The paper will be stopped on that day unless proviously

No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpeld subscriptions sont in by thom. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 22, 1903.

VOL. XII.-NO. 47.

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

Socialists Making More Trouble for the Kaiser and Capitalists.

The Parliamentary Methods of the "Law and Order" Class-The Krupp Affair Bebel's Reply to Emparor William-Spread of Socialism Throws Ruling Classes Into Panic.

waerts" publishes the circular in full with all the signatures and invites the comrades to contribute a million marks for the purpose of publishing and is-

All the emperor's anti-Socialist

speeches and the Krupp affair have only resulted in heavily increasing the

Socialist vote in various municipal and

bye-elections. The general elections

for the Reichstag will be held in June.

Bebel's Reply to the Kalser.

Bebel, the Socialist leader in the

Beich, tag, recently made a sensation by his reply to the Kalser's speeches, although it was necessary for him to

dispatches give the following partial

report of Bebel's speech:
"Herr Bebel, as is often the case,

was eloquent and sarcastic. Never in the history of Germany has a monarch

been addressed in words of such brutal

frankness. Herr Bebel prefaced his re

his voice against the party in the

ample when that body refused to con-

gratulate Bismarck on his birthday.

"The right of expressing one's free opinion we will not deny to any one."

in fact, before the law, is irresponsible.

Accuses Kalser of L bel.

"If many of the speeches made against my party had been made by another man, and if one of us had

prought suit, the speaker undoubtedly

by every judge would have been pun ished for libel. But the press only in

such attacks. The press is restricted by the criminal code, which is espe-cially severely enforced against Social-

ist papers.
"'Also, the view of the Chancellor

is not tenable, that the Kaiser in his utterances speaks as a private person.

ruler, is a private person. As often as

the Kalser appears, he appears as the

"'An exception it would be, if, like

a second Haroun al Raschid, he would go among the people and in such a dis-guise make a speech in a Social Demo-

cratic meeting. Then we would-not to the Kalser, but to the private per-

son, Haroun al Raschid-give the

Democrats find ourselves is a serious one. We are attacked, severely at-

tacked, and cannot answer. Are you surprised if therefore a feeling of hatred should arise against the Kaiser?

hatred should arise against the kinser.
"I ask the gentlemen of the Extreme Left, the most loyal among the
loyal, if you were so treated as we
have been for years, would you be imbucd with the same feelings of loyalty?
There was a time when you of the
light were in a year excited spirit and

Right were in a very excited spirit and

when in conservative circles of Prussia

and of Germany more cases of lese majesté occurred then elsewhere in the

German Empire. This was in the be

ginning of the nineties, in the time of

Kaiser, are not in the foreground, I do not remember that a Social Demo-

cratic paper or Social Democratic

leader was ever punished for insulting the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the

Duke of Hesse. These gentlemen ob

serve the restraint which is placed on them as constitutional monarchs. They do not engage, if I may so express it,

in party politics. The Kaiser, on the

"The Chancellor declared that he did not wish to see the Kaiser a Phil-

istine. I do not wish that a Prince should be more a Philistine than any one else, for we have too many Phil-istines in Germany already. The Kai-

ser does not need to be a Philistine, but

has attacked us.
"'It is but natural that impulsive

natures, as many of us are, should feel the necessity to vent their feelings. But we cannot do this either here or outside of the Reichstag, as the Presi-

dent has prevented us. If I spoke of the Kaiser in the same tone that he

sult very badly for me indeed. There

fore I must speak with the greatest reserve, although I also belong to the impulsive natures.

"Let us consider what the Kaiser

in the last thirteen years, in various variations, has said of the "inner

1889 he said: "For me a Social Dem crat is the equivalent of an enemy of the empire and the Fatherland." Sep-tember, 1895, we were called a mob of

enemy." To a deputation of mis

do not like the way in which he

r hand acts entirely differently.

"'Other German rulers, unlike the

The position in which we Social

The Kaiser, no more than any

Kniser.

proper answer.

the most guarded way can con

continued. 'In this case it cannot

very guardedly. Foreign press

answers to the capitalistic

During the last few months the German Socialists have so harrassed and embarrassed the government as to enrage the Kaiser and bring consternation and dismay to the ruling class.

In his determination to maintain great military establishment the Ger-Emperor has been seeking to greatly increase the tariff tax on food products. As this burden would fall most heavily on the working class, the Socialists used every possible means to secure the defeat of the law. So successful were their tactics that the gov ental parties were compelled to adopt the most extreme methods of gag-rule in order to force the bill through. This violation of parliament ary law and constitutional right by the agrarians and clericals was so fla-grant as to call forth condemnation even in conservative circles.- The recent proceedings in the German Reichs tag show once again that the capitalist class which poses as the defender of

ods, however illegal, to attain its ends.

As a reward for forcing the tariff law through, the Emperor offered Chancellor Von Bülow the title of Prince. The title was declined, Von Bülow probably realizing that the title of Prince, given to Bismarck for vements so much greater, would only make him ridiculous when award-ed for such a shameful and petty suc-

The Krupp Affair.

One of the greatest beneficiaries of the military policy and the strongest supporters of imperial despotism was Herr Krupp, the head of the great armor and ordnance firm. The Berlin "Vorwaerts," the great Socialist daily, published an exposure, that Krupp was practising the fnost revolting "unnat-ural vices" at his winter residence on the island of Capri.

A libel suit was at once started against "Vorwaerts," but Krupp died a few days later.

The Emperor saw an oportunity in this fact to turn public sentiment against the Socialists, and attended the funeral and made a most violent attack upon the Socialist movement defending Krupp's character, eulogiz-ing him as a public benefactor and friend of the workingman, and charging the Socialists with his death. Th enpitalist press of America, which joined the Emperor in his laudation of Krupp and rebuke of the "wicked Socialists," in almost every case failed to ention the real nature of the Krupp exposure. In answer to the Emperor eulogy of Krupp's "generosity" and "benevolence," "Vorwaerts" showed that the Krupp system of insurance, pensions, etc., for employees, was sim-ply a shrewd method of reducing increasing exploitation, and de stroying the last vestige of personal liberty. It has since become known that the Emperor was considering a request of Krupp's wife that he be de-prived of legal rights and placed under a guardian on account of his habits, and into his sanity just before he died. It is supposed that he committed suicide. His body was so carefully guarded that the true manner of his death could not be learned.

The libel suit against the "Vorwaerts" was dropped. The Krupp af-fair has again exposed the hypocrisy of the Emperor and the degeneracy of class. Before the abandonment of the prosecution the secret po-lice tried to bribe one of the employees of the "Vorwaerts" to tell the secrets of the Socialist organ; the money was accepted and the fact then published in "Vorwaerts" with an announcement that the money would be refunded to the police if called for.

Capitalists Alarmed.

"Vorwaerts" publishes a secret cir-cular signed by the leaders of the feudal nobility and industrial plutocracy, and appealing to the capitalist elements for contributions to a fund elements for contributions to a fund of 300,000 marks for the purpose of publishing and distributing eight milon pamphlets against Socialism. The circular begins as follows:

"Right Honorable Sir: The Social

Democracy received, in the Reichstag's elections, vote: 1881-312,000; tag's elections, vote: 1881-312,000; 1884-550,000; 1887-763,000; 1890-1,427,000; 1893-1,787,000; 1898-2,212,-000, and would probably poll two and one-half million votes in the coming Reichstag election if its growth only remained the same. But the Socialists expect to poll 3,000,000 votes, at least, so the leaders have declared at their national convention in Munich. The Socialist party will then contest the ond ballot in still more election precincts than in 1898 and expects to win out, in consequence of the greater in-tensity of industrial, denominational, and national antagonisms between the non-Socialist parties, even in those pre-cincts where such a possibility was not

"Unfortunately, we must, therefore, anticipate a considerable increase of Socialist representatives in the Reichsgreater influence of this party, which is already strongly felt in the Reichs-tag. What a danger it would be to have the Socialists assume a dominat-murder of the manufacturer Schwartz tag. What a danger it would be to have the Socialists assume a dominating position in the Reichstag needs no fault, it was said: "Another victim of fault, it was said: "Anoth

strength is a duty which is dictated by national, social, industrial, and ethical motives."

This sounds very much like the circulars of our own American National Association of Manufacturers and National Association of Manufacturers and National Manufacturers and Manufacturers and Manufact

completely condemned, but in the latest speeches' the sharpest attacks were directed against us as representatives of the party. The German workmen were asked to separate from us "dangerous recouls". gerous people.

A Pointed Deflance.

"'If the strongest party of Germany is treated in this fashion, these are things, regardless of what political views which one may hold, which deserve attention. We are the strongest party, and after the next election without any exaggeration—we shall be such in a higher degree. "We endeavor to judge objectively

when Princes, according to our opli on, have done good. We have always willingly acknowledged it, even tow the Kaiser. What reason should we have to be against rulers? As repub but not opponents of rulers. It is with them as with our position to the bour reois society, for which we do not hold

every single member responsible.

"A Prince is born as a Prince. Is it his fault? By chance he has bed a ruler, and if a Frince is human, is not personal toward us in his opposi-tion, we shall never personally oppose him. Monarchy is an insitution, not question of person. It has grown on historical foundation. "Therefore we are the strongest op-

ponents of the Anarchists, who preach the murder of rulers. There is no greater insanity than attacks on rulers -first, because the rulers are per sonally innocent; secondly, because frankness. Herr Benet prefaced as a marks by stating that on the previous day Count von Bülow had repudiated the personal attacks made on the Kalser. The Kalser, however, he declared, at every opportunity spoke of Social Democracy, and had repeatedly raised his voice against the party in the only the followers of the monarchy are benefited, and, thirdly, because such attacks do no good.'

"Herr Bebel then paid his compli ments to the Crown Prince in these words: 'Not enough that the Kaiser appears against us, now also comes th Crown Prince This youth of twenty

his voice against Furthermore, the Kaiser had repeatedly interfered in the party disputes of the Reichstag, for ex-"'What has this young man do allow himself such language? If we are called "miserable ones," this does iot anger us. The name will become title of honor, as did that of the Guise be denied—a ruler enjoys in a constitu-tional state an exclusive position. He is constituionally irresponsible; yes, which means beggars. Perhaps we will call our next party convention the Parteitag of the Elenden.

"'I am of the opinion that the young man has something else to do than to insult the strongest party of Germany. Such language cannot help him very much in his future position.

"He then returned to the Emperor Recent speeches of the Kalser," he said, 'have resulted in expressions of loyalty. In the Ruhr district, in Mag-deburg, in Stettin, the workmen have been compelled to sign addresses against their own conviction. In the Zillerthal and the Riesengebirge speech of the Kaiser, in which reference is made to the good economic con dition of the workmen, was posted in a weaving establishment where the weekly wage is from 2 marks (50 cents) to 7 marks (\$1.75) a week-starvation

"'In many cases-I refer to the Gru son works in Magdeburg-workmen who refused to sign addresses of loyalty were discharged. We told them: "Undersign. If the employers wish to be lied to, lie to them." "Bebel closed his peroration in thes

"'We have now conditions in Ger many which can be compared only with those in the Rome of the Cæsare or in Byzantium-Byzantism on the one side and Casarism on the other the upper classes of Germany. He who looks around well knows what cow ardice, what lack of character, what fearful lack of courage exists every-Every one crouches, all er deavor to gain money and advar

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At last Saturday's meeting of the General Committee of Local New York Comrades Abrams and Searing presiding, fourteen new members were admitted to the party. Henry Scheun was seated as a new delegate from the 16th A. D. The delegates of the 1st, 3d and 5th A D 2d and 8th A D 12th A D.

27th A. D., and 29th A. D. were absent The special order of business—the King of Wurtemberg, or the Grand finances of the local-was discussed at length. It was decided to raise the dues to the local five cents; also to re commend to the City Executive Con mittee that steps be taken to the end be supported by the locals in the great-er city in proportion to their member-ship. The Auditing Committee report-ed the books in good condition.

Comrade Bowerman's resignation from the State Committee was accept from the State Committee was accept ed and Courtenay Lemon elected in hi

The delegates of the 18th and 20th A. D., the 21st A. D., the 24th A. D. and the 35th A. D., Br. 2, by instruc tion, introduced resolutions against the action of the National Con precipitately removing the headquar ters without awaiting the result of general vote. Action was deferred however, pending Sunday's party meet-ing, at which National Committeeman Hillquit was to report.

