The Worker.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 24, 1901.

ganizations" After

Offices.

Not Difficult to "See His Finish"-All

the Politicians Who Supported Him

Are Hungry and He Can't Satisfy All.

It is not difficult to "see Mr. Low's

finish." He has been elected Mayor on the nomination of "ten anti-Tammany organizations." And now, within three

weeks after Election Day, all of the

spoils of office.

Mr. Shepard said, three years ago:
"Again and again independents have
elected a good man on the theory that.

all that is required is to have a good man in office. Again and again they have been disappointed. * * * I tell you * * * * * that the best of men in

any office is himself, against his will,

however powerful, the erenture of the

orces that surround him."

If Mr. Shepard had been elected, he

would have furnished an illustration of the truth of his own words. He

would have been the creature and the

intsrument of Tammany. And if he were sincere in his repudiation of Tam-many methods, his plight would have

How much sorrier is Mr. Low's plight! He is the creature of ten or-

ganization and he cannot be the instru-

ment of all. They had nothing in com-

desire to "turn the (other) rascals out."

Having done this, they necessarily turn against each other, for they are all very

hungry and there are not enough jobs

to go 'round especially in a "reform and economy" administration.

Thomas C. Platt and bis Republicans.

John C. Sheehan and his Greater New York Democrats, R. Fulton Cutting

and his Citizens, Herman Rhider and

his German-American Reformers, and

all the lesser six—each gang is going

to demand its share in the ardnors task

of "reforming" New York. If Mr. Low pleases one he must displease all the

others and another campaign is star-

ing him in the face, only two years

This is one of the reasons why "res

form" administrations are always in-competent; they are founded, not on-a midted party, with a definite principle

is one reason why a "reform" admin-

istration, even though headed by "good men," with the best intentions in the

world, cannot accomplish a tithe of

what a Socialist administration would

gapization of class-conscious working

men. Some day the workingmen will

learn this. Mr. Low's administration

MINE EXPLOSIONS.

Capitalist Greed for Profits Sacrificon

Miners' Lives in Order to Save Ex-

Mine at Pocahonias, West Virginia, last week. The death-roll is not yet complete. Probably it never will be

omplete. Twelve crushed and charred

and several who escaped will die of

their injuries. The officials say there

are no more bodies in the mine. The miners say there are at least eight

officials think-and what they think

These mine explosions are avoidable

Experts tell us that the way to prevent them is to keep the shafts and passages

ventilated, so as to avoid the accumus

lation of gas, and to use water freely to keep the coal-dust from rising and

But it costs money to ventilate the

mines and pump water through. The companies frequently find it cheaper to

run the risk of explosion than to bear

theory of chances. Miners' lives are

you can always get more where they

came from, for there are plenty of un-employed men, strong and anxious to

criminal "economy" as private owners now practise. The managers would be

now practise. The managers would be responsible to the very class of men-whose lives they hold in their power. It would be their interest as well as their duty to regard the safety of the workmen as the first consideration and

take all possible measures to protect

the propaganda of Socialism and the

GENERAL COMMITTEE

A regular meeting of the General Committee of Local New York will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth-street, Saturday evening, Nov. 23. The Campaign Committee will re-

port and make recommendations for future work and every delegate should

THE WORKER CONFERENCE.

The Worker Conference will meet at the Labor Lyceum, Monday evening, Nov. 25. Every district should be rep-

thening of the Socialist Party.

lie and run, not for profit, but for service of the public, we should not have these frequent holocausts. No one would have an interest in such

the expense of necessary precaution It is a simple question of arithmetic

not taken into account in the comput-tion. Miners are cheap-dirt cheap

more. It does not matter ninch,

bodies have been taken out of the mit

ccomplish, backed by a discipling

will help them to learn,

penses.

non before election except a devout

been a sorry one.

for the instrument of the taurround him."

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged and held responsible for

unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL.XI.-NO. 34.

SOCIALIST VOTE.

Count Nearly Completed for Manhactan.

Social Democratic Party Holds Its Own, While S. L. P Loses, 40 Per Cent.-Scattering Returns from the Country.

The official canvass has been co d for the first thirty-three Assen bly Districts, comprising the whole Borough of Manhatatn except a small portion which belongs to the Thirty-fourth. The figures which we give below are those taken by our watchers at the cauvass. While there may be some errors in them, they are substantially correct. The figures for the 1000 vote

are those given in the "City Record."
What they show is that, so far as
Manhattan is concerned, the Social
Democratic Party just held its own in the face of the fierce "reform" cam-paign, while the "union smashing" S. paign, while the "inion salasants, L. P. lost about 40 per cent. of its last year's vote.

S. D. P. VOTE.

The comparison is here made tween the vote cast for Hanford Governor in 1800 and the vote cast	LOL
him for Mayor in 1961;	

		1960,		1901.
A. I				. 8
				. 57
7				41
3 .				520
4		53		40
ъ,		123		130
G.		42		45
7	e print to t			257
8		253		34
9 .		. 50		415
10 .		. 403		97
11 .		. 80.		
12 .		. 549		302
13 .		141		113
14		Charles .		314
15 .		. 100		100
		- 210		252
17		. 102		83
18		. 107		100
101		194	4	65
200		. 60		. 74
91		112		1,32
99		. 101		.97
99		. 155		172
		210		234
		. 33		25
***		384		307
GPT.		. 19	4	22
	***	438		454
	* ** ** **	42		28
258	Carlo San Carlo State St. Carlo San Control			521
30 .	;- :	. 100		113
33				243
		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	4	90
33 .		100		
		THE SHARWARD SECTION	REED POSSE	CENTER OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

Total in thirty-three Assembly Dis

8. L. P. LOSSES.

comparison is here made be

tween the vote cast for Corregan, S. L. P. candidate for Governor in 1900, and Keinard, S. J. P. candidate for Mayor in 1901;

Λ :	D.			Harin	11888		1991
1					22		1.5
2			* *		22 37		. 29
-					49		41
					266		183
					55		4.7
					115		. 90
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					100		159
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9	91 11			* *			221
10				**	252		58
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23					123		117
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27	** **				25		+ 25
28					133		121
20					47		26
					158		157
31			**				85
					221		154
					108		90
	Cotole	for	4111		three-A	ecomb	de Itie
	THE PARTY	1200	100			SHIP SHIP	2015/600

friets in the Borough of Manhattan

IN THE STATE.

TROY, N. Y .- The election in this city shows the following results: For May-or, Wollrik, 72; for President of the Council, Elcholz, 88; for Controller, 88; Court, 85 and 82. The S. L. P. vote runs from 65 for Mayor to 73 for Predent of the Council.

Last year we had 84 and the 8. L. P

170. The "union smashing" policy of the S. L. P. evidently hurt them great-ly, and we suffered somewhat from it,

NORWICH, N. Y .- Chennago Cour ty gives the S. D. P. the following vote: For Assembly, Ryan, 84; for County Judge, Manley, 96; for District Attorney, Dillon, 89; for Coroners, Skinner, 82, and Sullivan, 81, No S. P. ticket. Last year our vote was Of the vote shown above, ranging

Glens Falls gives us 7 where we had cured by the 2 last year, and gives the S. L. P. 18 will continue. where it-had 20.

Sandy Hill gives 10 votes, all for the L. P. As that party did no agitation there, while we did some, as the differ-ence of the parties is not understood, and as the votes were those of trade unionists, we can only suppose that most or all of them were intended for ur party.
All these places are in Washington

County Last year the county gave 24 for the S. D. P. and 21 for the

GREAT SOCIALIST

GAINS IN OHIO.

DAYTON, O .- Thirty-three out of eighty five counties in this state give, by official count, 6,802 votes for Harry C. Thempson, Socialist candidate for Governor. Last year the whole state gave us 4,835 votes. This shows an increase that even the

most conservative can well be proud of and the Socialists of Ohio have unught but encouragement from their work of the past campaign. We are now getting ready for the work of the future, and are planning to place an organizer in the field with the advent

CINCINNATI'S SPLENDID VOTE.

CINCINNATI, O .- Complete and cor-Charty C. Thompson for Governor in Harry C. Thompson for Governor in Hamilton County. Last gear we had 1,170. Thus we gain 2,122, or practically troble the vote.

The campaign of , 1902 was opened last Friday hight with the first public political meeting in the Fourth Ward. Comrade Thompson was the speaker.

A campaign committee for the next year has been nominated. Interest is increasing and there is general enthu-siasm among the Socialists. Comrades all over the country may keep their eyes on this town, .

KENTUCKY.

COVINGTON, Ky.-The vote of the Socialist Party here shows a good in-crease, both in the city and in Kenton County as a whole. The city gives the following vote for our candidates on the county ticket: For State Senator, F. E. Seeds, 207.

For Representatives: First District, J. J. Busse, 70; Second, Geo. Wilson, 142; Third W. R. Hinkey, 101; total in three districts, 283.

For County Judge, A. A. Lewis, 199. For County Clerk, Jas. Diel, Jr., 191. For Jaller, W. G. Barker, 250. For Sheriff, Henry Rusche, 225. For Surveyor, Joel Lomas, 278. For Coroner, R. Staps, 242.

For Assessor, H. Votel, 228. For Magistrates: Second District, F. J. Golsh, 97; Third, A. Rudolph, 172. For Constable, Third District, Wm.

The average vote cast in the city for the county ticket is therefore 249. The city ticket runs as follows: For City Judge, Jas. Scott. 222.

For Aldermen: Wm. H. Danks, 220; F. J. Lavanier, Jr., 210. For Councilmen: D. C. Kyle, 222; L. O. Kerkow, 235; Jos. A. Gorrell, 242; Jas. Collins, 224; Chas. H. Brune, 241; Foster Fenhoff, 223.

For Members of the School Board: S. M. Phillips, 364; Benj. R. Moss, 239; Larry Patterson, 226; Frank Schap-pert, 236; Theo. Mollenkamp, 231; Wal-ter Gooch, 253.

The average vote for the city ticket

Last year the city gave but 18) rotes for Debs and Harriman, our na-

municate with F. J. Lavanier, Jr.,

331 Scott street, Covington. LOUISVILLE, Ky.-This city gives Last year we had 171 in Louisville.

The S. L. P. made an active canvass here, they having several good speakers in their ranks, while we of the Socialist Party had no speaking at all, being unable to get speakers with the being unable to get speakers with the exception of Comrade Bigelow, who was here for a couple of speeches early in the campaign. Locally the 8. J. P. abandoned their usual abusive tactes and war on trade unlons, with the result that they did some good for the cause of Socialism. They run their vote up from 134 last year to 199 this election. No doubt much of what they gained this year is the vote that, we lost from our vote of a year ago.

lost from our vote of a year ago.

Newport's vote is a good increase, as is also Covington's. Last year Campbell County, of which Newport is thecounty seat, gave us but 204 votes.

"AS USUAL"

ALTOONA, Pa.—Mr. DeLeon's pa-per gives the vote here correctly, but with a very funny twist to it. His re-"Altoons, Pe., Nov. 12 - The election

of Nov. 5 has shown very gratifying results. The S. L. P. in Blair County has made the usual uncompromisin advance, while the Social Democrati freaks and fakirs have taken the usual plunge backward, as is natural with them. The vote follows: For State Treasurer, McConnell, S. L. P., 62; Barnes, P. O. (Socialist), 25."

from S0 to 96. Norwich gave from 53 for Manley to 61 for Ryan.

FORT EDWARD, N. Y.—This place gives 12 votes for the S. L. P. and 3 for the S. D. P. Two men who voted the S. L. P. ticket have said that they

supposed that was ours; the difference backward is a gain of 14. It is to be between the parties is not clearly understood.

Clear Fello gives to Table 11. to the courts and snap fudgus cured by them, this "usual"

NEW JERSEY.

The Socialist Party has obtained of-ficial recognition in Hudson County, with just one vote to spare. W. L. Oswald, of Arlington, candidate for Assembly, receives 1,340 votes, and is the mascot. Ufert and Firth have 1,336 each. Vails vote is 1.319.

Bergen County gives 199 for Vail. 197 for Wyatt, 193 for Thompson, and 194 for Dobbelaar—a pretty solid vote. Last year we had 176 for Debs and Harriman and 173 for Wyatt. Taus we gain 23 votse.

Ridgewood.-First district gives us votes; Midland Park 5, Glen Rock 1, and Ramsey 40. Socialists here are well pleased.

HAVERHILL NOMINATES.

The Social Democrats of Haverhill have chosen their candidates for the city election, which will be held in December. The ticket, which is considered a strong one, is as follows:

For Mayor-Parkman B. Flauders. For Aldermen-Ward 1, James C. Strayton; Ward 2, Phineas K. Tracey; Ward 3, Garrett M. Carey; Ward 4, George A. Keene; Ward 5, Charles A. Fraser; Ward 6, William H. Freke; Ward 7. Nathaniel L. Peabody,

For Common Council—Ward 1, Lean-der Williams, Elmer Hall; Ward 2, Lloyd H. Ainsworth; Ward 3, houis Momitt; Ward 4, Oscar M. Hopkins, Ai-ien S. Senter; Ward 5, Frank J. Woodus, Napoleon Thiereault; Ward 6, John F. Falvey, Harry A. Twombly; Ward 7, Benjamin Rich, Samuel Smith.

For School Committee-Ward Thomas Jones; Ward 4, George C. Chapman; Ward 5, Carleton E. Hutch-inson; Ward 6, George W. Pettengill. For Assistant Assessors—Ward L. Heman H. Hodgkins; Ward 3, William Hines; Ward 4, John H. Kelso; Ward 5 Chas. H. Morrill: Ward 6. Chas. IL. Bradley; Ward 7, Arthur L. Brown,

The full official report for the Fourth Senatorial District gives John C. Chase 2,317 votes. This is 480 better-than our unofficial report of last week. the other hand, by a typographical er-ror last week-we credited Leach, our candidate for Representative in the Third, with 575 votes; whereas the correct figure is 475.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.-The Twen ty-second Representative District gives our candidate, Kenyon, 407 votes, 361 being in the city. This is a gain of 113 in the district. Noyes, for Coun-cillor, gets 255 in the city. Johnson. for Senator, has 360 in the city, beat ing the Democrat by 77 votes. In the Second Representative District, Pent In the son came within 14 votes of carrying Ward Six, a Republican stronghold. Large numbers of Democrats voted with the Republicans, in order to "down the Socialists," We hope to make an even better showing in the city election.

CHICOPEE GAINS.

CITY TICKET UP

CHICOPEE, Mass.-The Socialists of Chicopee have entered the campaign for the municipal election, which will be held in December. The ticket is as

For Mayor—George S. Ball, For Aldermen-at-large—Arthur E. Cooper, Joseph J. Bethune, Franklin

N. Graves. For School Committeeman-at-large-

James F. Lyon.
The platform declares for complete Socialism and pledges the municipal candidates to use their efforts toward Kenton County as a whole gives 353 | the establishment of such a system votes for our county ticket, as com-pared with 240 last year. rotes for our county teket, as compared with 240 last year.

