers: Finger and Rosen.

Speakers: Dawson, Droste and Sach-tibben.

Hinley street and Bedford avenue. Speakers: McCormick, Polser and Streeter.

THURSDAY, OCT. 15. India street and Manhattan avenue. Speakers: Rosen and Streeter.

Court and Warren streets. Speakers: Passage and Droste.

Washington and Johnson streets. Speakers: Atkinson and Weil.

Belmont avenue and Watkins street, 21st A. D.

FRIDAY, OCT. 16. Scholes street and Manhattan avenue, 15th A. D. Speakers: Streeter and Weil.

Atlantic avenue and Nevins street. Speakers: Held, Lackemacher, and Atkinson.

Smith and Dean streets. Speakers: Matchett, and Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.

Delmonico Place and Flushing avenue, 6th A. D. Speaker: Droste and Schaefer.

SATURDAY, OCT. 17. Broadway and Jefferson avenue. Speakers: McCormick, Morris, and Streeter.

Socialist Club House, Fulton street and Ralph avenue. Speakers: Dawson, Droste, and Peiser.

Queens. Smith and Dean streets. Speakers: Matchett, and Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.

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LEAFLETS FOR NEW YORK.

The following campaign leaflets are ready and may be had from the Organ-izer or Literature Agents of the various locals in New York City, at the prices specified:

"Municipal Platform of the Social Democratic Party," 75 cents a thousand.

German leaflet, containing the municipal platform and a call to the German workmen of New York to act as their brothers in Germany have done, \$1.25.

"Tuberculosis and Politics," showing the evils of the tenement houses and their cause and cure, 70 cents a thousand.

"Murder for Profit," showing how the capitalists sacrifice workmen's lives for their own enrichment and how both old parties abet them in so doing, 60 cents a thousand.

A Jewish leaflet is in the hands of the printer and will be ready by the end of the week. Other leaflets in the hands of the printer are "Vote for More Schools" and "The New York Gas Combine."

Subdivisions should send in their orders at once, as delay in ordering may mean also delay in delivery.

We should get leaflets into the hands of every voter in the city within the next three weeks.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

The Social Democratic Party carries on a great campaign of education to unite the working class at the polls. It needs your help in that work. As the organized employers and landlords and the great corporations will contribute to the campaign funds of both old parties, for the purpose of corrupting and confusing and dividing the voters, so we call upon you, our fellow workmen of every trade, to contribute to the extent of your ability to the campaign fund of the Social Democratic Party, that the light of knowledge and reason may be carried into every workshop and every tenement in the city.

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

Send all moneys to the Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee, C. A. Sprenger, 64 East Fourth street, Borough of Manhattan.

The following moneys were received for the week ending Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1903:

- J. Hanford \$1.00
M. Denn \$2.00
W. Babinsky, List 753 1.00
W. Davis, List 2217 1.10
G. L. Hoag, List 1833 1.00
R. Johnson, List 1938 3.00
Local No. 16, Int. Piano and Organ Workers' Union, List 3292 5.00
F. White, List 2205 1.00
W. H. Hermann, List 1090 25
Paul Alexander 3.00
Chas. Kahn, List 1909 7.00
Fred Knutson, List 1908 1.00
Mrs. F. Gundlach, List 2164 5.55
C. R. M. S., List 1833 6.00
L. A. Hopkins, List 1843 1.00
Aug. Rabble, List 444 2.00
I. Gottsammer, List 1563 2.30
J. Fannette 2.00
B. Konecky, List 322 2.00
J. Peck, List 543 1.00
24th A. D. 10.00
Moebel Arbeiter Minnerchor 5.00
I. Ased on account, List 677 1.50
Verenig. der Volksbildung, List 2198 7.00
Annal. Butchers, No. 174, List 2324 3.00
John Lentz, List 2907 4.90
J. Person, List 1205 1.25
Wood Carvers' Union, List 3102 3.35
Ditto, List 3103 1.75
Ditto, List 3145 2.55
Cremation Society, No. 1 5.00
John Flannery, List 163 1.00
H. Nicolson, List 1222 1.30
J. Meyer, List 364 3.85
Frank Smith, S. L., List 1631 3.00
J. Munnecke, S. L., List 1623 7.45
J. C. Hogroff, List 978 1.00
Brewery Workers' Union, No. 1 2.00
Coll. at Pink Sons' Brewery, List 3211 2.00
Zelmer's, List 3212 1.10
North Side Brewery, List 3213, 1.30
Jos. Doelger's, List 3214 1.35
Rutens-Borerman's, List 3215 1.90
Manhattan Consumers' List 3431 1.35
M. Groh's Sons', List 3434 4.90
T. Oppermann's, List 3435 7.75
Val Loever's, List 3436 2.75
John Kress', List 3440 7.75
G. Ehret's, List 3444 17.25
P. Doelger's, List 3445 3.15
Central, List 3446 4.15
Consumers' List 3447 2.00
Jas. Hoffman's, List 3448 2.00
Bischoff's, List 3439 2.20
Schmidt - Schwaneffig's, List 3450 1.05
F. & M. Schaefer's, List 3451 4.50
Geo. Ringler's, List 3453 6.00
Beastleton-Woerz, List 3457 6.00
M. Eckstein's, List 3459 2.75
J. Reichold, List 3487 7.70
Otto Miller, List 2473 1.60
Horro Braune, List 2475 1.00
Cigar Makers No. 90 73.00