-For information in regard to th Socialist Party in Massachusetts ad dress Dan A. White, State Secretary 907 Winthrop Building, Boston.

-For information about the Socia Democratic Party in the state of New York address Henry L. Slobodin, State Secretary, 60 Grand avenue, New York

Social Democratic Party in New York City address or call on Jas. N. Wood, Organizer, Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street.

-For information about the Social ist movement in Pennsylvania address Fred W. Long, State Secretary, So-cialist Headquarters, 1305 Arch street,

DAILY GLOBE FAIR, ACTIVITY OF

Unions Showing Increased Interest in the Undertaking-

Fourteen Organizations Added to the Roll at Last Session of the Daily Globe Conference - Notes and Amounts in Regard to the Fair.

The last meeting of the Daily Glob Conference held on Thursday, Feb. 12. was well attended and considerable work for the Fair was done. Fourteen new unions affiliated themselves with the Conference at this meeting, which shows how the daily paper proposition is taking hold of the labor organisa-tions in this city.

Comrades representing the different district organizations of the party are reminded not to fail to appear at these conferences, for there has been in the past a lack of attendance of such dele-The various districts of the party should see that delegates are elected who will attend to the duty imosed upon them. The next meeting of the Daily Globe

Conference will take place at the La-bor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Thursday, Feb. 26, as that body has decided to meet twice a month until after the Fair.

The next meeting of the Working-

men's Co-operative Publishing Associa-tion, which should regularly be held on Feb. 23, is postponed until the sec-ond Monday in March, in view of the fact that Feb. 23 is a legal holiday and the day of the "Volkszeitung" Jubilee.

Sale of Tickets.

From present indications it seems that the tickets for the Fair are going very well. Comrades should see that their organizations are supplied and the Fair advertised as extensively as possible. Members of any organiza-tions which have not yet been supplied with tickets are requested to inform Secretary Butscher of the fact, so that the oversight may be corrected.

Returns for tickets sold should be

Heturns for tickets sold should be made as promptly as possible, as a con-siderable amount of money is needed to cover preliminary expenses. All fe-turns are to be made to the Secretary, William Butscher, at 64 East Fourth street, not through The Worker, and nrades making returns by mail ould give the numbers of the tickets retained.

In general no public acknowledgment can be made through The Worker for tickets sold, on account of limitations of space, but by special reques the Secretary notes that the Trunk Makers' Union has bought \$3 worth and the International Arbeiter Unterstützungs Verein \$5 worth.

Collection of Presents.

Many of the comrades are heeding the request of the Committee in send-ing in the presents they have either donated personally or collected from others. All who hold donation books were asked to see to it that the prents on their books are sent to 64 E Fourth street at once, and when the presents are of such a nature as to re-quire the sending of a wagon the Com-mittee requests that they be notified,

Within about a fortnight the Execu tive Committee will call a genera meeting of all bodies interested in the undertaking for the purpose of electing the committees needed at the Fair and seign to each committee the work f during the Fair.

NEW JERSEY.

At the last regular meeting of the State Committee the following resolution for amendment of the state con stitution was offered by Delegate Fred erick Kraft of Hudson County, was adopted and ordered to be embodied in a referendum and submitted to the

referendum in New Jersey be counted only when such votes are cast (as cer-tified by the chairman and secretary of the branch) by members in good standing, at a regular meeting of the branch, and that members desiring to vote shall be required to produce their due-cards in evidence of membership and good standing."

The vote on this referendum must be in the hands of the State Secretary

after that time will be counted.

At the same meeting of the State tee, the State Secretary given instructions, based on a protes of the Third Ward Branch of Wes Hoboken, endorsed by the Eleventh Ward Branch of Jersey City, to take a new referendum on place and time a new referendum on place and time for holding state convention. The following places and dates will be voted lowing places and dates will be voted on: Places—Camden, Camden County; Jersey City, Hudson County; Paterson, Passaic County; Trenton, Mercer County; Newark, Essex County; Rutherford, Bergen County; Hoboken, Hudson County; Dates—May 10; May 30; July 4; Labor Day. For this referendum also all votes must be returned on or before March

must be returned on or before March 7 and the return from each branch ust bear the certification of the Chairman and Secretary to the correctness of return, the acknowledgment of the Financial Secretary of the right of all recorded to vote, and the seal of the branch. Blanks have been sent to all

All returns are to be made to the State Secretary, H. R. Kearns, Arling

"What a luxury a clear con-ience is," exclaimed the high-minded atesman. "Yes," answered Senator statesman. "Yes," answered Senatur Sorghum, "it's a luxury. But it isn't a necessity."—Washington Star.

MANUFACTURERS

The Latest Circular from Mr. Parry's Association.

Declares that Organized Capitalist Influence Has Effected the Emasculation of the Eight-Hour Bill and Urges Still More Vigorous Action-Capitalists Will Stand by Friends in High Places.

The Worker has at various times during the past six months given con-siderable notice to the activity of the National Association of Manufacturers whose utterances are important as showing the class-consciousness of the capitalist class. We have just received a copy of another circular issued by this body to the large employers of the country, which is perhaps the best of all. We reproduce it in full:

"Dear Sirs:-The efforts recently put forth by the members of the National Association of Manufacturers and its friends caused the Senate Committee on Education and Labor so to amend the Gompers Eight-Hour Bill, just re-ported to the Senate, that it is no longer acceptable to the American Federation of Labor; indeed, they are determined to try to bring up for con-sideration in the Senate the original House bill with all its unconstitutional. destructive, and preposterous provi-

"They will succeed in this unless the manufacturing and employing inter-ests of the country resist to a man their continuing coercion. We have their continuing coercion. We have won the first skirmish, but our opponents are still fighting with a new desperation.

"Please write at once to the two Senators from your state, urging that at all hazards they resist any effort to call up either the amended Senate bill or the original House bill; urging that any legislation of the sort would be a great menace and wrong to all the manufacturing and employing interests and, worse even than that, to all em ployees; pointing out the hard condi-tions that would be put upon you by such radical legislation; insisting that it means a 20 per cent, confiscation of your investment in plant and the addi-tional confiscation of just so much for additional wages; and especially pointing out that the manufacturers and employers of the country are united as never before, not merely to resist the ized labor, but from now on to stand by their friends in high places who are willing to be courageous enough to do what is absolutely right.

"Be sure to find in this mail, copy of our eight-hour document, full of arguments and worthy of your atten-tion because it has been three months In preparation, requiring 90,000 entries. Please make your letter strong. Please have your Senators understand that you and your-friends will resist this business in the last ditch.

"Also please advise our Mr. Cushing what you have done, so that your cooperation with us and our co-operation with you may be as effective as pos-

"Respectfully yours,
"MARSHALL CUSHING,

"D. M. PARRY,
"President"
The "eight-hour document" referred to is a book of 236 pages, entitled "Overwhelming Business and Patriotic Reasons Against the Eight-Hour Bill," and containing an appeal to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor against the bill and statements from some three thousand manufactur-ing firms all over the United States, declaring their opposition to any such legislation on behalf of the working men. Copies of this book have been supplied to Senators and Congressmen and to the capitalists in the Associan, but it is carefully kept away from

the public.

Some of the most active men in the
National Association of Manufacturers,
who are there so violently denouncing labor organizations, are also member of the National Economic League, in which they alternate between similar the workers not to listen to those who talk of class antagonism.

Such a sort of animal is the typical capitalist. Duplicity is the very breath

LABOR SECRETARIAT.

Chas. Schratt presided at the general meeting of the Labor Secretariat Credentials were accepted from Bakers Nos. 1 and 16, Carpenters Nos. 375, 464, 497, and 513, Butchers No. 211, Brewers No. 1, and Cigar Makers Nos. 90 and 149. 90 and 149. Laborers' Protective Union No. 4 and United Carriage and Wagon Makers' Branch 2 were admitted to membership. Donations for the reserve fund were made as follows: Iron Workers No. 42, \$50 Brewers No. 1, \$25; Bakers No. 50, \$10 Butchers No. 174, \$15; Cigar Makers No. 90, \$20; Carpenters No. 309, \$12; Machinists No. 335, \$3; Bakers No. 1, \$10; Cake Bakers No. 7, \$5. J. Hill-quit of counsel for the Secretariat made a report for the month showing made a report for the month showing good work done. The auditing committee reported the books in the best of order, and the financial report for the quarter showed that the Secretariat is making steady progress. Cake Bakthe quarter showed that the Secretariat is making steady progress. Cake Bak-ers No. 7 reported that they made sev-teral complaints to the Factory Inspec-or about unsanitary bakeshops, but without result, and also asked to be prnished with a copy of the labo "What a luxury a clear concience is," exclaimed the high-minded tatesman. "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "It's a luxury. But it isn't a necessity."—Washington Star.

BEAD THIS AND PASS IT ON.

BEAD THIS AND PASS IT ON.

FOR SUFFRAGE IN SWEDEN.

Preparations for Decisive Struggle in 1904.

New York Executive Committee for Promoting General Suffrage in Sweden Tells of Past Efforts and Present Status of the Movement-Social Democratic Party Against Forces of Reaction.

An interesting statement and appeal has been issued by the New York Executive Committee for Promoting General Suffrage in Sweden. This committee consists of M. Ponedel, Treasurer, 232 E. Eighty-eighth street, New York; A. Skanberg, Secretary, 85 Hunter avenue, Long Island City; E. Nordman, 301 W. 148th street, New York: G. Sjöholm, 321 E. Ninth street New York; and C. J. Miller, 35 Duffield street, Brooklyn. We print the state-

ment in full: Fellow Workingmen and Comrades: "To most of you it is no doubt well known that the people's struggle for an extension of the suffrage in Sweden has from the beginning met with the bitterest opposition on the part of the privileged classes, an opposition which has only grown more obstinate and brazen as the revolt against the old system has grown in might and the cry for justice has rung out more ciear and loud and determined.

Petitions Had No Effect.

"For several decades this just demand of the people took the more modest form of pleading and petitioning through such press organs as arose n the cause and through the very few people in the Riksdag (parliament), who in a few districts were elected in spite of the absurd existing system of voting. In 1895 the popular demand for suffrage reform culminated in an organized effort and the holding of a People's Riksdag, where resolutions and mass petitions to the Crown were lecided upon, and later these were

duly presented, but all in vain.

"The Social Democratic Party, the organized workingmen's party of Sweden, then saw and concluded that something else than petitioning must be resorted to, and discussed plans of a general strike of all the organized. a general strike of all the organized workers and their sympathizers, as a means of gaining a-hearing and break-ing the barriers raised against the ignored non-voters and their demand for political fustice.

"The old so-called 'Liberal party,' which had posed as champion of the suffrage movement, was too mild or timid to favor such radical measure as a general strike, and from that time on the Social Democratic Party has been recognized as the party which is to carry the cause of universal suffrage to victory in Sweden.

"Reform" Farce of 1902.

"It became known at the opening of the Riksdag in January of last year that the King and Cabinet were pre-paring a bill, to be presented to the Riksdag towards the close of that year's sessions, proposing a constitu-tional amendment about the suffrage; and it also became known that the bill was a mere sham and that the 'reform' the Crown proposed was almost worse

than no reform at all.
"This aroused the people generally and the working class especially, and they decided to be up and doing some-thing—anything—to kill that bill and at the same time strike the stubborn conservative opposition a blow that would be felt. The workers of the land decided to take the suffrage ques-tion into their own hands; and so they did. When the bill was to be finally passed upon in the Riksdag in April of last year, the organized workingmen and the thousands of others in sympause in their work, held opposition meetings, and otherwise made demon-strations denunciatory of the bill. In Stockholm and at other places the authorities, trying to stifle these demonstrations, ordered the police to scatter the crowds, and this was done in such a fashion that the Twentieth n the struggle for general suffrage in Sweden.

"Neither the more peaceful nor the loody parts of that struggle need be told here in detail. It is sufficient to say that the privileged classes in Sweden have proven from the beginning of the struggle to the present momen that they are not going to give way to the demand for suffrage if by any means at their disposal they can prevent it. And the workingmen are just is determined to wring the power from their oppressors by the means at the workingmen's disposal. The three days' 'strike' last spring showed what might be accomplished with weapon if there is the proper fu and preparation behind it. Those was a second control of the contr oppose general suffrage made the same observation and are making prepara-tions accordingly. Thus it is made plain that the workers must make their preparations.