All who voted the Socialist ticket this year or who are interested in Socialism and would like to know more children in the producing class. Among these, are:

Abolition of the contract system, all public work to be done by direct employed. about the movement are invited to pleyment by the city, with the eightboar day; public work for the relief of the unemployed; municipalization of street railway and lighting systems; school education of all children up to the age of sixteen to be compuls gratuitous, and made accessible to

> ing, etc., when necessary.
>
> Chicopee gave a good increase in its vote for the Social Democratic state ticket. Wrenn, our candidate for Gov-ernor, received 138 votes, as against the 83 cast for Bradley last year. The 8. L. P. got only 14 votes where the had 32 last year. They lose 18 and w gain 55. A still greater gain is hoped for when the votes shall be con

by public assistance in meals, cloth-

CONNECTICUT.

ROCKVILLE, Conn.-This town has made a good showing for Socialism. In the town elections, we polled 128 votes out of a total of 1,202—more than 10 per cent. In the Nevember election. voting for a delegate to the Constitu-tional Convention, we polled 116 out of 747—over 15 per cent. In the town election the S. L. P. had no ticket, bu on Nov. 5 they ran against us and cast 39 votes.

PHYSICAL CULTURE CLUB

A Workingmens Physical Cultur Club is being organized by Sol. Field man under the auspices of the Work ingmen's Literary Society of the 16th A. D. "A healthy mind in a bealthy body," is its motto. The object is body," is its motto. The object is to give physical training which will de-velop the body in all respects. The club has already 30 applicants for membership and it is desired to get a much larger list: Dues are 5 cents a week. Address the organizer, Soi, Fieldman, Workingmens Literary So-ciety, 616 E. Fifth street, New York.

POOR SETH LOW! DELEGATE INSTRUCTED. 'Ten Anti-Tammany Or-

New York C. F. U. Sends Socialist Resolution to A. F. of L.

Scranton Convention Will Be Ca led Upon to Endorse Independent Political Action and Collective Ownership-Daily Press Lies, as Usual.

In last Sunday's session of the New York Central Federated Union, Joseph William Dooley, delegate of the Franklin Association of Pressmen moved to instruct the delegate of the C. F. U: to the Scranton convention of the American Federated Union to intreduce and support the following resolution: *
"Whereas, The ownership of the

means of production-land, mines, factories, railroads, etc.—is rapidly being concentrated in the hands of a smaller and smaller number of the people, and the class line between capitalists and workingmen is being more and more clearly drawn; and

"Whereas, The capitalist class is cently conscious of its class interests and uses the powers of government to advance its interests at the expense of the working class through legislative bodies which defeat labor bilis but enact laws demanded by great corpora-tions, through courts which declare labor laws unconstitutional and issue injunctions against trade unions through executive officers who neglect the enforcement of laws for the protection of the working people but who use the police, the militia, and the fed-

eral troops to crush strikes; and "Whereas. In all conflicts between Labor and Capital the Republican and Democratic parties have proven themselves to be equally subservient to the desires of the capitalist class and equally callous to the sufferings of the working c'ass; be it therefore "Resolved, That this convention calls

upon the workingmen of the United States to unite for independent political action in a party having as avowed object the overthrow of the eapitalist system of production and distribution and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealthto realize, but on a heterogenous aggregation, united only in opposition. This that is, the public ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution for public service instead of for private profit."

NEWS SUPPRESSED.

After a somewhat lively discussion, in which Delegates Warner and Don-nelly opposed the resolution, while Delegates Dooley, Reich, Brown, and Braepschweig urged its adoption, the motion was carried with but four dis-

With their usual unanimous disregard for truth, the capitalist dailies have either suppressed or distorted the report of this action. The scab "Sun" and the "Times" agree in saying that the portion of the resolution referring collective ownership of the means of production was defented; the "Evening Journal," while correctly reporting this portion, suppressed the preamble which points out the subser lence of the Republican and Demo-cratic parties to capitalist interests. Which goes to show that workingmen cannot expect to get the news of the labor movement in papers owned by

BEN TILLETT SPEAKS.

Ben Tälet, one of the fraternal dele-gates from the British Trade Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor, addressed the meeting. Conrade Tillett who is a member of the Independent Labor Party, and is organizer of the London Dock Workers' Union-is a forcible speaker and his remarks brought forth enthusiastic ap-plause. He clearly declared that the capitalist system meant wage slavery, ad that it must be the final aim of the international labor mevement to make all men free by the complete overthrow of the wage system. His co-delegate, Chandler, of the Carpenters, also spoke dwelling especially on the idea that the interests of workingmen in all countries are identical and that a closer international bond of union among the working class is necessary to defend them.

THREE PIECES OF NEWS Here are three bits of news, all taker from one New York paper of last Sun day. Read together, they become quite

the Citizens' Union and of the New York Association for the Improvement, of the Condition of the Poor, thinks it necessary, notwithstanding his success in making Mr. Low Mayor, to appeal for \$50,000 for charity.

2. Mrs. Bradley Martin pays \$1,250.

That is what the Socialist movement stands for. The best life insurance the miners of this country can invest in is 600 for a diamond that to wear at the coronation of King Edward. The Queen, itsis said, will have to "hustle" if she is to equal her American guest in gorgeousness of attire. Surely we Americans should be

3. Prominent society women in Chicago are "experiencing a revival of re-ligion, which has resulted in the estab-lishment of a 'Hible class for the elite.' "

At the first meeting of this class, "there were present about lifty women, who represented in the aggregate possibly \$50,000,000." What a pity Christ never thought of what a pity Christ never thought of this scheme! If he had only preached a series of "Sermons on the Mount to the Elite," he might have been made a college professor instead of being

FOUR YEARS IS THE LIMIT

Of the School Life of Half the Children of the People.

Capitalist Ruling Class Thinks Only Elamentary Instruction is Necessary for the Workers-What the Socialists Think and What They Would Do. Statistics of the Chicago public

schools, which have just been published, showing the number of pupils in the various grades, are attracting considerable attention. To take one table, that for June, 1901: There were 42,000 pupils in the first or lowest grade, 26,000 in the second, 30,000 in the third, 24,000 in the fourth and fifth togefber, 17,000 in the sixth, 13,000 in the seventh, and only 9,000 in the eighth grade and the high schools taken together. The inference which is drawn by the Chicago "Record-Herald," and which, as the New York "Evening Post" remarks, is applicable in other cities, is that at least haif of the children never go higher than the fourth grade—that is, half way through the common schools, leaving the Figu-schools out of account. Less than one-fourth complete the grammar-school course, and probably not one in twelve passes through the high school

CAPITALIST INFERENCE.

The "Record-Herald" concludes with this sage advice: "It is upon provid-ing the best possible education in the primary grades that the Board should cheentrate at least two-thirds of its attention and resources. The state is more deeply interested in the education of the children who never reach the grammar grades than in anything cise in the school system."

This is a conclusion worthy of a cap-italist-loving and labor-hating paper like the "Record-Herald." It hever looks for the reasons why half the children of the people can get only the most imperfect instruction. It calmly assumes that this is a necessary and oternal state of affairs and only asks what can be done to minimize the resciting evils. It expects the people to be, content that half their children shinid spend only four years in the public schoo's and proposes that the city should deliberately abstain from any attempt to complete their educa-

This is a view commonly expre by Republican and Democratic defend-ers of capitalism and almost invariably acted upon by them when in public of-fice—as witness the lack of school ac-commedations in Boston, in New Nork, to Philadelphia, in Chicago, in San Francisco, in practically every elty, great or small, throughout the land. They reason thus: "Most of the people must always be wage workers; as such, they have no need of thorough education; let us teach them the most rudimentary branches; then let them get out and learn their trades and be gin to create profits for us?"'

SOCIALISTS DISSENT.

The Socialist, as representing the corking class, thinks otherwise ren attend school for so short a time. By experience and observation he knows that the reason is almost aiways in the poverty of the parents.

When a man is trying to support a family on \$12 a week or less-and the majority of the workingmen get less rather than more—it is a very difficult thing for him to keep his children in school for more than four or five years, at the most. Ninety-nine workingmen out of a hundred earnestly desire to give their children all possible oppor-tunities for education. But when times get dull, when the father of the family another, when his wages are reduced or when, perhaps, sickness comes and brings an increase of expenses at the same time it cuts off the income-then stern necessity compels him to sacrifice his chi'dren's hopes of education to the immediate material needs of the family. The boy of fourteen must go into the factory; the half-grown girl must hunt for work in store or shop or at domestic service; even the little boy of six or eight may be sent on the street to black boots or sell papers, And when their school life is inter rupted, it becomes ever harder and harder for them to take it up again. Once the child has gone to work there s little chance of his going back to the

The Socialist is not content that this tate of things should continue. He loes not admit that higher education is the peculiar birth-right of the capi-talist class and that the workers should be satisfied with the "three Rs." He objects to the proposal of the capitalists that the high schools and the upper grades should be neglected in order that the children may be given merely elementary instruction (almost worthless in itself), and the property owners saved from the burden of heavier school taxes.

WHAT WE DEMAND

The Socialist demands the fullest or portunities of education for all th children. He demands it as the right of the children individually and in the interest of society as a whole. And he offers a practical program for realizing this demand.

Socialist public officials, local, state first place, that the laws against the employment of children were enforced; and Socialist legislatures would make those laws stricter than they are. They would provide from the public treasury—that is, at the expense of the

IN THIS LAND OF LIBERTY. A BLOCK OF THE PLACE," retorb

strike among the uphoisterers at Sloane & Co.'s furniture factory at the corner of Broadway and Nineteenth street, New York City.

George S. Gunther and George-Haich; valon men, were standing in front of the factory while the em-ployees were coming out for dinner. Gunther approached one of the work-

men'aud was promptly arrested. In court, last Monday, Magistrate Crane denounced picketing in strikes and told the men that if they did not desist from such methods in the future he would mete out to them the extreme penalty of the law.

"But can't we stand there and use acqual sussion?" asked the prisoner. "No, you cannot stand within a block of Mr. Sioane's factory."

"But we have a right to stand around or walk up and down and tell union men who come along looking for work that there is a strike on," declared Mr. Hatch. "YOU HAVE NO RIGHT WITHIN"

capitalist class, whose wealth the

working people have produced for the maintenance of all those children of

school age who would otherwise have

to be set to work. This would be done,

ity," but as a measure of justice and

At the same time that they thus took

action to enable all children to attend school, they would take action to pro-

vide proper schools for all the children New York is not alone in the shame of her Inadequate school accommodations.

Even in cultured Boston, if there are

not many children who have been ac-tually furned from the school doors.

vet there are at least ten thousand, as

reported last week, who are crowded into basements and corridors, into dark

and unlicalthful fented rooms, because

the capitalists who rule the city have

school houses. That would not happen

In a word, instead of saying: "Most

four years; therefore let us neglect the

higher grades in order to provide for the lower," the Socialist would say: "At present most of the children can

attend school only four years; this is

unjust to the children and injurious to society; therefore let' us levy all the

taxes and appropriate all the money needed and do all other things neces-

sary to make it possible for every child

to attend school for at least twelve

years-that is, through high school." And the Socialist will not only say

this, but do it, in a few years to come

Socialists Carry City Election and Deal

a Crushing Blow to the Camorra.

gained control in the municipal coun-cil, electing ten out of twelve candi-

dates by caushing majorities, and thus defeating the Camorra, a secret organi-zation which is in Naples what Tam-

The list of Socialists elected includes

a printer, an electrical worker, the sec

retary of the Labor Exchange, two

publicists, a university professor,

workman in the arsenal, an iron-work-

cr, and two lawyers. They were elected by large majorities, in spite of the

fact that the voting lists were falsified by the party in power.

The fight began some months ago

when, "La Propaganda," the local Sc

ciplist paper, made direct charges against Signor Casale, the Neopolitan

Croker, which compelled him to bring a libel suit against the paper. Before

sign his seat in Parliament.
The working class of Naples seems to realize that corruption can be wiped

out and the interests of labor saved

only by a revolutionary movement, not

such as their brother workingmen of New York have foll-shly followed. It is worth noting that, although this

news was in the Associated Press dis-

patches, all the English dailies of New York except the "Heraid" suppressed the fact that it was the Socialists who

had downed the Camorra.

by hypocritical and impotent "reform.

charges that Casale was forced

many Ha'l is in New, York.

The Scelalists of Naples, Italy, have

IS DEFEATED.

NAPLES' TAMMANY

been too stingy to build the

under Socialist administration.

not as a measure of so-called

of public necessity.

asking the permission of the capitalist's court. There were kings of old whose per-There were kings of oil whose per-sons were held so sacred that it was a criminal offense for common people to enter their presence. The heads of these kings have long since rolled on the ground. And so will roll on the

PRICE 2 CENTS.

ed the Magistrate.

By this decision it is a crime to speak

to a fellow-workingman. The factory of a capitalist who runs a scab shop is

such consecrated ground that honest

block of the sacred precincts.

workingmen cannot come within a

capitalist can do no wrong! He is holy so holy that common trade unionists

may not venture upon the streets

ground his hallowed domains without

ground the political heads of the Cranes and the economic heads of the Sionnes and all the larger and lesser fry of capitalists and their hirelings when an aroused proletariat realizes that a vote for Socialism is their only way to freedom.

DUTCH SOCIALISTS.

ncrease Their Vote, both in City Elections and in By-Elections in Parlia ment.

The communal elections in Holland corresponding to our city and town elections), which have fust been held. show very good results for the Social-ist Party, in spite of the property qualification, by which the rich are given a great advantage at the polls. In Amsterdam, the largest city of the country, all the capitalist parties-the Liberals, the Radiens, and the Con-servatives of both Catholic and Protestant factions-united on one ticket, Against this coalition our comrades en-tered the field and polled, in the nine districts of the city 5,650 votes, as ngainst 14,026 for the capitalist candi-dates, or 29 per cent. of the whole, In the Third district the Socialists had 1.814 votes to 1,852 for the bourgeois, being thus defeated by only 38 votes out of a total of 3,636. In the parlia mentary elections, held in June, the city gave us 3,686 votes, so that we gain about 55 per cent. In the Fourth district, that giving us the lowest ac-fual vote, there was a slight loss (243 votes instead of 254, but atherwise the ghin was prefty evenly distributed over the city. As the population of Amsterdam exceeds 512,000, while the total vote was less than 20,000 it is

of suffrage.
In Rotterdam, the second city of Holland, having a population of 330,-000, the Socialists have for the first time elected a member (Comrade Spiekman) to the city council—his op-ponent being a Liberal. In Haarlem ponent being a Liberal. In Hasnein our representation is raised from two to four; in Arnhem, from one to three; m Gröningen, from one to three; and members have been elected in Utrecht,

Leenwarden, Dordrecht, Hengeloo, Enschedee, and several smaller places. While the powers of the municipal councils are not great, the Socialist members there will wield a great influence by virtue of the steadily growing and aggressive party which has

lected them. Ten parliamentary by a cetions have leen held in as many districts since the general election of Junes AY in districts then carried by the Clericals. where the seats were vacated by the where the seats were vacated by the nambers being appointed to the minis-try; and four in cases where the same men had been glected simultaneously in two districts and had, therefore, to resign one or the other; two of the four had been carried by the Liberals

four rad been carried by the Liberals in time and 2 by the Socialists. The Clerica's succeeded in holding all their places and thus continue to have 58 seats in parliament—a majority of 42. In Veendam, resigned by Comrade Schaper, who had also am, the capitalise parties united at the by-election and chried the day for a Radical caedi-date; our candidate, Troeistra, never-theless, increased the vote from 2,100 to 2,300, and was defeated by a mapority of less than 400. In West Stelling-werf, re-gned by Comrade Van der Zwang, Comrade Hugenholz was envily put in his place. In Lochem, resigned by the Liberal chosen in June, Comrade Heisdingen was victorious by a tarrow majority, the Socialist vote rising from 821 to 2,518.

