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VOL. XIII.-NO. 32.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 8, 1903.

BOSS TAILORS ATTACK UNIONS.

American Federation of Labor Asks Aid for Journeymen.

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

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

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

your organization.
"On the last days of June of the present year the Merchant Tailors of Kansas City, Mo., submitted to the Kansas City, Mo., submitted to the Journeymen Tailors in their employ

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

have apprentices.' About the same time an exactly simllar communication was submitted to the members of the Tallors' Union in Binghamton, N. Y. Since that time the merchant Tallors of Cleveland, Denver, Chicago, Parkersburg, W. Va., Stockton, Cal., and other cities have aken exactly the same position as at set forth in the Kansas City let fer, refusing to treat with Committees of the Tuilors' Unions, or to have any dealing with them as an Organized Body. While not saying so in words yet in act declaring that the Tailors Unions must diaband.

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

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

of the Manufacturers' Association, which was said to amount to a million and a half dollars, in order to successfully carry on their contest with the Journeymen Tailors. We feel assured that the organized workers in the United States and Canada will reproduce the states and Canada will reproduce the states and Canada will reproduce the support the support of the states and Canada will reproduce the support that the support the support the support the support that the support the support that the support that the support the support that the support t spond with sufficient_liberality to make it impossible, even though the fanatics who are trying to destroy the Tailors' Union expend a million and a half, or even more."

FOR THE DAILY.

Active Work for the Globe to Be Renewed.

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

The campaign for 1903 is now over and it behooves all comrades and friends of the Daily Globe project to start right in to work for the raising of the balance of the fund necessary for the establishment of the daily. Every Socialist in this campaign must have been impressed with the neces-city for a daily Socialist paper on account of the campaign of silened by all the capitalist papers against the organized working-class party. Next year we are again confronted with a presidential election and it should be the earnest desire of every Socialist to see the New York Globe waging war against capitalism at the opening of that campaign. Comrades and friends, It lies with you. Let everyone make up his or her mind to begin at once to raise funds and to pay on pledges made. We must have the money and need the support both financially and by personal effort of every party mem-

ber and sympathizer. Comrades, begin at once. Sepd in your contributions or payments on pledges to Wm. Butscher, Secretary,

Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street.
The Board of Managers of the
Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will meet at the Labor Lyceum on Monday, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock sharp. All members are urged to be prompt in attendance, as plans will be considered for furthering the

The Workingmen's Co-operative
Publishing Association will resume its

	Funds received since last rep	ort are
	as follows:	
	CASH DONATIONS.	
	A. Gackenhelmer, Brooklyn	\$3.00
	Preceeds Globe booth at	
	picnie	60.00
8	Leather Workers' Union	10.00
	J. Martin, Newton Kans	1.00
ĝ	F. Feudins, Chicago, Ill	1.00
	Soldiers' Home, Sawtelle, Cal.	3.00
	Punch Cards, Los Angeles,	
	Cal	3.00
	Fair tickets, Jersey City, N.J.	5:40
	Punch Cards 352-381	-140
	Do. 186, Skowhegan Me	3.00
	D. J. von Emmerik, Camden,	
	N. J	.50
ĕ	Fair goods sale	2.00
G 19939	Previously acknowlidged	1.866.17
		RECEI S ROLL OF LOW AN

Total donations.....\$1,959.47 CASH ON PLEDGES. Murray Hill Agitation Com-

John Gibbons, Brooklyn Br. 17, Arb. Kr. & St. Kasse.. Baumgartner, Brooklyn Haspel, Brooklyn50 .50 on Brooklyn Br. 22, Arb. Kr. & St. Kasse,

Total cash donations..... 1,959.47 ing Association.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Socialist Party Gains a Foothold , and the S. L. P. Loses Ground. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4.-The

It is pleasing to observe that our gain is considerably more than the loss of the S. L. P., showing a net gain in

For hissing and for scorn.

While some faint gleaming we can see
Of freedom's coming morn.

Let traitors turn away;
Whatter we have dared to think
That dare we also say.
—Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

and tenement house work is exceed-

ingly so. "In a ninterview published in one

of the daily papers the representatives of the Employing Tailors stated that they could draw on the defense fund

meetings, the first one to be called by the Board of Managers at Monday's

Funds received since last repons follows:	ort are
CASH DONATIONS.	
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Do. 186, Skowhegan Me	3.00
D. J. von Emmerik, Camden,	
N. J	.50
Fair goods sale	2.00
	906 17

10.00 25.00

Total cash on pledges.....\$3,254.25

WM BUTSCHER, Secretary.

Socialist Party has gone through its first campaign in this little state, where the S. L. P. has heretofore had full possession of the field.

We have polled 442 votes, and shall

The S. L. P. polls 970. Last year they had 1,283, and in the presidential election of 1900 they had 1,443.

Socialist strength.

WE WILL SPEAK OUT.

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

ELECTION RETURNS COME IN SLOWLY.

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

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

It is impossible as yet accurately to pears ago, we gain about 700 votes and per report the result of the elections held the S.L. P. loses.

Eight districts are missing. The Schalist movement, but some import-official returns will probably some. last Tuesday, so far as they affect the Socialist movement, but some import-ant information which may be regarded as approximately correct, is at

It is certain that in the state of New York we have made very gratifying progress. Our state vote, when fully reported, will pretty certainly reach 30,000 and may go well above that figure. Considering that last year, after a much-hotter campaign and with the advantage of the interest in labor politics by the great coal strike, we reached only 23,400, this result indicates a solid growth in Socialist thought. The greater part of this gain has been made outside of Greater New York. The city, which contributed more than two-thirds of last year's vote, has made a gain of about 12 per cent, and now gives about three-fifths of the total. The rest of the state has added from 60 to 100 per cent. to its

Social Democratic vote of a year ago The S. L. P. has "grown backwards" in earnest. In Greater New York, where the S. L. P. last year polled 9.182 it has lost at least 3.400 votes and probably much more. Nor is the loss confined to the city. With some local exceptions. De Leon's vote seems to have gone back in every part of the state, and his total will hardly pass the ten thousand mark, if it even

reaches that. It is proverbial that in New York city elections the Socialist movement can make but little progress compared to that achieved in state and nationa contests. In the city election of 1807, when there was but the one party, it made but a very small gain over the vote cast in the city in 1896. In the next municipal election, that of 1961, the Social Democratic Party barely more than held the vote it had cast in 1900, while the S. L. P. went back about 20 per cent. A true compariso can be made only between city eletion and city election, and it is in this way that we give the figures below. Comparing the vote for the city ticket this year with that of 1901, the Social

Democratic Party has made a credit-able increase, while the S. L. P. has again lost. In Massachusetts the results are no so pleasing. Carey has been defeated so pleasing. Carey has been deceated by a small plurality and MarCart-ney's old district has been lost; Rans-den has been re-elected. The vote for our state ticket has been reduced. It must be remembered that our state vote made an extraordinary jump las year, rising from about 10,000 in 1901 to over 33,300 in 1902. About oneto over 33,300 in 1902. About one-third of the increase then made has proven to be unstable, in the face of

the unexampled campaign against So-cialism directed from Washington and concentrated on the Bay State. Our returns from other states are very meager. Ohio seems to have made a good gain, following the extraordinary increase of last year. We have gained a footbold in Rhode Island

where, as in New York, the S. L. P. has lost ground. Such detailed returns as we have

IN THE STATE.

Reports from the Smaller Cities and Towns Indicate a Large Increase in the Social Democratic Vote and Heavy Losses for the S. L. P.

Reports so far received from "u the state" indicate that the vote of the Social Democratic Party is largely in-creased over that cast for Hauford, our candidate for Governor last year, The S. L. P. seems to have lost every-where. It seems certain that De Leon's vote is not only lower than that of his party a year ago, but less than that of the preceding election in 1900. It is as yet impossible to estimate the extent to which Matchett's vote this year will exceed that for Hanford in 1902, but a large gain is assured. Han-ferd had 28,400, of which 16,432 was in Greater New York and 6,968 in the rest of the state. Twelve of the principal cities outside the metropolis report a total for Matchett of 7,250; the eleven counties in which these cities are situated gave Hanford 4,633 a year ago-showing a gain of 2,616 in those cities, besides the vote cast in outly probably the ones in which our larges gains have been made, it seems well within the probabilities to say that the state outside this city has added from 4,500 to 5,000 to its vote of last year

Rochester Geins Eleven Hundred.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 3.—
Charles H. Matchett, Social Democratic cashidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, has 3,354 votes. De Leon, S. L. P. candidate for the same office, has 739. In last year's election, Benjamin Hanford, heading the state ticket of the Social Democratic Party, had 2,198 votes in the whole county, and the S. L. P. candidate had 884.

Charles R. Bach, Social Democratic candidate for Mayer, has 1,835, according to present reports, and the S. L. P. candidate has 264. In comparison with the city election of two Rochester Gains Eleven Hundred.

ticket will be very nearly 30,000, if no

what increase our figures. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The Seventeenth Ward gives 886 for our candidate for Alderman, Sleverman 923 for the Republican, and 1,036 for the Democratic.

Buch for Mayor has 1,995 in the city and the S. L. P. candidate about 400.

Rome and Oneida. ROME, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Social Democratic Party has 128 votes here, a gain of 400 per cent.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—This city, a part of Oneida County, gives 284 for Matchett and 290 for our legislative ticket. Last year we had 89 for Had-

Last year the whole of Odelda County, Including Rome, was 147 and in 1900 it was 114.

...ONEIDA. N. Y. Nov. 3.-We have 47 votes here and 27 in Canastota. The S. L. P. has 5 in Oneida. Last year we had 56 in the whole of. Madison. County, which includes Oneida and Canastota, and the S. L.

In Fulton County.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Mat-chett cets 272 votes here and De Leon GLOVERSYILLE, N. Y., Nov. 31-The Social Democratic vote is 135

GAYERSYILLE, N. Y., Nov. 3.— The Social Democratic vote is 135. The S. L. P. Hills 50.

A. year ago the whole of Fulion County, including Johnstown and Gloverswille, gave 465 for the Social Democratic Party and 172 for the S.

Syracuse Gains Steadily.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The city gives Matchett 365 votes and the rest of the county adds 60, a total of 425 for Ondadaga County. In Onondaga County last year we

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Matchett has \$74 votes and De Leon 80, with nine districts missing. Our straight vote is 776. Last year we had 211 for Hanford, head of our state ticket. Water-vliet, two districts missing, gives 181 for Matchett and 39 for De Leon. Rensselaer County gave 233 for Hanford last year and 489 for the

S. L. P. TROY, N. Y., Nov. 4.-Latest returns indicate that we shall have a thousand for Matchett. For Mayor we have 976.

And in Schenectady Also. SCHENECTADY, N.Y., Nov. 3.—The Social Democratic vote is 405. The S. L. P. has 175.

Schenectary County as a whole last year gave 136 for the Social Demo-cratic Party and 287 for the S. L. P. CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 3.-Matchett

has 90 and De Leon has 24.

ADDISON, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Social Democratic Party has 3 votes and the S. L. P. none. Last year each party had one. HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 4.-

Matchett has 56, a gain of 29. De Leon has 4, a loss of 11. Our local ticket runs from 54 to 58. Steuben County gave us 185 last year and 105 for the S. L. P.

Buffalo Well in Line.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3 .- The So- | Eleve cial Democratic Party has polled 800 Twelf votes here, a gain of 350. Thirte votes here, a gain of 350. The S. L. P. claims a vote of 482 in seventy-one of the one hundred and eight districts. Their total may reach

After Onondaga County, Erie County, which includes the city of Buffalo, has been the principal strong-hold of the S. L. P. for the last four years and the Social Democratic Party has had to work under great difficulhas had to work under great difficul-ties there, owing to the odium which the vile abusiveness and slander in-dulged in by the S. L. P. has thrown on the very name of Socialism. The worst of this fight would now seem to be over. In the state election of 1900 the S. L. P. had 947 votes in Eries County and the Social Democratic Party 401; in that of 1902 the S. L. P. gained slightly, getting 1,631 and the Social Democratic Party vote rose to 506; the S. L. P. has now, apparently. Tallen below its strength of three pears are, while we have made a second and a much greater step forward.

-lamestown Makes a Record. JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 3.-Mat-chett has 449 votes here and De Lean Last year Chautanqua County as a whole gave us 99 votes and the S. L.

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P. 194.

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

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2.—
Matchett has 383 votes; De Leon has 35.

Last year Jefferson County gave 385 for the Social Democratic Party and 126 for the S. L. P.
SAG HARBOR, L. T., N. Y., Nov. 3.—
The Social Democratic Party and 126 for the S. L. P.
Last year Jefferson County gave 385 for the Social Democratic Party and 126 for the S. L. P.
SAG HARBOR, L. T., N. Y., Nov. 3.—
The Bocial Democratic Party and 126 for the S. L. P.
LINDENHURST, N. Y., Nov. 2.—

LINDENHURST, N. Y., Nov. 2.—

Ford, our candidate for the sai in the last city election, in 190
Assembly Dist. 1901.