"Nothing will be done in the matte on either side during the present Riks-dag. The final struggle will be during the Riksdag of 1904. The adherents of the general suffrage cause have to make themselves ready by that time

to press arresistibly on for their full right and nothing less.
"It is not necessary to dwell here upon the details of what the Socialists in Sweden are going to do and what the preparations are. It is sufficient for us now to state, that the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party in Sweden has sent an appeal to be forwarded to the workingmen of this country and such others as may

IS THE PUBLIC TO BLAME FOR BAD TRANSIT SERVICE?

The newspapers report that the ele- | parties have got just what they voted vated railway employees of New York City are organizing. The "Times' adds that "the employees say they have grievances, but refuse to state what they are." This is delightful. Only a week before, the "Times" told us that the ticket-choppers were working twelve hours a day for \$1.47, and that many of them are being "promoted" to be trainmen without any increase of wages. Perhaps the "Times" does not consider such a condition as that of a legitimate grievance.

The passengers on the elevated roads submit to be hustled, herded, jammed, and smothered, like a lot of sheep, for the glory and profit of the Gouids. They complain sometimes, of course; so do sheep bleat pitifully, sometimes; that is all the good it does them. Perhaps if the employees pluck up spirit to organize and demand better treatment the "dear public" may wake up to a realization that it too has wrongs and power to redress them.

The report of the Manhattan Reil. way Company for the last year shows a reduction of operating expenses and a big increase in gross receipts. The Goulds and their partners may well be satisfied. Equally satisfactory is the showing of the Whitney-Brady-Widener-Rockefeller Metropolitan and Union companies, controlling the surface lines. And equally outrageous is the treatment of employees and of passengers by these companies. And now Governor Odell's bi-

partizan State Railroad Commission adds insult to injury by saying that the responsibility for these abuses rests upon the city and not upon the companies. Because the city government, which has given away franchises and street privileges of almost incalculable value for a mere fraction of what they are worth and with virtually no conditions attached for the protection of the public and which has allowed the transit companies to dodge the greater part of their taxes-be cause the city government has not given these companies gratis absolute ly everything they asked, the Railroad Commission says the city governmen has obstructed the improvement of the service. Messrs. Greatsinger, Vreeland, and the rest of them, it seems, have been yearning to lay hands of blessing upon us, for lo these many years, but a stiff-necked and perverse generation refused to be blessed. And yes, in another sense, it is true

that the people of New York-or, at least, the voters of New York-are re sponsible, that they have themselves to thank for the injury and the insult They have persisted in believing themselves incompetent to manage their own affairs, in believing that it is necessary to depend on the "enter prise" of certain bondholders and stockholders, that without the aid of these capitalists street railways canot be built or operated or any other industry carried on. Both old parties have held to this view, in theory most have held to this view, in theory most of the time and in practice always, and those who have supported the two old things go wrong. of the time and in practice always, and

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Only the Socialists have really & right to complain. We do complain, as much of the dull or timid apathy of our fellow citizens as of the capitalists greed. The Social Democratic Party, applying its fundamental principles to this question of rapid transit, has consistently and persistently declared that the elevated, surface, and underground railways and the ferries ought to be owned by the city; that they ought to be operated by the city, not for profit, but for the public service; that the millions of dollars which now go annually-nay, monthly-into the pockets of non-producing bondholders and stockholders should be used to extend and improve the service and to increase the pay and reduce the working hours of the employees.

This program is not to the taste of Mr. Belmont, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Crimmins, Mr. Hill, or the other eminent gentlemen who dominate the Democratic party in this city and state. Neither does it appeal to such influential citizens as Senators Depew and Platt, Governor Odell, and Mayor Low on the Republican side. These men believe in private enterprise and individual responsibility-the responsibility of the individual workingman to create private profits for the enterprising capitalist. They are moved by an intelligible self-interest and classinterest and the theories of both their parties consistently support them.

The question is, Why should not the pass of workingmen act with equal intelligence and consistency for their own self-interest and class-interest ngainst these eminent gentlemen? This question is worth considering.

The next time you, as a passenger or as an employee, feel inclined to swear. at the street-railway companies, just stop and think calmly about this mat-

Consider whether the program of the Social Democratic Party is not favorable to your interests and the programs of the two old parties favorable to the

interests of your exploiters. Consider that you have a vote to cast next November, just as weighty as George Gould's vote, or William C. Whitney's or P. A. B. Widener's or John D. Rockefeller's. Consider that these men are going to vote against public ownership, against the Social Democratic Party. Make up your mind that you will vote against them, for the Social Democratic Party.

Consider, also, that you are one of many; that you have a brain and a tongue; that you can help to educate and organize the exploited many against the ruling few. Consider that you have just about eight months in which to use your influence. Make up your mind to lose no time. Talk Socialism to your neighbors. Distribute The Worker among your fellow work-ers. Bring your friends to meetings of the Social Democratic Party.

You have no idea, perhaps, of the in-fluence one earnest and honest man can exert. You will be surprised at

of contributions to a General Strike | fund, we are

"This appeal was sent in June last to

The New York Committee.

persons in New York, known to the Executive Committee in Stockholm, and they in turn left the matter in the hands of an assemblage of Socialists in public meeting on June 14, 1902, which meeting was mentioned at the time in The Worker. This meeting took the matter in hand and the Ex ecutive Committee then appointed has done sundry work on the matter and hereby comes before the readers of The Worker with the appeal above re

It may be mentioned here that the Committee, thinking that the Swedish paper 'Arbetaren' (S. L. P. organ) be the proper media used in this matter, has asked it to lend a hand. But, owing to the incurable obstinacy of its editor, nothing of any real benefit is to be expected from that quarter.

"The Executive Committee in New frage cause in Sweden is now sending out to a number of prominent comrades some printed matter concerning that work. The Committee may turn mostly to Swedish-born comrades when sending this mail-matter and when schalishing sub-committees, but of course this in no way means that all the helpers in this work must be Swedes, much less that we expect aid from Scandinavians only. We are in-ternationals and when we see that we can, by a little financial aid, strike a at oppression anywhere, and by help millions of our comrades to take a great step towards the attain ment of justice and freedom, we feel

it our duty to do so.
,"Contributions should be sent to the
Treasurer, M. Ponedel, 232 E. Eightyeighth street, New York City, and will be duly acknowledged in The Worker. At the Socialist Literary Society, 241 "Trusting that the readers of The East Broadway.

sympathize with the cause in question, | Worker will beed this appeal and con-Fraternally,

"M. PONEDEL "E. NORDMAN,

"G. SJOHOLM, "C. J. MILLER. "Executive Committee."

LECTURE CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY.

Free public lectures, followed by answering of questions and general disussion, will be given in New York City and vicinity, under of the Social Democratic Party, as follows:

Friday, Feb. 20, 8 p. m.-Mrs. Mary E. Lease: "The Religion of the Twen-tieth Century." At the West Side So-cialist Club, Clark's Hall, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. cond floor. Friday, Feb. 20, 8 p. m.-Dr. Inger-

man (in German): "Saint Simon und seine Schule." At the Socialist Eduational League, 953 Second avenue. Sunday, Feb. 22, 8 p. m.-Courtenay Lemon: "The Socialist View of the State, State Interference, and State

Capitalism." At Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue. Sunday, Feb. 22, 8 p. m.-P. J.

Cooney: "Rise of the Proletariat." At Dispensary Hall, Thirty-sixth street and Ninth avenue. Sunday, Feb. 22, 8 p. m.-Warren Atkinson: "Socialism and Progress." Atkinson: "Socialism and Progress." At Zeltner's Morrisania Park, 170th

street and Third avenue. Sunday, Feb. 22, 8 p. m.—George D. Herron: "Socialism and Patriotism." At the Socialist Propaganda Club, Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street

near Posteffice, Brooklyn. Sunday, Feb. 22, 8 p. m., Margaret

The Worker.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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All communications should be written while his and on one size of the paper, works should not be abbreviated; every letters while should not be abbreviated; every letters and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Complaints against the business or editorial management of The Worker may be addressed to the Board of Directors, S. C. P. A., 184 William street, New York City.

Our readers will please take notice that all moneys for the Daily Globe Fair should be addressed to Wm. Butscher, Secretary, 64 East Fourth street, New York, and not to this office.

The letterheads of the Connecticut State Committee bear a suggestive adaptation of scripture: "A prompt re ply turneth away wrath." Doubtless this is intended as a gentle hint to prograstinating correspondents; but we find more in it than that. A large share of the trouble of this world re sults from our failure to respond ently to the changing demands of The time in which we live. We canno get rid of evils by ignoring them Weeds thrive through the husbandman's neglect, but useful plants live only by his vigilant care. One moral of this is: If you think Socialism is the cure for the social ills we now suffer, vote for it the next chance you have: you may not get another. An other moral, fitting this between-cam paign season is: If you wish Socialism to come quickly, don't wait till just before Election Day, but begin to work

The Socialist Party has its interna disputes, like the old parties. But one difference is that our disputes are ove questions of principle, while those of the old parties are squabbles over the distribution of patropage and in Another difference, resulting from this, to that we are never afraid to discuss our disagreements openly, while the old parties try to conceal theirs. An other difference is that we settle our internal questions, and open discussion, by an appeal to the vote of the rank and file, while old-party disputes are settled by secret conferences endtne in deals and combines among the leaders. Because the Socialist Party applies the principles of democracy management of its own party miliairs it has nothing to fear from occasional internal differences.

NO LOG-ROLLING FOR US.

The "Appeal to Reason"-or, to speak more strictly, A. W. Ricker, reporting the National Committee meeting for the "Appeal"-says:

"After the Committee on Resolutions had reported as above and the report was unanimously adopted, the next real struggle in the Committee was begun. A National Secretary must now be chosen to serve for a year. For this office the contest, which was begun by preliminary skirmishes before the convention assembled, finally narrowed down to W. G. Critchiow of Ohio and Wm. Mailly of Massachusetts. In the earlier hours of the session, Work of Iowa had been seriously considered, and had he been an active candidate for the position, he undoubtedly could have received the support of the Western men, and several of the Eastern delegates. The West, however, wished to be generous with the East, and while considerable distrust of Western Socialists was manifested on the part of Comrades Carey of Massachusetts and Hillquit of New York, and while the West by uniting could have

quarters, yet they manifested no purpose to exert their power, and on the final vote, Berlyn of Illinois and Christiansen of Omain voted for Mailly, thus electing him. When the referendum on the location of headquarters is taken, Eastern Socialists are now solemnly reminded of this most generous act on the part of the Western comrades. I think I may say that the election of Mailly is satisfactory to the Socialists in every state and territory in the Union. His fitness is unquestioned, and he will add great strength

The Worker, believing it can speak from a pretty full-and accurate knowledge of the Socialists of the East, now "solemnly" replies to the "Appeal" or to Comrade Ricker, as the case may be—in these terms:

We do not consider the election of Comrade Mailly as a favor to the East and a "most generous act on the part of the Western comrades." We consider it an act of wisdom on the part of the Committeemen, Eastern or Western, who voted for him, because we consider him a man well fitted for the position—and a man above all sectional feeling and devoted only to the interests of the party at large.

If the "Appeal"—or Comrade Ricker, as the case may be—is sincere in its (or his) judgment of Comrade Mailly, as expressed in the sentence quoted, we do not see how it (or he) can consider Comrade Mailly's election as a concession to the East, which the East ought to be willing to pay for with some other concession.

We said two weeks ago in regard to the evasion of the provisions of Article VII. by the majority of the National Committee: "We are not used to such politics in the Socialist Party, and we do not like the innovation." that comment on the "solemn" proposition made by the "Appeal"-or Comrade Ricker. We know what "logrolling" is in the old parties. We are not used to it in the Socialist Party, and we do not like the suggestion that n be introduced. We do not like the idea of settling questions of party organization by dickers between differ ent sections of the country.

If any Western or Eastern Committeeman did not consider Comrade Mailly the best man for National Secretary, he would have violated his duty to the party in voting for him. If-as we believe-the Western and Eastern Committeemen who voted for him did consider him the best man for the place, they did only their duty to the party in so voting. There is no ques tion of generosity or of gratitude here. There is no room, in such a matter, for sectional or personal generosity. Comrade Mailly would be the last to feet grateful to a National Committeeman who voted for him on such grounds.