Thus we have lost one sent and gain-ed one, increasing our vote in both cases. We have seven members in

LABOR BANQUET. parliament. The annual banquet and entertain A CORRECTION.

ment of the Macellaneous Section of Nov. 26, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, commencing at 8 p. m occasion by Local 144 of the Musicians Union, and theatrical taleft by the Empire Club and Actors' Protective Union. Morris Brown will be the tonstmaster for the evening, and R. Camp bell will speak on "The Miscellaneous Trades," De'egate Henry on "The Central Federated Union." Richards or "The Ballding Trades," Delegate Har-ris on "The Label," and Ben Hanford on "The Progress of the Labor Move ment." Only those will be admitted who hold admission tickets.

HILLQUIT WILL SPEAK.

On Sunday evening, Nov. 25, Morris Hillquit will lecture for the Socialist Educational League, at the club room

Educational League, at the club room, 215 E. Fifty-ninth sirest, on the subject, "Socialism as a Science." All who are interested in the labor question are invited to attend. Admission is free The meetings of the League are vely successful. Last Sunday Miss Pleand spoke, on "True Democracy" and a most interesting discussion followed the lecture, as is usually the case.

Several of our exchanges have been in error when they stated that this pa-per had been barred from the malls, They will please accept our sincer-thanks for the expressions of kindness, but it was the "Official Organ" of Mac is nville, Ky., that was put on pound tates, a most flagrant outrage. The "Official Organ" is the newspaper of the miners of District 23, U. M. W. of A. It had every attribute of a news-paper in the best sense. It contained tents of interest to nearly 10,000 ruiners. It was ably edited and tu a word, it was a cienn, able chauspion of the poor and oppressed. United Mine Workers' Journal.

The Worker was misled in this may ter, and assumed the truth of a report that the "Mine Workers' Journal" had suffered under the infamous ralings of the Post Office Department. It is just as regrettable, of course, and just as outrageous in the case of the Madisohville paper. We are glad to see that the "Journal" is still coming through the malls, and hope that it and the mine workers who support it will come to, the defense of their forces. to the defense of their Kentucky brethren by open support of the Social-ist movement. That is the only refuge against capitalist tyranny.

The Worker.

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

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NOTICE.

Many letters received in the busi ness office in regard to the Fair still remain unanswered. The writers are requested to consider that the magnitude of the Fair, which far surpassed all expectations, has overleaded the e with work. All letters will be answered as quickly as possible.

The Kentucky Federation of Labor, which invited ex-Congressman Breckenridge to speak before it, has now passed a resolution denouncing him because he spoke against the basic principles of tende unionism. Serves firem right for inviting a capitalist.c. politician to address a working class meeting. The capitalist hireling was indiscreet chough to say what all of his class believe in their hearts and his ship shortd be a lesson in class-con-

"WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY." Titled Assistant Flunkey General

Madden of the Post Office Department with the approval, apparently, of the Administration has persisted in his refusel to admit "Wilshire's Magathe mais at as wspaper rates. As a equence, the magazine will be repoved to Canada. It will there be admitted to the mails, for the British dominious do-not have quite such consummate fee's at the head of affairs as has the United States; and the paper, being once mailed in Canada, must be carried by the United States mails according to the terms of the international postal convehilons. The office of publication will be in Toronto

If is not unlikely that the published of the "Appeal to Reason" will be obliged to take a similar step in order to get his paper to those who want it and are willing to pay for it. This is not yet certain, however, as his casis to be heard next week.

In both of these cases, as in that of the miners' "Official Organ" of Madiconville for the ruling of the authorities is an absolutely arbitrary, sense the ruling is clear when one observes that in its effects it constituted a direct attack upon Socialist and trade union papers. But, as the provert says, "Whom the gods would destroy, they from hake mad." The attack that Madden has made on our press is ridiculous as well as outrageous, for it closs not accomplish its evil purpose. Its chief result will be to draw aften tion to the Socialist movement, to ingrease the circulation of our papers, and to inspire contempt for the "scur

A child tabor bill now before the Georgia legislature provides that no child onder the age of twelve years i

shall be employed unless a widowed' or invalid mother depends upon it for support. Our fine capitalistic social system works the father to death and, eaves the mother destitute, but the people who profit by these conditions considerate enough to guarantee the child its "enered right to work."

AN EVENTFUL WEEK.

The news of the past week has been fell of significance to the thinking workingman. It all points toward Socialism as the only escape from the evils of which the working class now complains.

On the one hand, there has been taken what is probably the greatest step in the organization of capital since the Steel Trust was formed. The the hands of a single company, controlled by three men-Morgan, Hill, and Harriman. The espitalization of this company, \$400,000,000, no doubt, fairly represents the amount of property which the combination controls, But its effect goes still farther than this, for it completes a great transcontinental line of railways under a single control and brings into close alliance the two greatest-powers which had thus far been in competition. It may reasonably be regarded as the beginning of a movement by which the fall way business will soon be as complete ly centralized as the iron and steel industry. And virtually the same set of men, with Morgan as their leader, will

dominate both. Another piece of news vividly illus tentes the power of organized capital. It is reported that the Pressed Steel Car Company will soon be merged in the United States Steel Corporation or Steel Trust. When the Trust was formed, less than a year age, the Pressed Steel people refused to go into it at the terms offered. Holding patents which gave them an absolute monopoly in their line, they felt strong emough to fight Mr. Morgan, Ten months has taught them their error. and if is understood that they are now being forced to join the Trust on terms nencl: less favorable than were at first offered.

The news that the American Air Brake Company has purchased a plant la Russla and will start operations there in January, again, shows the internationality of capitalism, which cares nothing for flags or for patriotic

On the other hand, while the capital

ist class thus strengthens its position, we see coal miners in Kentucky literally fighting for living wages and troops ordered out by the Governor to shoot them into submission. We see a New York judge telling union men they have no right to walk on the streets within a block of a strike shop. We see the highest court in New Jer sey sustaining an injunction of similar purport and confirming sentences of fine and imprisonment against met and women who had dared to speak to fellow workers against the bosses' will. In England we see the courts deciding that workmen employed under the "sliding scale" system have no right to quit without their employer's consent. And we see that a precedent is thus set in pursuance of which, by slow degrees, "free" workmen are to be put again in the position of serfs and given the alternative of working at the capitalists' terms or going to

In she face of all these things, can anyone deny the Socialist contention that the working class and the capital ist class are at war, and that the only hope for the workers lies in a united effort to overthrow capitalism and set up the Co-operative Commonwealth in

In Napies, just as in Philadelphia, it was found at the recent city election that the names of hundreds of dead teen were still on the lists and were voted by the party in power. Did Quay learn the trick from the Camorra or is he their teacher? However tha be, the workingmen of Philadelphia and New York can learn from their Italian brothers how to smash corrupt machines by seting for Socialism.

MISREPRESENTATION BY THE "TIMES."

The New York "Times" last Monday published a letter from W. R. Irge Dalten, M. D., pointing out evils in connection with the manufacture of autitoxine and vaccine virus and prohadler especially against the conditions existing under the superintend Over this letter the "Times" placed the infelending heading: "Municipal Socialism of a Dangerous Kind." This phrase occurs nowhere in Dr. Dalton's letter, and is wholly unwarranted by the context. What Dr. Dalton did say

"When are we to have an end of this 'meddling and middling?. If we are to have Socialism for heaven's sale iet us know the fact and have its foundations laid so broad that there will be a chance of the system attracting the best thought and ability of the country in so dicine as in other spheres of knowledge; but do not suffer longer than can be helped a cantinuance of the present bastard methods by which

portant a matter as the public health.

sympathizer with Socialism. The above quotation is sufficient to show that the cealizes that mere municipal meddling "public ownership" and the like, un der a enpitalist administration, is not Socialism and that we are going to have real Socialism with its "foundations laid broad."

The poverty and overwork of the vorking class and the unsanitary con ditions of the privately owned tene ments in which they live furnish a fertile field for the development of discase and epidemic. The adulteration of food and medicines and the impreper preparation of antitoxines is du to the fact that they are produced for profit under a system of private competition. Thus we see that capital's:a both produces disease and is the caus Great Northern, the Northern Pacifics of its continuance. Socialism would and the Burlington railways pass into do away with profit and provide healthful conditions of life for all.

To stirlibute the evils arising from the rule of a capitalistic political machine to "municipal Socialism" is asabsurd in effect as it is malicious in in-

The "Times" becomes tangled in its own net of misrepresentation and evasion and lets the capitalistic cat out of the journalistic bag-by saying editerfally, in regard to the same ques

"The technique is simple enough and easily applied, but its faithful observnands 'an aseptic conscience which few of these who engage in this business for profit possess, or long re-table * * *

"Vaccine and serum farms are springing up all over the country. without adequate supervision and in many cases under the direction of ig-norant and irresponsible managers."

Yes, Socialism would be "dange us," very dangerous-to those who poison the people for profit and to the whole capitalist class which profits by conditions which produce miser; and disease for the rest of humanity.

In the same issue of the "Times" ontaining the malicious and misleading headline referred to above, there appears a lying report of the resolution passed by the Central Federated, Union calling for independent political action by the working class for the purpose of bringing about the collective ownership of the means of produc tion. The capitalist newspapers have united to suppress or distort the report of this resolution by the central body of New York trade unions, as they did to suppress the news of unparalleled Socialst gains in the municipal elections of Berlin and Naples.

If the "Times" is not careful it will ose its repuattion for even that measare of relative honesty which can be exhibited by a newspaper whose policy is dictated by Mr. Morgan.

Our friend the "Gazette," the Republican organ of Haverhill, Mass., reports that the Republicans are plan ng a gerrymander to defeat Comrade Carey, since they find that they cannot beat him in the district as it now exists. We hope they will try this, for it would probably result in annexing ome valuable votes to the Socialist povement. Unfortunately, it will take four years to carry out the scheme,

THE SITUATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The situation in San Francisco where an alleged "labor c andidate renning upon a non-Socialist ticket, has been elected to the mayoralty and where the Socialist vote has according ly been very heavily reduced from that of last year, is worthy of enreful con-

It is, of course, far from pleasing that a half of those who voted the So cialist ticket in 1900 should have been drawn away from us this year, that ractically all of the San Francisc cialist votes last fall should have been carried off their feet by the hope of immediate success for a ticket which whatever it does represent, does not represent uncompromising Socialism

Yet there is no reason for discom agement in the event, and our con rades in San Francisco evidently realize this. There is a lesson in it, and it is worth while for us to learn that lesson in order to be guided by it in our future conduct

The ticket which won in the late city election at San Francisco is spoken of as a "union labor ticket." But this phrase is really a misnomer, Mr. Schmitz, the Mayor-elect, is not a workingman, but a capitalist, an employing manufacturer. It is true that he was formerly a workingman; it is probably true that he is a "good" employer, so far as employers can be good to wage workers; but he is a capitalist nevertheless. What is more im portant, the organization which carried on his campaign and succeeded in it is not nurely a labor organization. The Schmitz ticket was backed and its success was assured by old-party leaders-by the "anti-machine" wing of the Republican party and by certain disgruntled Democratic politicians. Not only, therefore, is it not a Socialist ricket, but it is not even a straight

of "labor parties," supported and largely controlled by capitalist politicians, vinning more or less complete victo ries. The result has always been a sad disappointment to those who supperted such parties in good faith, and

We have had a few other instances

labor ticket that was elected

their victories have always been short lived. The officials so elected have been unable to fulfil the pledges, explicit o tacit, upon which the working people had voted for them. Having no consistent and radical principle upon which to stand, they have had to steer the uncertain course of apparent ex pediency. Having accepted support from the enemy, from the political agents of the capitalist class, they have found themselves, when in office, compelled to pay for that support by making compromises to the enemy. No man can serve two masters. A public official cannot be the faithful servant of the workingmen If he is in any degree dependent upon the capitalists for his power.

The popular force which has carried the Schmitz ticket to victory was the indignation roused among the working men of San Francisco by the aggressions of the organized capitalists and the shameful abuse of power by the Democratic administration on behalf of the bosses. If we are not greatly mistaken, it will be found that the bosses have played a very shrewd game; have, through their political agents in the discontented factions of the two old parties, seized upon this popular force and misdirected it in such a way that the real government of the city will still be in their own hands.

Yet, so far as the action of most of the men who voted the Schmitz ticket is concerned, the affair is a good omen -not so good as we could have imagned and wished, but good, neverthe less, and perhaps as good as we had any right to hope. Most of those men consciously voted as workingmen, That is a great deal. It is a great deal that so many thousands of workingmen should have been able to break loose, from their old-party moorings and vote for what they consideredmistakenly, as we believe-to be a true labor party.

If, as we have good reason to expect, the Schmitz administration shall turn out to be, not a true labor administration, but a capitalist administration in disguise, then at the end of two years it will go down in defeat as other"labor administrations" and "reform administrations" have done before. A part of those who voted for it will undoubtedly become discouraged and go back to their old-party affiliations; but many will have learned by this two years' experience and will take their right places in the ranks of the only political labor movement that always can and always does fulfils its pledges.

Our comrades in San Francisco have two things to do: First, they have to go on teaching all the year 'round, every day in the year, on every possible occasion, by all available methods. Between campaigns is the time to make men really think. In the heat of a political contest their sentiments may be appealed.

to and their resolutions confirmed, But their opinions, their basic principles, are not formed nor changed to any great extent during the time of the actual canvass. It is after election is over, and from that time, on till the next campaign begins, that they have leisure and are in the mood for calm thinking about economic facts and political theories. It is therefore be tween campaigns that we must make Socialists, if we are to make them at all.

Two essential points we have to in press upon the minds of our follow worklingmen: 'First, the method of the movement-independent partizan political action of the working class-as a class; second, the aim of the movement-collective ownership of you may reverse the order and say: First, the nim-collective ownership; second the method-class politics. In fact, neither is first or second; the two go together. The method is useless if the aim be not pursued; the aim is un attainable by any other method.

By lectures and debates, by stree speeches; by discussion in trade un ions, by personal conversation, by the circulation of the party papers, by the sale of Socialist books and pamphlets by the distribution of leastets, by all means at their disposal our San Francisco comrades have to bring the workingmen of their city to a full understanding of the whole Socialist po

· And they will do it.

In the second place, they have to watch the administration during these two years-not in the spirit of captions fault-finding nor yet in the spirit of weak conciliation. It is not their business to attack this administration be cause it was not elected by their votes any more than it is their business to make overtures to it because it was elected by workingmen's votes. It is It of its pledges, to ceasure it wherever it does wrong, to credit it wherever it does right, to help it by sincere counsel and advice, if that be And if, as is to be expected, it fails to serve the interests of the working people and fulfil their hopes, then it is the business of the Socialists to show the working people just why it has failed and how a Socialist administration would avoid such errors.