First 4
Second 58
Third 38
Fourth 529
First 4
Seventh 529
First 5
Seventh 529
First 4
Seventh

 Fifteenth
 103

 Sixteenth
 252

 Seventeenth
 83

 Eighteenth
 109

 Nineteenth Twenty-second
Twenty-third
Twenty-fourth Twenty-ninth
Thirtieth
Thirty-first This place gives Matchett 5 votes and De Leon 3. Thirty-second A year ago Suffolk County gave 45 Social Democratic votes and 61 for the S. L. P. Thirty-third Thirty-fifth Annexed

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 3.-Totals 6,409 Matchett gets 93 votes here and De Leon 14. Our local ticket ranges from The total vote for Brown, Social Democratic candidate for Comptroller,

SPARROW BUSH, N. Y., Nov. 3 .in the two boroughs is 11,643. The Social Democratic Party polls 19 and the S. L. P. 4.
HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 4. -Matchett has 7 votes. De Leon has

Orange County, including these three of Manhattan has 9,778. places, gave 142 votes for the Social Democratic Party last year and 187 11,431.

for the S. L. P. PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 3.-S. L. P. LOSSES. This village gives 66 votes for Mat-chett and 3 for De Leon. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 4.— Matchett, has 158 votes and De Leon 15. Last year we had 227 and the S. L. P. had 27. Our candidate for Mayor

has 116. Two years ago, for the same office, we had 39. HERKIMER, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Herkimer gives 76 straight Social Demo-cratic votes. Last year we had 23. Green Flats gives us 97. FRANKFORT, N. Y., Nov. 4.—This

lace gives 71 votes for Matchett. H.ION, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Matchett has 74 and De Leon 16. Our local ticket Herkimer County gave the Social

Democratic Party 234 votes last year. This year these four places give 318. CONSTABLEVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 4. -Matchett has 20 votes here and De Leon has none. Lewis County gave us 7 votes last

year, with 3 for the S. L. P.
ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—This city
gives 224 for Matchett and 97 for our
local ticket. De Leon has 118, with 40 for the S. L. P. local ticket.

Allegheny County, so far as reported, gives us 52 votes. Last year the whole county gave 15. The places reported now give De Leon 11, against

MANHATTAN AND BRONX

45 in the county a year ago

On State Ticket the Social Democratic Party Has Gained 1,229 Votes in the Year and the S. L. P. Has Lost 2,010 -Social Democratic City Ticket Cains 4,682 and S. L. P. Loses 1,085.

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

Becond 80	101	
Third 62	68	
Fourth £14	882	Social Democrats Gain
Fifth 65	75	
Sixth 240	251	Loses 1,334 on State
Seventh 78	100	Ticket Social Demo
Eighth 457	614	and S. L. P. Loses 3
Ninth 84	. 104	The vote of the S
Tenth 656	748	Party in Brooklyn f
Eleventh 110	104	year and for Hanfor
Twelfth 534	580	shown in the following
Thirteenth 192	192	
Fourteenth 462	488	Assembly Dist.
Fifteenth 168	145	First
Stxteenth 469	587	Second
Seventeenth 123	129	Third
Eighteenth 176 .	158	Fourth
Nineteenth 85	118	Fifth
Twentleth 128	131	Sixth
Twenty-first 184	184	Seventh
Twenty-second 158	222	Eighth
Twenty-third 342	376	Ninth
Twenty-fourth 378	375	Tenth
Twenty-fifth 52	61	Eleventh
Twenty-sixth 581	623	Twelfth
Twenty-seventh 39	36	Thirteenth
Twenty-eighth 628	692	Fourtéenth
Twenty-ninth 50	60	Fifteenth
Thirtieth 939	889	Sixteenth
Thirty-first 220	256	Seventeenth
Thirty-second 440	633	Eighteenth
Thirty-third 181	241	Nineteenth
Thirty-fourth 486	628	Twentieth
Thirtyafth 1,042	1,102	Twenty-first
Annexed 186	142	
		Totals
Totals	12,114	
		The Social Demo

VOTE FOR MAYOR. Following is the vote cast in Man-hattan and the Bronx for Furman, Social Democratic candidate for Mayor as compared with that cast for Han ford, our candidate for the same office in the last city election, in 1901: Assembly Dist. 1991. First 4

MAYOR. Mayor is here compared with that cast

Flanagan, Social Democratic candi-date for President of the Board of A! dermen, receives 11,362 in the tw

Bock, for President of the Borough of Manhattan has 9,778.

Cassidy, for Sheriff of New York
County, including both boroughs, has

S. L. P. LOSSES.

The heavy losses of the S. L. P. in these boroughs are shown by the following table comparing the vote cast for De Leon, candidate for Associate Indge of the Court of Appeals, with that cast for the head of their state ticket in 1902. 1903

Assembly Dist.	1902.	.]
First	28	
Second	87	
Third	80	
Fourth	179	
Fifth	52	
Sixth	141	
Seventh	66	
Eighth	150	
Ninth	68	
Tenth	282	
Eleventh	78	
Twelfth	351	
Thirteenth	108	
Fourteenth	286	
Fifteenth	103	
Sixteenth	669	
Seventeenth	82	
Eighteenth	142	
Nineteenth	83	
Twentieth	103	
Twenty-first	129	4
Twenty-second	98	
Twenty-third	182	
Twenty-fourth	121	
Twenty-fifth	33	
Twenty-sixth	184	
Twenty-seventh	36	
Twenty-eighth	174	
Twenty-ninth	36	
Thirtieth?	217	
Thirty-first	178.	
Thirty-second	295	
Thirty-third	165	
Thirty-fourth	381	1
Thirty-fifth	424	
	07	

innexed 67 17 Totals 5,820 3,810 Hunter, the S. L. P. candidate for Mayor, received 3,238 votes in the two boroughs, as compared with 4,323 for Keinard, the S. L. P. candidate for the

162

same office in 1901.

Kinneally, S. L. P. candidate for Comptroller, has 3,579; Snyder, for President of the Board of Aldermen, has 3.560; Teche, for President of the Borough of Manhattan, has 2.928: Downs, for Sheriff of New York City, bas 3.389.

BROOKLYN'S VOTE.

741 and S. L. P. ocrats Gain 1,683

Social Democratic ord a year ago is ing table:

Assembly Dist.	1902.	10
First		1
Second		
Third		
Fourth		1
Fifth	THE RESIDENCE TO SERVICE STATES	1
Sixth	. 261	3
Seventh		2
Eighth		de la
Ninth		
Tenth	52	
Eleventh		1
Twelfth		1
Thirteenth		1
Fourtéenth		1
Fifteenth	354 .	
Sixteenth		:
Seventeenth		
Eighteenth		1
Nineteenth		4
Twentieth		1,0
Twenty-first		(
	4 991	5.1

r,	First	. 51	
1-	Second	20	H
e	Third	85	
	Fourth	86	
3.	Fifth	116	S
9	Sixth	170	
0	Seventh	91	
23	Eighth	26	
4	Ninth	86	
	Tenth	29	
2	Eleventh	. 40	
3	Twelfth	70	
4	Thirteenth	206	
18	Fourteenth	65	
3	Fifteenth	272	
77	Sixteenth	- 65	ž
7	Seventeenth	43	
1	Eighteenth	81	ă
8	Nineteenth	201	

FOR THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

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

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

crease in New York, Ohio, and some

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

vitality of our movement. But, if we should not look too much at the darker side, neither should we turn our attention exclusively to the sencouraging features. If we have not, on the whole, made the progress we expected, it behooves us to consider now how we can assure better success next year. To our mind, the thing we need to earn and to learn without delay is

we must pay much greater attention than we have in the past to education and to organization. "Though we speak with the tongues of men and angels," our agitation, however vigorous, will permanently avail us little unless it is based upon sound Socialist education in our own

ranks and backed or directed by a

In Brooklyn also the S. L. P. lost

eavily, as shown by the table com-

that cast for the head of the S. L. P.

First 54 Second 75

Fourth

Fifth

Seventh

Eighth

Tepth

Eleventh
Twelfth
Thirteenth

Fourteenth

Sixteenth

Eighteenth

Twentieth

33 votes, a gain of 10.

has 17, a loss of 13.

thing over 100 votes

Fifteenth 276

Totals 2,869 1,535 The S. L. P. caudidate for Mayor re-

ceived 1,289 votes, as compared with

1,638 for the S. L. P. candidate for the same office in 1901.

NEW JERSEY.

FORT LEE, N. J., Nov. 3.-We have

WALDWICK, N. J., Nov. 3.-This

2 last year. Maywood, also in Bergen

County, has 7, as against 4 last year,

KEARNEY, N. J., Nov. 4.—This place gives 66 for the Socialist Party and 28 for the S. L. P. East Newark

gives us 17 and the S. L. P. G. Har-rison gives us 67 and the S. L. P. 25.

The total vote in each of these towns

was less than half that of last year, but our vote in each was more than

doubled. These towns form what is known as West Hudson County.

NORTH BERGEN, N. J., Nov. 3.— We fiave 88, a gain of 30. The S. L. P.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 3 .-

UNION HILL, N. J., Nov. 3.-The

We poll 365, as against 275 in 1902. The S. L. P. has 101, losing 10.

Socialist Party has 158, a gain of 28. The S. L. P. has 70; last year, 84. NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 4.—Se far we

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party gains 20 votes, giving us 68. The S. L. P. 28. JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 4.—Eight

precincts give us 70, to 24 for the S. L. P.

MASSACHUSETTS. HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 8.—Carey is defeated by a plannilty of come

139 Other advices say that the plurality against Carey is 162.

191

... 2.692

22

this time.

88 Twentieth 695 174 Twenty-first 315

ticket in 1902.

this: That without diminishing the

amount of energy spent in agitation,

ganization.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

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

activity. Socialist politics is something very different from the politics of any other party. We may learn much from other parties; but quite as often we must learn to avoid as to imitate their methods.

Other parties, their principles and purposes being individualistic, very rightly depend upon individual leaders. We have heard the cry in our party within the last year that we must have great leaders to conduct us to victory-lenders "flashing like meteors in the political sky," is the phrase. In proportion as Socialists have allowed themselves to accept that idea-so welcome to indolence and timidity-they have swerved from the course of policy laid out for us by our fundamental principles. It is not leaders that we need, but

an active rank and file. We need to have every Socialist in our party organization. We need to have every party member careful to educate himself in the principles and the history of the movement and to keep himself informed of its present condition. Wa need to have the rank and file absolutely dependent upon itself and confident in itself. We need to have every member feel his personal responsibility, feel that his work for the party and his voice and vote in the party are as important as those of any great leader and that therefore he must see to it that his work is well

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

FITCHBURG, Mass., Nov. 4.- Fitchburg gives 635 for Chase, Socialist can-didate for Governor.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 4.—This city 4,375 gives 5.104 votes for Chase, a less of

> BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 3.-In many cities there has been a large increase of the Socialist vote, but in many others there have been considerable losses. Two bundred and seventy-six places reported, which gave 10,970 for our state ticket last year, give 9,044

Wallace C. Ransden is re-elected by a plurality of 58 and will apparently be the only Socialist member of the Legislature, as Carey is defeated for his sixth term and we have falled by a margin of 61 to earry the district formerly represented by MacCartney. We seem to have lost about \$,000 of the 23,000 that we gained last year. The capitalist papers are rejoicing, of course, but we shall see who laughs in 1904.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 4 .-This city gives 314 for the Socialist Party and 159 for the S. L. P. Last year we had 206 and the S. L. P. 110. MILLER'S FALL Mass Nov. 3 --Chase gets 28 votes here, a gain of 13.

OHIO INCREASES.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 4.-The vote in

this state is light and the Socialist Party has largely increased its per-centage and probably well increased its actual vote. Returns come in very slowly.

Hamilton County, including Cincinnati, gives us about 4,500, a slight Montgomery County, including Day-

as last year.

Franklin County, including Columbus, gives 300, doubling our vote.
Toledo has 850, a heavy loss. Sandusky gains 200 per cent. Xenia gives 172, a gain of 50 per cent. Ely-ria gives 117, a gain of 300 per cent.

Youngstown gains 50 per cent. One township in the mining region gives township in the mining region gives 56, as against 4 last year.

Summit County, including Akron, the home of General Dick, Republican leader and author of the Militia Law, will run above 375, a good gain. Can ton shows large gains

Present returns indicate 20,000 votes in the state for Cowen, as against 4,270 last year. W. G. C. 14,270 last year.

PENNSYLVANIA.

READING, Pa., Nov. 4.-This efty gives 754 votes for the Socialist Party, a slight gain in our percentage of the PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 4:-The

Socialist Party polis 2,992 in this city, as against 1,781 a year ago.
1'OTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 4.—We have increased our vote 300 per cent.