Equally in the matter of headqua ters, there is no legitimate place for sectional ambition or generosity or gratitude. If, as the "Appeal"-or Comrade Ricker, as the case may be implies, fourteen Committeemen voted for Omaha with the idea of balancing that place against Comrade Mailly's personality, then fourteen Committee men were in so far false to their duty We are loth to believe that they did so consider the matter. We would rather suppose that each of them considered Omaha the best place for na tional headquarters, regardless of any mestion of generosity or gratitude. We dissent from their judgment, without impugning their motives, and appeal to the rank and file.

In so appealing, we "solemnly" disavow any recognition of "Western generosity" and call on the rank and file to do likewise. If any comrade, Eastern or Western, thinks Omaha the best place, it is his duty to vote for Omaha; if he thinks Chicago a better place, it is his duty to vote for Chicago against Omaha. Which choice of headquarters will be best for the whole party? is the sole question every comrade has a right to ask, just as Which man is best for National Secretary? was the sole question any Committeeman at St. Louis had a right to con-

sider.

The Worker will loyally abide by the party's decisions and will never factiously oppose or seek to hamper the national 'organization, wherever located. But The Worker will not keep silence when the referendum provisions of the party constitution are violated; it will not help to foster an Eastern faction and a Western faction within the party; and it will not fail to protest when log-rolling between such factions js "solemnly" proposed as a canon of Socialist statesmanship.

An isolated reader of The Worker one whom we know to be a devoted Socialist of several years' standing, but who is the only known Socialist in his town in a state where we have as yet no organization—writes us in a way that indicates a serious misapprehension. He suys;

"I have been working for Socialism for fifteen years. But I am not a mechnaic and cannot belong to a trade union. Therefore I am excluded from membership in the party and from a vote in its councils. What is to be done with such a fellow as I?"

We have replied to this correspondent personally. But lest there be others laboring under the same misapprehension, we reply also in these col-

umns.

Membership in a trade union is not a qualification for membership in the Socialist Party. The party, through its national convention, has advised party members who are eligible to member.

ship in trade unions to join them. It does not require this even of mechanies belonging to organized tardes. Certainly it does not exclude nor in any way discriminate against Socialists who follow occupations in which no organizations exist.

PAY OFF THOSE DEBTS.

We would call attention to the movement initiated by Local Toledo, as reported in another column, for the payment of the debts of the national organization of our party.

As shown in the National Secretary's report, printed in The Worker of Feb. 8, the total gross and net liabilities of the national organization at the close of the Unity Convention of 1901 and on Jan. 1, 1908, were as follows:

1901. 1903. Gross liabilities. ..\$1,976.80 \$1,835.62 Assets 587.65 1,307.08

Net liabilities...\$1,389.15 \$528.54
As the present assets, however, include a considerable amount of "bills collectible," not all of which are, at least, promptly collectible, as well as the value of the office equipment, it is evident that the fund here opened, in order to serve its purpose of clearing away debts and disembarrassing the mitional organization, so that it can carry on its work energetically without

possible—to at least \$1,200.

The Worker believes that this amount can readily be collected and urges organizations and individual comrades and sympathizers to con-

being compelled to draw upon current

revenue for the payment of old debts,

should amount-and that as quickly as

tribute at once.

Just as strongly would The Worker urge that all state committees meet their present and future obligations to the national organization promptly and cheerfully, so that the clearance of debts which we now propose may be a clearance for good and all.

The Steel Trust capitalists are de nouncing the organized steel workers just now for "limiting production." In a year or two more, when the hard times come, and myriads of workingmen are tramping to search of employ ment, these same capitalists will answer their complaints with the one word, "Overproduction." Under capitalism, the worker is between the devil and the deep sea. He must either produce too much or not produce enough, either work too hard or ne be allowed to work at all. The reason is that, with the means of production held as private property and the con trol of industry lodged in private hands, private profit is the only motive to production and industry is pushed forward or checked without regard to the people's needs.

LYNCHING AS A CURE FOR STRIKES.

The New York "Times" of February 18 gives a very frank exposition of the capitalist ideal of "law and order." That we may not be suspected of coloring the matter—after the fashion of the "Times" itself, which prints "all the news it sees fit to print"—we quote the article in full:

"The citizens of Shreveport, La., are imitating the excellent example of those of Bloomington, lil. The streetcar men and electric light employees when this class of labor is dissatisfied ss and violence were at one resorted to. The conditions being inwhich the Grand Jury was called up o indiet all law-breakers, and the City Judge, who had manifested a disposi tion to dismiss complaints which should have had more attention, was requested to resign. Notice was also served upon those known to have been dentified with acts disturbing the pub lic peace to leave town with all convenient dispatch. These measures not having the desired effect, a second mass meeting was held and a Law and or Laurne organized. A large force of volunteer policemen was sworn in, and under its protection the power and light plants resumed operations, and city again enjoyed the advantages vice. All disorder was promptly supressed, and at last accounts the town

was oper and orderly.

"There is absolutely no reason why similar means should not produce equally prompt and satisfactory results wherever organized labor attempts to establish mob rule and to menace life and property. (Schenectady and Watertown papers please

"We may well doubt the "Times"
"Statement as to the lawlessness of the
Shreveport strikers. We have known
the "Times" to lie before this, and we
might assume the officers of justice in
Shreveport to be the best judges of the
conditions there prevailing. But this
is heside the question.

The essential point is that this most respectable of capitalist papers—a Democratic paper which supports Republican candidates a good part of the time—deliberately commends and advises the organization of "vigilance committees" and the banishment of obnoxious strikers under threat of lynching as a means of maintaining law and order as the "Times" and the owners of street railways and electric-light nights conceive R.

There is nothing surprising in this except the frankness with which it is put. But that is surely worthy or note. The devil cannot always conceal his cloven hoof. The true inwardness of capitalists' respect for "law and order"—a phrase which, in their mouths, means nothing more nor less than the maintenance of property intercents at

all hazards—will come out, now and then, in spite of all their caution. It is adangerous example these pillars of society set for us of the lower classes. We are not anxious to follow it. We prefer peaceful methods for righting wrongs. But we may well profit by observing what our masters do and appland.

The Washington dispatches inform is that Secretary of War Root "has given his endorsement of a project formed by the National Rifle Association, which met in New York last week, for the introduction of rifle practice in the public schools of the United States. The idea of encouraging rifile practice in schools and colleges by gov rnment assistance originated with Secretary Root, who has indicated on several occasions his desire to further as far as possible the training of the youth of the country in rifle marks nanship. He endorsed the plan of or canizing rifle clubs, and he is now in favor of extending the idea to the public schools. As soon as definite plans can be made the intention is to give the project a trial in the schools of

Washington."

No doubt a good many humanitarians and some Socialists, even, will strongly denounce Root's new scheme. The Worker is rather inclined to welcome it, holding to the idea of our fore-fathers who wrote the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution, declaring that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." We grant the evil motives of those who are promoting this movement, but we are not afraid of the results.

"While the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return." District Attorney Jerome will still have a chance to appear before the Central Federated Union and "put up or shut up" in the matter of his malignant attacks on the labor movement.

As was to be expected, it has been decided that the engineer was alone to blame for the Westfield railway disaster. The railway officials, directors, and stockholders are satisfied; the engineer is dead, so he cannot protest. Now things will go on as before until another disaster results from the same causes—the economy policy of the railway companies, conducting increased traffic with antiquated equipment and an inadequate working force. So it will be until the people who are not capitalists, but who work to produce the capitalists wealth, take the public powers into their own hands.

It is worthy of note that of the six nen in the present New York Legislature who have been willing to act as agents for the property owners' associntions in introducing bills to deprive the tenement dwellers of all protection from the landlords' greed, two are Re publicans Senator Marshall and Asemblyman Remsen-and four are Democrats-Senators Hawkins and Wagner and Assemblymen Date and Matthews. The two old parties are a anit in serving the eapitalists, up to the limit they dare to go. And Haw-Rins is a "labor man". God save the mark! Such are "labor men" elected on capitalist tickets. Of course, each and every one of these men protests either that his bill is harmless or that he does not support his bill, but introduced it only as a favor to some constituent. It is not true that any of these bills are harmless. They are all insidious attacks on the existing Tenement House Law-a law already for too mild and lax; and the attack is all the mere dangerous for being indirect, ciple in a legislative body will introduce a bill that he considers vicious and injurious to the interests he represents. The man who d ter what his excuses, deserves no confidence in the future.

Bishop Petter has been taking a hand at demonstrating that the interests of Capital and Labor are identical. The German printers of New York de cided to demand an increase of wages. The employers refused it. Bishop Potter was chosen to arbitrate. His decision is that the printers shall get a wage-increase of 7 per cent, and that they shall be required to do 20 per cent, more work in a day. The employers are satisfied. They say this exactly fits their idea of prosperity. The printers, however, take a different view of the matter and say that the Bishon's decision doesn't "go," Oh, these lazy and ungrateful workingmen! What is a mood Christian to do in the face of such stubborn wickedness,

AS TO HEADQUARTERS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.—At a regular meeting of Local New Haven held in Aurora Hall, 135 Union street, Eugene Toomay in the chair and Julius Paecht acting as Secretary in the absence of Comrade Voimer, who is sick, the following resolution was adopted and ordered sent to The Worker and other papers for publication:

other papers for publication:
"Whereas, The National Committee
at its recent annual meeting has arbitrarily set aside the party constitution
by refusing to submit the change of
national headquarters to a general
voic of the party; and

"Whereas, We regard Omain, Neb., the city selected for the seat of the National Committee, as quite unsultible for national beadquasters; be it "Resolved, That we initiate the following questions to be subsmitted to referendum vote, together with all acts of the National Committee at its recent cent meeting:
"L Shall the seat of the National and

Committee be at Chicago?

"2. Shall the Local Quorum of the National Committee until the next convention consist of the members of the National Committee from Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, and Kentucky?"

JULIUS PAECHT,

Secretary pro tem.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 11.—By unanimous vote yesterday, Local Toledo instructed the undersigned to send the following communication to National Secretary Mailly and also to send a copy to each local in Ohio:

"To the National Committee of the So-

cialist Party, William Mailly, Secretary, Omaha, Neb. "Local Toledo, of Ohio, in accordance with the provisions of Article IX.

ance with the provisions of Article IX.
of the national constitution, hereby petitions that you submit to a referendum vote of the party membership the
following propositions:

"1. That the headquarters of the
party be removed to Chicago.

"2. That the Local Quorum until the

next national convention be composed of the members of the National Committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, and Kentucky.

13. That all acts of the National Committee at its last annual meeting inconflict with the above provisions be

rejected."

Every local which wishes to rebuke autocratic action and dangerous precedent should endorse these resolutions and forward a signed copy to National Secretary Mailly. We must abide the will of a general referendum, but we cannot afford to let go unchallenged the autocratic action and farce of a referendum on but one city, selected by a majority of one vote in commit-

The Local also unanimously voted to initiate a general yote in the state of Oblo on the question of recalling W. G. Critchlow as National Committeeman, on account of his course at the St. Louis meeting, which did not represent justice and fair play as we understand the Socialist movement.

HENRY BOWERS, Secretary, CHAS. R. MARTIN, Organizer, P. O. Box 297.

The following is an extract from last week's issue of the "St. Louis Labor," on the headquarters question:
"Speaking of the removal of national headquarters of the Socialist Party to Omeha, Neb., the 'Appeal to Resson' says:

Reason' says:

"The referendum on the question of opposing the selection of Omaha as national headquarters is a clear waste of time and means. For it is certain to result in an inforsement of the netion of the National Committee. We need our means and time, in the citles for the municipal' campaigns, in the country for the perfection of our organization. And it would cause a useless delay in getting the headquarters in working order for the organization of a thorough opposition against all capitalist parties, from the Hearst tiger in lamb's clothes, to the G. O. P. elephant. Let us get to work at once, and drop all useless maneuvering. If the present Secretary and Quorum do not fulfill our expectations, the next national convention can settle the question satisfactorily, and without extra

ton satisfactorily, and without extra cost and deiny.

"To this kind of procedure we certainly object. Neither the 'Appeal to Reason' nor the majority of the National Committee can prevent the general vote on the question of national headquarters. For years the 'Appeal to Reason' has been working the direct legislation racket, and right now, when a most vital question is to be decided—the question of national leadquarters of the Socialist Party—we are politely informed that a referendum yote on this question is a clear waste of time and means.'

yote on this question 'is a clear waste of time and means.'