Total for week: \$236.80

Previously acknowledged 887.20

Total \$1,124.00

Comrades holding lists are requested to turn in money as early as possible. It is needed at once.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S SEPTEMBER REPORT.

National Secretary Mally's financial report for the month of September shows continued and increasing party activity. Receipts for the month amounted to \$1,906.39; expenditures, \$1,167.76; balance, Sept. 1, \$290.57; balance, Oct. 1, \$1,029.50.

The receipts included \$764.22 for dues, indicating a dues-paying membership of over fifteen thousand, distributed as follows: From organized states—Arkansas, \$15; California, \$87; Colorado, \$25; Connecticut, \$10; Illinois, \$75; Indiana, \$35; Iowa, \$20; Massachusetts, \$50; Michigan, \$19; Minnesota, \$25; Missouri, \$25; Montana, \$4.35; Nebraska, \$22.50; New Jersey, \$30; New York, \$100; Ohio, \$60; Oregon, \$7.20; South Dakota, \$5; Texas, \$7.20; Vermont, \$4; Washington, \$46.77; from locals in un-organized states—Georgia, \$2; Indian Territory, \$6.90; Louisiana, \$3; 21.20.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

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

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Accordingly.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

DIVISION OF THE SPOILS

By Wm. R. Fox.

The figures here given are from the tables on pages 68 to 61, inclusive, Volume VII, U. S. Census of 1900.

The total gross value of the output of 512,254 establishments is \$13,044,409,148. This includes duplications, partially manufactured materials, estimated at \$4,562,149,576. To this let us add the mill supplies, 79,655,291. It is assumed that these have been consumed and so are no longer in the grand total. The two items amount to \$1,637,844,867.

They represent hundreds of diverse commodities.

Throughout the fifty-two weeks of the year these materials left tens of thousands of factories on whose books they went into the gross total at factory price, and they reappeared on the books of tens of thousands of others at a greatly increased price. They took on the trafficker's profit. This could not happen in a co-operative commonwealth.

The profit of the trafficker on partially manufactured material is exploitation. We cannot allow it.

How much is it? I have seen it stated that Muthal has estimated that 30 per cent. is added in this system of exchanges. I do not know; but it would seem to be certainly that. Remember that thousands of shops are comparatively small. Little purchases are made, say for a small carriage factory, of paint, glue, nails, screws, bolts, iron, lumber, and other materials. These are bought at retail price. Small shoe, clothing and other factories pay correspondingly high for necessary materials. Of course, very large works, buying in bulk, get lower rates, but in every case there is a buying and selling cost, and this may easily make the cost of partially manufactured material on an average 30 per cent. higher to the consuming factory than it is appraised from the books of the producing factory.

The factory value of the stuff as product is 100.

Its traffic price as material is 130.

But to be absolutely within the fact let us say that but 20 per cent. has been added, or that the stuff as material stands to the same as product as 120 to 100.

Reduced in this proportion we find that the factory value of the mill supplies and partially manufactured material together is \$8,361,504,150.

Take this sum from the total gross product, as given above, and we have \$4,682,904,994. This sum represents the finished products of the mill supplies and the value added to it by the labor of the workers. It is the factory price of the finished products.

Now the following bills come up for our approval:

Raw material, \$2,380,140,942

Fuel, \$5,308,408

Freight, \$104,160,582

Contract work, \$170,911,965

Total, \$2,873,821,997

PARTY NEWS.

National.

The National Secretary acknowledges the following contributions to the Special Organizing Fund for the week ending Oct. 3: E. B. Ford, Fairbault, Minn., 50 cents; J. Mahlon Barnes, Philadelphia, \$1; Alex. Countner, Freehold, Wash., purchaser of share of stock in C. H. Kerr Co-op. Publishing Co., New York, 25 cents; W. E. Williams, Kansas, 85; Br. H. Milwaukie, Philadelphia, \$1.25; Br. L. Local Milwaukee, 10 cents; Br. L. Local Washington, D. C., \$2; total for week, \$24.15; previously acknowledged, \$2,002.22; total to date, \$2,026.37.