—The city council of Dresden, Ger-many, has voted a decree that workmen in the employ of the city may not be members of consumers' co-opera-tive societies.

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY own in New York State as the

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ers. Acknowledgment is made by ging the number on the wrapper, the following receipt of money, communications should be also and the page of the page As the correspondents sending new day, correspondents sending new this office by Monday, whenever pessible. Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors, Socialist Cooperative Publishing Association, 188 William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,

orty is officially recognized under of Social Democratic Party, and is the Arm and Torch, as shown

nhove.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confuse with the so-called Socialist Labor Party The latter is a small, ring-ruled, moribune organization which bitterly opposes the trade dinions and carries on an abunive campaign of shander against the real Socialis movement, which supports the trade unloss THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York; has passed through its second general election. Its growing power is indicated and its sneedy victory for-shadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures:



It is significant that all the capital ist papers use big headlines to an nounce the decrease of the Socialist vote in Massachusetts, but have not a work to say about our gain in New York, and that the New-York papers all report Devery's two thousand eighteen thousand cast by the Social Democratic Party in the city.

One lesson the honest followers of Daniel De Leon may learn from this their eyes and cover their ears to keep out the truth. This is the lesson: For a little while, mud-slinging may seem to succeed; but in the long run, the mud-slinger himself gets so bedaubed with slime that decent men must hold their noses at his approach.

THE PYLE CASE.

The correspondence on the Pyle case In Toledo, which we print elsewhere, urely calls for little comment. Had the full statement of the facts been n our hands two weeks ago, we hould have expressed ourselves such more forcibly.

Ar. Pyle's second letter-to say -daing of the information given in the other statements-makes it very plain, either that he is morally unhe has not and never had a right understanding of the principles that Socialist tactics. His cool suggestion of going to the courts for a mandamus or injunction against the party to reinstate him in party membership after his defiant violation of one of the most essential rules of party discipline is enough to remove any doubt that may have been enter tained of the wisdom of Local Toledo in getting rid of him as a party mem ber and in resenting any attempt to force his reinstatement. To our mind. the only mistake the Toledo comrades made was in being too lenient, in accepting his resignation instead of expelling him.

Dr. Pyle's plea that the rules ci party discipiène must be subordinated to the provisions, of statutory law shows that he unterly falls to under nature of the Socialist Party and that of any other party. Our organization is more than a political party. It is a everthrow the class that new domi nates the state and in whose interest the laws and institutions of the state are devised. We have not, and should not pretend to have, any respect for the so-called "sanctity of the law," We bow to the law and use the political methods prevailing under the capi tallst state only because, and in so far as, the use of such methods best serves the interests of the movement for the emancipation of the working class from capitalist rule. When the capitalist politicians make a law restraining us from propagating our docume

by holding street meetings, we show ommand their bearers' confidence our unqualified disrespect for that law by defying and disobeying it. When Especially in those smaller or mor they make laws forbidding us to strike or boycott or picket strike shops, we treat those laws in the same way.

to recognize as party members men

who violate the rules of our party by

accepting public appointments against

the will of the party organization, then

it is not our privilege but our duty to

resist such legal tyranny and to repu-

diate in the most emphatic manner

that sort.

party discipline.

any sentiments of respect for laws of

To the Toledo comrades we say, in

words that have become classic is

American politics: "Stand pat!" The

feelings of the rank and file of the

party everywhere and the instinct of

the thinking portion of the working

class will support comrades wh

"stand pat" in defense of proletarian

THE SOCIALIST PRIMARY

SCHOOL.

offer a suggestion for the considera

tion of the comrades-not a new idea

During the last month or more this

office has been in daily receipt of let

ters-not to mention those of the same

sort that have come to the New York

State Secretary and the Campaign

Secretary of Greater New York-let-

ters from all over Connecticut, Rhode

Island, and New Jersey, part of Mas-

enchusetts, and all the neighboring

portion of the state of New York, beg-

ging us to supply speakers for some

mportant meetings in the various

localities whence the letters came

Almost without exception, we have

had to answer that we did not know

where speakers-could be had, that the

various districts of this city were

themselves clamoring for more speak-

ers than it was possible for the Cam-

We may cite in detail one of thes

illustrates the point we have to make.

The New Haven comrades wrote very

urgently for a New York speaker to

preacher-politician of some note. All

our speakers were engaged and the re-

quest had to be denied. The discus-

sion came off and the result was indi-

cated in a letter from Comrade White,

who wrote in effect: "I am rather glad

you could not send us a speaker. If

you had done so, our local comrades

would have left it to him and would

not themselves have come to the front.

As it was, they maintained the So-

cialist side of the discussion most

effectively and the whole meeting was

It i sonly in this way that the grow

ing call for speakers can be met-by

developing speakers from the rank and

file. It may be true that "Poets are

born, not made." But it is not true

of Socialist propagandists and cam-

paigners. And we need to make

great many of them during the next

nine or ten months. Next November

be it remembered, we have general

elections-presidential, congressional,

state, legislative, and local, all over

the land. The interest in Socialism is

increasing all the time, and it will be

red-hot by next August. In every city

where we have an organization now

we shall be compelled to hold more

meetings than ever before. Trade

munications into the waste-basket

unread in 1900 have been ready to give

our speakers a courteous hearing this

year and will insist on having them

next year. Villages where we have

two or three isolated voters now will

elder locals in the neighborhood to

send someone to explain the principle

of Socialism there. And this demand

It will not do to depend upon pro

fessional speakers, on those who give

their whole time to such work. Thes

are good. The more of them we have

the better. The party should keen or

the road as many of such speakers as

it can get and can maintain without

pend upon their services we shall fall

far short of improving the opportuni

ties presented to us. No matter how

many regular travelling organizer

and speakers the National Committee

and the various state committees may

succeed in putting in the field, our

great dependence must still be upon

repectives trades, give occasiona

evenings, with only their expenses

paid by the party, to speak on the

streets or elsewhere in their own

Not every man, perhaps, can becom

a good or even a passable speake

however much pains he may take

Not every man; but it is safe to say

that, wherever we have ten men en

rolled in the party organization, ther

will be two or three among them who

by proper effort on their own part and

with proper encouragement from the

others, can soon train and equip them

selves to get up on the street-corne

or before any ordinary andlence on

purposes and methods of our party

towns and vicinity.

neglecting other work. But if we d

must be met.

entirely satisfactory."

palga Committee to provide.

perhaps, but worthy of attention.

Writing on the eve of election, we

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

Let the local at once decide to hold

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

how to speak, but what to speak.

For this purpose it is, of cours

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

We may seem to have wandered large way-from the party's need of more speakers to the comrades' need of solid reading-but, truly we have not wandered at all. The connection is essential. The work of the party is not merely to get votes, but to educate the working class. To do that we need a corps of men-not only of public speakers, but of men to propagate our ideas in their daily conversation with neighbors and shopmates-who have digested and assimilated as much as possible of the acquired knowledge and thought of the past and have trained themselves to use these stores have local organizations by that time of thought independently and intellitoo bad that it should be necessary to urge this. But at the present stage in the development, when some comrades are telling us that "The whole of So cialism can be written on a posta card" (Or is it a postage stamps), and others would set aside all theory and ustory and science and depend upon the well-advertized hypnotic powers of beilliant rhetoricians and elecutionists and others, in reply, insist that any workingman's "horse sense" and nwakened class instinct is sufficient, without study or training, to qualify him as a propangandist, it is necessary to point out that, important as it is to increase the number of our spokes nen, it is still more important to maintain or improve their quality.

If we had to choose between "hot ense" and working-class instinct on the one hand and learning or oratorical power on the other, certainly we should choose the former. But we de not. We need all these qualities in our speakers, whether "regulars" or volunteers, and we need all the knowledge possible even in the silent rank and file whose duty it is to choose and direct and control the speakers. The greatest of editors once said that a reporter who knew Greek and Old Norm cal convention the better for that knowledge. In the same way, of two men who are squal in class-consciou feeling and in common sense, the on who has studied the most of history any ordinary occasion and explain the and physical science and economics the one who has studied some of the and the reasons why workingmen things enough actually to have made old support it is a master that will "It his own, so that the phrases of the

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

Without at all finding fault with the speakers we now-have, of national or only of local repute, without belittling the service of our few trained orators or of the humblest of the many comrades who, knowing their limitations yet get on the platform and do the best they can and often make up in modest devotion for what they lack in other qualifications, we do urge that the Socialist primary school side of our organization be more attended te, that we do more to develop good speakers from the rank and file, even though that should—as it probably will not-involve the giving of less atten tion to the work of our "great men."

To sum up: Every local, however small, will need speakers during this coming year; for the most part, this demand must be met by the development of local talent; in doing this, we must do all in our power to ensure not only that these speakers are able to state Socialist conclusions intelligibly and forcibly, but that they know the reasons for those conclusions, that they have a reserve-fund of knowledge and thought back of the words they utter.

A QUESTION FOR THE

FEDERATION CONVENTION Editor of The Worker:-The ap proaching convention of the American Federation of Labor makes it timely to call attention to the subject of the Oriental peoples who come in competi tion with us on the Pacific Coast.

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

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

This is a problem of as much im-portance as the organization of the negroes in the Southern States. It is a subject the delegates in the Federa-tion convention should take up and bring to an issue. GEO. D. VAN PELT.

Dixon, Cal., Oct. 26.

A NATURAL FRUIT OF CAPITALIST SOCIETY

An Incident from Real Life.

was an old-time schoolmate of mine. He had overworked and conumption had fastened itself He realized that his life was very nearly at an end, and as I and another sat near his bed, this is what

"There's no more lying awake nights wondering if I am going to lose my job. There's no more working for seventy-five cents and a dollar a day and living on ten-cent lunches. I'm through with it. I have the papers all ready to have my body cremated When I'm dead, I don't want one word said. I don't want one song. I don't want one prayer. I don't want one flower. As to a future life, I don't want any more. I have had enough. N. J. W.

WHAT A SOCIALIST MAYOR DID IN FRANCE. The north of France has been the scene of very big strikes in the textile trade—a strike embracing almost the whole of the industrial towns in the orth of France. The activity of th government has been chiefly limited to the sending of troops, which have occupied the factories, while the offi eers fraternized openly with the empleyers, using every opportunity to rn the troops against the strikers. of Lille, G. Delory, refused to allow the quartering of troops sent by the ent during the strike on the ground that they were not required, as the town was perfectly orderly, and hence could only act as provocation. The Mayor in question is one of the best-known members of the Anti-Ministerialist Socialist Party. The attitude of the central government only proves anew what a lie the theory of equality under or before the law is even with a republican form, under class rule and capitalistic produc

MY WALKS ABROAD

Whene'er I take my walks abroad How many rich I see, Who glut themselves at loaded be But leave "no show" for me! cht myself a corner lot, And tried to raise a roof

They made love to my little plot, And took the whole for proof. I raised a cow and two small pign. And tied 'era to a post; The tax men came and scooped I couldn't find their ghost.

The game law took 'em with a swipe; I had to chew my nails. Then winter froze me down so tight, While coal jumped high and highe Found a match to start a light; But couldn't ruise a fire.

Now all you Yanks that think you'r Get down and erawl, poor slaves

And gulp your bitter sills

ROCKEFELLER AND COLD FACT.

By Horace Traubel.

"I am in this thing for facts," he | right up to the edge of the grave. Or said; "I want none of your sentiment, Give me Rockefeller and cold fact." Well, get all the fact you can use. let as cold as you can. Get cold Get as cold as you can. Get cold enough to freeze. Get fact enough to urst. Then where are you? What is cold weather. My sentiment is not afraid of fact or of cold-weather. But why are you against me? Why do you think that your revolution will prosper with sentiment left out and will fail with sentiment kept in? Do you suppose I object to your jeebergs? If you can do anything with icebergs do it. it. Parade your icebergs. Marshal your chillblained facts. Array your arctic cohorts. But leave me my

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

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

yourself. Cross examine, I know you better than you know yourself.