"The very fact that the 'Appeal to Reason' changes its tactics every other month furnishes only another argument in favor of direct legislation in our own Socialist Party. Because a dozen National Committeemen saw fit to interpret our national constitution arbitrarily, and because the 'Appeal' has no objection to such queer procedure, is no reason why a general vote on the question of national headquarters should not be taken.

ters should not be taken.
"It is ussiess to argue the question ns to where the Socialist battles of the near future will have to be fought. Not in rural Kansas—no matter how strong the Populist and ideal Socialist sentiment may be there; not in "fife Dukotas or any other thinly-populated western state, but in the great industrial centers east of the Mississippi Valley, there, where the great trademion movement of today is engaged in the most desperate struggle against

capitalism.
"There is the main battle field of the Socialist movement of the near future, not because the trade-anion movement is strongest there, but because the reign of capitalism is more general more powerful, and the more general and more intense capitalist exploitation of labor naturally and unavoidably lends to a more severe, more intense and more general class struggle.

"And where the class struggle is most severe, right there, into the center of Secialist activity, belongs the national headquarters of our party. "The 'Appeal to Reason' further

says:

"The great cities like New York, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco, are precisely the places where the elements of compromise and fusion have their strongholds. It is there, where middle-class Socialism is raising its sinister head, in the Hearst democracy, the politically-immature independent labor parties, and the politically short-sighted Socialist friends who are ready to fuse with anything in sight, for the sake of doubtful and passing advantages. It is there where the middle-class politician is bred whose desire for political jobs is stronger than his love for the revolutionary principles of our movement."

our movement."

"Up to last national elections the elements of compromise and fusion came from the rural West. Neither in New York, Chicago nor St. Louis has the Socialist Party compromised or fused with any other party, nor is there any prebability or possibility of compromise or fusion in the future. The Socialist movement in St. Louis, Chicago and New York will take care of itself, and cannot be dragged into any fusion or other extangling alliances. Our Socialist movement in the industrial

centers has weathered all the storms of capitalist and fake labor politics, and long years of experience has taught us the fact that we can rely on the same in any crisis that may arise in the near future.

in the near future.

"In our opinion Chicago would be the place for national headquarters."

A general meeting of members of Local New York was held in the Labor Lyceum last Sunday to receive the report of National Committeeman Hillquit.

As Comrade Hillquit's attitude the various questions acted upon by the National Committee has been made clear by the reports of the St. Louis meeting and by his communications the last two issues of The Worker, it is not necessary to add much to whas been said. He showed that the there was entire unanimity in the Na tional Committee on the question of fusion and of the attitude of the party toward trade unions, yet through n of the session it was clearly divided into a well organized majority and a minority, the former led by Committeeman Mills of Kansas. Several West ern members, he said, comparatively new men in the party, were evidently influenced/ by representations that Carey, Hiliquit, and Barnes were "danerous schemers," and this method was sed to hold the majority together. He told how, on the second day, Mills showed the existence of what might justly be called a "machine" as foion an appeal which under parlia mentary Mills sto rules, was not debatable od on his chair and cried, Vote it down, boys!"-and the majority voted it down. Comrade Hillquit gave his reasons for holding that referendum was taken was unconstitu tional and also for considering the selection of Omaha an unwise presented in The Worker of Feb. 8 identical with those adopted by Local Toledo as reported above).

National Committeeman Goebel of

New Jersey was granted the floor, as one of those who voted with the ma jority at St. Louis. He admitted that the majority held caucuses and that Mills was its leader, and explained Mills' "Vote it down" speech by saying that some of the members who were inexperienced in party affairs did net know always how to vote and needed someone to tell them. He charged that some St. Louis comrades were responsible for changing the name of the party in Missouri to "Working Class Party" during the campaign, alleging that the S. L. P. protest in court had nothing to do with the case; he had received information to this effect in St of the Local Quorum, caused him to consider immediate removal nece He strongly condenned the conduc the minority and especially that of Hillquit who, immediately on returning to New York, started to bellion," He added that the J., was due to the fact that he could not spenk German

not speak German.

After general discussion it was deeided, with only three dissenting votes, to advise the General Committee to adopt the resolutions demanding a referendum.

The Terre Haute "Toller" prints the report of National Committeeman Mahoney to the party in Indiana. He

says, in part:

"The majority of the members seemed inflamed against the Local Quorum and were not disposed to paceed in a constitutional manner to accomplish their purpose. It was on this point that most of the contention arose, the minority favoring conformity to the constitution, while the majority disregarded it entirely. * *

the mater of a headquarters the constitution specifically requires that the question of removal be submitted to a refereadum of the party but a majority of the Committeemen, representing less than a third of the membership, decided to move the seat of headquarters to Omaha. Neb., and decided that the effects of the party be at once taken to that point without first placing the matter before the membership.

membership.
"This was clearly a violation of the constitution and should be rebuked. The older and more conservative members resisted this overt act, but to no avail." **

ayali.

"Since the constitution has been ignored in the matter of headquarters it was decided by the minority to have Chicago submitted to the referendum of the party as the seat of headquarters."

National Committeeman Critchlow of Ohio, who acted with the majority throughout, says in the course of his report that while not entirely satisfied with Omaha, he was led to vote for that city because the members of the old Local Quorum "insisted on using their vote to determine the headquarters," and also because "the Bast had been given the Secretary" and that the action of the old Local Quorum members induced him heartily to support immediate removal.

National Committeeman Berger of Wisconsin in his report given in the "Social Democratic Herald" says, in part: "While our party may well congratulate itself upon the lively participation

of the Western farmer element in the Socialist movement, yet the backbone and the leadership of this movement must remain proletarian for a long time in the future. The Quorum elected for Omaha has a strong agrarian coloring and would be absolutely out of touch with the proletarian masses of the country which the Socialist Party must win before all things if it wants to have success. We say this although we value very highly the sympathies and the assistance of the farmers—the writer of this article was the author of the Socialist farmers' platform of the some two the sound of the sound of the sound of the socialist farmers' platform of the workers in the field who still own their tools, we do not want headquarters in Omaha, Neb., and a Quorum which would represent the milieu of the surreunding states. And a Quorum in Omaha, on the ground that there it would be outside of the influence of trade unlonism,' is impossible at the

present time and out of keeping with our final sims. Steps have already been taken to correct by referendum this mistake of the majority of the National Committee."

Current

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

OUR BENEVOLENT FEUDALISM.

By W. J. Ghent. New York. The
Macmillan Company, 1902. Cloth,
202 pages. Price, \$1.25.

Macmillan Company, 1902. Cloth, 202 pages. Price, \$1.25.

This book is expanded—very greatly expanded—from an article similarly entitled which appeared in the "Independent" of April, 1902, and which was shortly afterward issued as a pamphlet by the Collectivist Society. The article was very widely noticed at the time, being given, as it seemed to us, much more attention than it really merited. The idea of comparing the rule of the capitalist class in presentiday society to that of the feudal nobles of medieval Europe was by no means original with Mr. Ghent. Many unnoticed Socialist writers had drawn the comparison years before, and drawn it more accurately than he.

drawn it more accurately than he.

Because of the extravagance of the notices given to that article, we took up the present book, of which it was the germ, with a certain degree of prejudice. As we read, however, this feeling disappeared, and we gladly recognize in Mr. Ghent's book a valuable contribution to the criticism of capitalist society. What gives the book its value is not the main thesis—which is not only not original, but not tenable in the form it is here given—but the great mass of illustrative facts which the author has marshalled to support the thesis and which he has presented in a most lively and effective way.

way.

We are somewhat at a loss just how to regard the book, to know just how far the author expects or desires to be taken seriously. The tone of the opening chapter, "Utopias and Other Forecasts," and of the closing one, "Transition and Fulfilment" (which latter formed a considerable part of the "Independent" a licle), would indicate that he takes himself very seriously indeed. But as we read the intervening pages we get the idea that Mr. Ghent is something of a joker, that he does not at all believe in the permanence of the "benevolent feudalism." that he will heartily agree in the criticism which we have to make upon his thesis.

This thesis is: That under the form of civit and political liberty and equality, and even by means of the cunning use of those forms, there has is based in its ownership of the mean of production, which is able to domi nate society in its various phases a completely and more calectively that have the formally acknowledged ruling classes of the past; that this class is already very clearly conscious of its position and its interests and is daily becoming more so; that it is, and so to control its own conduct and so to play upon the minds of the ruled as to keep the latter in a state of con tented servitude, substituting well cal culated benevelonce for the method of "blood and iron" by which the rulers of the past have so tain their power; and that the new class rule will thus neutralize of divert the forces of resistance which have proven fatal to earlier ruling classes, so that industrial feudalism will survive, at least for a very long

Most of the evidence which he ad dues in the other seven chapters (omitting the first and last)—"Combi-nation and Goalescence," "Our Magnates," "Our Farmers and Wage Earners," Our Makers of Law," "Our Interpreters of Law," "Our Moulders Interpreters of Law," "Our Moulders of Opinion," and "General Social Changes"-serves to support only the first part of the thesis, to show that the capitalist class does now actually control society through, rather than is pite of, the forms of de consolidated and organized, and to it Instrate the many indirect methods by which our lords of industry carry out their will. In all this, of course, we Socialists have been proclaiming the same truth for many years and have called attention to most if not all of the illustrative facts he uses, and if edgment of the fact, we can forgive him all that for the service he has done in bringing the whole argur systematically together in most attractive and convincing form.

We part company with Mr. Ghent when he tells us that this system of class rule is to be permanent. He rather assumes this than tries to prove it, except in a superficial and incidental way, and we are half inclined to think that he does not himself believe in the truth of the assumption, but throws it out as a sort of challenge to stimulate others to fight the more vigorously against class rule.

We do not doubt that Mr. Ghent has

We do not doubt that Mr. Ghent has well formulated the ideal more or less clearly held by many of the telligent of the capitalists and their hired thinkers. The capitalists know know that their right to rule is being questioned or denied, that the very basis of their power is being attacked. They would like to continue to rule and to hand down their power undiminished to their children's children. Most of them, too, quite sincerely be lieve in their right to rule, believe tha they are the superior ones selected by Providence or Nature or Fate to govern the mass of inferior men; it is as patural for a Vauderbilt or a Rocke-feller to believe this as for a Wilhelm or a Nicholas; a man "born in the purple" is not likely to question his fitness to wear it. The more cautious and thoughtful capitalists—and espe-cially their hired thinkers, of whom we have spoken, who see more of the real world than do their masters the reasons for it and their laten power to destroy the masters' power Their ideas, then—their wildly utopia

dream, as we believe—is to govern well, to rule firmly but kindly, to soothe the workers' discontent with "bread and plays," hospitals and libraries, to fool them with schemes of arbitration and proft-sharing and pensions, to divide and disorganize them by holding out false hopes of individual success, by all means to keep them contented, rather than to risk increasing their discontent by roughly stifling its expressions.

stining its expressions.

That this is the capitalists' ideal, so far as they have a common ideal, we believe. That it is a realizable ideal, all history deales—and current history most emphatically of all.