Tals, again, we believe our \$

cisco comrades are quite competent to do and are resolved on doing.

If our fereboding should prove to unfounded, if the "union labor" admin Istration should prove to be really an administration by and for the working people of the city, then no one will be better pleased than oursefves, than the Socialists of San Francisco and of the whole land. We are eager for the emancipation of Labor. It matters littie whether that emancipation be carried out under our party name or under another, so it is done. If others do it, we shall be the first to applaud

COMMERCIALISM AND THE DRAMA.

Minnie Maddern Fiske Tells How Profit System Degrades and Hampers True Art

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, a well known and talented actress, read a pa-per the other night before the Century Club on the subject "The Influence of the So-Called Theatrical Trust upor the American Drama." We extract We extract some portions as showing the effect of the profit system in degrading and hampering the development of true art upon the stage.

Mrs. Fiske, naturally enough, takes a somewhat narrow view of the sub-ject-the view of a specialist. She probably does not see the full implica-tions of what she says. She condemns the Theatrical Trust. But that trust only the most highly developed form of the profit system, the privateownership or capitalist system, as ap plied to the theater. Whatever can be said of the evil effect of the Theatrical Trest upon the stage can be said with equal truth, differing only in degree, every form of commercialism wherever it touches this or any other

Mrs. Fiske said in part: "The theory of the Theatrical Trust that only the ephemeral or the inerctricious pays and that art is an unprofitable commodity is in line with most of the ideas of members of the trust when they get into deeper water than commission percentages. Indeed, the actor or playwright who should insinuate to these perveyors that his performance or his play possessed artistle qualities would be greeted with derision, if not looked upon as a harmless kind of lunatic. Art has no place in the trust's vocabular; or in its commercial scheme.

"There is as bountiful a supple of talent in the theater to-day as ther en at any previous time. But talent does not find a congenial at-mosphere in proximity to the theater-cal trust. Having no desire to develop alent for its own sake, and having n use for talent except in its mediocre state as a part of the general scheme to obtain the money of the public with as little substantial return as possible, talent consequently has little excuse for improvement. No individuality, he originality of thought is possible in these circumstances, and naturally no stage direction of the sort that furnishes the only practical stage sch Socialism, uncompromising Socialism, is possible. Stage managers of the trust, like scene painters of the trust, simply study the foreign models and copy them as nearly as they can. Un der these conditions of mere s'avist imitation is it strange that mediocrity prevalls? There is no lack of men and comen capable of writing plays and acting plays in this country, but play wrights and actors require encouragement as well as criticism. The influ ence of a sordid and comm rol that seeks only the easiest method of securing the dollar, and that has no aspiration and no conscience with r spect to the advancement of American dramatic art, is nefarious,

"The commercial system does not over talent, and it does not develop talent. As it buys plays after their value has been determined, so also it buys talent after talent has been di covered or developed by others. trust system naturally is the friend of mediocrity, for from mediocrity it can exact a larger share of the profits

"The lot of the actor who, eithe forced to play independently is beset with obstacles and difficulties. In this city there are now but three first-class the trust. At none of the others, which are either managed by members of the trust individually or are under the trust's wing can an independent star play without the trust's consent. There are several large cities in the United States in which an independent star cannot play at all, as the only theaters in those cities are under trust-control Among these cites are Cleveland, To edo, Providence, New Orleans, and all City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and San Francisco. Then there are many cities where an independent star can play only by appearing in theaters that are and or third class, and that are us ally devoted to the thrills of drama or the boisterous uses of variety farce. There are other cities where the independent actor can play only in theaters that are devoted to vaudeville performances.

The Theatrical Trust, with its innumerable ramifications and its sordid viselike grip of the drama, is a wholly unprecedented feature in the world's dramatic history. In the pastrit is true, the drama in certain countries was shackled by oppressive laws, and even owed its existence at times to the ca-pricious favor of kingly or titled patnage. The contemporary stage in other than our own at tin ship that semetimes is marked more by conrance than by wisdom-a censor up that exists for political, clerical and moral reasons. The only cens ship that exists in our country is that what shall and what shall not live in

prodigious strides in the appreciation of other forms of art. * * * But amid all these evidences of higher civ-ilization we have permitted the stage to retrograde. With all the elements that go to make a great national drama of which every American might be

proud, we find the opportunity slipping -has slept at its post, It has permitted the temple of the drams to be invaded by a horde of money changers, who have stripped the altar of its beauty and have driven out the custodians of the sacred vessels. Only in America has the stage been afflicted by the sodden, corrupting, debauching of such a control as the theatrical trust, whose assumption of the func-tion of providing recreation to a great people is the most extraordinary and monstrous development to be found in

"What would be said if a few dealers in pictures should usurp possession of the only galleries in which pictures night be exhibited in the city of New York and should say to the public. You shall see no pictures except those we choose to let you see. We shall hang no pictures painted by artists who are unwilling to sell their pictures to us at our own prices. If any artist pictures in such styles and with such subjects as we demand, his work can in in his studie. No one shall see We shall wipe him off the face of

the earth." "What would be said if the publishers of this country should band them selves together and say, 'We will not give the public the books that the public prefers. We shall give the pul only the books on which we can make the largest profit. We shall allow no books to reach the public whose an thors are unwilling to write down to the level that we consider will bring the largest pecuniary returns. What if the contractors of this city should combine and say: 'No architect shall design buildings except such as we. may approve and that shall be of such materials as will enable us to make the largest profit at the smallest outlay.

"In its best aspects, the drama is one of mankind's noblest possessions. nower to aid in every civilizing and refining movement is unsurpassed. As inevitably as the succession of night and day, just as inevitably the degradation of the stage will-cantinue un less the power of commercialism is checked and destrayed."

As a matter of fact, painters and architects and anthors-real artists in their various fields-bear witness that they too are subjected to censorship, their talents degraded, their developmeet hampered, in just the same way that the actors so justly complain of.

The same principle that explains the

ndulteration of foods and medicines and the manufacture of shoddy cloth-ing and what is called "jerry" building explains also the degradation of art un der commercialism. In society as it is now constituted—society divided into two classes, one doing the work and the other owning the means or instru-ments with which the work is donethe direct object of all production is not the satisfaction of the people's winnts, but the making of private profits. It is just the same, whether it is the production of brend and clothes and liouses that is in question or the production of plays and poems and

The capitalist system corrupts every thing that it lays its hands on. only hope of true art, as the only hope of healthy or moral life, is in the coming of Socialism.

SALVATOR MUNDI.

BY PETER E. BURROWES.

The e-conomic necessities of man s so and childhood regard that many should serve ander the 4 rection of a few and labor together for a senson well the rudimentary conflicts will nature were mansferred from the sale tary laborer to the group, that each hight vicariously work through all, and rest and eat and think together in security when that work was done. This redemptive surrender of binself by the plain worker provided de will of society and in time be came the saving habit of the human race, the sole guarantee of civilization.

On the other hand, the quality and temper of mind acquired by the directorates of this labor gave not any suc parantee of social permanency. The forceful wills, fostered by command, and the habits of controlling, developthe captains of industry proved to bethe first parasitic aristecracy. The con-trol given to them of itself by the humen virtue of serving the external need was treasonably usurped for the purpose of perpetuating the directorates in the luxuer of command, and transforming an ability, acquired only by opportunity generol them for the common weal into despotism of direction and into the sla themselves wisely but too well

This crime against the lowly wisdom and patience of Labor has ever since been the armed enemy of hanna prog ress. From panitive authority if has passed through multiform deceptions having always in view itself; the sub stitution of the accidental for the radi cal in statecraft; and the building of speciety upon something of its own rather than upon the ann who works. the Salvator Mundi The military and political history of

nations divided against one another consists only of this continuous pano ramic crime of each aristocracy of each nation conquering its own home workers, and sometimes the workers of other lands. Stripped of the glamor of crown, mitre, and helmet, of father-landishness, te deums, and flags, it was always a war upon the democracy of Labor for their separate gain and glory by the strenuous gentlemen of society. Yet the world's social redemption is not to be achieved alone by force of assault upon our capitains and day (though they are the legatees of all day existences, the laheritors of upon our capitalist aristocracy of to former aristocracies, the laheritors of the worst and the most of their vices and of the least and the fewest of their virtues, but by the intellectual adop-tion of labor as the one interest, in lay-

alty to which all other interests shall and perpetual and rightful rest. Socialism, standing as if does for the reconstruction of society on this, its rightful basis, is of course confronted by the usurpers who fain would have

the world look elsewhere for its saving man—to the sentimentalist, the pletist, the harper of high thoughts, the hunter after new things, the discoverer of new lands, the writer of new interpretations, the greatest laugher, the greatest ceper, the greatest endurer, the great est giver, the greatest expresser, the greatest dissenter, the greatest haronizer, the sweetest, the gentlest, the ost forceful, the magnetic, the master of facts, the systematizer, the prophet, the healer, the seer-all of which spe-cial men, or nearly all, they can supply from their own ranks, where alone there has been leisure to make them. But we say nay; first rightness of industry and then all other rightness fol-

Labor is Salvator Mundi. We are not engaged in hewing the capitelist man to pieces at the gates of e city, though he be engaged in confronting us, challenging every onward step of ours towards the broader civilization, peremptorily disputing with us at the gates of light our right and opportunity to see.' It is indeed a war of the classes, but they alone in the present stage of it are smiting as in war, they alone are using force and raising the fearful, ominous cry "even unto blood", "Down with organization."

At present we can do little more, disas we are economically, thun think; pardon that "little more". esent we can think, and by the oughtful use of our ballots can seek present stendily to substitute the representative of the right man, for the repri world; the workers' condidates for the andidates of alienism and guilty leisre. This war of the laborer against the capitalist is the truest, rightest most sequent and necessary thing that comes to us out of history. We have heard of some past conflicts

in history and heed them not. We take strifes of Pompeys and Casars, read them and lay them down at our peaceful and unconcerned will. Not so cith this historic struggle of ours with capitalism; it is live history always. We must thrust aside the capitalist and reach Salvator Mundi or di This class struggle is not a dictation

from the Muse of History, given to us to be transcribed or perused at leisure. It is man's continuation of yesterday It is the vital chord of human endeav-, passing through ourselves, share of an unbroken experience the continuous yibration of an agita-tion and a muratur that has never rested and has never been hushed since first the labor of the world was cruel-It is not an objective rece which we may or may not scan; but it is our compulsion which we must do.

The developments of commercialism and armed empire stand between us and Salvator Mundi; but the evolutions of the past and all the necessities of the present thrust us forward as with great hands into the class-conscious ecomic struggle between Capital and

Commercialism, in the stolen robes of church and states, cries out, "Do not awaken him, the Salvator Mundi," She cries, this harlot of the nations, "Do ot apliate the workingman and make is lot unhappy by discontent." It is the old familiar chant of the ghouls ugh all the death-watches of the centuries, and it will continue to their wail, in the editorial pages of our "high class" American conservative dailies, up to the night that precedes the morning of the workingmen's resection. Let us leave them to their sinister silence; let us mourn not the dead, but them, the live men who are ontent to live upon carcasses under the over of a universal night, and a content that must be secured by slumber; and let us mourn these ghouls the more literary expressionists of our age; because they are our scholars, our leisur-ed men, the men to whom the country has given nearly all her available opportunities of knowing better; let them fatten in factory cemeteries, for them you cannot waken until their prey be-

comes conscious and resists them. In all the world, where is the true man whose true life is not retarded by the continuous slumber and class-un sciouspess of the workers? The sins of the commercial century in all lands are pivoted on the great capitalistic class crime by which Labor has been chained to the uses of the profitmonger alone. Out of this outrage upon and the habits of controlling, develop-cd in the discharge of this necessary social function of captaincy, became themselves the anti-social quality and the captains of industry proved to be has been delivered frankly and fully to the work nemant: until this message not only rtuly delivered, but until messenger has sought carnestly and truly to make the modern wage slave slave-conscious slave-conscious to the point of that self emancipation which sets all the world free.

This is the highest place-upon which the moralist ever stood, that the guiff-ly rich, the wise of the world thatight-to-be has been dismissed from the man troilden under his feet, is appointed by philosophy and fact to be Salvator Mundl, and we must wash his The truly great minds of the

will scon rise to the magnificent dignity of this Christiy penance. They will come down from their spiritual starobservations and commence the work of common street corner agitators, to provoke plain-spoken discontent; to plant class struckle among the work ngmen who now so blidlinly vote their faster upon themselves in the name of Republican, and Democratic parties. The truly great minds of the world shall know that intellect and cufturd and private property and leisure have been deposed from the leadership of manking by the peculiar evolution of enpitatism, and that not a practical step can be taken by any of us out of this darkness and moral paisy until our victim, the workingman, has become class-conscious and himself leads the jall as a consequence of his eversight. vay, with all others as auxiliarie the economic commonwealth of liberty and light; for by baptism of tear and blood and sob and sorrow he has been made Salvator Mundi,.

-You object to Socialism because you think it would reduce all the prople to the same level; but you don't object to the present system, which reduces three-fourths of the people to the same economic level with the mu Missouri Secialist.

Our » Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS)

Los Angeles Socialist.

"Let us protect home industries," says United States to the world, and places a tariff on sugar. "Let us pro-tect home industries," says California to the United States, and asks her citizens to be "patriotic," and buy beet sugar. "Let us protect our home," says the merchant to his wife, and offers to dollar, when the grocer across the street has just put up a placard offering but twenty pounds. And finally you will see our twenty-one-pounds form dollar merchant going bank and depositing the money, from his day's sales to his own account, in which his wife has no legal share Citizens! Patriots! Let us protect our homes!

Missouri Socialist. Laziness, declares this latest reform

r, is a disease. And so it is, but not so much a disease of the individual as of the wage system. Capitalism makes labor a burden instead of an art. Un der proper conditions a reasonable ount of dally labor would be a pleasure to any healthy man; but the capitalist system creates unnatural conditions, it rewards the man who lives on the labor of others; it degrades labor and fasters the idea that it is ignoble toil. Capitalism OVERWORKS the laborer, therefore it is no wonder that men try to escape work. Is it sur-prising that men refuse to work under system which gives to some other man who does not work the bulk of their products? Then suppose all the lazy men did go to work, or try to go to work, would there be any more men at work? Not one. There is only work for a limited number and the lazy men would only increase the petition and help lower wages if they hould happen to apply for jobs.

Evening World, Roseland, B. C. . If the law is to be respected it win ministered. If it is only administered

spots and enforced against the poor and ignorant while the rich and influential go free, the people at large can never be depended on to back it with their approval.

Cleveland Citizen.

in strenously objecting to the manner in which our capitalistic brethren are battering away at trade unions, utters g defiance to the threats of the plutes, Those who would be the ene

Mr. Andrew Furuseth, of the seamen,

trade or labor unionism are, whicher they understand it or not, the enemies of civilization. If you take from us, as the Ronmas did, our hope, then as the Romans did and as the French do to a very great extent, we will un-questionably refuse to procreate." If Mr. Milithus were on earth he

would undoubtedly dance for joy after hearing Andy's awful threat. Whether the trust magnates and employers' ociations will become frightened hereat is, however, a question. Our panic stricken and beg for mercy. The downfall of the enemy and the tion of the labor problem will be ac-complished in due time, and without pleading with the union-smashing capitalists to behave themselves and ut-tering absurdities or dancing with the ghosts of the past.,

Appeal to Reason.