I, too, can give you Rockefeller, But my Rockefeller would not be cold. He would be hot. He would flame with sympathy. He would blaze with indignation. Build your fires Babel high you could not tip the flame of my Rockefeller. I do not present you Rockefeller iceberg. I present you Rockefeller furnace. When I want to talk to you of Rockefeller I do not take you to cold storage. I build you a fire. You believe that sentiment cannot reason. Sentiment is the very-essence and substance of reason. Sen-timent is the short way. Sentiment is the direct line. Not sentiment blind. Do you assume that sentiment cannot have eyes? Sentiment is the best eye of the soul. It sees farthest. It takes in more of the landscape. What h in more of the landscape. What I your congealed fact? Sentiment ha blood in its veins. Reason untouched by sentiment is dead. Colleges bulge with cold fact. Editorial chairs strain and creak with chilled fact. Do you not see how hopeless is an apper made to professors and editors? You social propaganda does not make its appeal to the heart through the head. It makes its appeal to the head through the heart. Take a piece of ice in cold weather down to the East Side on a platter. Call it revolution. As long as your ice is ice you will do nothing with the East Side. Only when senti ent melts your ice will the East Side discover the usefulness of your gift It is always economic cold weather on the East Side. Yes, on the West Side, too. What will you do to case the economic winter? Will you melt cold with cold. Will you go to this world of perpetual snow with more snow? Or will you take it something to dull or will you take it sentiment? Will you go there with a senson your own mild with the stand. Cold fact is nothing. I could sunny fruits of economic benefiction? not dish you up Rockefeller in cold fact. But I can dish him up in hot fact. In fact, that is the only kind f wish and can. But you must not expect Rockefeller and cold fact to produce the spring. You will find that nothing can be done with such material in either seedtime or harvest. The sun's the vital factor. For light. For heat. For sentiment. For heat. For sentiment.
What was it first provoked you to

your economic rebellion? Was it cold fact? *You were hot with your boss. Or you were hot with some one else's boss. Or you got to thinking about the strikes. Or you saw the thin children everywhere, with only half a chance to live. Or you way yourselease. chance to five. Or you saw young-der, working right off the side of the cradle. Or you saw old men working

you saw some people with so much money it was hurting them. Or yo saw so many people with so little money it was hurting them. Or you saw mothers while they were bearing Or you saw mothers whose children were just born unable to rest them selves or feed their children. Or yo saw some children play while so children slaved. 'Or you given no adequate chance to live so clety was denying itself the best re turns of life. Or you saw that the world about you worshipped mone instead of man. Or you saw that ec nomically speaking thousands had to be sacrificed in order that one might be saved. Of you saw that the strong rode in carriages while the weak had to walk. Or you saw that beauty was put out of life for the sake of a false utility. It was so, and so, and so again that you looked, reflected and dreamed. And you went to bed excited. And you got up next merning still excited. You were being born again. You were being moved and exagain. You were being moved and ex alted with a sense of justice. Justice you said to yourself, would make a these wrongs right. Would give all chance to live. Not to eat like a gourmand. Not to make merry like a bacchanal. But to eat on the way to life. To make merry on the way to life. Justice would make it possible for us all to be bigger. To grow tal as giants in the altitude of an absorb ing social purpose. So you cried aloue for justice. You faced the master calling for justice. Not for a meal For justice. You rebuked fashion and folly in your call for justice. You los your status in life, You lost your job in the mill. You were regarded as a bore or a fanatic. You were pointed out as a warning. Perhans you were the scaffold. But you cry for justice You have discovered life. You have found yourself. So you call aloud wherever you go for justice. Not for justice the cold fact. For justice the ardent dream. Men cannot escap you. They sneak up alleys and loc themselves in boudoirs and yach themselves to sea. But your cry follows them. You are awake and warn

for justice. Nothing can deter you

afraid to trust a cold fact. But you

I will always trust. A sentiment with its eyes open is the seer of history.

Come, you say, let us be as cold as we can. Come, I say, let us be as

hot as we can. Give us cold fact, you say. Give us hot fact, I say. I do not want my facts to come freezing

along. I want them to come flaming

Just a few minutes ago I met you and

But you keep right on. I wo

cold facts have long been tired

found you in a rage over a barbarou boss. Was your rage a cold fact? The other night we went downtown to gether. We saw the children trembling in the cold. You turned your tell-tale eye round to me. Was your tell-tale eye a cold fact? We passed a woman eye a cold fact? We passed a woman under the street-lamp. She was the woman the world calls a whore. You cried out to me: "The world calls that woman a whore. I say that that woman is not a whore. The world is a whore. That woman has not sold her body. The world has sold her body!" What is your hot genius doing here for your cold fact? We went to gether into the trenches where de spised men do the humble divine labo spised men do the quimble divine abort of civilization. You say: "The world does not know that it has ten thousand Christs slaving here under ground vicariously for its salvation. The world does not know. Nor does your cold fact know. It is your riper ing sense of spiritual con heaven into the trenches. It is the philosophy of the market that God starts his work in heaven and finishes it in the trenches. But it is the phile sophy of the coming civilization that God starts in the trenches and finishes in heaven. So you go about radiating sentiment upon the phenomena of human society. Wherever you go the world is a little warmer. You effect the climate. You acknowledge the un up there in space. But you say I will put a better sun right here or the earth. But you do not propose to do anything with a cold fact. You cold sun is dead. A cold fact is dead. You hear people sing and you are moved to tears. Are your tears a tribute to cold fact? Your father dies You loved him. You weep. Your life suffers from a strange emptiness. It takes you a long time to get adjusted new conditions. Is your love to the a cold fact? Is that sense of loss a cold fact? You are always helping somebody. You seem to hear every call of distress. It may be ever so far off. It may be ever so faint. You hear it. You fly your succor. You are eloquent. You have the martyr the You are a disciple of good causes. You are a protagonist of the arts. Men are all beautiful to you. And women And children. Even your enemies And children. Even your enemie Even the enemies of the race. You refuse to think ill. Is this cold fact! Is this from a spirit land of perpetua night? Or is it from solar inspirations whose providence will repair all so-cial disaster? It is not cold fact. It is fact hot from the fire. It is light immediately from the sun.

of fact that will account for and por-tray Rockefeller. Standard Oil is cold fact. The protest againsts Standard Oil is hot fact. In a condict of facts the hot fact will always destroy th cold fact. That is to say, the living fact will always lick the dead fact. Heat will lick cold every time. Cold is indeed but another manifestation heat. Every virtue that cold has owes to heat. Every virtue that fac has it owes to sentiment. The worst sentiment is better than the best cold fact. But the best santiment is a bot fact. When I take economic ac-

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL'S SOUL.

By A. L. Byron-Curtiss.

oot of the soulless character of a railroad corporation, but of its intense oulness of character, and of the most deprayed kind, one has but to read of the trial at Rome, N. Y., of a suit for damages by a widow whose husband had been killed in a railroad accident while employed by the Union News Company. He lived with his wife in Utica, N. Y., and traveled on the Adirondack division of the New York Central. He lost his life last May. It against whom suit was brought; and, as usual with such cases "up the state," with grangers on the jury, it was a foregone conclusion that a ver-dict would be rendered for the plain-Not estimad with defending the

case on its merits, the attorneys for the railroad resorted to tricks and introduced evidence (readily admitted by a politico-capatalistic judge) which only the most depraved and unprincipled members of society would resort to—such as we would naturally expect only of bums and shysters. It appears that the husband lived a

ouble life, unknown to his wife, and had kept a mistress at the other end of his route. This fact the lawyers for the railroad dug up. They brought the prostitute to court and introduced her shameful evidence in their mad efforts to prevent the legal wife of d from obtaining a verdict. This was the first piece of dastardly The second was to introduce what

For an example and illustration, of the souliess character of a signed by the deceased. This was pronounced a forgery by a handwriting expert, and evidently was so re-garded by the jury of sensible far-mers who rendered a verdict for the plaintiff.

Of course the case will be appealed by the railroad company; and ul-timately the company will be success-ful, most likely, as they generally are. The thing that arrests attention in this case is the evidence introduced by the defendant, the railroad. It has been said railroads have no mouls. Ye gods! No souls? Yes, they have souls, but they are as black as hell, capable of the vilest deeds and the most loathsome and flendish conduct a soul is capable of in its most degenerate char-

A soul thinks and speaks and acts.
A pure soul moves in pure paths—in
only pure and lofty and beneficent els. A holy soul shrouds its facwith the mantle of charity to cover the scars of past loathsome sores. A deprayed, degenerate soul is just the opposite. It delights in wickedness, vice, suffering, and despair,

Which of these two souls, think you, the New York Central is possessed of? A pure soul or a degen erate one? Answer, you workingmen who are possessed of souls yourselves, which capitalist greed, perfidy, and seifishness is trying to grind out of you. Let your souls answer before they are killed, before they are extinguished. Answer before it is too late. Rome, N. Y., Oct. 26.

sexes in particular, is growing strong er and stronger.

I see the hotter I get. The hotter I get the wider my eyes open. My sen-timent is aroused. I no longer see with only two physical eyes. with the hundred eyes of my awakened emotions. I no longer need to count my fingers and thumbs in order to see where my convictions be-long. The truth comes upon me all at once. I do not see parts. I see the whole. That is why I am steadfast. Parts may disappoint. Parts are cold fact. The whole never disappoints. The whole is the hot fact. The whole is the sentiment. Life would not be worth living but for this whole. Your cold fact would make love a bed no of fertility but of death. I appeal from the cold fact to the hot fact From the dead sun to the living sun Fram fragments to the total.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

By Annie Schneyer.

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

It seems to me that our own com do not realize the great importance o woman's work in the movement. Whether it is because she cannot vote or because of mere carelessness, they do not make any attempt to get at leas ists already to help them in their So-cialist work. There are many women-who are eager and willing and able to contribute their share, and are ready to do anything to help along the cause, but they do not get that welcome, that warm encouragment, which new re-cruits need. It seems as though even among our comrades there is still the prevailing idea that women are fit for nothing but sweeping and cleaning and washing and scrubbing, and so forth. It is too bad that none of this work is required in the Socialist movement, else they would perhaps be for there!

When I once asked the chairman of eertain Socialist organization here why he did not make a stronger ap peal to womer, to join our organizat in greater numbers, he answered: "What! What do you mean? Do you want to make it a matrimor bureau?" And this was the sentim of one who is supposed to be a good cialist, a young, ardent enthusiast and liberty for all! Let ne tell you that many of our older omrades have in the depth of their hearts the same feeling towards women, but they have not the courage to say it aloud. I say we need mere comradeship be

tween the sexes in our Socialist movement. Just go into any Socialist or-ganization and you will always see men and women separated; in one corner you will notice a group of men. our worthy intellectuals, discussing among themselves various scientific topics, in another corner a group of en sitting and boring each other. women sitting and boring each other. You may sometimes see a brave soul departing from her sister-group and soaring up to the higher spheres of our great sages, to learn some wisdom; man has always been her guiding star, but she is always met with a cold, dig.

There are certain blind forces that the other hand, sometimes see one from the upper regions letting himself down to our humble sister-group and letting loose on them his whole inexhaustible fountain of brilliant wit and sparkling humor, or cordially paying them a few sweet compliments. All

It is too sad to laugh, and too con comrades, and you shall find this bitter truth staring you straight is the face. And this seems to me the main cause of woman's staying away from the movement. The crying designed to foster contradeship among our cern rades in general, and between the chea flock into our movement.

this is performed with great dignity,

I am a member of a branch having

membership of more than fifty, and there are only five women members, and these are not a bit active, when there is so much to be done, when the least little help of anybody counts. Many of them are so situated that they have more time than men to work for the Socialist Party, which is the only way to help along the cause. They are ready to the cause. They are ready to give something more than their mere sympathy, they are willing to give themselves, and join hands with their prother comrades and work in perfect fellowship for the realization of Sci cialism; but they meet the cold, in-different glances of some of our Socialists and they shrink back with bitter feeling, plunging still deeper into that narrow slough of empty, purposeless

I am not a bit surprised that some I am not a bit surprised that some of them try to organize themselves into separate organizations, impracti-cable as it undoubtedly is. This point, by the way, is worthy of quite serious consideration. Is it advisable to form separate branches for women? I say positively not. And we make a great positively not. And we make a great mistake by encouraging them to do it. We Socialists are to prove that men and women can work harmoniously together for the same common cause, being of good cheer and mutual aid to each other on the vast battlefield of industrial strife. Instead of dividing and splitting our forces, is it not better and wiser to combine and unite? In-stend of helping them to form separate organizations, is it not advisable to urge them to join and work in those are already organized?

And I say again that women's work in the movement is of just as great importance as man's, in spite of the fact that she does not vote. She suf-fers just as much, if not more, from the evils of our present system. Those that are not with us may turn against us, may form a conservative, reaction-ary element and become an absolute hindrance to our cause. In the field of propaganda, I believe women can have a stronger influence. It is quite common to hear man propagate his ideas, but it is very unusual to hear woman proclaim her ideas publicly; for the very novelty woman will be sooner listened to. And then, she can sooner appeal through the channels of emotion and arouse the glow of enthusiasm. And it cannot be denied that the majority are mostly guided by their feelings

I have recently had a talk with a quite radical man concerning woman's public activity. With all the love and admiration be has for the fair sex, he is of the opinion that women, and especially young girls, are absolutely a dangerous element in any organiza-tion. Our radical gentleman contends that they merely hinder men from do ing any serious work, by making then flirty and frivolous.