Comrade Ford of Fairbault, Minn., was one of the first to respond with one of the coin-cards sent from national headquarters. National Secretary Mallory expects the office to be flooded with quarters and halves. Any local that has not received coin-cards will be supplied on application.

Ben Hanford's Tour.

Ben Hanford got mixed up in a railroad wreck in Indiana last week after leaving Marion; but, while three men were killed, Hanford got through all right. He writes: "I stood on my head for a minute, but did not get a scratch." The only mishap was in his reaching the crowd waiting for him. Hanford reports successful meetings all along the line, with a few exceptions, of course, and he says the welcome given him by all comrades has been inspiring and encouraging. Dates arranged are as follows: Illinois, Oct. 11; Bloomington, Oct. 12; Mt. Olive (miners) demonstration, Oct. 13; Centerville, Missouri, Oct. 14; Chicago, Ill., Oct. 15; Springfield, Oct. 16; Sedalia, Mo., Oct. 17; Chillicothe, Oct. 18; Newburg, Oct. 19; Port Jervis, Oct. 20; Newburgh, Oct. 21; Middletown, Oct. 22; Unionville, Iowa, Oct. 23; Hittman, Mo., Oct. 25; Keokuk, Oct. 26; Clinton, Oct. 27; Des Moines, Oct. 28; Marshalltown.

State Secretary Helfenstein of California reports seventeen dates already bespoken for Hanford's tour in that state.

The National Organizers.

John W. Bennett will begin his tour of South Dakota on Oct. 12 at Elkpoint and will take in the following places: Rapid City, Deadwood, Lead, Minnehaha, Scotland, Olivet, Mitchell, Alexandria, Salem, Canistota, Newhope, Sioux Falls, Dell Rapids, Madison, Oldham, Elkton, Brookings, Castletown, Watertown, Clark, Redfield, Aberdeen, Britton. He will then enter North Dakota.

P. J. Hyland begins work at Nebraska City, Neb., on Oct. 4, and will then proceed as follows: Oct. 5, Fairbury; Oct. 6, Beatrice; Oct. 7, Reed Cloud; Oct. 8, Alliance; Oct. 9, Bagdad; Oct. 10, Minden; Oct. 11, Hastings; Oct. 12, Aurora; Oct. 13, Grand Island; Oct. 14, Littlefield; Oct. 15, Broken Bow; Oct. 16, Hyannis or Mullen; Oct. 17, Alliance; Oct. 18, Kearney; Oct. 19, Lynchburg. He will fill a few more dates in Nebraska on his way to Wyoming.

John M. Ray will resume work on Oct. 12 in Tennessee at Tallahassee, proceeding to Manchester, Chattanooga, and Soddy, and thence to Atlanta, Ga., for one or two weeks.

Geo. E. Bigelow will go to Tablequah, I. T., for Oct. 7, remaining in that district a week, then going to Muldrow, after which he will spend two or three weeks in Arkansas before returning to the Indian Territory, where he will cross on his way to Oklahoma. Geo. H. Goebel will work in Texas, M. W. Wilkins in Washington, and Harry M. McKee in Arizona, until November. Wm. A. Toole has concluded his work in Maryland. Arrangements are not yet closed with F. E. Seeds for work in West Virginia and Maryland. Arrangements are being made with Silvio Origo to take the field as an Italian organizer in the district of the national headquarters. It is not yet settled just when Comrade Origo can start, but, in the meanwhile, locals that can make use of his services are requested to notify the National Secretary at once, so that a good tour can be mapped out.

New York City.

At the meeting of the General Committee on Sept. 25 the following new delegates were seated: Engel, Bohemian Branch, 20th A. D.; Diehl, 24th A. D.; Schomann, 27th A. D.; Roman, 21st A. D.; Weigenstein, 32d A. D.; Branch 2. The delegate of the 34th A. D. was seated, the district having filed its membership report. Charges were preferred against Comrade Frenchman by the 5th A. D. The Executive Committee was instructed to take measures for the protection of our voters on Election Day. The resolution of the Executive Committee was that no more than five dollars per day and their expenses, when brought from a distance, caused a general debate, and the committee was sustained in its position that the action of lecture bureaus in charging higher prices for speakers was wrong in principle and should not be encouraged. It was decided that no meetings be arranged for Comrade Hagerty and that the delegates to the Campaign Committee be instructed to insist upon the cancellation of his engagement and the fulfillment of the arrangement with Comrade Morgan of Chicago. Upon report of the Grievance Committee, Schmiedel was expelled from the party for dishonesty, and T. J. Lewis was censured for breach of party discipline in persuading Jas. N. Wood to speak after the General Committee had ruled him out of the party platform. Comrade Wood was given six months more to keep his agreement to make good the deficit in his accounts with Local New York. Later in the meeting new charges were preferred against him for misappropriation of funds of the State Committee, and against Comrade Goldberg for reporting as auditor that Wood's books were correct. During November and December the General Committee will meet on the second Saturday.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of Local New York on Sept. 22, Comrade Lane was seated as delegate from the First Agitation District. Organization of the 2d, 4th and 8th Assembly Districts was carefully considered, and Comrades Hillquit and