No ruling class has ever yet been wise enough to restrain its own arro-gance, consistently to follow a policy of moderation, or even to gauge the to make their concessions at the right time and in the right manner to have the desired conciliatory effect. The same training and environment which convinces the rulers of their right to rule makes them impatient of any questioning of that right and prone to punish-or, even worse, violently to threaten with punishment-any insubill-considered threat by one of the rul ing class may destroy the effect of the moderation and paternal benevolence ears by all his fellow patricians. If practised through long months of old Europe or of the slaveholders of our old South could not restrain indiout in violent words or acts disastron to their class interest, far less can this be expected of a class the very breath of whose life is individualism run of whose life is individualism run mad. And the very benefactions and concessions of the capitalists, being than by collective wisdom and in that gnorance of actual conditions which lways handicaps a ruling class, are likely to be made in such a manner as to exasperate or to enlighten rathe then to conciliate or to deceive the to betray the conscious weakness no fear of the rulers and so to encourage

If one modern ruling class is no ber sistently to follow a policy of estraint and prudent moderation, the ruled class of to-day—especially in its typical form of the industrial prolariat-is for many reasons, better able to understand its own subjection more apt persistently to seek ameliors tion and even emancipation from class rule, and infinitely more capable of concerted action than any ruled class of the past. It is not necessary to dwell upon this point. To institute a comparison between the character and conditions of our working class and those of the serfs of old Europe or ren the artizans of the medieval towns is, for one who knows history, to reu ognize at once the vastly greater agressive stimulus of desire and the see what we make for others, we see what we lack, we see what we might have, we begin to see how we can get it. The more we get, whether of material comforts or of power and freehave got so far, whether our masters seek to engage our affections by paizing kindness or to intimidate us by brutal force, the one course serves only to increase our discontent, the other only to arouse our indignant res

We believe that Mr. Chent reads the

we believe that air, dent reams the signs of the times all wrong when he does not see in current events the proof of these principles. Carnegie, who sincerely feels his responsibility, no doubt, as a "trustee of other men's fortunes," can never build enough fibraries to wine out the memory of been strengthened by his ostentations giving; he is more widely and severely condemned to-day than he was years ago; the one concession that might have made friends for him among the workers-the concession of could not have the sense to make. Morgan may establish a free mater-nity hospital; it serves chiefly to remind us that one out of every ten of ns is born in pauperism; and better strikers, "The damned fools don't know what is good for them." The Standard Oil King may endow univercated in a harder school, bitterly call to mind his son's Sunday-school talk on the American Beauty. The railway men of the Southern Pacific and the employees of the Steel Trust have not been deceived by the pension and profit-showing scemes recently announced; they have no scrupies about "looking a gift herse in the mouth." We remember that Vanderbilt said, "The people be danned," and we feel that we may do our part at damning when we get ready. The good advice of a churchful of bishops could not put a bridle on Baer's tongue; and that one unfortunate sentence on the divine right of capitalists has more burm to the capitalist cause than a score of philanthropists and a multitude of subsidized editors and parsons can undo.

No, the industrial foundation is not stable. As fast as possible—and many of its beneficiaries keenty feel-this—it is developing the forces that are to destroy it. Democracy is not dead; it is not asleep; if it is working more quietly, so it is working more surely than ever before. It will come come into its own in the fullness of time, when the way shall have been prepared for it by its enemies.

pared for it by its enemies.

Perhaps the importance of Mr. Ghent's book hardly merits such extended comment, except as it furnishes us a convenient text for a timely sermon. Nevertheless, we commend the book as a most readable and surgestive one, which may well have a place

A CORRECTION.

Comrade Feigenhaum asks as to note an error in printing his article last week-the word "consciously" being substituted for "contiously," the correct rending. The error occurs in the quotation from Kautsky, near the top of the second column of the article.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

PARTY NOTES.

..... Comrade Ringler of Reading, Pa., vrites: "Franklin H. Wentworth of Chicago addressed a large and enthu stastic audience in Staufer Hall, Sat urday, Feb. 7, on The Promise of So-cialism. The large proportion of women in the audience occasioned surprise to the lecturer, who said to the surprise to the secturer, who said it was somewhat unusuai. All who were present were highly pleased with the address and expressed the hope that they would have the privilege of hearing Comrade Wentworth soon The cause is growing in Read ing and all the workers are encouraged by the bright outlook for the succe of our party in the local election on Feb. 17. Every indication points to an increase in the vote."

We are informed that the "Lynch Law" decision reported from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., last week affected only the nominations in that township, not, as we understood, in the whole of Lu

We are sorry to have to record the eath of John C. Edwards of New Castle, Pa., who was an earnes worker for the cause.

H. Gaylord Wilshire challenged President Andrews of the University of Nebraska to debate, on account of his complete misrepresentation of So-cialism is a public address; but Presi-dent Andrews says he won't debate.

Comrades Leamy and Dale, the So cialist candidates for Mayer and Trensurer in Butte, Mont., are both principals of schools and as a result of their candidacy on the Socialist ticket the capitalistic Board of Education has made a rule that benceforth the accept ance of a political nomination by an employee shall be equivalent to a resig-

All communications intended for the National Secretary of the Socialist Party should be addressed to William Mnilly, National Secretary, Rooms 10-11, Arlington Block, Omaha, Neb.

Local Hudson County, N. J., will hold a Commune celebration on Satur-day, March 14, at Central Hall, 350 Central avenue, Jersey City, whi expected to excel all its previous affairs of this nature. Tickets can be had from Comrade Mehnert, 903 Garden street Hoboken, and the committee ap is to all comrades to push the sale

Local Philadelphia has secured the Free Library of Economics and Politi-cal Science and it will bereafter be located at Socialist Headquarters, 1305 Arch street. This library was started in 1897 by Miss Innis Forbes, Miss Pratt, Miss Marot, and some others at 1305 Filbert street, afterwards moved to the Council of Allied Building Trades, and then to the University of Pennsylvania. It is a very valuable collection.-Lectures are being given a the headquarters every Sunday even-ing. On Feb. 22, Dr. G. Metzler will spenk on "The Position of the Socialists in America.'

Frederick Krafft of Jersey City will speak on "Washington and His Time n Saturday evening, Feb. 21, at the Socialist Party Clubrooms, 511-513 Hackensack Plank Road, West Hoboken, N. J. Readers of The Worker are invited to attend and also asked to bring their friends.

Comrade Koch of Salamanca, N. Y. reports that Comrade Debs' meeting held there under the auspices of the Shorthand School on Feb. 9 was a great success. The local papers gave good reports. This was the first So-cialist meeting ever held in that vicinity, and it made a good impression.

On Sunday, Feb. 22, at 3 p. m., Frank A. Sieverman speaks on "Laborated Problems" in the Common Council chamber of the City Hall, Rochester N. Y., under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum. Admission is free.

State Secretary Critchlow of Ohio reports: A local has been organized at Corning. Perry County, O., with a good list to start with. Comrades are active ly at work building up the local.—Cin-cinnati and Cleveland comrades are working hard for their city tickets and signs already point to a good increase in the vote. The comrades of Cincinnati are getting out their own ture in this campaign and it is cer tainly worthy of the perusal of com-rades at other points who are looking for suggestions as to propaganda material.-The comrades are assisting nobly in the fund to place an organize in the field which is being raised by the State Local Quorum. This is a part of the work that must not be neglected and the support accorded the plan proves conclusively that the com-rades appreciate this.—Local Cincinnati has passed a set of resolutions calling on the party press and other comrades to not allow personal preju-dice to enter the columns of the papers and the discussions as it hinders the propaganda work of the movement Also for all comrades to take advan-tage of the present conditions and work for Socialism instead of quarrel ing... The smallest local in Ohio is Painesville, while the largest is Cin-cinnati. For some time past the Cleve-land comrades have held the banner as the largest Local, but the Cincinnati comrades have had an organizer devot-ing his whole time to the work for some time past and the results are now apparent and the movement is still growing at a most rapid pace.

Cincinnati comrades held a city convention on Jan. 24 and nominated A. J. vention on Jan. 24 and nominated A. J. Swing for Mayor and a full ticket for the municipal election to be held on April 6. Enthusiasm among the Cincinnati Socialists is great. The organization of new branches since Jan. 1 ization of new branches since Jan. 1 has averaged one per week and mem-bership has doubled. Lectures are given every Sunday at 3 p. m. in G. A. R. Hall, 35-37 West Sixth street.

Ludwig Jablinowski, who has been reporting the Brewery Workers' con-vention at Cincinnati for the "Volks-seitung," writes enthusiastically of the g." writes enthusiastically of the list movement in that city. He

says, in part: "It is a strong local, energetic and filled with enthusiasm for the great principles of our party. While doing the brewers convention, I had occasion to witness a meeting of our local. Imagine my surprise to find almost sixty Socialists in a business amost sixty Socialists in a business meeting and most of them young Americans. Our business meetings are not so well attended and you see usually the old faces, while here they admit new members every week. Twenty-three comrades joined the party in that meeting and the Organizar sold promiting that the local has izer said proudly that the local has now over two hundred and fifty mem-bers. Lectures are held weekly in a spacious hall and the comrades do everything to get the best speakers Almost every ward is organized, as also the nearby towns. In one of them. Elmwood, the Socialist Party is so strong that the election of our didates was seriously considered in that business meeting. There are many readers of The Worker in Cin-cinnati and everyone likes the paper."

During the sessions of the nationa convention of the United Brewery Workers, Local Cincinnati sent a reso-lution of welcome and fraternal greeting, congratulating the union on its success. The reading of the message was received with enthusiasm. The convention reaffirmed the Brewery Workers' endorsement of the principles

Now York City.

All New York comrades should make a contribution to the fund for Comrade Epstein. He being incapacttated by arduous campaign work, it is our duty to come to his assistance ons should be sent to Organ-

The Progressive Social Demo Club of the 16th A. D. is growing in membership and has elected a commit tee to make arrangements for estab lishing a Jewish-speaking class on the East Side. The club holds its regular meetings on Monday evenings at La-fayette Hall, 3-10 Avenue D.

The Young People's Social Demo cratic Club of Yorkville will give a concert and ball on March 14 in the Clubhouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street. The club meets at this place every Thursday evening, and all young men and women who are interested in the movement are invited to join.

Lectures are held every Sunday afternoon in the Brooklyn Labor Ly ceum, 949 Willoughby ayenue. Admis-sion is free and discussion is invited

The Young Men's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn at its last meeting decided to reorganize as a young peo ple's club and invites all young women, as well as young men, who are inter-ested in the Socialist movement to join its ranks. The club meets every Thursday evening in the Labor Lyceum, 949

At the meeting of South Brooklyn in January it was decided to hold four agitation meetings in that division. The first will be held on Feb. 28 at Germania Hall, Third avenue and Fifty-eighth street. Comrade Kearns of New Jersey and Peter E. Burrowes will lecture on Socialism. The second meeting will be held on March 8 at Erie Hall, 282 Van Brunt street. As-semblyman Kehoe, Democrat, has been challenged to debate at this meeting.

The next meeting of the West Side Agitation District will be held Satur-day, Feb. 21, at 342-West Forty-second street. Every party member residing on the West Side should attend as matters of importance will come before

At the last regular meeting of the 19th A. D. It was decided that all members must do their best to make the lecture course at Dispensary Hall a success. There are leaflets at Comrade Meier's place, 408 W. Fiftieth street, which must be distributed; comrades are requested to do their duty in that line. All readers of The Worker and sympathizers are invited to attend the next meeting at 413 W. Fiftleth street on Feb. 25, at 8 p. m.

The Kings County Committee wishes to acknowledge the following contribu-tions to the campaign fund received since January 24: List 554, Friedrich Lochert, \$6; List 545, Morris Gold, 25c; List 546, 15th A. D., 75e; List 563, Reinhold Mueller, \$1; List 580, Fritz Rosenblath, 50c; List 663, 21st A. D.,

Funk Lawrence Sielke, son of Comrade Leo and Johanna Sielke, died on Feb. 10 from blood-poisoning following an operation for a broken arm. Frank Sielke was only nineteen years of age. but was well known to the comrade and had already done good service for the cause; he was a young man of very brilliant promise and enthusiastic in the Socialist movement. The many who knew him regret his loss and deep-ly sympathize with his parents.

The Young Men's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn has been reorganized as the Young People's S. D. Club. All young people in sympathy with the So-cialist movement are invited to attend the meetings of the club, which are held every Thursday evening at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willough-

In Brooklyn, Comrades Droste and Clark will speak at Eckford Hall, Eck-ford and Calyer streets, on Saturday, Feb. 21, 8 p. m. Comrades Cooney and Behringer will speak at 700 Evergreen avenue, corner Covert street, on Tues-day, Feb. 24, 8 p. m.

The general debate at the Socialist Literary Society on Friday evening. Feb. 20, will be on "Socialism and Re-ligion. A club is being organized for young people between the ages of ten to fifteen years; the Secretary is Isidor Schaffman, 241 East Broadway.

—Don't be afraid to let people in that we cannot send any representative to your conference. But we repeat that we are easer for an opportunity to extend the right hand of fellowship to all these who were parted from us, victions.

"For these reasons you wan perceive that we cannot send any representative to your conference. But we repeat that we are easer for an opportunity to extend the right hand of fellowship to all these who were parted from us, either through misunderstanding of Will you help us?

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

-5-84

Socialist Party State Committee De clines to Enter into Conference with

The Pennsylvania State Con of the Socialist Party at its last session considered and replied to the following communications

"Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 15, 1903. State Executive Committee, Socialis Party of Pennsylvania, Philadel-phia, Pa.

"Comrades:—As per instructions from the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania, I enclose herewith a copy of a document recently submitted to the membership for a referendum vote.