I think this an absurdity. We need women in our movement to increas our intellectual forces, and we need There is a double power exercised by one sex over the other: better, purer, spiritual self. It is a mysterious power that brings out everything that is best within us. I have heard men say that they have never felt the vibration of their heart more in unison with the good and the beautiful than when under the fluence of good, carnest women; and women, again, are better and stronger and find more joy in their work when working in harmony with strong, sin cere, energetic men. It is a well known fact that woman has ever been the inspiring spirit of the bravest and noblest deeds performed by man; and as to the greatest works accomplished work within us which we must utilizwherever and whenever we can. There is more joy and cheerfulness in our work when men and women work to gether. Let us have more joy work, let us not deny ourselve sweet, harmless pleasures which hard worker has a perfect right to en joy, and we shall have blooming, the most flourish

- Comrades! Let us make a stronger appeal to women to join our ranks. et us help and encourage them to

PARTY AFFAIRS.

Further Comment and Motions of Retional Committeemen in Regard to the Nebraska Protest Against Comrades Mills and Gritchlow.

The National Secretary of the cialist Party has submitted to the Na tional Committee the following addi-tional comment and motions of various national committeemen upon the pro-test filed by the Nebraska State Quo rum against National Committeemer Mills and Critchlow, and upon Na

Mills and Critchiow, and upon Na-tional Committeeman Turner's motion to dismiss the same:

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

Reynolds, Ind.; "I am not sure that the National Committee has jurisdic-tion, and while no one appreciates Comrade Mills more than I do, I am sure that no man is so great that he can ignore the Nebraska protest, and rotest does not seem to be directed st Mills and Critchlow, but me against whom the Nebraska comrades against whom the Nebraska comrades make unmistakable charges, and, if Comrade Mills owes Irue, Comrade Mills owes it to the cause he so ably represents to make some sort of a reply. It was because of his continued refusal to notice the charges or deny jurisdiction that I voted no. This matter deserves the voted no. This matter deserves the attention of the National Committee, particularly as it grows out of the Omaha Socialist Propaganda Club trouble, and Comrade Mills owes it to trouble, and Comrade street reply."
the cause that he make speedy reply." rey, Mass.: "If the stateme

sued by the Nebraska State Quorum

be true, then the affair is too serious to be dismissed. I therefore vote no

on Comrade Turner's motion." Turner. Mo.: "The correspondence from Nebraska State Quorum received nd herewith submit my comments as speaking to locals in Nebraska without consulting or notifying the State Quo-rum, and are speaking by the mahl, while the State Quorum is only able to arrange three dates for Hanford. . I agree with the State Quorum. either Mills nor Thompson s Neither Mills nor Thompson should have done this. The party in Nebraska has suffered material loss. If either Mills or Thompson had consulted with the Nebraska State Quorum, the Quorum would have been able to arrange many more than three dates for Han-ford, and the movement in Nebraska en benefited according However, I heartily agree with the Nebraska State Quorum, that to discipline Mills or Thompson or the locals in Nebraska would be intolerant and bureaucratic, and would therefore reaffirm my votes on motion to dismiss

Claffin, N. H.: "The statement from the Nebraska Quorum reached me too late to affect my action on the Turner motion to dismiss charges. I voted in favor of it before this was submitted I have carefully read it, howver, and feel that, first, the Central Lecture Bureau should be taken over by the national headquarters if it be-comes evident that it is feasible to do ond, that National Committe it. Second, that National Comments and the more careful to observe the constitution of the party, but I see no way of reaching infringers excep by state action. If Mills and Crite low are endorsed by the membership of their states, that settles it so far as

Critchlow, Ohio: "Regarding my case which the National Committe has before them, I would say this: That my understanding of the matter that a set of charges were formu ited and preferred against me before National Committee and I was Med upon to answer these charges, Therefore, it seems to me perfectly in order that there should be a decis matter one way or the Sther, and so far no decision has been sendered which is intelligible. I am us of having a decision ren dered, because it seems useless to al-low a matter like this to drag along when it could just as easily be decided one way or the other, and it certainly causes useless labor and correspond-In view of these circum I ask that a decision of the National Committee be rendered upon the fol-lowing points, so that, as a member of the National Committee, I may und stand what position I am placed in:
"1. Is National Committeems

Critchlow from Ohio guilty of any breach of party tactics, principles, o responsibilities as preferred in the charges against him by the Nebraska orunt? Vote yes or no.

"2. If guilty, what punishment is to

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

Dobbs, Ky.: "A press of private business has prevented my explaining the reason for my vote of no on the motion of Comrade Turner to dismiss the charges against Mills and Critch-low. The recent statement of the Ne-braska comrades sheds such a flood of light on the situation that I marve over the failure to put this informa-tion before the National Committee sooner. If Milis knew the character of the Socialist Propaganda Club when he spoke under its auspices over the protest of the regular party organiza-tion of Omaha, he was guilty of conduct which, in my judgment, should result in his expulsion from the Social-ist Party. If qualified to vote on the ist Party. If qualified to vote on the question, I should unhesitatingly vote for his expulsion, and be glad of the opportunity to establish a precedent; but I do not see wherein the National Committee has any authority in the premises. The National Committee,

the acting mayor as the person to ap-point the University and Library Boarda. The School Board is elective, transmit to the Kanass communes a statement of the facts in the case, with a request that they take such ac-tion as shall best preserve the integ-rity of the movement. To this end I move that Comrades Work of Iowa questing the would-be member's name to be placed upon the ballot. An elec-tion to the School Board cannot, then

however, should have the power to

and Christensen of Nebraska prepare a statement of the case against Mills,

with his reply or explanation, the

State Committee, with a request for action on the same. So far I have never seen any reply from Mills to the

charges against him. If his silence is

with a full knowledge of the facts he spoke under the auspices of and re-

ceived money from the proven agents of the Republican Party—the Socialist Party is no place for him. If the facts

are as stated, the Kansas organization must demand his resignation or be it-self denied participation in party af-

fairs. When I voted yes on Comrad

Christensen's motion to refer the whole matter to the next National

that course the wisest. My force in the sense indicated any disinclination to meet the issue. From the comments of the other members of the National Committee, I infer that they, as well

as myself, have lacked sufficient infor-

mation to vote intelligently on the question. Now, however, that the Ne-

braska comrades have seen fit to state their case clearly, it should, in my

judgment, be acted upon along the

line of my motion. We cannot tolerate

party, and if the Kansas organization

will not purge itself, surely we have the power to purge ourselves of Kan-

(Comrade Dobbs evidently errs in

attributing the motion to refer the matter until the next convention to

Comrade Christensen, It was Comrade Kerrigan of Texas who made this

Christensen, Neb.: "Please submit

he following to the National Com-

"Whereas, The facts presented by

the Nebraska State Quorum in support of their protest against the actions of

National Committeemen W. T. Mills of

Kansas and W. G. Critchlow of Ohlo

have been fully substantiated by the failure of Comrade Mills to answer the

charge and by the explanation given by Comrade Critchiow himself; and "Whereas, Such acts if persisted in

will of necessity, destroy both the in-

tention and purpose of Section 4, Article 6, of the National Constitution,

which guarantees state autonomy to each state organization, and therefore bring hopeless disruption and disorder

into the National Party; be it there

"Resolved, That the National Com-

mittee expresses its disapproval of Comrade Mills' and Critchlow's ac-

Socialist Party members, and partic

larly members holding responsible offi-cial positions, and as injurious to the

movement of the party in Nebraska

and the Socialist movement at large;

party, whether acting in an official

capacity or otherwise, are expected to uphold the laws laid down in the na-

tional constitution, Section 4, Article 6, included, and to observe the rules

and regulations of state and local or ganizations where they may reside

whether permanent or temporary; and

"Resolved, That state and local or

ganizations are recommended to enact such laws as will guarantee the en-

forcement of the national constitution and particularly Section 4, Article

of same, and be prepared to act at once and effectively upon any viola-

tion of state autonomy committed by a member in any other state than that

In view of the motions of Comrade

Dobbs and Christensen, and in order to avoid confusion and useless labor, the National Secretary will not call for a

definite vote of the National Commit-

for a decision, unless he should ask for

THE PYLE CASE.

Further Details on That and Other

Ohio Party Matters Connected with

It_Local Toledo Insiste on Maintale

ing Discipline Over its Members.

In our editorial columns two weeks

ago, under the headline "May He Ac-

cept?" we printed and commented

upon a letter from Dr. John S. Pyle of

Toledo, O., who was formerly and

whom we supposed still to be, a party

member, concerning the right of a

party member to accept appointment

by a capitalist mayor to certain ad-

ministrative positions supposed by the

law to be outside of partizan politics.

We expressed the opinion that, if the

local organization of the party object-

ed to such acceptance, the member

had no right to accept and that, while

the case put might be a debatable one,

it were better to risk being too strict

than being too lax. The publication of

that article brought us several other

communications, which we were forced to exclude last week, and now

ECOND LETTER FROM DR. PYLE
Editor of 'The Worker:—The points
which my letter raised, published in
last week's issue, were not covered by
your editorial answer. I would like
to put the question again with a little
discussion, in order to draw out a
fuller and a more technical opinion
upon what I consider a very important
subject. My reason for being interested deeply is because the question
has affected my position in the Socialist movement. I appeal for a discussion of the subject on the ground of
the good and welfare of the Socialist
Party.

present all together:

definite action later.

motion.)

mittee:

Convention, I did it on the assumpti that he, being on the ground, was fully familiar with all the facts and deemed

on of guilt, an admission that

make the above boards non-political and to free them from party control. The law as it stands is impliedly man-The law as P. stands is impliedly man datory against political party inter

The Mayor, making use of his ap pointive power, names a Socialist to serve upon the board. Would not the Socialist Party be violating or oppos ing the sovereign mandate of the state to undertake to discipline its members

for accepting the above positions?
In other words, the Socialist Party by-laws must conform to the laws of the state. Where the two are in con-flict the laws of the state negative the force of the by-laws. Should the So cialist Party put its machinery in oper ciainst Farry put its machinery in oper-ation to expel a member who was con-forming to the laws of the state, would not such a member be justified in call-ing upon the sovered a power of the state to discipline the party for its ac-

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

I realize that the Socialist Party is

makign in the United State arise which will have to be legally construed; that the arty machinery is not the proper body to pass upon mat-ters of law in which the functions of the state are brought into question question which I have submitted led to my resignation from Local To-ledo, because the comrades could not see that it was a question of upholding the laws of the state, in which the party needs as much discipline as the members do in violating party regu lations. I. at the time, was contend ing against more than one man's share of sickness and was unable to give this question the attention it needed. I cared nothing about the position on the University Board, as it involved a lot of work without remuneration: but I did care to make the question an object lesson to misguided enthusiasts for party discipline. Of course, my course has not been pleasant, for I hate contention, but I felt that it was too good an opportunity to lose, to bring our members to see some things outside of party discipline.

Sincerely for the Cause of Socialism, JOHN S. PYLE.

II. STATEMENT FROM LOCAL

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

Dr. John S. Pyle's application was accepted Feb. 25, 1902. The following fall he was nominated for Congress by Local Toledo and ran. The first intiwith the University Board was a new item in the daily papers stating that Dr. John S. Pyle had been appointed one of the trustees by Mayor S. M. Jones ("Golden Rule" Jones). Several of the comrades saw Dr. Pyle (I re-frain from calling him "Comrade," be-cause he has withdrawn from the party), and took exception to his course. It was agreed by Dr. Pyle and the comrades that it was an important matter, and it was agreed to by Dr. Pyle that Comrade Stanton prefer charges against Dr. Pyle to test the It was further agreed by matter. them that in any event the case should be appealed, so that there could be a referendum vote of the party in this state on the case. But Branch 1 re fused to cite Dr. Pyle to appear and

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

political office, that is, one in which the class struggle can be ignored. An "office" is distinct from mere employment, and sometimes even mere em-ployment becomes a snare to the movement. We recognize in our con-stitution one exception—a Socialist may accept an appointment secured

through a competitive examination.

Dr. Pyle himself used the argumenthat it would be a good thing to have a Socialist on the board. If he are cepted this view, he accepted the of-fice as a Socialist, and he should have laid the matter before the comrades to

ascertain—

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

2. Whether he personally was acceptable to them.

2. Whether he personally was acceptable to them.

If it was the desire of the comrades that he accept, he should then have signed the usual resignation and have considered himself under the jurisdiction of the party the same as any other Socialist office-holder.