King Leopold, the old debauchee of King Leopold, the old debancace of Belgium, is promising to visit this country. The disparches say he has in-terests here in railroads, bonds, city property and mines. But we would not support royalty-not for us., free Americans and could not be forced the useless and we used to think criminal classes that set on the thrones and necks of fodish and down-trodden Europeans! But the king draws out our blood, just the same.

The Oklahoma Socialist.

Every man, woman, and child should be well fed, clothed, and well educated. and under a just-system would be; but under the present system people are compelled to drive hard bargains, tell unitroths, and resort to many things keep from starving or becoming a pub have a big interest if he loans it, th man with a house must have big rent rents it, the man who has goods them if he expects to make a good profit, and so it goes through every avocacome chents and swindlers.

The Labor Lender, Laucaster, Pa. Ruskin Colony, in Ware County, Ga., has censed to exist, and that fact is now serving as a text for long and la-bored editorinis in the dully press as demonstrating "the impracticability of Socialism." .They forget that a colony is only a primitive co-operative institu-tion in disagrantageous surrounding.

The Workers' Call. The professor of sociology in Cornell University is stated to have "startled his class' by advocating the "killing off of the weak in society for the benefit of the strong,". "Kill them off like raftle snakes," says this product of Christian as "those who are a bunden to the rest of society," from which it may be reasonably inferred that he means the parasitic capitalist class. Johann Most preaches the same d ctrine, but as he

--- Every strike is proof that the avatem under which we live is wang, and in order that the strike may become a thing of the past, the people must own taken possession of is the governmen itself. If a few business men are suc-cessfully carry on the business of the community, there is no good reason why all 'he people cannot do it he -- Oklahona Social st

*************** PARTY NOTES.

****************** SOME OF THE COMRADES OF the Twenty third and Thirty-first Assembly Districts are discussing the advisability of opening a clubroom some where both organization could hold their business lectures could be held, and a free read-ing room maintained, as has already been done in several other parts of th

THE NEW YORK SOCIALIST LIT erary Society of 264 E. Broadway is about to begin a series of Sunday even ing, lectures. This society complete seventh year of its existence on Monday next. It has done good v for the cause and, will continue to do

E. T. NEBEN, PRESIDENT OF Essex, Union and Hudson, County Street Railway Employees' Union, will speak at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, Sunday, Nov. 14, at 8 p. m., on "Study the Blow That Knocked You Out. Comrade Neben will make a special appeal to railroad men on th ion movement. All are invited.

WEST SIDE COMRADES, ESPEcially in the 1st, 3d, 5th, and 7th A. D. are orgently requested to attend an Nov. 24, 2 p. m., at 342 West Forty.

SINTEENTH A. D. HOLDS ITS regular meetings every Friday, instead of Thursday, as in the past, in the club rooms of the Workingmen's Lit-

THE YOUNG MEN'S SOCIAL DEMocratic Society of Brooklyn is intended for young, men between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one who are ested in Socialism. Address inquiries to Rudolph C. Rauier, 214 Lynch street. to Asthur Bergman, 200 Heyward

THE SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA Club of Brooklyn is holding regular Sunday evening lectures at Small's Assembly, Rooms, 102 Court street, near the City Hall. Next Sunday evening, Noy. 24, Joseph A. Goldstein will speak on "Some Things under Socialism". On Dec. 1 the speaker vill be Eltweed Pomeroy, and the sub-Something New: A Pure Democ On Dec. 8, Algernou Lee will speak on "Class Conditions and Social Ideals," and on Dec. 15, Charles Frederic Adams will reply to Archbishor Corrigin's attack on Socialism. Mi. Pemeroy is not a Socialist and Mr. Adams is not a party member. eetings are to be enlivened by wusic and recitations. On Nov. 25, Miss Ednorsh Naher will give a reading, and on the following Sunday there will be a recitation by Miss Johanna Dahme. Questions and discussion are duvited ter every becture, admission is free ers are made welcome.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIAL Democratic Club of Yorkville, which did such excellent work during the campaign in the 28th and 30th A. D., going to sleep by any means nov that the campaign is over. Mee are held at the W. E. A. clubb Eighty-sixth, street, every Thursday evening. At present Com-rade Lee is giving a series of lectures ore properly, informal talks on i economy, taking an hour at, and the business of the (Anb dispatch ed, the members have a good social time together. Comrade Lee's course ened last Thursday, but the talk given was only of an introductory nature; and the subject proper will be. hegus next week. There are a fine set ng men and women in the club town who are interested in Socialism and the labor movement are invited to come up and join, with the expectation of combining instruction, social pleasand active work for the cause.

THE WIVES, DAUGHTERS-AND Club of Brooklyn gave a package party on Wednesday evening last at Prooklyn gave a package List 224, Oswaid Kluge Vednesday evening last at List 426, H. Studt ..., ./... ese on Fulton street near List 5,267, International Fur-Raiph avenue, which was attended by almost a tundred persons. The exer-cises were begun with a plane solo Comrade Prof. O'Mahony, who has the distinction of presiding at the or-gan in the printers midnight mass s at St. Andrew's Roman Cath olic Church on Duane street; then fol-lowed a song by Comrade Drosti, which was well received; a dust on the plano; from Meyerbeer, by Comrade Drosti and his sister, was rendered with a skill. By this time the audience great skill. By this time the had become enthusiastic and Comrade Bocrowes, who presided, announced the rubes which were to govern the or sple; he declared that 21 cents was to be the highest bid which he would accept for may article, but his rule in that laster was set aside and many articles brought higher prices—a set of hild's dishes of the value of 10 cents bringing Si cents, a package of Pear-line, worth S cents, bringing 65 cents, and so forth. About fifty packages were sold and the buyers were much amused at the many ludicrous articles disclosed when the wrapping was O Mahoney a solo, and Comrade Drosti which dancing was in duiged in until I a. m., when the affal was concluded.

at a dozen comrades from the the club by their presence, and they were much interested in having explained to them how we managed to make the affair the success it was, and left after declaring they would have a similar club in their district in very short order. The 20th A. D. comrades are also considering the club idea and

COMBADE CAREY OF MASSAchusetts spoke last week, upon invita-tion, before the Graduate Club of Har vard University. 'His exposition of So-cialism from the working-ciass point of view, was listened to with close attention and the numerous questions ad-dressed to him after the lecture further showed the interest felt in the subject One student remarked to the speaker, after the close of the meeting, that "Capitalist political economy canno withstand the logic of Socialism," and another informed him that Socialist

CHAS, H. VAIL WILL BE IN BOS ton on November 24, 25, 26, and 27; Brockton, November 23; Beverly, No-

thought is spreading rapidly among

THE LAST ISUE OF "THE CLARicn," of Haverhill, Mass., shows a decided improvement in quality of paper and typographical appearance. "The Clarion" has steadily improved under William A. Kennedy, who has been its editor since the middle of last former editor, was forced to lay down his pen on account of trouble with his manager. "The Clarion" is of great service to the movement in New Eng-

JOHN C. CHASE OF HAVERHILL will soon start on a Western agitation tour under the direction of the National Committee.

JOHN M. WORK OF DES MOINES has been elected as national committeeman for the state of lowa.

F. E. SEEDS OF COVINGTON HAS been chosen as Kentucky's representative on the National Committee and F. L. Robinson of Louisville has been elected as State Secretary, vice Walter T. Reberts, who has resigned. Com-rade Robinson's address is 421 W. Chestnut street.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS OF ST. Paul, Minm, are holding a series of Sunday afternoon lectures (beginning basha street. All German workingthen in the city are invited to attend to the organizer, J. Ed. Carlson, it b desired to form a strong organization

EUGENE V. DEBS HAS BEEN speaking to immense audiences in the southwest within the past few weeks.

"THE UNDERCURRENT." THE bright little Socialist weekly at Red-lands, Cal., has slightly enlarged its size. Perhaps this is the result of the persecution it suffered at the hands of capitalistic neighbors. We hope "The Undercurrent" will continue ing.

THE NAME OF THE "WORKERS" Cail" may be changed to "Chicago So-cialist."

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS HAYE arted a plan to build a central headto consider the proposition.

JOHN SPARGO IS.ON A LECTUR ig tour in Canada.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

Now that the campaign is closed all reades holding lists should return them at once so that the accounts can is desirous of making a report as quick ly as possible, and in order to facili-tate the work contributions intended tate the work contributions intended for the campaign fund should be turn ed in immediately to Julius Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street. Acknowledgements will be made in The Worker, and "Volkszeitung:"

Previously acknowledged\$1,903.8 List 802 Karl Helbi List 213, G. B., 85; J. K., \$1... Millwrigths and-Millers' Union List-167, Wm. Weinochl H. Oliver Bohemian Bakers' No. 22, New York E. Smith, Catskill, N. Y. List 339, Frank Pracht

niture Workers' Union Singing Society List 5,208, International Fur niture Workers' Union Sing-

niture Makers' Union Sing-List 5,112, Arbeiter Kranken

Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, Branch 91...... List 433, Geo. Tauffer . . List 5 149 Fritz Kurth, Ar. beiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, Branch 152 List 140, John Gracht ... List 1.015, E. Martin on ac count list

Int. Piano Makers, Local 15. . List 5,380, Int. Piano Makers, List 5,381, Int. Piano Makers, Local 15 Total\$1,968.15

As to the question under what circumstances suicide is justifiable, I give you this bit of advice: Before deciding to kiss the cold steel, wait until all the circumstances of life are in. And after the last one is in you will have nothing to say on the subject. P. E. B.

..... If you do not know what Social-

THE AMERICAN NEGRO'S PROBLEM.

Another View of the Race Question, Considered in the Light of Economic Conditions.

BY CAROLINE H. PEMBERTON.

weekly wage. Exploiters of labor have

always found it more profitable to hold

their toilers by a long term of con-

have always forced it on any so-calle

'inferior race" that they could entrap

into their service.
This so-called "tenant," therefore, by

the landlord's order, plants cotton up to the very door of his cabin. He may by special permission stake off a little

plot of ground-a few feet square, per

haps—wherein he may chance to raise a few cabbages, a row or two of pota-toes, and some stalks of Indian corn.

If he is very thrifty, he has time to

work this little garden after dark-conjectimes by moonlight—for the hour

of daylight belong to his "landlord.

The same privilege, remember, was given to favored negroes under slavery

all be glad to know there are still in-

Culgent masters to be found!

Cotton is not good to eat. It is not

even food for cattle. The negro has to

live and provide food for his family

ten is grewing or when the ground is

being prepa ed for it. Therefore his lease commins the statement that the Landlord agrees also to "advance", its his negro "tenant" sufficient food and

clothing from time to time to suorly

of the cotton crop are available and

the settlement is made between them. For this accommodation the grateful "tenant" binds blusself in turn to pay

high rate of interest on this very

ecessary loan. The interest is any

per cent. 14 some cases—what were 13 fact, the landlord chooses to charge. It

ous frequently from January 1st to becommer 31st of the same year, re-

gardless of the times and sensons when

the goods or cash have been received,

ceived. The result is easy to calculate.

The tenant comes out in debt to his landlord, who gobbles up the whole

proceeds of the cotton crop, even more

of the anthracite coal regions gobble up the supposed earnings of the un-fortunate miner. The result is the same when the teluant gets a storekeep

r to supply his needs instead of going

This is called the "mortgage system.

it prevails all over the agricultural South, and forms the "unit of labor" on which all other industries of the

South are built; it means the complete

exploit tion of labor without a rag or

Everything that the toller has oc can

h pe to have passes into the pockets of his so-called "landlord." His home is a one-roomed cabin without windows (a

quare hole and wooden shutter doing

duty for casements) without carpet without any of the comforts of life

save a bed and a few chairs and tables.

chool for "is children they cantot at

end until the cotton is picked and

ready for the market.
In conformity with this standard of

and home to stand by a loom and

undersell the cotton mills of the North. As long as the mills of the South can

impley labor at 40 cents a day (and

children all night). the mills of the

when they have hardly enough money

to pay for cotton ones? Unquestion

' (To be continued.)

DEMOCRATIC CLUB

North will have to adjust their

ably the white man pays so

weave that same cotton into cloth la

empletel; than the "pluck-me" stores

for the interest is on the whole amound not on portions of the benefits

by indulgent masters, and we sh

(This is the second of a series of] three or more papers which Miss Pemberten is contributing to The Worker, As a member of a family that distinguished itself on the Confederate side in the Civil War, and as having closely observed conditions in the South in recent years, the author is especially qualified to discuss the negro question without being open to the charge of Northern prejudice.-Ed.)

The capitalists who exploited negro labor under the form of chattel slavery did so without apology or hypocritical professions of belief in the brotherhood of man as applied to the negro. The were untrammeled by any of the tra ditions that existed to confuse the explotters of inbor in the North, and they cheerfully met all arguments based on the alleged human rights of the negro, by simply denying that the negro was a

The exploiter of labor in the North, however, found himself entangled from the first in a network of inconsistencies and contradictions, out of which his ingenious right hand has ever since been busily arranging lock-buts, injunctions, starvation wages, blacklisting, and military suppression of his employees—while with his ben-evolent left hand he supports universal suffrage, an expensive public school system, and bestows public libraries. museums and all manner of philau-thropic extravagances without appar-ently perceiving the logical inconse-quence of his actions. It is only lately that the extreme folly of such inco-sistency has begun to dawn on the capitalistic mind of the North, and it w secretly questions the actual bene of conferring the ballot and popular education on the laborer who is to be exploited. Yet even in the old slave lays it was notorious that the worst askmasters and slave-drivers to be found in the whole South were the Yankee traders, who came there to nbandon their hampering traditions and benefit by the gloriously simple theory of labor exploitation which chattel slavery, without subterfuge of apology, so artlessly provided.