Egerton were chosen as a sub-committee to assist the first district in the organization work. Delegates to the Campaign Committee were instructed to carry that no literature be sold to sub-divisions in Manhattan and Bronx except through the local Comrade Bergwald was elected to the Campaign Committee in place of R. Boek, resigned. The 23rd A. D. was instructed to continue to send delegates to the Harlem Agitation District Committee and to bring any grievance it may have to the attention of that body. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of Local New York on Sept. 29, the First Agitation District reported that they held a very good general meeting at which it was decided to co-operate with the Jewish daily, the "Forward," in appealing for campaign funds and carrying on a more systematic agitation. The Second Agitation District Committee reported that they had just completed organization, different unions have sent delegates, and that efforts are being made to build up a Hungarian Branch. Murray Hill Agitation Committee had very successful open air meetings, both English and Italian. Committees were appointed to visit the enrolled S. D. P. voters and ask them to contribute to the campaign. Yorkville Agitation Committee reported that they had visited several organizations and asked them to contribute to both campaign and district funds, and will undoubtedly collect a few hundred dollars. During the week they intend to visit about thirty-five more unions. Several unions have asked for Socialist speakers to address their meetings. A house-to-house canvass will be made, as was done last year. West Side had very interesting meetings during the week. Preparations are made for several ratification meetings. Unions will be visited, Harlem had several open air meetings. Financial condition is quite satisfactory. No unions meet in this district, and they will use their energies in open air meetings and distribution of literature.

Comrade Hillquit was instructed to see Comrade Hillquit and arrange to have the writing of the leaflet dealing with all the different parties, to be printed as a fascicule of the bullet, with the characterization of each party underneath its emblem. It was decided to print 2,000 copies of the by-laws in booklet form in both the English and German languages. Organizer Solomon was instructed to visit the lower East Side districts and examine their books, so as to be able to ascertain how many stamps they have bought. Comrades Solomon and Orland were elected as a committee to attend the next meeting of the State Committee and settle the question as to the amount owed by Local New York.

At the last meeting of the 23rd A. D. general regret was expressed at the lack of energy of the majority of the district. All summer the meetings have been attended by the same few energetic members, while others have stayed away. Now the whole burden of the campaign still falls upon the same few workers, and they therefore appeal to all Socialists living in the district to attend the meetings, which are held every Friday at Miehle's Lodge Rooms, 2070 Eighth avenue, and held in the work.

The program of the Sunday evening meetings of the Verein für Volksbildung at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, for the next month, is as follows: Oct. 11—lecture by William Gindlach, "Aus dem Reiche der Natur"; Oct. 18—lecture by Algernon Lee, "True and False Education"; Oct. 25—Herwegh Evening; lecture by Wily Henbauer; music by Socialist Chorus. The weekly meetings of the Verein für Volksbildung at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, for the next month, is as follows: Oct. 11—lecture by William Gindlach, "Aus dem Reiche der Natur"; Oct. 18—lecture by Algernon Lee, "True and False Education"; Oct. 25—Herwegh Evening; lecture by Wily Henbauer; music by Socialist Chorus.

The 6th A. D. of Brooklyn is drawing large crowds at street meetings by illustrated lectures. Comrade Schaefer speaking, with stereoscopic views showing the contrasts and evils of capitalism. Any comrade having lantern slides suitable for this purpose or capable of making them will confer a favor by loaning, donating, or selling them to this district organization, which meets every Thursday evening at 30 Summit avenue. Comrades of the Campaign and Organizing Committees are invited to bring their own lantern slides to be used in the meetings. A good audience listened to his instructive and inspiring address, "The Meaning and Message of Socialism." On Sunday afternoon, Oct. 11, Joseph O'Connor speaks on the annual question; on Oct. 18, Comptroller James Johnston on "Ideal City Government"; on Oct. 25, Charles R. Bach, "The Issues of the Campaign"; on Nov. 1, Frank A. Sievermann, "Some Thoughts on the Municipal Election." Rev. Donald McLaughlin, Geo. Herbert Smith, Rev. Horace A. Crane, and J. M. Campbell are to be the speakers for the rest of November. Admission to these meetings is free and general discussion is invited.