If he did not consider it a political

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

Since then we have had no communi-ation with Dr. Pyle, and we considd. Consequently we ered the case closed. Consequently w were surprised at receiving a com low, to one of the comrades, asking full particulars in the Pyle matter Comrade Stanton, to whom the com-munication was addressed, replied that the incident was closed by the acceptance of Dr. Pyle's resignation, and only to be re-opened by Dr. Pyle again applying for admission to Local Toledo. We are surprised that the court the fullest investigation by the membership of the state or nation; we are not accountable to the State Secretary, whom we regard as an official of ly requesting a financial statement ering certain important matters which request he seems undesirous of complying with, but instead seems desirous of making us accountable to him. Besides, his communication was not addressed to Local Toledo. This is our stand: Responsibility can safely be assumed by a local for its acts until such acts can be regularly and legally

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

W. A. STANTON, Secretary of Local Toledo. Toledo, Oct. 18.

COMMUNICATION OF LOCAL TO-LEDO TO THE MEMBERS OF THE OHIO STATE COMMIT-TEE AND THE LOCALS IN THE STATE, REFERRED TO IN PRECEDING LETTERS:

Comrades:-The following resolu tions were forwarded to State Secre-tary Critchiow immediately after adop-"Whereas, The State Secretary has

submitted financial reports from time to time to the several locals of the state, including Local Toledo; and "Whereas, It is important that ther should be the fullest understanding of the financial condition of the state or-

ga dzation; be it "Resolved, By the branches of Local-Toledo in regular joint session, Oct. 4, 1903, that we respectfully request the State Secretary to submit a report

showing—
"1—What amounts have been paid on the five hundred dollars debt of the State Organization reported unpaid in January and still unreduced in amount at time of state convention in May; "2-Whether the state organization is in debt to the national organization, and if so, to what extent, and of how

long standing;
"3-Information on what various considerable sums entered 'On Ac-count' in the monthly reports of the State Secretary stand for."

In reply to which we receive the fol-"Mr. W. A. Stanton, Box No. 297, To-

ledo, Ohio. "Dear Comrade:-Your letter regarding Dr. Pyle matter was placed before the Quorum last night for their con-sideration. After thorough discussion of the matter, they instructed me to submit my letter of inquiry and your answer to the State Committee in my next weekly report for their informa-

"They also instructed me in relation They also instructed me in relation to the resolutions which we have from you, to submit your resolutions to the State Committee, together with the statement of the way of doing busi-ness at this time, and to include the constitutional provisions regarding the State Secretary's reports. The State Committee will then be asked for a vote upon the question as to wheth we are living up to the law and as to whether the resolutions of Local To-ledo shall be adhered to. After this referendum of the State Committee the results will be announced, and the Quorum and State Secretary will be guided accordingly. Fraternally, "W. G. CRITCHLOW,

"State Secretary. "Dayton, O., Oct. 13, 1903." Just previous to the state conven-tion in May, 1903, the State Secretary boasted in his reports and press bulletins of paying to the national offi dues on 1,600 members for month April—\$80. Now, if you will consult his monthly financial statements sin mbers for month of

his monthly financial statements since that time you will find he has sent only one remittance to headquarters for the months of May, June, July and August—one remittance of \$75. His receipts show as follows.

"On Account." Dues. May \$ 53.68
June \$ 50.00
July \$ 40.00
August 70.40 48.15

\$179.08

PRELIMINARY NOTICE. All Comredes and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "REW YORKER YOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Forty-

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Ac-THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

either we have not the membership into debt to the national organization We don't know what "on account

means, unless it is dues.

The national headquarters has been contributing money to our state, and we have been exploiting the comrades of other states through the Central Lecture Bureau, and yet we find the above figures in official reports from state hendquarters. Do you blame. Local Toledo for wanting to know where we are at?

The national organization is still in

Toledo. We are surprised that the State Secretary, should not have seen debt to comrades for services rendered in this light. If Dr. Pyle desires to re-open the case, Local Toledo is the proper recipient of his communication to the Socialist Party, and in this event we deny the Sate Secretary's salary of State Secretary out of first jurisdiction in the matter until Local Toledo has first been appealed to. We court the fullest investigation by the Secretary claims the record does not membership of the state or nation; we show such action, but no one knows Secretary claims the record does not show such action, but no one knows (better than he how imperfect those irecords are, and those who were pres ent do know such action was taken.
Once before, Local To edo demanded a compliance with this action, and

Local Dayton passed resolutions taking exceptions to our sending such matter out to locals, and now, when we send inquiry and request State Quorum, we get satisfaction as noted above.

We challenge any comrade to show

us anything in the report submitted t state convention or elsewhere, show ing cost of conducting Central Lecture

We are and have been paying \$75 per month and expenses to people who have gone over the state maligning veteran comrades, and those wh responsible seem to want to keep the official power close to headquarters, for at the drop of the hat Local Dayton nominated one of the salar speakers—their employee—as candidate for member of the National Committee from Ohio for coming year, and who, under the state law, has not been a resident of the state long enough to make him a legal voter.

Local Toledo s contributed \$10 to apply on debts due comrades, as noted above, and has contributed some \$50 to state organization over and above accounts paid for dues. Those who believe in making a repu-

tation for an individual or individuals by running other people into debt should foot the bills. Teledo objects to continuing the game. Every local and branch is straining, if not in debt. If you agree with us on this financial proposition, have local or branch adopt enclosed resolutions, sign, and forward to State Secretary, and thus secure a referendum of the rank and

file—the ones who have to "dig up."

Those who would be informed on the matter relating to Dr. Pyle should rend his letter in The Worker of Oct. 18, 1903, through which comrades will

reply.

Toledo stands for full information of the rank and file.

By order City Central Committee, W. A. STANTON, Secretary.

Box 207.

J. S. COWLEY, Chairman of Session Toledo, Oct. 18.

IV. LETTER FROM COMRADE MARTIN.

Editor of The Worker:-Reading the article "May He Accept?" in your issue of Oct. 18, I believe it calls for something from me. I will try to make the situation as clear as possible. Up to the last of August I have been

out all summer canvassing in the oil field. One evening in June last, in reading the Toledo "News," I ran neross an item stating that Mayor Sam Jones had appointed Dr. John S. Pyle a member of the Board of Trustees of a member of the Board of the Toledo University. Having proposed Dr. Pyle as a member of Branch 1 of Local Toledo, I felt interested, THE RAILWAY and at once wrote the Doctor, no the item and stating that I hoped for the good of the movement in Toledo this was not true and that he would not accept. Under date of June 7 he wrote me a two-page letter, from which I quote as follows: "Accepting a place on the board 1

consider entirely a private affair. That it should come from the Mayor is simply an incident. • • The Mayor has been so kind and solicitous during Nora's illness that I desire to honor him if I can do so without breaking my party piedges. * * I am a strong advocate of Sec. 8, Art. XIII, as applied to party management, but it must stop here and not be forced to reach urivate conduct."

reach private conduct."

This letter was followed by six others, all straining in favor of his holding the position. Some of the rea-soning sounds funny coming from a Socialist. For instance:

"Now that the mayor appoints, it is out duty to accept the appointments in the spirit of the statutory law that in the spirit of the statutory law that they are non-political. For Socialists to take any other stand and refuse to serve is a refusal to respect the law."

Let it be understood that there was nothing mandatory about the Doctor's acceptance. He would have violated no law in declining the appointment. Under date of June 11 he wrote me a letter in which he said:

"I received your letter, and rather than be the cause of any difference in the party I have sent in my resigna-tion. This I did in deference to your-self, who proposed my name, and others of our comrades who have in-bored longest in the interest of the

I wrote him I could not keep up the correspondence and would run up to Toledo on a Sunday and have a ses-sion face to face. When I got ther I found the organization had cited him to appear and about the second found the organization had cited him to appear and show cause why he should not be expelled. His expulsion was defeated by one vote, sentiment

\$----being appealed to. The action was not appealed. Then he sent in his resigappeared. Then he seek in Marcolandon, which was pending. Comrade Keogh went with me to the office of the Doctor, where we went over the ground, I maintaining that he as a Socialist should first consider the party existing law, and finally he said that if we expelled him he could go into court and mandamus us or get an in-junction restraining us from expelling him, and that to do so would show the up to be anarchists—defiers of law, he straining to make good the idea that as the law declared the board non-partisan, we in attempting to dictat him as to acceptance would violate the spirit and intent of law. I said there could be no question as to getting from the courts all be intimated, for we had plenty of evidence as to their dispositions in their treatment of trade unions, and that we knew that nothing would please Sam Jones more than to have the Socialists held up as anar-chists, and that he would no doubt have his attorney do the job at no ost to who whoever would undertake t. To hear an apointee of the Mayor

> regard of statutory law.
>
> At the first meeting of Branch 1 fol-At the first meeting of Branch I fol-lowing this interview, the resignation of Dr. Pyle was taken up and accept-ed. His wife being seriously ill, this was thought to be the best course to pursue, because it could do the Doctor no harm, and if there was a scheme to embroil the local movement in a law-suit, as seemed from all the circum-stances to be the case, it would put it up in the air. The Doctor did not up in the air. The Doctor did not withdraw his resignation. Now, for some reason, he does not seem sa fied, indicating that he did not wan his resignation accepted. If he simply wants to discuss it—why, he can.

strain for observance of statuory law as did the Doctor sounded funny, for

the Mayor is known for his open dis-

wants to discuss it—why, he can.
In any consideration of the question
the following sections of state and
local constitutions of the Socialist
Party must be taken into consideration, as well as pledge signed on application. State constitution, Article XIII, Sec

"No member of the party cept any nomination or position within the gift of any other political party.' Local constitution, Article VI. Sec 4: "No member of the Socialist Party

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"DAILY LIAR" EXPOSED.

One of the Foul Tricks by Which the Dying S. L. P. Has Tried to Stir Up Discord in the Socialist Movement,

To the Editor of The Worker: Dear Comrade: Permit me to use ome of the valuable space of The Worker for the purpose of imparting some information to the comrades and others on a subject which, although of little importance in itself, has acquired great prominence and interest by enson of the conduct, or, rather, misreference to it. I refer to the injunction against striking members of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, which I am supposed to have obtained or nided somebody in obtaining, according to the tale which De Leon has been telling to the readers of his "Daily Peo ple." The facts are these: I have my law office together with the firm of Pollock & Abrahams, and another lawyer. I have absolutely no business connection with the firm of Pollock & Abrahams except that of office asso ciation. The injunction in question was obtained for one Rothman by Mr. Paul M. Abrahams, who is a membe of the firm of Pollock & Abrahams By the way, the injunction was NOT against strikers, as De Leon says, but that is another story.) lutely nothing to do with it, even in the remotest way. In fact, I did not know of its existence until some time after it had been obtained. I have ever had any business with Mr. Roth mann, and have not even a bowing acquaintance with him. My name came to be be mixed up in this busiess in this way: A lawyer, if he happens to be also a notary, cannot take any acknowledgments or affidavits in cases in which he is the attorney; so that lawyers have to exchange ser-vices as to acknowledgments of papers In this way I usually acknowledge papers in Messrs. Pollock & Abrahams' cases, and Mr. Abrahams, who is a Commissioner of Deeds, usually took the acknowledgments in my cases. In this case, somebody in the office of Pollock & Abrahams, by force of habit, I suppose, put my name dow on the copies as notary without look-ing at the originals to see whether the

ical, to witness the genuineness of the signature of the person who subscribes a paper. A notary has absolutely noth-ing to do with the case itself, and usuabout it. The fact that my name ap peared on the papers, as notary, how ever, sufficed for Mr. De Leon to ac cuse me of having obtained or aided in btaining an injunction against strik ers. I trusted to the intelligence of tary bas to do with the obtaining of an injunction, and did not think even worth while to call attention to the fact that in reality I have not ever ted as notary in the matter. I was told that De Leon wrote a number of articles about me and the injunction, but I had made up my mind not to pay any attention to this than to his other attacks upon the party, for the reason already stated, and for the ad-ditional reason that in all such discus-sions with the Professor we are at a disadvantage, as he has the use of daily paper and the wealth of his im have only a weekly paper and the sin ple, unadorned truth at our command

mething has happened, however which made me change my I This injunction business has bee d in this campaign so extensively ceased to be a personal affair of my own and has become the concern of the party. Besides the latest develop-ments of this "affair" are so illuminating as to the way in which De Leon gets his "facts" wherewith he feeds his dupes, in order that they may see the "difference," that it is already worth while to give it some attention Last Sunday there appeared in th

"Daily Liar" a front-page, triple-col unm article, with flaming head-lines and photographic facsimile illustra tions of my handwriting and oth documentary" evidence, proving that sation and was exter sively used as campaign material, particularly in the 13th Judicial Dis trict, where I was the party's candidate for Municipal Court Justice. I am sure that many a comrade m have rubbed his eyes at the sight of these remarkable "proofs," and, while not believing De Leon, must have wondered what really happened. Here

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

a candidate of the S. L. P.

It did not take long before I informed him that the statements in his circulars were a pack of iles, and offered to bet him any amount of mone ten to one to back up my assertions He at first accepted the bet, and amat torney named Bernard Guinsberg who was present, agreed to not as stakeholder. But when the fellow say that I was quite in earnest he backed out, pleading that the circular was not "authoritative," and that he was only bound to back up statements which appear "authoritatively" in the "Daily People." I then related to and challenged him to prove the ho "Daily People" by with-statements it made, now drawing the statements it made, now that he is informed that I never sign ed a paper in the case. He then stated "Daily People" so stated.