"You will note that the proposition ubmitted is for a state convention to be held in Philadelphia on February 21, 22 and 23 of this year and tha specific mention is made of the fact, that at least one of these three days is to be set aside for a conference of the Socialists of this state, who agree upon the basic principles as stipulated in the

"The State Committee has further instructed me to say to you, that should the majority of the member-ship of the Socialist Labor Party of this state vote in the affirmative and thereby order the convention to be held, we would be pleased to have representatives of the Socialist Party attend this conference and confer with our delegates, as stated in the call a to ways and means of advancing the cause of the Socialist Republic.

"In our estimation such a conference could not fail to bring about results which would be highly beneficial to the best interests of the working class and to the welfare of the Socialist moveemnt, not only of this state, but of the entire country as well.

"With fraternal greetings, I am, yours for the Socialist Republic,

"WM. J. EBERLE, "State Secretary."

The enclosure refers to a convention of the S. L. P. organization to be held in Philadelphia next Saturday to Monday. To the invitation to participate in a conference on this occasion, the State Committee of the Socialist Party voted to reply as follows:

"To Mr. Wm. J. Eberle and Members of Executive Committee of organi zation claiming title of Socialis Labor Party.

"Gentlemen:-In reply to your com-nunlcation of Jan. 15, inviting representatives of the Socialist Party to attend a conference to be arranged by you in Philadelphia at the time of a convention of the so-called Socialist Labor Party, said conference to consider 'ways and means of advancing the cause of the Socialist Republic,' we beg leave to say:

"1. We deny your right, or the right of any body of men whatsoever, to claim title as the Socialist Labor Party in this state. No such party is in existence, nor has been in existence, except by usurpation and misrepresen tation, at any time since 1899.

"2. The great majority of Socialists who were members of a party, known prior to July, 1809, as the Socialist La-bor Party, are to-day members of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania.

"3. The members of this organization, adhering to the principle of the referendum as the only possible basis of Socialist organization, and being denied the right of referendum by an Executive Committee located at Pitts burg, were in 1899 compelled to change the name of their party from Socialis Labor Party to Socialist Party. This was done in strict accordance with the common usages and principles of the Socialists of the world, and in conformity with the laws of the organiza tion in this state.

"4. Since the adoption of this name the organization this Committee has the honor to represent has fought the political battle of the working class, has propagated the principles of revoary Socialism, has gained official standing on the state ballot, and is the only political organization of Socialists recognized in Pennsylvania.

"This Committee, guardian for the time being of the integrity of the Socialist Party in this state, has neither the inclination nor the delegated power persons outside the party membership as to ways and means of 'advancing the cause of the Socialist Republic.'
Will you permit us to suggest that those who wish to advance the cause of Socialism should join the party into whose keeping the cause has been com mitted by the votes of the working

"We are quite certain that we speak the mind of our organization when we say that it is now, and always has been, willing-yes, eager-to take into its ranks again the comrades who have been estranged from us, and renew the old ties of comradeship with a hearty good-will. But honor and principle de-mand that there shall be a clear understanding upon certain points.

"This is a democratic organization and its officials are required to obey the mandate of its members. Those who are not ready to yield cheerful obedience to the rule of the majority are not wanted in our ranks. There is are not wanted in our ranks. There is no place therein for would-be dictators or self-appointed leaders. Our mem-bers assert their ability, power and purpose to take care of themselves.

"Further, experience has demon strated the absolute correctness of our position upon the question of the atti-tude of Socialists toward the trade anions. It is only fair to us, who con fore make constant propaganda amon them, that our efforts in this direction shall not be obstructed by any con-fused or false ideas, on the part of trade-unionists, as to the relation of Socialists toward them. Those who do not agree with us in this matter cannot in good faith come into the party.

"For these reasons you will perceive

our position or misconception of their

"Respectfully yours,
"FRED W. LONG, "By direction of the Committee."

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

New Rational Secretary Has Taken Up His Duties-Local Toledo Initiates Movement to Pay Off Old Dobt.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 12.-The national headquarters of the Socialist Party have been removed from St. Louis to this city, in accordance with the decision of the National Committee at its recent meeting. William Mailly, the newly elected National Secretary, has taken up the duties of his office ications intended for the national party organization should be addressed: William Mailly, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, Arlington Block, Omaha, Neb.
TOLEDO, O., Feb. 11.—Some tim

ago Local Toledo passed a resolution calling on the Ohio member of the National Committee to try to devise some way of paying off the debts of the national organization of the Socialist Party assumed at the Indianapolis the National Committee at its recent meeting in St. Louis in connection with this matter are very unsatisfactory to

At this week's meeting the Local adopted the following self-explanator resolution:

"Resolved, That Local Toledo appropriate \$10 to apply on payment of the debts of the National Committee as-sumed at the Unity Convention, and that the Organizer forward the same to The Worker, with an appeal to it and other Socialist papers to open and other Socialist papers to open funds through their columns for the purpose of paying the long standing lebts of the National Com shortest possible time, organizations and individuals being asked to contribute, and the money received to be forwarded to National Secretary

Knowing what has been done by the party press in the past, Local Toledo hopes that by its aid the debts will soon be wiped out and a real scandal removed from the party's reputation.

The Worker acknowledges the re-celpt of \$10 from Local Toledo and consents to act as an agent in receiv ing funds for this purpose and transmitting them to the National Secretary. It is best to send money by check or draft or, better, by postoffice or express money order. Letters en-closing contributions should be adclosing contributions should be addressed to The Worker with an en closed statement showing the purpos for which they are intended. Receipts will be acknowledged from weel

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

We are at last able to present a complete table, from official sources, show ing the vote of the Socialist Party in 1902 as compared with that of 1900, by states. In Arizona, Idaho, and Wyo-ming we entered the political field for the first time in 1902. In the eight chance to test our strength in 1902, and the vote cast for our national ticket in 1900 is therefore carried for ticket in 1900 is therefore carried for ward for the latter year. In several cases, where the vote for different candidates of the Socialist Party varied largely, we have taken the lower figure as indicating the solid vote. The fig ures given are, therefore, extremely

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Arizona

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	847 14,270
Oklahoma	815 1,963
	494 3.532
	831 21,910
	410 410
	846 3.513
	717 2,927
	371 371
	225 225
Washington 1,	009 4,739
	286 286
	095 15.957
Wyoming	552
Totals 97,	730 227,024

NEW JERSEY'S VOTE.

The official returns for the election of November last in New Jersey show a good gain for the Socialist Party. It is the vote for Assemblymen that counts for official standing and we therefore take it as a basis for esti mating our strength. There was no general election in the state last November, The Socialist Party had candidates for the Assembly in ten counties—Bergen, Camden, Cumberland, Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Ocean, Passaic, Sussex, and Union. These polled a total of 4,835 votes. The same counties, in 1900, gave to 3,954 pelled a total of 4,835 votes. The same counties, in 1900, gave us 3,954 votes. The other counties of the state, chiefly agricultural, in which we ha chieff agricultural, in which we had no organization and no local candidates, gave us, in the general election of two years ago, 656 votes. Assuming no increase in these counties, but simply carrying forward the figures of 1960, we can put our strength in Nevember, 1962, at 5,491 votes, as against 4,694 two terms of the country of the

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cember, 1902. FRANK BOWERS,

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ing of the eclipse, waiting for the Marconi wavegrause the open face of the sphynx, which is not a riddler's face nor a riddle, but a face of wait-

ing frankly and fearlessly npon the blessed inevitable, without which life were but a billow to be never set. The need of and the rest of the human mind on laws outside of itself which

mind on laws outside of itself which is at ence the beginning of science and of social obedience, as opposed to the unlimited inventions of dreamers, or the impositions of arbitrary powers unexplained, is that which in our day

is most characteristic of the man called Socialist. By whatever name

called Socialist. By whatever name we may finally designate our largest conception of this sure orderliness, whether it be evolution or involution, the recognition of an order outside is the socialistic mental temperament;

and this constitutes the greatest of all human guarantees for social obedience, for continuous study and for never

faltering progress. Here then is the third foundation of Socialism,

The fourth I would call the will of the mind. It is only out of an im-

mensity of non-consenting, reluctant struggling centuries that it has come.

Without some of it no society were possible; with it there is no limit to human progress. You who are Socialists in the service of the class and

race know something of this sweetly

sacred-despotism of the mind once cor

sacred despotsm of the mind once con-vinced. Without it the mind starving for will expression and the blossom of its energies to outer deeds would re-call its asps and retire into the deep darkness of an eternal divorce from

sunlight." For "it," though so shame

lessly defrauded by generation after

generation of professional bud-nipper (legal, scholastic and ecclesiastic); she

still comes to our brains and urges her

self out upon our will to do, and though it were but the consent of one

little child in one century on a whole

continent, that precious little consentor

saves her patient rising for all the rest of us in the world until reason grows at last strong enough to bind the hu-

man will. Working rationalism is therefore my fourth Socialist founda-

Every man will not always be sepa-rately called upon to start again for himself along the whole of the billion-

trodden nathway of the mind. The

mensity of non-co

"A NIGGER IN THE WOODPILE."

Illustrations of Capitalist Politicians' Trickery.

Bill Ostensibly Almed at Tobacco Trust Turns Out to Be Really an Attack on Cigar Makers' and Tobacco

"For ways that are dark and for ricks that are vain the old-party friend of labor' is peculiar." So would we paraphrase a famous saying.

The occasion of the remark is a bill low being passed by capitalist "friends of labor" in Congress. Ostensibly this

ow being passed by capitalist "friends of labor" in Congress. Ostensibly this bill, of which we have heard a good deal lately, is an anti-trust measure, aimed at the Tobacco Trust and its retail agency, the United Cigar Stores Company. It is publicly alleged to be intended only to prohibit the giving of premium-checks, by which the trust resolutes, tobacco, clears, and cigarducts (tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes) are being so extensively "borned." Incidentally, however— and this feature is not being publicly mentioned—it provides that no pack-age of manufactured smoking or chew-ing tobacco, snuff, cigars, or cigar-ettes shall have anything packed in or attached to it or in any way con-nected with it except the manufac-turer's wrapper and labels, the internal revenue stamp, and the manufactured articles—that is, it is carefully so worded as to forbid the use of the labels of the Clgar Makers' Union and

Tobacco Workers' Union, though without openly mentioning them.

If the Tobacco Trust can get these tabels outlawed it will be quite willing tables outlawed it will be quite wining to drop the premium plan. It will thus kill two birds with one stone—save the expense of premiums and make it im-possible for the purchaser to distin-

possiole for the purchaser to distin-guish union-made goods from those manufactured in the worst sweatshops. Every capitalist politician in Con-gress is thus given a beautiful oppor-tunity. If the true purpose of the bill tunity. If the true purpose of the bill had not been exposed, they could have voted for it, thus winning credit both as "trust-smashers" and as "friends of " and yet by their real service to iabor," and yet by their real service to the Trust they would have paid for past and future favors. Since the "nigger in the woodpile" has been brought to light, they can take their choice: Pose as "friends of labor" by voting against the bill and thus putting an end to the attack on the Trust, o pose as "trust-smashers" by voting for it and thus incidentally striking a blow at the unions. Either way, the Trust gains; either way, the capitalist poli ticians gain; and either way, the work-ers lose—and so it will be while they continue to depend on capitalist

OUR GAIN IN TEXAS.

GAINESVILLE, Texas, Feb. 10. The Secretary of State, being asked to The Secretary of State, being asked to give the official figures of the vote for Socialist candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in the November election, has replied: "This depart-ment is not advised of the vote cast for those candidates."

Worker also applied to the Secretary of State of Texas for the same information, and got no more definite

are obliged, therefore, to take, as the statement of our strength in Texas, the official figures for the next highest office on the state ticket, that of Comptroller, which was 3,513. In the national election our vote in Texas was 1,846. We thus gain 1,667, or 90

KINGS COUNTY.

At the regular meeting of the Kings County Committee, held on Feb. 14, the Organizer reported that information was received that a "United Labor and People's Party" was in progress of formation in Jamaica. Comrades Fur-man, Atkinson, and Cooney visited this organization, and there is every probability that it will become a stroi local of the Social Democratic Party. The Organizer also reported that he

has been endeavoring to secure Father McGrady as one of the speakers for the May Day demonstration and that he expects to have Comrade Krafft's play performed if Comrade Krafft will consent to take charge of it. The countittee appointed to see the Board of Trustees of the Labor Lyceum reported that permission has been grant-ed to place mottoes throughout the building. A supply of posters has been printed and will be given to the Bill Posters' Union to be posted in conspic-uous places with instructions that they distribute a number every month. As the County Committee intends to send as letter to the enrolled voters it was decided to have Comrade Hanford write such a letter, to be submitted at the next meeting of the County Com-

A set of resolutions were drawn up protesting against the action of the National Committe in refusing to submit the question of the removal of headquarters to a general vote and calling upon th National Committee to submit this matter in the usual form.