The State Committee is arranging a tour through the state for Charles H. Mather, the candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. Places and dates will be announced.

A local has been organized in Spring Valley, Rockland County. A convention was held on Tuesday, Oct. 6, and the following candidates were nominated: For Assembly, James Franck; for Sheriff, Samuel B. Hopper; for Coroner, long term, James Crouter; for Coroner, short term, Wm. Grant. The comrades of Spring Valley and Pearl River intend to show that there are some Socialists in the woods of Rockland County. Several streets in the Machinists' Union of Pearl River ask for Sol Fieldman to speak for them.

Fred. M. Dennis of Albany wrote to the National Phonograph Co., Orange, N. J., asking them to make some records of Socialist songs. The company sent its regrets that it deals only in catalogued songs. Comrade Dennis writes the comrades to write to the company ordering Socialist records, so as to create a demand. Another habit which he advises the comrades to cultivate is placing Socialist papers and magazines on some newsstands and asking for same at others. Let the newsmen get the habit of handling Socialist publications.

The Orange County comrades held county convention at Middletown on Sept. 20, and the following ticket was nominated: For Sheriff, George O. Eldison of Middletown; for County Clerk, Gustave J. Lindboe of Highland Falls; for District Attorney, Alexander Craig of Middletown; for Coroners, Frederick Moore of Middletown and

the voters of the district by Henry L. Blodgett, the candidate for Sheriff. The 8th A. D. like several others, complain that many of the members neglect to attend and leave all the work of the campaign on the shoulders of a faithful few, who cannot do all that ought to be done no matter how willing they are. The district meetings are held on the second and fourth Fridays of every month at Janssen's Hall, 140th street and Third avenue, and the delinquents should appear there prepared to do their duty. The 24th A. D. has given up its meeting place in Brevort Hall and in future the weekly meetings will be held in Eintracht's Hall, 1032 57th avenue, between 56th and 57th streets. This district has donated \$10 to the Campaign Committee, in addition to the \$25 which it gave to the state and local committees. The 24th A. D. has distributed through the work of the campaign, different unions have sent delegates, and that efforts are being made to build up a Hungarian Branch. Murray Hill Agitation Committee had very successful open air meetings, both English and Italian. Committees were appointed to visit the enrolled S. D. P. voters and ask them to contribute to the campaign. Yorkville Agitation Committee reported that they had visited several organizations and asked them to contribute to both campaign and district funds, and will undoubtedly collect a few hundred dollars. During the week they intend to visit about thirty-five more unions. Several unions have asked for Socialist speakers to address their meetings. A house-to-house canvass will be made, as was done last year. West Side had very interesting meetings during the week. Preparations are made for several ratification meetings. Unions will be visited, Harlem had several open air meetings. Financial condition is quite satisfactory. No unions meet in this district, and they will use their energies in open air meetings and distribution of literature.

At the last meeting of the West Side Agitation District Committee it was decided to send the Worker for three weeks to the West Side, to interest listeners taken at the open-air meetings during the campaign. Organizer reported open-air meetings successful and all the literature distributed. Picnic Committee reported that the picnic of Aug. 23 netted a profit of \$93. It was decided to lend \$25 to the Campaign Committee and order more literature. The organizer was instructed to visit some of the comrades of the 10th A. D. and arrange to have them reorganize the district. Committees were elected to visit W. S. & D. R. Nos. 23 and 153 and appeal for contributions. The ratification meeting of the West Side will be held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 20, in American Theatre Hall, 421 street and Eighth avenue.

The next meeting of the West Side Agitation District will be held on Monday evening, Oct. 12, at 342 W. 42d street, and this will be the last meeting of this agitation district before election, every comrade should be present.

At the last meeting of the Scandinavian Social Democratic Society the following officers were elected: Secretary, G. Sjolund; Treasurer, J. R. Anderson; Librarian, C. J. Miller; Agitation Committee, M. Tomedel, J. Janssen. The meeting was held on the first Sunday of each month at 105.0 a. m., at 23 E. 38th street. Agitation meetings are held in the same place from September to April on every third Sunday at 7 p. m. E. Nordman will be the introductory speaker at next meeting, on Oct. 18. General discussion will follow, and then an entertainment. Admission is free. Although the society has only been in existence one year, it is already well known among the Scandinavians through its very successful agitation meetings. It was decided at the last meeting to undertake more active work, which will soon bring the society still more prominently before the Scandinavian public. Scandinavian readers of the Worker are cordially invited to join and help along the good work.