At the close of the Civil War, when the slave-owners, under military comn, agreed to transform their chattel slaves into wage slaves, they did so without any change of heart on the great moral issues for which they had fought. The battle had gone against them, and they were compelled to accept the rule of their military masters, but is did not follow that they were obliged to accept any of the illogical premises on which the hated Yankee had built his wonderful system of phil nthropic humbug and wage-subjuga

It was true that every one of the seceding states was readmitted into the Union on the required basis of uniersal suffrage and popular education or both blacks and whites. But these requirements had not the sanctity of holy tradition in the eyes of the Southern capitalists. They were regarded as ridiculously illogical conditions under which to exploit labor, and this attitude has not been changed by the lapse of time. Even the poor whites of the South had never enjoyed a universal public school system, nor had they ever manded it. A form of it had existed in some Southern states, and in other as a kind of "outdoor relief" for in digent children, but nowhere was it re garded as the natural right of any white aristocracy.

the poorer white population) have never ceased to regard negro suffrage with contempt, and negro education as an unjust burden on white taxpayers. They are already successfully suppres ing the one, and they will eliminate the other from the negro's bill of rights-just as soon as the necessity for in-creasing the number of distranchised black illiterates becomes of political importance. Possibly, it seemed at first as if the caste ruling that forbadwhite persons to teach in colored schools would prove a sufficient stumbling block in the pathway of negre editention. Colored schools must be taught by colored men and women-the at lead the blind and Heaven grant that they all fall into the ditch together, even with the aid that the Northern missionaries are so ready to give them! This was the cry of the Southern heart, but it had the happy effect of stimulating both the yearning for knowledge on the part of the blacks and the desire to impart it on the side of the enthusiastic misisonaries, and competent colored teachers were soon ready to fill all the positions that the South was ready to pay for. The result is doubtless somewhat appalling to the Southern capitalist, notwithstanding the overwhelming numbers of black illiterates that still remain on the plantations where negro schools are few and far between, and hold a most

precarious existence. It is easy to see that the kind of wage slavery introduced in the South to supplant chattel slavery was not likely to be modeled exactly after the patiern provided by "hypocritical Yan-kees." The Southern planter was quite capable of getting up a system of his own, and he understood the underly-ing principles of labor exploitation far more clearly than they were at that time understood in the North. Besides this, the South was an agricultural community and demanded different conditions. Money was scarce; the Yankees charged an exorbitant rate of interest for every dollar they lent to "build up a new South," and this in-terest together with the planter's profit must be wrung from the laborers—all of whom were black men, and until recently, merely "property." The loss of this "property" could also with Justice be charged up against these labor-

Cotton was the basis of settle short order. The 20th A. D. comrades are also considering the club idea and will shortly be heard from.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE has basied charters to locals at Lakeland Fla. Livingstone. Mont. Oklaboma City and Kingisher. Okla. De Soto, Mineral, and Concardia, Kas.

Cotton was the basis of settlement in all business transactions—and the planter set to work again—or rather, vest half a dollar. Send it to this office, 184 William street, New York, law is a simple process its months and a quarter's worth of assorted Socialist pumphlets. Then read. **OFFICIAL**

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE A. B. Carnelius, Secretary 478 Chap street, New Haven. Meets second at fourth Sunday of the mouth at Auror Hall, 125 Union street, New Haven.

II.LINOIS STATE COMMITTEE. - Tem porary Secretary, Charles H. Kerr, 5 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, Clarence Neely, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Baum street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE Sec-retary, Geo. B. Leonard, Room 535, retary, Geo. B. Leonard, Room 53
Audrus' Bldg., corner Nicollet avenu
and Fifth street, Minueapolls.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE Secretary W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third street Daylon, Meets every Monday even.ng.

VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary, P. V. Danahy, Branswick House Ruthand.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.
Secretary, Joseph Githert, Box 617, Sec.
tic. Meets first Sunday in the month,
p. m. at \$20 Union street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 Sta street, Milwaukee. NOTICE-For technical reasons, no Pa announcements can go in that are not this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

CONNECTICUT. STATE CONVENTION.

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scale to suit, or shut down half the year. And if cotten can be grown and manufactured so cheaply, why should Oct. S.-Local New Haven Oct. S.-Local New Haven Oct. 12-Etranch 8, Waterun Oct. 12-Local New Haven Oct. 13-Local Stendard Oct. 14-Local Stendard Oct. 14-Local Stendard Oct. 14-Local Stendard Oct. 15-Local New Haven Oct. 22-Ecoal Bridgeport Oct. 25-Ecoal Bridgeport Oct. 25-Ecoal Bridgeport Oct. 25-Ecoal Bridgeport wage earners buy woolen garments. newhere for everything that the negro is robbed

of New York have established and suc cessfully maintained their clubhouses the comrades of the West Side have not a single building or headquarters from the Battery to Harlem, where they could congregate for social and educational purposes. We feel sure that our party loses many adherents through the lack of conveniently located headquarters where the thinking workingston of the West Side could workingmen of the West Side could drop in and be informed correctly as to our movement and could secure our literature. To remedy this stage of affairs the West Side Social Democratic Club is formed, and we earnestly call upon all Socialists and those in sym pathy with us to lend a helping hand in this movement to establish ent rallying place on the West Side where we can throw to the breeze the flag that stands for the abolition of

wage slavery.

A most important naceting of the club will be held next Tuesday evening, Nov. 28, at Meyer's Hall, 436 W. Thirty-eighth street, which all men bers and sympathizers are requested to make a special effort to attend. A committee appointed to secure a de-sirable building for the club's purposes will report and the next step to be taken will be considered.

Fur ther information in regard to the club will be cheerfully furnished by the secretary. EDW CASSIDY 165 W. 98th street.

ELECTRICITY.

Electricity has accomplished one thing for us: It has made ar espectable-sounding name for our public exe-cutioner who, instead of being a low hangman, as he once was, whose hand nobody would shake, is now merely a gentleman expert, a specialist who touches buttons and who claims to

have no control over what happens in consequence. P. E. B.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE -Secretary, Leon Greenbaum, Room 427. Emilie Bildg., St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE retars, John M. Réymolds, 422 street, San Francisco, Meets and third Fridays in the month.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Dr. Walter T. Robers, 2214 Wes Main street, Louisville, Ky,

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE
—Secretary, Squire B. Putney, 4 Belmont street, Somerville: Assistant and
Fibancial Secretary, Albert G. Clifford,
Mount Aubura Station, Cambridge,
Mass.

MISSOURI STATE COMMUTTEE-Secretary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 North

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, George E. Balrd, 519 New York Life Bidg., Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary, John P. Weigel, Trenton, N. J. Meets third Sunday in the month, at 5 p. m., at Newark.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Stary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th New York. Meets every Monday a p. m., at above place.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary-treasurer. J. W. Quick, 622 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia.

In accordance with the decision of the referendant rote each branch of the Social St Party of Connecticut is hereby called to elect one delegate to a state convention to be held at Hartford, Sunday, Dec. 15, 1991.

A. R. CORNELIUS, Secretary

STATE COMMITTEE. ial' Secretary's report October, 1931

All of his family fell in the field as well as himself, the cotton field being the negro's sweatshop; if there is any living, all other forms of labor are ex-pioloid in exact proportion. As long as the tiny black child is robbed of school and home to gather cotton from the growing plant, so long must the tiny white child be robbed of school

W. E. WHITE, Financial Secretary.

STATE COMMITTEE. The New York State Committee met at the Labor Lyceuin, Nov. 12. Reports of yote were received from Watertow o, Corning, Catskill, Norwich, Fort Edward, and Peek-

Catsidil, Norwich, Fort Edward, and Peekskill.

The Secretary reported on George E. Bigolow's tonr. Comrade Bigelow vialted, prior
to ricction, Hochester, Watertown, Oneida,
Syacuse, Johnstown, and Catskill, and
Troy and Schienectady after election. Meetlags were teported very successful.

The Secretary reported that extra campaign literature had been sent to Buffalo,
Corollag, Catskill, etc., and that watchers
certificates and statements for espeases had
been sent to all ocals in the state.

Hornelsville and Ticonderoga sent remittances for stamps. Kings County sent report of organization as a local, separate
from New Tork and requested proper suppiles. piles.

The Treasurer reported that remittance of \$125 had been sent to National Secretary Greenbaum ou stamp account.

Conrade Greenbaum sent communication advising that the first meeting of the National Committee to be elected under the new constitution would be held in \$1. Louis. January 24. The Secretary was instructed to the property of the pr

mations for national committeeman.

The Secretary reported that a three weeks tour for Charles H. Vall was being arranged in New York State for the last three weeks in January. arranged in New York State three weeks in January.

LEONARD D. ABBOTT, Secretary.

SINGLE TAX. Single Tax, having looked around for

a husband among the politicians, havcratic party, and being willing to court any other old party that wanted her, seems now doomed to spend the balance of her days in single barranness.

In the steel industry, three men with the latest machines turn out 250 tons of steel billets in ten hours. In 1892 is required 115 men to do the same work in the same time.-Common

weath.

"Dearly beloved brethren," quoth the Modern Missionary, "we will now proceed, with the aid of the military, to take up a collection of the goods and chartels of the poor benighted heathen. The loot will be sold at fancy prices at the next church bassar. Meanwhile, beginnen, let us prey,"—The Tocsin, Melbourne, Australia.



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ery to serve the same purpose of reducing the demand for labor and thus increasing profits.

Now yith would not allowere the desirate fion of this machinery, in order to give employment to more provided to make provided the service of the machinery, that its benefits may be edjoyed by all. Since you would thus wisely need the greater problem, why not be as wise in regard to the lesselt and:

National prejudice, race hatrod, religious antipathies—those fare the means by which is decided to the lesselt and the second of the property of the fact of the decide the workingam and keep them in subjection. Whenever an discretical speak of Europeans as level on the decide of Europeans as level on the working of the property of the "singers"—the purs of the world organist and the world organist and the world organist and the world organist and the world organist the workers of the world organist the working worse. Help your fellow working worse. Help your fellow working worse. Help your fellow are such that assum and a working san, with a duty to your race and to your class.

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If you are a Socialist and are able to interest your neighbors in the subject, then if you ready care to have Socialists carry the country, you must help to organize the Socialist for that purpose. To go to work so as, not to do harm rather than you would do say not to waste your strength in the effort you make. This is not an easy thing to do—you must study the subject if you would do it well.

Our Correspondence Lessons in Socialism cover all these points. There are twenty lessons in the correct of your lessons in your lessons in your lessons in the correct of your lessons in the correct of your lessons in the correct of your lessons in your lesson

WALTER THOMAS MILLS, PRINCIPAL,

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umbus avenue.

Brooklyn Branch meets in Johnson Building, Flatbush avenue and Nevins

street, every second and fourth Mon day: For information address

MRS. J. SYNNOTT. 1644 Park avenue, New York. You are cordially invited and urged to attend our meetings.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Organizations should not less such an op-portunity for advertising their places of meetings.

BRANCH 2, S. D. P., 34th and 35th A. D. . (formerly Socialist Science Club), merts formerly Socialist Science Club, merks second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the Workingmen's Educa-tional Club, 3300 Third avenue. BRANCH 2 (English), 20th A. D. (Brook-lyn), S. D. P.-Meets every second and

lyni, St. D. P.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 700 Evergreen avenue. All Socialists of the district are invited to join. H. A. Guerth, 1328 Bush-wick avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker.

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

Frel.

CIGARMAKERS PROGRESSIVE INTELNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and
Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th Street,
—District I. (Hohemian), 331 East Tlat
Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (Gisrman), at 10 Stanton Street,
meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District
III. meets at the Clublouse, 200 East 86th
Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—
District IV. meets at 342 West 42d Street,
every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VI.
meets at 444 East 5th Street, every Saturday
at 8 p. m.—District V. meets at 547
East 157th Street, every Saturday
evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The
Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesevening at 1432 Second Avenne.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tues-day at Faulhaber's Hail, 1551 Second

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of

he United States of America.

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The nddress of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
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28 Lafayette Pi , P. O. Lox 324, New York, F.W. HEISS, 69 GOLD ST.

SITUATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Temporary Loss of Socialist Votes Due to "Union Labor" Movement.

We Hold Little More Than the Combined Socialist Vote of Two Years Ago-Reasons for the SetBack-Outlook for the Future.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.-The vote of ialist Party (formerly S. D., P.) in the city election is here given in

For Mayor, Charles L. Ames, 912. For Anditor, N. C. Andresen, 1,145. For Sheriff, John Messer, 1,040. For Tax Collector, Ludwig Berg.

For Treasurer, Oswald Selfert, 1,143, Recorder, Emil Rougk, 1,072. For County Clerk, Scott Anderson,

For Coroner, N. J. B. Schultz, 998, For Public Administrator, C. G. Perault, 1,110.

rault, 1.110.
For Supervisors: W. E. Walker, 1932; N. V. Hanson, 1,181; 1. Rosenblatt, 1,185; John Carter, 1,173; Henry Warnecke, 3r.s 1,221; L. Van Alstine, 1,132; Win. Costley, 1,129; Hugo Lot-gin, 1,115; F. H. Cranford, 1,133; Olaus Gafvert, 1.082; L. W. Lindgren, 1.131; Geo. Guthrie, 1,149; Emil Schaerer, 1,178; D. M. Vezina; 1,057; J. Mayblum 1,052; Geo. Stein, 1,142; Henry Hilke 1,069; Geo. Nisbet, 1,076.

For Judges of the Police Court: Cam eron H. King, L447; W. C. Shepard,

East year the city gave a vote for our eandidates for presidential electors ranging from 1.981 to 2.016, an average of 1.997. This year's straight vote for the city ticket is 912 and the average vote is 1.133. This shows a loss of 1.000 in the straight vote and of 864 in the average vote for the ticket. Ou the other hand, the straight vote is a the S. D. P. and the S. L. P. in the

That is to say, while we have wiped out or absorbed the S. L. P., we have out or absorbed the S. It. I., we have succeeded in bolding only 57 of the more than 1,100 votes which we gained in the year chiling in November, 1900. Everything considered, there is noth-ing really discouraging in this secu-

setback. Socialist propaganda ha progressed, and though it has not nanifested itself in the vote, the peculiar conditions of this campaign easily

Resides the Republican and Democratic parties, thereesprang into existence a "Union Labor Party." The phethis city during the past year, the varistrikes and lockouts, culminating in a great struggle between the organ-ized capitalists and the organized workmen in the commercial and transportation industries, the use of police to break this strike all agitated the ind and the blea of a Uni Labor Party once suggested, it spread with great rapidity and found wide stic acceptance. propaganda, continually iterating the necessity of working class political accontributed in no small measure to this result. The workingmen easily grasped the idea that control of the ublic offices gave them power and trengthened their hands against the further point of Socialist propagands that the public powers must be used TO GET CONTROL OF THE INDUS-TRIES OF THE COUNTRY-that w isse to capture the public s but with no definite measure in view when they have accomplished their primary object. This accounts for a labor movement springing full armed into the political arena and also for the failure to increase the Social-

out for the actual decrease of Socialist votes there are other reasons. Many voters who have steadfastly d the ticket in past years voted fo The struggle between the Employers Association and the Labor Council was tried in a most unsatisfactory way. ise of not being discharged, bec they belonged to a union. The right to organize, which the bosses had declar-ed they would deny, was in some preserved. But the terms ely granted for political considerations and a well founded rumoi went the rounds that if either Republi can or Democrat were elected to the mayoralty the bosses would open fire again and deal unionism a final crushing blow. As a consequence immenlow. As a constant to bear on all rigid measures."

union Socialists and sympathiz— It is a fact well known to physicians. issue at stake, it is not surprising

The really unfortunate part of the whole matter is that when victory efforts of the Union Labor crowned the effort, of the Union Lator Party by the election of their mayoral-ty candidate, E. E. Schmitz, they elect-ed a man whose views are so conserva-tive and capitalistic that it is very doubtful whether he will give then the aid they need in their industrial

tively conducted. Three and four street meetings were beld every night. J. Stitt Wilson had three large meetings in the Metropolitan Temple, where also the final campaign rally was held. Nearly one hundred thousand, cards, leaflets, and copies of "Advance" were distributed: About \$550 was raised for the campaign fund, besides about \$150 for the Wilson meetings and reg-

forming we endeavored to start them
off right by sending a committee to
present our platform and candidates for their consideration. This, we cal-culated, would only have the effect of strengthening our position if rejected or assuring the U. L. P. of a program which would be so class-conscious that job-chasing politicians would small de-feat and steer clear, thus giving us hatte of beautier the U. L. P. or reside. job chasing politicians would smell defeat and steer clear, thus giving us brings success, in the Socialist move-hope of keeping the U. L. P. straight | ment as in everything clea.

and swinging it into line for Socialism Unfortunately we were unable men to their convention which was captured by politicians of the defeated faction of the Republican and Democratic parties. These took good care TO REFUSE OUR COMMITTEE PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE DELEGATES and, though our plat-form was read as a minority report, there was no one to put up a good fight

We stand now with practically one thousand good Socialists in our ranks— a regiment of veterans, one thousand how to get it, one thousand men who annot be swung off their feet by any "reform" or merely labor movement, no matter now urgent the case may seem nor how great the onthusiasm-aroused. With this body of militants we can lose no more. All the uncertain ones have been cleared away. Free and untrammeled, slowly perhaps, but surely, this regiment of revolutionarles will forge ahead to the final attain nent of that goal whose distant glory inspices the heart with courage in the face of constant buffling and defeat. that finally we will win. Meantime we turn to the light again, undismayed

MORE SUPPRESSION.