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

appearance. I was quite surprised at this, but thoughts that it was quite likely that the other side were now convinced of the futility of their efforts to fasten on me that signature surprise upon coming home to hear that all of East Broadway was agog over the bet that I "lost," that the check had been turned over to Jager by Tolk and was being photographed, made his appearance. I asked what it all meant, where he got the authority to decide, and how he happened to turn over the check without even seeing or calling at my office, as was agreed. To all this I received no satisfactory answer, except that he "thought" he had a right to decide, and "thought" that it was not necessary to call at my office as agreed, and "thought" it really was my signature, and therefore "thought" it proper to turn over the check to Jager at 11 o'clock in the morning without wait ing for the appointed time, and that if he "thought" wrong he would go over to Juger and get the check back but that I would oblige him by "stopping" the check at the bank, so as to relieve him of the necessity of getting it back. I told the fellow that he must go out ther talk, and also see to it that all wrongful use of it is stopped, or I would deal with him as he deserved. He left, promising to do all that I required of him, but I have not see

The next day, Saturday, I was very

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

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

Following is the full text of th sworn complaint in the suit which I instituted against Tolk and Jager, in order to show up the shameful con-

duct of these fellows and the lies of the "Daily People. Municipal Court of the City of New York, Borough of Manhanttan, Thirteenth District, LOUIS B. BOUDIN,

Plaintiff nathan Tolk and HENRY JAGER,

Defendant The above-named plaintiff, by Phillip L. Liebman, his attorney, complaining of the above-named defendants, re spectfully shows to this Court and al

1. That heretofore and on or about the 20th day of October, 1903, a dis-pute arose between the plaintiff and the defendant Henry Jager as to whether a certain signature appearing on a bond filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, in an action entitled Harris A Rothman vs. Jacob Isaacs et al., pur porting to be signature of the plaintiff and the genuine signature of the plain-tiff, and attached thereto by himself or not. That the plaintiff insisted that such signature was not genuine and was not written by him, and the defendant Henry Jager insisted that it was the plaintiff's signature.

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

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

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

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

over to him the said sum of money. VI. That the defendants have cor ruptly conspired to cheat and defraud this plaintiff and to injure him, and to withhold from him the said sum of ey and the said check, and the have wrongfully converted the said check and the said sum of money to their own use on or about the 20th day of October, 1903, in derogation of the plaintiff's rights thereto and his injury

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

PHILIP L. LIEBMAN. Attorney for Plaintifl. 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

VERIFICATION. New York, County of New

York: ss. Louis B. Boudin, being duly sworn eposes and says that he is the plaintiff in the within action; that he has heard read the foregoing complaint and knows the contents thereof, that the same is true to his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and be-lief, and that as to those matters be believes it to be true.

LOUIS B. BOUDIN.
Sworn to before me, this 2d day of November, 1903.

M. BERNSTEIN. Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

So is "proof," and "documentary proof" at that, being manufactured by the Professor of Lying and Vitupera-tion, in order to demonstrate the "Dif-ference" between himself and hones people. Fraternally, LOUIS B. BOUDIN.

Nov. 2, 1903.

THE PYLE CASE. (Continued from 3d page.)

shall accept any appointment to offic shall accept any appointment to office from any capitalistic party or official except when the appointment is made solely on account of merit shown in a competitive examination, provided that said appointment is not on any armed force in the service of the capi-

The torce in the service of the capitalistic class."

While it may be true that the situation as to this board is peculiar to. Toledo, so also is the political situation. We have the Republican machine, the Democratic machine, and the Jones machine in direct opposition to the Socialist Party. A host of Jones followers say: "Jones is as good a Socialist as any of you," though Jones repudiated the claim at a meeting in the First Congregational church last spring, and in the present campaign he is "whooping it up" for Tom Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and the Jones "non-partisan" machine has arranged a fusion with the Democrats on the legislative ticket. The Democrats leave the space blank talistic class."

party, who, by the way, have candi dates for no other offices, and most o on their ticket yere selected the Democrats. The story of this dicker and trade would make a decent-minded person blush. Can Toledo Socialists be blamed for wanting to keep clear of even the most remote connection with such an outfit? The leader of the Appeal Army in Toledo is a Jones booster, and for a long time was nes booster, and for a long time was getting up and "knocking" the dues-paying system at every public lecture we held. Tolede Socialists have a tough proposition to combat the hero-worship of "Golden Rule" Jones, and tough projection in the state of "Golden Rule" Jones, and there is only one thing to do and that is as you say: "It is not enough that Cassar's wife be pure; she must be have suspicion."

tor is trying to raise a question through the State Committee, but the Toledo comrades having accepted i resignation, duly tendered, it has place there. Had he been expelled he could have carried it up on appeal; as it is, it is a closed incident, only to be opened by his applying to the local for admission. 'CHAS' R. MARTIN. Tiffin, O., Oct. 17.

THE SITUATION IN BARRE

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

Barre, Vt., the scene of the recent fatal encounter between Italian anar-chists and Socialists, is a small, thrifty town, and the centre of the granite in

dustry of Vermont.

About ten thousand sons of Italy have made that city their temporary or permanent home, and are all work-ing, at fairly good wages, as stone cutters, ornamentists and sculptors Some are in the granite business for themselves, and a few run retail stores

in the city, liquor shops included.

Those who hall from the provinces of Lombardy or Piedmont are either Socialists or sympathizers; while thos that come from the white cragge mountains of Carrara are all Anarch ists, or in sympathy with Anarchism From the very beginning, these two antagonistic elements found themselves at odds. Gradually the lines were drawn sharper and sharper, unti two small contesting armies emerged out of the Busy Ifalian sottlement.

At first the fight was limited to the retical discussions and to a campaign of obstruction against the spreading of Socialism Whenever there was go there en masse to interrupt and disturb the speaker, always engaging in futile and interminable debate after the lecture was over.

The Socialists bore all this natiently. never using anything but reason and persuasion in their debates with the Anarchists.
About three years ago the Socialists,

out of their hard-earned savings, built a block, valued at about \$8,000, and started a co-operative store. This en-gendered a bitter feeling of jealousy on the part of the Azarchists, and the feud between the two contestants became worse and worse.

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

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

A campaign of slander and perse tion was entered into by the Anar chists. They had recourse to all means, even intimidation, to drive the best comrades out of Barre, thus weaken ing the Socialist section. The Socialists, however, held on, and their mem-bership increased rather than diminshed. Then the Italian Socialist daily paper came out, and this was another cause of increased bitterness on the part of the Aparchists. . . .

In the meantime the municipal elections were coming on. The soundness of the Marxian theory, that "every economic struggle is of accessity a po-litical struggle," was plainly demon-strated. The Republicans sought the aid of the Anarchists to defeat the So cialists. And behold! These very An-archists who would have every Social-ist hanged for believing in political actino, gave their vote to the Republica party and actually elected one of their sympathizers, Mr. Albisetti, as alder man. As a result of their action, our candidate for Mayor, Comrade Hal-

Anarchists and nuddle class capitalists were then strengthened. This explain why, in Barre, after the tragedy of Oct. 3, public sentiment balanced in favor of the Anarchists. Although three Anarchists were arrested on grave charges, the same shop-keepers who fought the Socialists voluntarily

55,000 for their liberation.

Personally, I think that the class netween Socialist and Anarchist was omented by this anrachistic element spiracy on foot to do something to drive the Socialists away from Barre. The storekeepers wanted to crush the co-operative store and the Anarchists to do away with Serrati, who was exto do away with Serrat, who was ex-posing their actions in the Socialist paper. The baker's boy, who went around that day delivering bread, heard some one in the house of Elia Corti (the Anarchist who was shot), say: "We will lick all the Socialists and put Serrati out of the way."

The above facts have devengarated

The above facts have demonstrated these two things: First, that there is no affinity whatever between the Socialists and the Anarchitts. Second,

that the capitalist class and the poli-ticians will befriend and use the Anarchists in their fight against 8 SILVIO ORIGO.

PARTY NEWS.

Special Organizing Fund. The following contributions have seen made to the National Organizing

Fund since last report:
Local Hemet. Cal. purchased. share in Chas. H. Kerr Co-Operative Co., donated by W. E. Walling, \$10; Job Trotter, Macon, Ga, 25 cents; G. W. Finley, Henrietta, Texas, 25 cents; A. E. Shober, Kingfisher, Okla., 50 cents; W. L. Reynolds, Kingfisher, Okla., 50 cents; Ford Lefevre, Hite. Pa., 50 cents; Pike Street, Branch, Le-cal Scattle, purchased a share in C. H. Kerr Co-Operative Publishing Co., do-nated by W. E. Welling, \$10; Alex. Krueger, South Amana, Iowa, \$5; "Evanston Comrade," \$2; A. L., New York City, 25 cents; F. A. Sikes, Milton, Oregon, 25 cents; Local Arlington, N. J., \$5; Miles Martin, Keb, Iowa, 25; cents; Local Brownville, Pa., \$1; Local Jennings, La., 50 cents; W. H. De Berry Somerton, Arie, 50 cents; H. De Berry, Somerton, Anie., 50 cents; B. E. Barton, Green Valley, Ill., 30 cents; Frank Ohnemus, Long Island, N. Y., per "Coming Nation," \$1; ^A. 'H. Mosten, Telluride, Col., \$1; C. Ma honey, New Haven, Conn., 25 Total to noon, Oct. 31, \$33.50. viously reported, \$2,113.67. ... Total, \$2,152,37.

National Organizer Goebel will probably have to give up his tour h Southern Texas and Louisiana on ac count of the breaking out of fever there. Wilkins is work Washington, Bigelow in Arkanshs, Mc Kee in Arizona, Hyland in Wyoming, Beunett in South Dakota, Towner in Maryland, and Ray in Tennessee.

Local Poplar Bluff, Mo., sends to the National Committee resolutions call ing upon the national organization to uphold "those comrades in Nebrask" who are fighting for true Socielism and to reprimand those who are striv-ing to disrupt the Socialist Party, by co-operating with the rival organizaganda Club. Wednesday, Nov. 4, was the day se

for closing the vote of the National Committee upon the following me-tions: I. That P. J. Hyland be not commissioned as a national organizer 2. To declare out of order Dobbs' and Christenson's motions. 3. To abandon the campaign book project. 4. Th question whether Mills and Critchlox question whether Mills and Critchow are entitled to yotg on motions affect-ing themselves. The motion to pro-seribe Hyland is based on the state-ment that, as a member of the Ne-braska party organization, he advo-cated a rule that no local charter should be granted in that state unless. should be granted in that state unlefour-fifths of the applicants were actual wage-workers. The second mo tual wage-workers. The second tion is intended simply to dismiss w out discussion the questions raised by the conduct of Mills and Critchlow in regard to the "Socialist Propaganda Club" of Omaha and the now defunct "Central Lecture, Bureau."... We, shall loubtless be informed of the deci week.

In the campaign just closed in va-gious states the national headquarters was instrumental in providing speak ers in several places where local com-mides were not in a position to secure them otherwise. In Rhode Island Comrades Dr. H. A. Gibbs, of Wer Generates Dr. H. A. Gross, consequence of Rew York addressed meetings at request of the National Secretary, and proved of valuable service. Max S. proved of valuable service. Max I Hayes of Cleveland got away from th New York campaign long enough to meak at Haverhill, Mass., on Get. 29 In Maryland, W. L. Dewart, Wiff. A. Teole, and National Organizer Chas. G. Towner were furnished to help get signatures to secure a place for the Socialists on the ballot and to push the campaign in the most favorable localities. National Organizer Geo. H. Goe bel and B. F. Adams of Washington, D. C., visited Richmond, Va., and as-sisted in the campaign there. National Organizer P. J. Hyland assisted in Ne raska. Ben Hanford also addi in Ohio, five in Iowa, and two in Ne bruska on his lecture tour. Massa-chusetts had the benefit of John 'W. Brown for a month free of charge. In addition to this should be reckened the donations to the state committees of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, and to Haverhill, Muss.

John W. Brown of Connecticut will take up Ben Hanford's tour where the latter ended and begin a western too at Omaha Sunday, Nov. 8. Comrad at ognam Sunday, Nov. 8. Commue Brown will leave Massachusetts on election night, after a hard mouth's work in that state during the campaign, and go direct to Omeha, where he will rest a couple of days before beginning his long trip through the western states to the coast. Brown will cover the exact route manaed out. will cover the exact route mapped ou for Hanford, and will go through Ne braska, Colorado, New Mexico, Ari gona, California, Oregoff, Washington Montana, Idaho, and dato the other northwestern states. After the Omaha meeting Brown will probably proceed as follows: Nov. 9, Kearney; Nov. 1 North Platte: Nov. 11, Gering: Nov 13, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Nov. 15, Den ver, Colorado.

Party Organization.
The invasion of the Julf States by the Socialist propaganda has raised a guestion of some moment, which has been brought to the attention of the National Committee by the following correspondence, bearing on the appli-cation of the Louisiana comrades for state charter:

-NATIONAL SECRETARY TO ACTING STATE SECRETARY.