At the last meeting of the Young People's Social Democratic Club, in the Labor Lyceum two applications for membership were received. Reports made show that preparations for the mass meeting to be arranged by the club, as well as for its social on Oct. 11, promise success.

New York State.

Local Peekskill held a well attended convention on Oct. 2 and nominated candidates for the town of Cortlandt, which includes Verplanck's Point and Clinton, as well as Peekskill. The Peekskill comrades are sending party papers and organizing literature to both these places, and hope to be able to send a speaker to Verplanck's Point and effect organization. John J. Heleker, Jr., was nominated for Assemblyman from the Third District, and John Buttery was nominated for Supervisor, together with a full town ticket, including eleven active trade unions. Several street meetings will be held before election.

New Rochelle comrades report a successful meeting for Nic Geiger last Saturday. This Saturday evening, Oct. 10, John Spargo will speak. Courtenay Lemon and Edward Cassidy will address an open-air meeting in Yonkers Saturday evening, Oct. 10.

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Theodore Hendrickson of Sparrowbush; for Assembly, 1st A. D., Fred. Gruber, Newburgh; 2d A. D., George C. Kern, Sparrowbush. Comrade Lindboe writes that the Socialist outlook was never brighter in Orange County. The locals are growing in membership. The recently organized local in Sparrowbush counts 32 members and more are joining.

Comrade Mcintosh writes from Gloversville that he attended Charles Ufert's meetings in Johnstown and Gloversville, and both the meetings and the speaker gave him complete satisfaction and inspired him to express his appreciation to the State Committee. Comrade Ufert held a very good meeting in Rome Oct. 3. The comrades had arranged for and advertised the meeting to be held in Rome, and Ufert's meetings in Johnstown and Gloversville, and both the meetings and the speaker gave him complete satisfaction and inspired him to express his appreciation to the State Committee.

The comrades of Van Nest have subscribed for 100 copies of the Worker and will supply the voters of their neighborhood with propaganda pamphlets and the Italians with leaflets in their own language. At the last meeting Comrade Ufert was elected organizer, and he will start a lively house-to-house canvass, assisted by Comrade Hoffe, who was elected delegate to the Executive Committee of Local New York by the recently organized Annexed District Agitation Committee.

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New Jersey.

The Tenth Ward Branch of Jersey City has nominated the following ticket: For Alderman, Frederick Gilliar; for Constable, Richard Mandel; for Justice of the Peace, George Leary. This branch will hereafter meet on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month at Heller's Hall, Five Corners, Newark and Summit avenues.

At the meeting of Local Essex County on Sept. 28, the auditing committee reported the officers' books in good order. The resignation of the Board of Managers was accepted. It was resolved that the local will not be responsible for the debts of any Socialist club. A committee membership card must be shown at all meetings and report to the County Committee. The boycott on August Hoeks, baker, was endorsed.

On Sunday, Oct. 13, a meeting will be held at 48 William street, Newark, to organize a branch of the party in that locality.

New England.

The Boston Socialist clubs will hold their convention to nominate city officers Saturday, Oct. 10, at 8 p. m., in Appleton Hall, Paine Memorial Building, ground floor, 7 Appleton street. Membership card must be shown at the door, as only party members in good standing will be admitted.

for eleven days of propaganda work among the Italians of Boston. Italian papers and circulars will be sent to comrades in the suburbs, who are requested to distribute them, as soon as possible, among the Italians of their districts.

Jacob Fox of New York will give a course of lectures at 800 Washington street, Boston, Sunday evenings at 8 o'clock, as follows: Oct. 4, Fomier; Oct. 11, Owen; Oct. 18, Brook Farm.

The Boston Socialist Educational Association will hold a fair for the benefit of the fund for establishing a Socialist weekly paper in Boston. Every Socialist club is requested to elect a Fair Committee to co-operate with the association and to solicit the support of as many comrades as possible, especially the women.

The Socialist Women's Club of Boston will give a series of public lectures the coming winter and has engaged Faneuil Hall for Dec. 18, Jan. 15, and Feb. 19. Socialists in Boston and vicinity are requested not to arrange any meetings for those evenings. Among those who will be invited to lecture are Charlotte Perkins Gilman, George D. Herron, John Spargo, Charles H. Yale, and May Wood. The program includes a play, an entertainment and dances Tuesday evening, Nov. 3, in Berkeley Hall, 4 Berkeley street. The proceeds will be devoted to party work. The tickets cost 25 cents each. Election returns will be announced. The next meeting of the club will be held on Friday, Oct. 16, 8 p. m., at Dr. Konkow's, 330 Shawmut avenue. George E. Little and wife will be present and will discuss work for Socialism in women's fields.