Post Office Department Trying to Drive "Appeal to Reason" Out of Business - Wayland Doesn't Propose to Be Driven Out.

The "Appeal to Reason," the well known and widely circulated Socialist paper published at Girard, Kan., has seen notified, by order of Edwin C. Madden Third Assistant Postmuster General, that its second class mail privileges are to be cancelled on the and that its subscription list is not that is, that the circulation list of the "Appeal" is not made up of paid subscriptions, but that it is largely gratuitous. As the paper carries scarcely any advertising, and has no newer of wealth behind it, being pub directly hostile to the wealthy and powerful classes, this charge is mani-

J. A. Wayland, the publisher of the "Appeal," will be given a hearing by the Post Office Department at any time prior to November 20 in order, that he nay present evidence showing why he certificate of entry as second class matter should not be cancelled. Comrade Wayland has therefore appealed to every one of his renders to send him a postal card stating that he or she is a paid-up subscriber to the "Appeal to By presenting a suffi number of such cards Comrade Way land hopes to convince the departmen If the Post Office Department denies the "Appeal" the rates which are a to other papers, the cost of malling the paper in this country would be \$1,500 a week. If the "Ar al", is denied the use of the mails at the regular newspaper rates it will move its plant to Canada and resum iblication there. In Causda it could mailed to subscribers in this counpublicatio

try at a cost of only \$50 a week; Some time ago Wayland was denied the pound rates on certain Socialist literature, leaflets, pamphlets, and tracts which he publish The r was that, in response to fis appeal, his feaders distributed more literature in the month following the denial of postal privileges than had ever been disposed of in any preciding month. Such rays has been and always will be result of a policy of suppression. If always has be the powers in Washington cannot be influenced by the spirit of justice, lib-erty, and fair play, then experience uld teach them that persecu tion is futile

POISONING FOR PROFIT.

Prof. W. H. J. Sleburg read a paper before the New York Society of Medi cal Jurisprudence last week upon the adulteration of drugs and the sale of injurious proprietary medicines

sale of adulterated medicin and harmful proprietary medicines and spurious drugs is going on all over the city of Greater New York," he declar-ed, "Proprietary medicines that are supposed to be harmless are filled with alcohol and opium. It is a dastardly druggists to sell such goods. The manufacturers are also blameable for put-ting such stuff on the market. "Our laws against such practises are

inadequate and improperly enforced. I do not think that we need better lation in the matter, especially, but we need a more stringent enforcement of the laws already in existence. Poor and adulterated and substituted drugs are a metace to life and health, and their sale should be stopped by the most

that many of the "patent medicines" which poor people use so largely—thinking this a rheap way back to beatth—are positively injurious, and that other medicines and drugs are cites adulterated or cheaper drugs substituted man preservoires.

substituted upon prescriptions.

The danger falls, of course, upon the poor; the rich, who can afford to pay poor; the rich, who can afford to pay well, can be sure of getting pure med This is only one more of the ways in which the capitalist system of competition for private profit sacrifices the health or the lives of the working people. Socialism would put an end to this systematic poisoning of the pool by removing the profit-incentive.

Every local or subdivision should get a number of copies of The Worker weekly, to be given out at meetings or to be distributed by the members among their friends and shopmates. Five copies to one address every week for a cost of \$1.75; 10 copies a week, \$3.25; 25 a week, \$7.50; 50 a week, \$12,56

— If there is no local organization of the Socialist Party in your town, the best way to start one is to circulate The Worker widely, in order to get peo-ple interested. See head of editorial column for bundle rates.

CAPITALISTS BREAKING FAITH

Employees of Boston and Albany Ro. Suffering Under New York Central Control.

The Westfield, Mass., "Valley Echo," for Nov. 9, says:

These are sober days for employee on the Boston and Albany Railroad No one knows to-day where he will be located to-morrow and some of the oldest and most faithful employees on the road are being forced out through assignment to runs which they could never endure. There are many victims of previous accidents on the road who had a written stipulation from the old company that they should have a jo for life. They were filling comfortable erths, but the new management has shifted them to places utterly imposs ble for them to fill thereby fulfilling former contract and leaving these mer stranded at a late period of life and when their condition is indeed a piti-able one. All this was to be expected and, though predicted by its opponents at the time the lease was under discussion, it was not realized by the 'em ployees. Now they begin to under stand the plight they are in and canno condemn too strongly those who help ed the passage of the lease. It shows plainly in Tuesday's vote, particularly in the case of Dewey of Westfield, who voted for the lease, and whom the rail men completely buried at the polls. It was a sorry day for Western Massachusetts, as well as for the em-ployees, when the old Boston and Allany passed into the control of the New York Central."

that the two Social Democratic repre sentatives in the Massachusetts legis lature, James F. Carey of Hayerhil and Frederick O. MacCartney of Rock land, put themselves clearly on record against this lease, and in the debate or the measure spoke clearly on behalf of the railroad employees. Both these men have been returned to the legislature, as was to be expected, but it is a great pity that Westfield, for instance a workingman true to his class, to help them fight the battles of Labor in the

.It is no matter for surprise that the radirond company in question is breaking faith with the old men who have been erippled in its service, and, while keeping the letter of its contract with them, actually driving them out into penury and dependence. Chauncey M Depew and the other capitalists who direct the affairs of the N. Y. C. act on the principle so brutally set forth by old Vanderbilt: "The public be damned! I'm not running this railroad for the benefit of the public; I'm run ning it for my own benefit." And the same thing is true of all other capital

Let the railroad employees send to out of their own class pledged to speak and work and vote for public owner ship of the railroads and their opera-tion for the benefit of the public, not for private profit. There is only one party which is honestly and clearly pledged to a program including tha proposition, and that is the Socialist Party-or, as it is known in Massachn setts and New York, the Social Demo cratic Party.

There are a million railroad men is his country. If they would get to gether, and actually support the Social st movement, they could put m every state legislature in the land and send a goodly delegation to Congress too. And the first result of such action on their part would be that the railroad companies would bestir them selves to equip their roads and their ing and maiming of workmen, so far as possible, and to provide justly for the maintenance of those who were unavoidably injured. A million Social ist votes would compel them to do that, because it would frighten the railway capitalists-and that is the

only way to get anything out of them.
That is what the railway workers alone could do. And the men of every other trade stand in a similar po and have the power to protect their own interests as workingmen in the same way. There is no use of watting for the Depews and the Hannas, or the Hills and the Gormans, to help us. They will not do it, becau of their class depend on the exploita-tion of our class. We have the votes and we can put the capitalists and their hangers on out of business whe intelligently.

DETERIORATION OF FOOD.

There can be no doubt that during the last decade food has undergone without a demoralizing influence upor the human race. It will be noticed that by far tile majority of cases of tamper-ing with food relate to the substitution of a cheaper article rather than the addition of an injurious substance... The common defeuse is that modern condi-tions of life make a substitution a necessity. It is difficult to see the logic It is urged, for instance, that iam or

the preserve from crystallizing. Now long before glucose was a household word jams and marmalade were made and good they were, too, consisting entirely of sugar and fruit. In the sam way we are told that beer must be brewed from sugar, and that brewing exclusively from malt presents untold difficulties. Again, golden syrup, which used formerly to be the refined syrup of molasses, consists largely now of artificial sugar, which is doubtless a more marketable product, but is not the same thing as cane sugar. -Chicago

The explanation of these "substi-The explanation of these "substi-tutions," "sophistications," and "adul-terations" of foods and medicines is that they are manufactured to be sold for private profit. The cheaper the material, the bigger the profit. Social-ism would put a stop to such practises, because under Socialism no one would have any interest in poisoning the peo-ple.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

"INADVISABLE TO GIVE BAIL."

Significant Incident Connected with Arrest of Santiage Iglesias.

overnment Interested in Convicting "Agitator"-Dispatch Says: "As the Incident Has Become a Public Question It Was Deemed Inadvisable for Anyone to Furnish Bail."

Santiago Iglesias, who, as we stated last week, was arrested as soon as he landed in Puerto Rico, on the charge of being a labor agitafor and having incited workmen to strike during his been released on ball furnished by Mr. Gompers and the A. F. of L.

One passage in the press dispate

which announces this fact is worthy of especial attention. It says: «A cablegram from Sampel Gompers

president of the American Federation of Labor, was sent this afternoon to Sidney McKee, authorizing him to furnish ball of \$500 for the release of Iglesias, pending the trial, the federa-tion and Mr. Gompers to be responsible for the amount. * * * McKee stood ready to furnish the bail if the organization requested it and would be responsible Mr. Gompers received private word that AS THE INCIDENT BECOME A PUBLIC QUES-TION, IT WAS DEEMED INADVIS-ABLE FOR ANY ONE, ON HIS OWN ACCOUNT, TO FURNISH THE BAIL. The Executive Council of the Federation, which Mr. Gompers did not have time to consult in advance doubtless will approve his action. Oth-

for the amount." The words we have emphasized tell the whole story of "American liberty" as it had been established in Puerto Rico. It is actually the government that is on trial and the government proposes to defend itself, if possible, by convicting Iglesias of "conspiracy The arbitrary power of the ment in the colony is such and its unscrupulous methods are such that indiwise for them to show their belief in Iglesias' innocence by Yurnishing bail for him. "The i "The incident has become a

One may well ask: If the government can and does make it "inadvisable" for anyone to furnish ball for a "labor agitator," is it not likely that the same government can and will make it "inadvisable" for witnesses to give testimony in his defense or fo udges or jurymen to give a decision

The methods our capitalist govern ent is now applying in Puerto Rico to suppress the organization of the working class are the methods we may in the United States for the same purpose unless the workers use their. against the whole capitalist system, as Socialists advise.

A GOOD EXAMPLE

The Operative Plasterers' International Association No. 123, of Louis ville, Ky., has voted to subscribe to The Worker for all its members for one year. This is a good example for other unions to follow. There is nothing like a good labor paper coming to hand each week, to keep up the union man's interest in his organization. The Worker tries to use its influence to make all workingmen into loyal union men-loyal to the selves on Election Day, as well as on the other 364 days

of the year.

The Worker is supplied to the mer bers of organizations subscribing in a body at 40 cents a year for each-20 per papers are sent in a bundle to one address, thus saving the work of mailing separately from this office, the price 25 copies for one year is \$7.50 and of 50 copies for one year \$12.50 the latter being equivalent to one half the regu-

WHAT TO DO WITH THE TRUSTS.

To demolish, or to attempt to demolish, the trusts is anarchy. Just so, as if Jefferson or Hamilton and their conoraries would have adv destruction of the state or zavernmon. because it was instituted by the British. The trusts are the latest and highest result of the development of society. The development of mankind from a warring and incongruous lot of individuals to a co-operating, collective body. Its bad features lie in that, to-day, it is privately owned. The private ownership of the trusts permits a few individuals to determine the ions of life for a great number. So likewise with the privately controlled state. The proper solution of the trust question can be found in the solution of the kingdom question. The taking away of the right to govern from the

If the adult men see the truth of this and act accordingly by supporting a Socialist at the polls, assisting in at-taining thereby the public ownership and control of all the means of production and exchange, we will once more have demonstrated our intelligence as men, and civilization will have added its greatest stride in the onward march. -Machinists' Journal

-The delight a man has in preach ing Socialism is much greater than any other pleasure in the life-saving way, because you feel not only that you are saving a great many more lives than any other person has ever had the op-portunity of saving, but you feel that you are saving not merely bodies but souls. * * The Socialist not only proposes to bring man back to merely life, but to a life that will give his highest faculites every chance of development. Man, under Socialism, will for the first time have a justification for believing he has a soul, for his body and soul will both live simultaneously.

—The priceless privilege of self-government is worth work and sacri-fice. It can be won by work and sacrifice; and in no other way .- Co

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

instructions for Forming Locals of the Socialist Party. NOTE. These directions apply to un

rganized states where the charter is be issued by the National Committee. In organized states the charters be granted by the State Commit

 Five or more persons may organ-ize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever thel relations with other political parties:

2. The officers to be elected are: A Chairman at each meeting. Recording Secretary.

Financial Secretary.

Organizer. . Literature Agent. 9 Order of busines

Reading of the minutes.

Admission of new members. Communications and bills.

Report of Organizer. Reports of Committees,

Unfinished business, 4. A monthly payment, computed or basis of five cents for each member,

for the maintenance of the National organization, shall be paid to the National Secretary. Local branches may levy dues if they so choose, or may raise funds altogether through voluntary contributions and pay National dues out of their general funds. 5. A full report of the meeting h

which organization was decided on, the names of persons participating, together with five cents for each member, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee, charter will be granted, 6. Each local branch should hold

meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the disof political and economic questions

7 Semi-annual reports of the membership and the financial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the progress made by the Party and its prespects in the locality, shall be sent regularly to the National Secretary.

8. Any person living in a city or lo-cality, where no local branch exists. cality, where no local branch exists, may apply directly to the National Secretary for admission to the Party, in closing one month's dues, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large.

For further information not con herein, address Leon Green baum, National Secretary, Room 427 Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo ..

LOCAL NEW YORK. Below is a list of the sufflivisions of Lonal New York, Socialist Party, with time
and place of meeting. If you are not alleady a party member, but believe in the
principies of Socialism, do not fall to atend the next meeting of your assembly
skartiet, Join the party, and go to work.
The headquarters of Local New York are
t the Labor Lyceum, old E. Fourth street,
alians Gerber is the organizer, and to h in
the Central Committee consisting of delegates from the subdivisions, meets in the Labor Lycenm on the second and fourth Saturday of each mouth. 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D.—Every Monday at 230 W. Eleventh street, home of L. D. Mayes. 2d and 8th A. D. Second and fourth pursday of the month, at 73 Ludow 4th A. D.-Every Friday at 264 E. Broad fith and 10th A. D.-First and third Fri-ny, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth fret.
7th A. B. First and third Tuesday, at sionial Hotel, 343 W. Seventeenth street.
9th and 11th A. D. First and third krist, at 436 W. Tairty eighth street.
12th A. D. Feerly Friday at Grand Conal Felace, Halb, 1989 Cluron street, Moon 5.

13th A. D. First and third Saturday, at 32t W. Forty-second street.