ACTING STATE SECRETARY.

"P. Aloysius Molyneaux, 372 Walnut street, New Orleans, I.a.:

"Dear Comrade:—I have received a typewritten report of the proceedings of the state convention held at New Orleans on Sept. 18 and 19, signed by Geo. F. Weller, secretary pro cam, and I desire further information upon the point I wrote you about the other day. As I stated, your application for state charter has been held up pending

formation from you regarding pub lished reports stating that the convertion had passed resolutions discriminating against the colored race. O looking over the report, the only thing I can see bearing upon the race ques-tion is the resolution on page 8, under the heading of 'Socialist Platform,' ninth clause, as follows: "The separation of the black and white rac

nto separate communities, each race o have charge of its own affairs.' "Will you kindly, in order that I may submit same to the National Committee, give me as complete an explanation of this clause as you possibly can, as to what it really means and what you believe was the purpos of the convention adopting it. You will understand that your application for charter will not be acted upon by the National Committee until this ex-planation is forthcoming.

"Hoping to hear from you at you earliest convenience, I am, fratern yours, "WILLIAM MAILLY, "National Secretary.

"Omaha, Neb., Oct. 16." II.—REPLY TO ACTING STATE SECRETARY. Wm. Mailly, Omaha, Neb.:

"Dear Comrades—Replying to yours of the 13th and 16th, I regret to hear that our charter has been held up on account of the plank in our platform which declares for the separation of

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

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

"The main purpose of the conven tion in adopting it was to corner the Democratic party, which is already beginning to shout that Socialism favore the 'social equality' of the race and to work the race issue for all it is

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

"Again, the whites here are virtu ally the only voters. On them will rest the brunt of the battle, and we thought it only fair that, since they must make and win the fight, they should have control of the party's destinies, for the time being at least. Be sides this, the Republican party bere is extinct, which leaves the ing no vote, we did not care to have the Socialist Party swamped by his rushing pell-mell into our ranks and alienating the aid and sympathy of the whites. I do not believe that single negro Socialist in this state wil object to the plank.

"It is our idea to organize the party here on the same lines as followed the American Federation of Labor that is, to take in both races, but to organize them into separate locals. To ollow any other course will be to ommit political suicide. Here in the South we have to deal with both race ss and class consc but we will unite both races in the So cialist Party and win out if not in terfered with. The ideas herein ex-pressed are the ideas of nine out of every ten Socialists in our state, and I hope the National Committee will not interfere with the action of the state convention, as I believe the best in-terests of both races and the party have been subserved.

"In any event, I am sure the com rades here will abide by the decision of the national authorities. Only, should they decide against us, our should they decide against us, our road will be made the harder, and use lessly so, for, sooner or later, we mus meet the race issue, and it is our de sire to meet it now, openly, bravely, in justice alike to both the white and

colored races.

"Trusting to hear from you favor ably, I remain, yours respectfully, "P. ALOYSIUS MOLYNEAUX.

"New Orleans, La., Oct. 20.

Ohio. Isanc Cowen, our candidate for Govtour of the state at New Philadelphia on Oct. 27, owing to sickness.

Comrades of Wadsworth have been rganized by F. P. O'Hare Comrades of Coshocton have organ

ized a local of twelve members, and start out with excellent propspects of growth.

New Berlin has been organized by

O'Hare.
Local Dayton took in twenty-on the City Central Committee. Comrades of Marietta are organiz

ing a local, and will soon be started at the work in good shape. They expect to devote their immediate efforts to building up a strong organization and then pressing the propaganda work forward as rapidly as possible. Caldwell, with his immense voic for outdoor work, did great service in the Cincinnati campaign. Meetings were held daily, from before noon until late at night, and speakers took their turn upon the box at regular in-tervals, working like clock work. On

nights when the streets were crowded ere several meetings in pro The state office will send regular The state office will send regular circuit speakers over the circuits dur-ing the winter season, except that the comrades will be given a rest during conrades will be given a rest during November, and the speakers will not be so close together as during the summer. It is the intention to continue a steady campaign all winter and make the most elaborate preparations for the 1904 municipal campaign, which will take place in March and toril.

April. f comrades of Ohio will take The comrades of Onlo will take a breathing spell" for a few weeks now, in order to rest up from the campaign just ended. Then the work will be pushed fully as hard as ever. A strong effort will be made during the winter season to increase the party membership and the circulation of the

New York City

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

The Socialist Literary Society. East Broadway, has arranged the fol owing attractive program of lecture for Sunday evenings in November: Nov. S, George D. Herron, "The Mind of Capitalism;" Nov. 15, Leonard D. Abbott, "The Socialist Spirit in Art Abbott, "The Socialist Spirit in Art and Literature;" Nov. 22, Charlotte Perkins Gliman, "What Work 1s." The business meetings of the society are held on Wednesday evenings, and the reading room, where English, German and Jewish periodicals are on file, is open every evening from 7 to 11 o'clock.

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

The Daily Globe Conference will

meet Thursday evening, Nov. 12, 8 p. m., in the Imbor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth treet. Delegates are urgently request ed to attend.

Among the many faithful street cor ner speakers in this campaign Com-rade Edelstein, an East Side cigarmaker, made a special impression by the marked merit of his lively and effective agitation speeches. The campaign in the 8th A. D.,

where Comrade Panken was candidate or the Assembly, was marked by the extreme of that excitable and volatile enthusiasm so characteristic of the Jewish population on the lower East Side, where thousands are Socialists, but many cannot vote. Our speakers owed by thousands of eager isteners and the campaign was replete with exciting, picturesque and amusing incidents. One evening the interfernce of Tammany toughs brought on a riot so large that the police reserves had to be called out, and an enormous mass meeting was afterwards held to protest against their vigorous club-Upon another occasion the streets about the police station were blocked by an enormous crowd, who blocked by an enormous crowd, who were wrought up to a high pitch of excitement by the arrest of a boy who was charged with petty larceny by a follower of De Leon, because he had taken his copy of The Worker!! A manufacturer made money by getting out campaign buttons bearing Com-rade Pauken's picture, as a commercial speculation. The old-party speakers were driven to the argument that, al-though Socialism is a good thing, the ssue this year is not between Socialism and capitalism, but between de-bauchery and decency in municipal af-fairs, etc. The most profound sensation was made by a couple of real boy orators, who surprised every one. Lit-tle Abraham Lebshewsky, with a good voice and fluent English, analyzed industrial and political conditions in speeches of an hour's duration, and brought out the truths of Socialism in a skillful combination of arguments and stories with such masterful effect that some visiting comrades from the West Side took him up there upon another evening, and he was just as successful with the Irish-American audience in that vicinity as he had been with the Yiddish crowds in his own locality. A. Goldberger, aged thirteen, was another boy speaker who made an excellent impression, even when deal-ing with the philosophy of Socialism. In spite of the cold weather, he held his audiences steadfast and drew continuous applause from his amazed listeners. All the Jewish districts

cratic vote last Tuesday.

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

The Socialists of San Francisco

have won their hard fight to maintain their right to address street meetings.

Judge Hunt, of the Superior Court, in passing upon the temporary injunc-tion secured by the Socialists against the Chief of Police, upheld the Social ists in their action, pointing out that their meetings were not in the nature of unlawful assemblage. In accordance with his decision, Judge Hunt overruled a demurrer to the complaint of the Socialists. As his indement practically concludes the case, the police will probably take no further steps, and hereafter the Socialists may onduct their meetings wherever they

through State Secretary Holman, has saved a call for a state convention to be held in Minneapolis or St. Paul of Feb. 21 and 22, 1994, for the purpos of nominating candidates for presi dential electors, state offices, delegate to national Socialist convention, elecing a state executive committee and secretary, and transacting such

other business as may arise. Chas. H. Matchett of Brooklyn, N. Y., will fill several dates arranged for him between New York and Florida, beginning at Philadelphia on Nov. 12. Comrade Matchett is a veteran Socialist, having been the vice-presidential candidate of the old S. L. P. in 1892, and the presidential candidate i 1893. He was the candidate for Judg of the Court of Appeals in New Yor State for the Social Democratic Party

in the campaign just closed.

F. H. Hatch, an active Socialist of Portland, Me., will represent the Central Labor Union of that city in the convention of the American Federa-tion of Labor at Boston.

The central body of Yonkers, N. Y.

also sends a well known Socialist Godfrey Lehner, of the International Association of Machinists. Three of the four delegates of the United Brewery Workers of America—

Louis Kamper of Cincinnati, Otto Gaestel of Newark, and Fred Zepp of Barre, Pa., sends our veteran com rude, Charles Lavin. Charles Zimmerman, a member o

the 12th A. D. Social Democratic oresent the Suspender Makers' A. H. Spencer, editor of the Railway Imployees' Journal, writes: "Let me also say bow I appreciate Traubel's special articles, along with all the

NEW YORK CITY

other 'good stuff' in The Worker."

CAMPAIGN FUND.

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

Carpenters' Union No. 309, account List..... \$70.06 14.10 1.00 2.10 1.00 Hy. Kellner, List 2406..... 1.00 F. R. Meyer, List 1182. F. R. Meyer, List 1182..... Brother hood of Machinists, List 3121 E. Wende, List 601..... 1.00 .50 .25 5.80 C. Richter, List 1316 W. Toennis, List 554.... Arb. Gesang-Verein, List 3283 L. Sohr. List 530 .50 2.00 R. Tetzner, List 550..... Br. 25, Arb. Kin. St. Kasse. . 5.00 Br. 25, Arb. K. & St. Kasse. . Ernest Paulsen, List 3080.... A. Wolf, List 604..... D. K., List 2413. D. K., List 2413..... G. Finkosh, List 559..... R. Tiedt, List 546..... 2.70 C. Russman, List 441..... 8.40 1.50 1.50

J. Obrist, List 400..... Levin, List 2750..... Jos. Meyer, List 2744..... J. Felder, List 802....... C. Vollmer, List 577..... H. Dupt, List 825..... C. Anders, List 7.
L. Mueller, List 3035..... M. J. Aumenberg, List 2147... S. Moscowitz, List 2502..... Wm. Spoerer, List 2535..... P. Harte, List 232..... G. Apitzsch, List 1686... B. Korn, List 2756 G. Brown, List 2754..... A. Helnzen, List 1008 A. Grofe, List 198...... T. Hergert, List 228..... Carpenters' Local 309, acc't Mrs. Gundlach, List 2693.... Rosenzweig, List 1594.....

.60 1.00 6.30

3.10

.50

1.75

4.35

1.25 10.00 A. Collanke M. Kohler Br. 179, Arb. Kr. Kasse J. Dolinski, List 118...... F. Riegel, List 2637..... Rosh's workmen, 84th street & Second avenue, List 2749, B. Feile, List 2331.....

1.10 Br. 18, Arb. Kr. Kasse 10.65 A. Sachs, List 2755 Bakers' Union 93, List 3195. Do., List 3196...... Koenicke, bal. List 21...... Joseph Mass, List 2146.... Do., List 3208..... Do., List 3210. . David Fessier, List 150..... Acc't Lis 1699..... 1.85

Feldman, List 893..... Alex War, List 1537...... J. Schible List 523 N. S. Reichenthal, bal. List

J. Sedelmeier, List 2048..... Wochtel, List 1539..... Liedertafel Egalite, List 3295. Brewers' Union No. 69— Melzer Bros.' List 2623.... Elm Brew. Co., List 2617.. Gelden Horn Brew. Co.,

E. Ochs' Brewery List 2612 Fresse's Brewery, List 2025 Typographia No. 7— List 3150

"Volkszeitung" Chapel, List "N. Y. Herold" Chapel, List Goldman's Chapel, List 3151 Br. 152, Arb. Kr. Kasse, List

F. Meyer, List 1183... I. Levin N. I. Stone I Boehm List 22 Machinist Ed. Committee. J. Genbitzer, List 206. Chas. Roedel, List 459...... A. Friend, List 2759...... Guenther, List 203.....

Employees of Potier & Stimus

Ch. Bossler, List 2154. Total for week ending Nov. 2, \$414.50 Previously ackonwledged..., 1,937.66

Total to date \$2,852.16 The correction last week should have been made by adding 5 cents to make total \$1.937.60 as above instead of subtracting 5 cents.

LECTURE CALENDAR -

FOR NEW YORK FRIDAY, NOV. 6.

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

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SUNDAY, NOV. 8.

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

Colonial Hall, 101st street, near Columbus avenue, 8 p. m. George C. Streeter: "The Elements of Social-

SUNDAY, NOV. 8.

Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, 8 p. m. Algernon Lee; cialist City Administration." FRIDAY, NOV. 13.

William Morris Educational Society of Brownsville, Tobac's Hall, corner Thatford and Pitkin avenues, 8,30 p. m. Courtenay Lemon: "The Socialist View of the State, State Interference and State Capitalism."