Purkman B. Flinders, the Socialist Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., has had a hard fight with the Board of Aldermen, controlled by a Republican-Democratic coalition, to get representation of the Socialist Party on the boards for counting the votes in the state election. He carried his point at last, in spite of the opposition of the politicians, and he has now to count in the Republican candidate by crediting blank votes to him. This will be the first time the Socialist Party has had representation on these boards, but the precedent will undoubtedly soon be followed elsewhere.

Sol Fieldman is carrying on a vigorous campaign in Middle New York. He makes his own dates. In his present trip he will speak in Johnstown, Gloversville, Troy, Rome, Catskill, Mexico, Haverhill, Mohawkville, Schoenectady, Fort Edward, Glens Falls, Ticonderoga, Troy, Albany. He calculates to return to New York City a week before election.

The State Committee ordered 5,000 large posters for the state, bearing the name of the party, a large emblem, and the name of the candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Charles H. Mather. Price 40 cents per 100. Send your orders to State Secretary Blodgett.

Local Troy has made the following nominations: For County, Assemblymen, D. J. McAlinden, Charles W. Gasser, and Wm. Nugent; County Judge, Carl Marx; Sheriff, Paul Page; Superintendent of the Poor, Robert Stroehcker; Coroners, Theodore Christensen and Mrs. People; Mayor, Frederick Gilliar; County Controller, William Walk; Treasurer, Alvin Page; President of Common Council, John P. Dunbar; Assessors, Fred Eichholz, and George Lewis.

Comrade Hagerty spoke in Rochester on Sept. 25 to an audience of 2,000 people. The crowds were greatly pleased. About twenty new party members were gained at this meeting. For a week, beginning Sept. 28, Comrade Spargo was in Rochester, speaking every evening at Socialist Chorus rooms. "A very successful week it was," writes Organizer Moses: "Spargo is certainly the equal of any in our movement as a propagandist. We shall long remember his visit." Comrade Bach, Social Democratic candidate for Mayor, and Comrade Sievermann, candidate for Alderman in the Seventeenth Ward, are both working hard. Tours are now five ward clubs, the latest being in the Nineteenth. Tickets have been nominated so far in fourteen wards. Beginning with Oct. 12, Charles Ufert will give a week to the city campaign. Twenty-three new members were admitted at the last meeting of the Central Committee.

John Spargo spoke last Sunday afternoon at the Rochester Labor Lyceum, in the Common Council Chamber. A good audience listened to his instructive and inspiring address, "The Meaning and Message of Socialism." On Sunday afternoon, Oct. 11, Joseph O'Connor speaks on the annual question; on Oct. 18, Comptroller James Johnston on "Ideal City Government"; on Oct. 25, Charles R. Bach, "The Issues of the Campaign"; on Nov. 1, Frank A. Sievermann, "Some Thoughts on the Municipal Election." Rev. Donald McLaughlin, Geo. Herbert Smith, Rev. Horace A. Crane, and J. M. Campbell are to be the speakers for the rest of November. Admission to these meetings is free and general discussion is invited.

Pennsylvania.

The anti-De Leon S. L. P. has filed nomination papers and our State Committee will make a legal fight to keep them from using the name of Socialist. Funds are needed for this purpose and should be sent to State Secretary, Franklin H. Slick, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia.

A local charter has been granted to Pottsville, Cambria County.

As Comrade Barnes' term as National Committeeman is about to expire, locals are notified that they shall nominate a candidate for National Committeeman to represent the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania on the National Committee of the Socialist Party, and send the name of comrade nominated to State Secretary Slick not later than Oct. 20.

Contributions to the state fund for the week were as follows: United Workmen's Singing Society, \$10; Reading, \$5; Wilkesburg, \$1; New Castle, \$1.20; Sellersville, \$1. Local Reading adopted resolutions pledging itself for further contributions and calling upon the locals throughout the state to join in the endeavor to put the party treasury in a position to carry on the work in a way commensurate with the industrial conditions now existing and the standing of Pennsylvania as a state.

The comrades of Independence, Cuyahoga County, have organized a local. Frank P. O'Hare has organized a local at Pomeroy.

The Poplar, Crawford County, comrades have been organized into a local by the comrades of Bucyrus.

The work of organization progresses in Ohio more rapidly now than ever, and the month of September was the largest in point of new members of any yet. October promises to even eclipse this.