14th A. D. Seevald and fourth Thursday, at 238 E. Teuth street.

15th and 17th A. D. Second and fourth Thuesday, at 437 W. Fifty third street.

Street A. B. Every Friday at 618 E. Fifth street. street.

18th and 20th A. D. -First and third
Thursday, at 421 First avenue.

19th A. D. -First and third Friday, at 72 usternam avenue. 21st A. D. First and third Friday, at dontal Hall, One Hundred and First street d Columbus avenue. 224-A. D.—Every Thursday at 312 E. Fifsecond street. 23d A. D.-First and third Friday, at 19 ond and fourth Monday, at Second avenue.

A. D.-First and third Thursday, at (BOHEMIAN BRANCH.)-Sec-Thursday, at 326 E. Seventy-28th A. D.-First and third Thursday, at

1407. Avenue A.

30th A. D. -Second and fourth Wednesday, at 206 E. Eighty-sixth Afrect.

31st A. D. -Second and fourth Treaday, at 2 E. One Hundred and Teuth street.

22d and 33d A. D. -First and third Thursday, at 1807 Third avenue.

32d and 35d A. D. (BRANCH 1; GERMAN)—Second and 50th A. D. (BRANCH 1; GERMAN)—Second and fourth Friday, at 350 and 35th A. D. (BRANCH 2, ENG-Second and fourth Thursday, at ANNEXED DISTRICT. First and third Saturday, at Welde's Hotel. Tenth street and White Pinias avenue, Williamsbridge,

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

Below is a list of the subdivisions of Lo-cal Kings County. Fred. Schaffer is the Drivessed at the Socialist Cub handquarters, thou street and Ralph avenue, where the the County Committee meets. Street.

5th A. D. First and third Monday, at Emrich's, 5.7 Boerum street.
6th A. D. Every Wednesday, at 222 6th S. D.-Every Beam Stockton street. 7th A. D.-First and third Thursday, at 7th A. D.-First Sturday, at Turn Hall, 19th A. D.-Every Saturday, at Turn Hall, 19th A. D.-Every Saturday, at Turn Hall, Blakenfeld's, 1232 Fifth street.

12th A. D.-Every Saturday, at Turn Hail,'

State-outh street, near Fifth avenue.

13th and 14th A. D.-First and third Saturday, at Eckford's Hall, corner-Eckford
and College streets. urday, at Escapous and College streets.

15th-A. D.-First and third Saturday, at 15t Sontrole exenue.

15t Sontrole exenue.

15th-A. D.-First and third Monday, at 15th-Monday at 15th-Monday at 15th-Monday, 20th A. D., BRANCH 2, ENGLISH-Sec-ad and fourth Tuesday, at 700 Evergreen avenue.

21st A. D., BRANCH I, GERMAN-First
and third Friday, at 675 Glemmore evenue.

21st A. D., BRANCH 3, RNGLISH-Seccond and fourth Wednesday, at Keystone
Hall, Pennsylvania and Glemmore arenues.

guarantee liberty to men save by providing them a means of labor and of life, coupled with independence? And how could that be done unless the gov-ernment conducted the economic system upon which employment and main depend? What form ness—so far as happiness depends at all on material facts—is not bound up with commic conditions? And how with remomic conditions? And how shall an equal opportunity for the pur-suit of happiness be guaranteed to all save by a guarantee of economic equal-ity?—Edward Bellamy.

-You don't believe there are class es in America—until you get an invita-tion to join the four hundred.—Missour

of the fittest—that is why they expect Socialism to supplant capitalism.—Mis-souri Socialist.

THE SERENE SOCIALIST.

BY FRED LONG.

(In loking over the file, this article originally published in our May Day issue of 1900, struck us as deserving to be printed again. Good as is the ex pression, the idea expressed is still bet-

The distinguishing mark of a Social ist is his serenity of mind. No wave of trouble rolls across his peaceful breast Neither grief for the past nor fear fo the future wrinkles his brow. He leaves to the dead past the burial of its dead, and to the dying present the manage ment of its tearful obsequies. It is non of his funeral. The shades of depart-ed splender do not satisfy his louging for the beautiful, nor has the chant of choir invisible any music for his soul, He stands in the sun. With eye touch ed by living light he sees to-day the substance of to-morrow's glory; with ear attuned to all the harmonies of the human heart be hears already , the laughter of the children of the morn-

The Socialist's equanimity is not ac cidental. It comes from heaven. His house is builded upon the eternal rocks. and his peace of mind has always been the portion of those who obeyed the Biblical injunction to keep their feet out of the sand. The rains may deseend, the winds blow, and the floods ome and beat upon his dwelling, yet he is not dismayed. He blithely whistles the "Marseillaise" as he prepares to go out when the tempest is over and plant roses in the garden.

It frequently happens, when a foun-dation is being delved for, that the workmen uncover a well-spring. When the sinful world once begins any serious examination of the foundations of Socialist faith its reward will be twofold. Incidentally it will run across a virgin fountain of humor. It will then know why the Socialist's eyes twinkle when he reads the profound obituaries of Socialism pended by our great molders of public epinion; it will then understand why he does not weep when he sees a large number of well-fed gentlemen '(whose calling would, indicate that they enjoyed the confider of the Almighty) hasten with eager footsteps to their respective tabernales to serve notice that our loving Heavenly Father looks with a disapproving and angry eye upon the pro posal to abolish the wage-slave traffic in His children. Once the glorious light has broken upon the world's be nighted mind, it may be able to discover something incongruous in the prevalling notion that the Creator put n six long days building a hog pen and then gave it, His blessing with instruc tions to the pigs to be fruitful and

nultiply.
The Socialist didn't, invent his faith. nor find it in a graveyard. It has its roots in his logical conception of the great undisputed facts of history, backed up by the evidence of his own eyes Looking over the past, he sees one long ne of tombs containing the remains of kings and other confidence men, who magined that, as they didn't notice the dertaker, the undertaker didn't have his eye on them. Looking about him, he sees the latter-day cheap counter-feits of divine right and the old under-taker still following his beloved trade. with such a partiality for regal inter nents that he is willing to bury even imitation princes for nothing.

The Socialist does not mingle his lacentations with the reformer's tears over "the decay of popular government." He has beard of the lachrymal roclivities of the crocodile. He ha oticed any symptoms of consumption in the sunburned features of the demrat, and considers him able to survive a breeze from the Philippines. The Rocky Mountains are mush compared with the fixity of the democratic idea,

So the Socialist is serene, and from offers hospitality to every wayfarer.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper rep ats is known nationally as the S ist Party, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York. however, and in Massachusetts, it keeps the former name of Social Demo-Party, for reasons the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smashing" tactics or the abusive methods sed by that party. The Socialist or ocial Democratic Party works in barmony with the trade unions; though when necessary, but it approves of the principle of trade unionism and does is it dictated to by them. It calls upon all workingmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and also to join and work and vote with the Socialist Party

What makes Edison go on working day and night just as if poverty was at his heels? He has millions of money and is not at all fond of ostentation. What makes the man who has accumulated a million dollars want anoth-er? Certainly not because his needs require it. The additional million is only an additional burden. The answer to all this is plain. The child in school, the soldier on the field of battle, the in-yen(or in his laboratory, the million-aire, are all, in their class, seeking the favorable mention of their fellows, that comes only as a reward of special achievement in whatever capacity their efforts are being expended. The idea that eco nomié dependen

is necessary to the highest individual effort is a mischlevous and base false hood. Those persons who have accomplished the most for humanity, those who have studied it out and told us almost all that we to-day know abou the universe within and aro Darwin, Huxley, Sir John Lubbock, Ruskin, the Duke of Argyle, and Hackel, were all their lives beyond the reach of economic want. J. W.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

Old Foes Under New Disguises Brotherhood Must Be Real Before It Can Be Universal.

BY HARRY C THOMPSON.

It is startling, even to a revolutionary Socialist, to turn from a rapid re-view of the previous culminations of epochs in history to the current papers and find that Senator Hanna has been repeating the ery of those who repre sented the successful ones of each age. Their cry of "Laissez faire" has been translated and repeated by Mr. Hanna all through Ohlo this campaign, "Let well enough alone." Three or four great truths are thereby made very

Those who have wished to preserve existing conditions, because of per-sonal satisfaction resulting from them, have opposed the progress of the race at every-step. The instinctive op-position of endowed interests has a tendency to organize. Particular sections of society desire an increase of power over the whole of the people, in order that their private reasons for existence and a continuance of the present conditions shall not be examined and questioned.

Thus the power of the people at large will never increase unless they be thught to examine the old, detect its failures and seek remedies and ne correspondences to environment. It is easy for the self-satisfied, self-elected superior class to persuade themselves that the power of making laws should be lodged in their hands. They represent the most "prosperous" therefore the laws which have brought this condition must be good laws. Thus the next step is to persuade themselves and their retainers that it is the duty of a wise government to secure the obedience and contentment of the people by repressing new teaching. New ideas which question the present order, its results, and its either would unsettle the people and endanger the existence of this wise and successful

government. So Senator Hanna has been perform ing his function as a member of his class and have persuaded the people of Ohio to "Let well enough alone." He assured them that the only opportunity they would ever have to register their protest against the assassination of the martyred president would be at the ballot box by continuing the Republican party in power. He has begged them "for God's sake" to stand by the policy of the administration.

These two arguments (2) are partie charly galling to intelligent men, even life-long Republicans, because there is absolutely no connection be tween mise and conclusion and they are o insulting to the character and intelligence of the people of Ohio. To make a political argument of the death of the president is not one whit better taste than a personal attack upon Mr. McKinley during the hours of his suffering and stands by itself, an anomaly, abbor rent to all the people, opposed to the policy and hopes of all Socialists as well as to the president's cabinet. believe in the Brotherhood of all men. That defines our views of the

The intent to fasten any existing or der upon any people is the work of ignorant minds. Any knowledge of history and development would show the futility of it. Any love for human ity, any perception of justice, would prevent the attempt to cause any pol-icy to survive its usefulness by em-balming it. The stratagems of politicians to restrain intelligence, to mould public opinion, to preserve their are worse than tyranny, more foolisi than childishness in the twentieth one universal testimony to the plain truth that all systems will be over

thrown that oppose the progress of The tendency of all preceding civilizations to corruption is the same ten-dency as that of the fittest in each phase of the natural struggle for existence to survive. Self-preservation and worse kinds of selfishness bring the strongest, the hardlest, the shrewdest, the most theoretic to the top of the commercial and social scale. But a universal law, deeper than this tendency, continuously over-throws it. Evolution includes the prothrows it. Evolution includes the protion. Development is a better term for society. There are as many cruel, terrorizing influences in nature as beneficent ones, but the powers inherent in the race present successive periods of improvement which the materialist ISM." cannot measure. Intelligence conquer

Each epoch brings forward leaders who can absorb the good of all the past and give utterance to the truths mankind needs for the next step of progress. The intelligent co-operati of some at least in their own evolution is the strongest factor in the process Natural evolution is a poor hope and a faithless guide, too slow a process. We recognize that the interference of unintelligent lawmakers has interfered with this law of development. The illumined ones have always protested ngainst their human environ than the subhuman. Nevertheless the conscious application of the perceptives and reflectives of some intellechas preceded every improvement. Then the race or part of them plod slowly after.

L make a plea for strong thinking and deliberate opposition to flie old order. To dare to conceive, the better plane of being is a higher, grander type of courage than any the age of chivalry produced. Faith in the lower strata of the existing human scale is needed beyond that which any democrat of the past possessed. The best blood, the finest intellects, and the most birman people are in the working class. Appearances change with experience. We find the cruel, heartless slavedrivers among the refined ladies who cannot bear to soil their hands with work. The would be statesinen 'are work. The would be statesmen are the fools who have been so busy cater-ing to wealth that they have never learned their history. The gigantic

dustry are founded upon floods of water, and they have not sense en to build an ark. They will find that their stocks and bonds represent nothing that the people will redeem when the public utilities are taken over. Fle-litious values will again become just what they were created from-water or gas. Human hands cannot hold them when corporations become men with no superior rights or powers over any worker

Our task, as Socialist comrades, is nore than to imitate the political methods of the old parties, or even to un-mask and oppose them. Knowledge is power. This potency is not in lung power, noise or words. The thought of brotherhood contains more magical converting influence than the competitive warfare of political parties. Our onverts for the future conquering Socialist Party are now Democrats, Republicans, and Independents. Our araments must convince their understanding. Our partial success shouldmake us think, ponder, consider, why more voters are not won to the cause. Is the fault in Socialism? We cannot so stultify our intelligence as to admit that for a moment. We have reviewed the field and our conviction is deep and fixed as Truth. Then Js the fault in Socialists or in Socialistic tactics? Well, we do see some faults. IN OTH-ERS. Wonder if they ever see any faults in our lives or methods! Perhaps it would be a good subject for discussion in the next friendly meet-ing of the comrades when none but the scientific, clear-cut Socialists are pres-

Whatever the nature of the problem thought must solve it. Whatever the difficulty, courage must surmount it. Constructive Socialism can be more clearly presented when the heat of election fever has subsided. The evils of the present system will be admitted more readily when the speakers are not seen in the light of office-seekers. The contrast of brotherhood in industry instead of shrewdness and knavery will win hearts and consciences when we are filled with the joy of the present comradeship. When we feel the new life others will not question it. We annot put up a sham and expect that it will not be detected. Let'us possess the real thing, letter and spirit, in our state, and national organizations! Let the Light and Love reveal themselves! The calm shining of the real presence will convince the world. No prophet or seer has ever foretold any system beyond Brotherhood. Being the culmination it is the most powerful even in its embryonle state in the present partial Socialism in spirit that we represent. Let us have more Brotherhood on the way to Socialism! Cincinnati, O., Nov. 14.

- You believe in an orthodox heaven and an orthodox hell, and v onlinue the latter on earth.-Missouri Socialist.

Make your trade union a school of Socialism. See that Socialist leaflets and copies of The Worker are handed tround from time to time

-If you know a Socialist of foreign rth who has not become a citizen but' is qualified to do so, inform the Organ-izer and help to make him a voter. It is so easy to neglect things ontil it is

too late. Think about it now, A Socialist inside the party or ganization, working systematically in harmony with other Socialists, can do ore for the cause than five men equally energetic and sin the organization. JOIN THE PARTY.

LONDON JUSTICE.

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"HOW I BECAME A SOCIALIST" containing biographical sketches (with portraits) of H. M. Hyndman, Robert Blatchford, Wm. Morris, J. E. Will lams, Walter Crane, H. Quelel, J. Hunter Watts, James McPouald, E. Belfert Bax, H. W. Lee, Tom Mann, Andreas Schen, Price, 40 cents, "THE ECONOMICS OF SOCIAL-

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DON'T TALK SOCIALISM

without studying it first. If you do, you will be unable to answer questions and you may do more harm than good, THE book to begin with in studying is "COLLECTIVISM - AND INDUS-TRIAL EVOLUTION: by Emile Vabdervelde. Price, in cloth, 50 cents; in paper, '25 ccuts.

To keep in fouch with Socialist thought the world over, you need to read the "international Socialist Review." Edited by A. M. Simons, with contributed articles by the leading Socialist writers of the world. Eighty large pages, ten cents a copy, \$1.00 a

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