The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit and Association has sent a donation to the Ohio State Campaign Fund and promises another before election time.

Thomas J. Hagerty delivered his last lecture at Dayton on Oct. 2, and in the future he will devote himself to other work, having withdrawn from the lecture platform.

Comrades Kirkpatrick, Caldwell, Leeds, and Stirton are working steadily on the circuits. Smith left for home suddenly in order to accept a permanent position in Massachusetts. Leeds and Leeds were secured to fill his route only until another comrade could be secured, as Leeds is needed at home in the propaganda work. These four speakers are averaging six meetings per day, or 180 meetings per month.

Calvin C. Ross is speaking every day and will continue until the election, and though he is not working for the state organization, yet the comrades report him as doing good work at the various points and the State Secretary is assisting him with literature for distribution.

Local Malden, Mass., finds the Worker a good means of propagating Socialism and building up the party organization. The local is taking three hundred copies a week, aside from the copies sent to individual subscribers elsewhere. The attention of other locals which may desire to follow this example is called to the announcement of bundle rates at the head of the editorial column.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

[Note.—In New York and Wisconsin this party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party. The party emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

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

Forcibly the power of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. The workers are thus reduced to a condition of dependence upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing inequality of wealth, the poverty and misery of the working class, and the division of society into two hostile classes, the capitalist and the proletariat. The struggle is now between the capitalist class, the possessors of the means of production, and the proletariat, the workers, who are interested in the control of the government, the laws, the public and private schools, and in the means to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, and to the condition of a wage-slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for the sake of the profits of the few. The economic system of production, which is the basis of our social system, is a system of exploitation, and the exploitation of labor will continue as long as the capitalist class exists. The exploitation of labor will continue as long as the capitalist class exists. The exploitation of labor will continue as long as the capitalist class exists.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we do not believe that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political office, to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate: 1. The national ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries, controlled by the workers, and combined. No part of the revenue of such public utilities shall be used for the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the working class, and to the education of the workers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor of the workers in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor. 3. State or national insurance of working men, and the abolition of unemployment, 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 to increase the production of the full product of their labor. 5. The national ownership of all means of production, and the abolition of the wage system, and the establishment of a system of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

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wealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to keep the present system of production and distribution for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the control of the working class, and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

8. Socialism and Trade Unionism. The following resolution was adopted, along with the foregoing platform, at the National Convention at Indianapolis, July, 1901:

The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union movement is a part of the capitalist production, and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and strengthening them, and to help them to become more effective as political organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on a neutral ground, as far as political affiliation is concerned.

We call the attention of trade-unionists to the fact that the class struggle is being waged by the trade-union forces to-day, and that the class struggle is being waged by the trade-union forces to-day, and that the class struggle is being waged by the trade-union forces to-day.

9. Relations of Party and Unions. The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the party at its annual convention at Indianapolis, July, 1901.

We consider the trade-union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the same social system, and we are determined to extend its heavy cooperation and assistance to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that the Socialist Party has a special mission to perform in the struggle for the emancipation of the working class. We are determined to extend its heavy cooperation and assistance to the other in its special sphere of activity.

10. Anti-Fusion Resolutions. Whereas, the history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that the working class cannot win its political emancipation by the adoption of a political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and that the interests of labor are best served by the adoption of a political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and that the interests of labor are best served by the adoption of a political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class.

11. Labor Secretariat. At the last monthly meeting of the Labor Secretariat of New York credentials were presented by the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union No. 127, for Chas. E. Glassman; by Painters and Decorators' Union No. 499, for August Sessler; by Barbers' International Union No. 507, for Julius Schartz; by Carpenters' Union No. 375, for Chas. Muehlmann; by Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union No. 26, for Frank Muehlmann. All credentials were accepted and delegates seated. The report of counsel was at hand and was read and discussed among the delegates. The monthly report of the Assistant Secretary was accepted as read. The Secretary was instructed to advise the delegate meetings in the trade-union calendar of the Worker and "Volkszeitung." It was decided that if a delegate is absent from two successive meetings, without sufficient excuse, his organization shall be notified by the Secretary and requested to send another delegate in his place.

12. Education. Education, as well as "play" and "art," has been isolated from all social relations. The result has been painful to the child, as well as intellectual in reaching the end of instruction. The "cramming" process, especially when it deals with dry facts isolated from all relation to the social whole, is now an injurious process to those who are subjected to it.—A. M. Simon, in "The Economic Foundation of Art."

—Of the twenty-five men who have held the office of President of the United States, eighteen have been lawyers, three have been professional politicians, two soldiers, and two farmers. It is about time that a workman was put in. Workingmen, get ready to elect one of your own class next year.