UPTOWN PARTY MEETING.

On Friday evening, Feb. 20, a meeting will be held in Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue, for the purpose of strengthening the up-town organizations of the Social Democratic Party and devising plans for energetic All readers of The Worker and all enrolled voters of the party living in the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Thirty-first Assembly Districts are urgently invited to

d. se four districts cast 424 votes Social Democratic Party 1900 and in 1902 the number was raised to 834; these figures show that there is material for a vigorous move-ment in these districts and make it evident that, with systematic and or gaulzed effort during the coming spring and summer, a still greater ratio of increase can be recorded next No-

Comrade Fieldman and other good which will begin promptly at eigh

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

OF MANY VOICES ONE VOICE.

By Horace Traubel.

We are learning the lesson. The esson is the lesson of unity. The masters have traded on our quarrels. The one solid asset of mastership is the isolation of the slave.

We refuse longer to remain isolated. We have learned to stick together. You can defeat any man who comes to you alone. But when the single man comes to you one hundred and fify thousand strong you have to listen to his appeal.

You nove so often sald no that no has become the word nearest within reach when labor presents its pro-gram. But labor is learning not to accept you: no as no. It is beginning to see that your no may mean no to you but does not mean no to labor. You have been spoiled by the ef-

Your wespon was never really very good. It only seemed good because the opposing weapon was so bad. Now that labor has a weapon with which to meet you, your blade nas lost its edge.

You have looked upon laba: as common. Common labor labor has been called in the blasphemy of social disintegration. And the vulgarity of la-bor has reflected itself upon the laborer. Though, as for that, labor is the laborer, and always was, God knows! And the laborer himself has rather accepted your estimate of labor And labor has admired your superio clothing and your superior speech and your overdressed women and the sports of your leisure. And so you have felt yourselves confirmed.

A change has come. Labor is get-ting stuck on itself. It is beginning to realize its majority. It sees that all the fine things you possess and for which it has admired you are but the creation and property of labor alienated from the common weal. And that coness has lifted labor out of the dirt. It has inspired labor with a con-viction of its right of way.

Labor no longer says: By your leave. Labor now says: By my will, Labor no longer fears your anger, Labor is no longer a single man exposed to a tempest. Labor is an army creating gradually an iron will. That iron will will break your iron will. Because labor lives with the sources of wealth. That makes labor invincible. Labor handles all the earlier laws. Labor arrives first. You come after. Without labor all would be lost. Without you all would be better off. The values are being inexorably shifted. You will

soon be under the wheel.
Once when libor came to you you buttoned your coat and replied: See my attorney. Now labor has its own attorney. Labor says: Treat with my

It has hoed well. It has kept the faith. The world is gorged with the evi-dences of the faith of labor. But la-bor's harvests bring along also their parasitic weeds. These weeds came by the same law as the wheat. But the weed has threatened the wheat. That is one reason why labor is resolved to

In the long night when interest and profit and rent deserted, labor kept the torch affame. And when the day returned, interest and profit and rent re-turned with it loud with self-acclaim.

Labor is learning to hold its own.

Not a portion of its own. Not a pit-tance called its own by the powers that have been engaged in exploiting it. Its absolute own. All its own. One

hundred per cent.

No coal or any other commission will No coal or any other commission will give labor its own. The Coal Commis-sion is a victory. It proves the effi-cacy of the new weapon. It proves that when labor makes its many voices one voice, and speaks out plain in that one voice, presidents, plutocrats, and priests have got to come down from their overlasted greed.

Labor is not perfected. It is in process. It has its warts and wrinkles. But its claim has no warts and wrinkles. And that claim is what will get the decision. You can trifle with the solar laws. But you cannot play fast and loose with that claim. With-out justice in the world how much of any world or any cosmic law can pass the next street crossing?

The weep on ton one becoming to

The men on top are beginning to The men on top are peginning to look worried. They are feeling that in the submerged world of labor something is going on. Something that does not mean well for them. They do not know what that something is. They think that whatever it is it is critikal and is to be fought to a finish. criminal and is to be fought to a finish. But they know there is some calamity threatened. And they are preparing to neet the dreaded event.

Labor, too, knows there is something in the wind. And labor itself does not always know what that something is. But labor by an instinct of self-preservation is learning the lesson so present formulations may seem in choate and imperfect. But the ele-ments all exist and they are taking counsel of each other. When the time is ripe they will coalesce with such force and upon such terms as will per-mit no doubt to be entertained of their purpose. The masters may as well be warned in time. Their one last weapor s effete. Labor has closed up the gap.
Do you think that labor is striking for favors? Labor is demanding justice. Labor will take nothing as a gift. Keep your gifts. We ask you to render an account. After all you have been a steward. We do not acknowledge you beyond your stew-ardship. And we call in your short loan. You have got to meet us on the open. Not back of closed doors. Not in a distant town. Not helplessly one by one. You have got to meet us where we choose and when as well as where and when you chose. We come to you no longer begging pardon, bat in hand. We come with a demand, our hats on our heads. The office-boy can no longer dismiss us. We break a way in to the throne. You have got to hear and you have got to be polite to us. We are teaching you manners as

well as matters. We come to you hundred thousand strong. Our one man is the sum total. The little dago who cannot speak a word of English and who is known by a number rather than a name is the big American who has the power to command an audience of kings. He sends his idea up to headquarters, and there you have to meet it. and there you have to meet it We have no apologies to offer for dis we have no applogues to offer for dis-turbing your peace. You have had-that sort of peace long enough. It is a peace that is no peace. Peace with-out honor is the worst war. You have had the seet of peace which had the sort of peace which has made all the decisions one way and that one way yours. Now we take you aside and say: That will not de. We are no respecter of properties. The properties must take care of themselves. The meanest men takes precedence of the west formidable and maynificent. the most formidable and magnificent difice. When the most ignorant and the most obscure workman has a grievance you have to hear it. You may squirm. But his voice is as

We have come to you hundred thousand strong. We throng at your doors. We fill the highways. We crowd you up to the very porches of your heart. You would rather look down the wrong end of a gunbarrel than insult the mes end of a gunbarrei than insult the measure we proclaim. The single man's voice is withdrawn. We send you this voice instead. This is the voice of thousands welded for one voice. This is the voice of a new democracy. We is the voice of a new democracy. We are practicing an art which will compel your respect. You will take your broom and sweep back at the sea. But you will not sweep back at us. When we come you will put your antiquated

SEVEN FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIALISM.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

ought-to-be, that is faith. Nature, experience, the constitution of the mind, or whatever other name may be given to the thing upon which man rests for his ought-to-bes, has given sanction and assurance that after certain ant cedents certain consequences will fol low; and the mind that unflinchingly lay or interception, is the mind of faith.

I will call it nature's contract with labor, that if a man casts his exertion into the earth at springtime, sowing seed and tending, with the diligence of his brain and hand the thing that he has sown, there shall come up out of the hidden resources of the soil, unto his bosom a harvest, and his fearless onlooking to the later months for pay-ment of nature's old, old custom is the faith of labor. And it is this faith of faith of labor. And it is this faith of formation of wastrei human units into labor which all the other faiths of the groups like-interested and like-minded world have grown from; it is this faith is, next to labor faith itself, the

they follow but invert.

In the simple demand of the prole-tariat that the wealth it produces is due to the proletariat we are thus on foundational verity of human It was out of this first doing in the dark, and nature's invariable en-dorsement of the doer and his work, that the first moral principle sprung. It is upon this first moral principle that Socialism now reasserts mankind's right to faith built upon work, and the right to faith built plan and concerning the faith of the and its reward is as fundamentally the falsehood as the faith it repudiates is eternally the truth. The faith of labor.

An unrebukeable, an invincible out | vironmentalings of men and things

The mental character attained by this universally primitive effort is found in the family sense of all peoples, confirmed by processes of conflict of anti and pro. The rural man every-where bears his family, his clan, his tribe, his village to the foremost place in his conversation-because it is his foremost fact of peace and war; as it is of work, and in that life of thinking to which it has given him the right and power of entrance and thrust him into

The dissolution of society under capitalism into warring atoms in the most essential of its vitalities, labor, would seem indeed to threaten the race with a tremendous spiritual disaster by taking away the power and pride of the unit morally as organizationally to become "one of the others." The formation of wastrel human units into strongest pillar of developing man-hood. That pillar, divided though it be into segments by the separative needs and crimes of capitalism, we who are Socialists do know and gathe it together; we put the disjointed parts of the lovely ruin into each other socket to suck, and the age is saved from anarchy by slave class-conscious ness, first that sternly necessary truthing and its fight with chains. Fiercely hated but indomitably first and trues nated but indominably arst and triest of social groupings is the class formation, the class-consciousness and organization of captive labor. Here then have you foundation number two.

Recognition of a process which is a law unto itself and upon which the model of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution which of children which are of the constitutions which are of the constitutions and the constitution which are of the constitutions are of the constitution which are constitutions are constitutions.

This is the first of the Socialist foundations.

Self-extension appears to be the most invariably present effort manifested by humanity in progress.

Look at childhood, and tell me what so satisfactorily covers its restless efforts as this description—"the struggle for self-extension." An effort to be with, to be in, to be of its vast endowed the support of the saver and alas as yet unsaved one, thou art the spirit of Socialism; thou, and thy cares.

In all past times, howsoever fierce in its exactions, and unrelenting it surely rise at a knowable time so many minutes later, just so many and with, to be in, to be of its vast endowed the saver and alas as yet unsaved one, thou art the spirit of Socialism; thou, and thy cares.

In all past times, howsoever fierce in its exactions, and unrelenting it willed to be the property despotisms of the world were compelled to let thee go to cover, away from the battle of

connection of all things now with all things that have been and that will be, is an assurance deeply planted in the rogram and well seen of the Socialist

strong for courage and inspire this knowledge that we are in and of the achieved past still achieving, and not as vain adventurous new thinkers. The solidarity of the world's labor is but a wooden footbridge, though of good oak, between that mighty organizing unit and directorate which we call the past, and its other, the future life of the race on earth, which Socialists are to-day for the first time consciously beginning to organize and direct as a wholer in all its vast botentialities wholes in all its vass special the how it will dawn and blaze upon you who have already acknowledged society to be an organism and a continuity out of the pasts Phrased in many ways is this fifth foundational the many least the pasts that the pasts of the pasts of the pasts of the pasts. pillar, in its many joints, may be, en vironmental law, economic determin-ism, heredity, sub-consciousness, col-lective mind, racial thought, cosmic consciousness, and so on. It is just the

And now, what is that strenuor

nonality.

bearded fellow who follows after carnal love. He who in many ways acts so unlovingly? What is the tragic pathos of our blindly neces-sary fatherhood. The women of the Sabines shrick in his clutches. And you, who know history better than I, may easily fill up the dismal shrickings of affrighted women, the discord of violence and foul ravishment and or violence and four ravishment and the mighty muddle of marriages by folly and gamble and might, marriage of riefetty fibilities with racketty in-comes having women tacked on to them. Marriage by lots city lots, and what-nots, marriages by everything out that which truly has to do with marriage. Terribly befouled and bat-tered though it be on the surface it is of truest virgin granite, is this sixth foundation of Socialism. The father-hood that fights. The fatherhood that suffers, that overcomes, and loves, la-bors and leaves to the world, not always overthankful per even appreciative, another victim, another slave, another master, master again by that fights and wifts. Badly battered my poor lasting brother, sadly wronged and belied, thou hast fought thy hard light for us and left us here. thy hard fight for us and left us here, a few of us only withenfig up to do thee a fraction of thine honor due. The ploneer and defender, and of late the enslaved supporter, of the material man, we take thy courage, thy persevering, thy patient long labor in the intervals of pleasure and know thee to be greater than lute string poets sing thee. The strennousness of this per-sistent mate hunter, his patience and his providing, his hod-carrying, his shield and his sword above the cradle of the race, his plough, or his bow, or his bench at the mill, his old bullet, his new ballot and his brawn, and brain, out of him all comes to us the brain, out of him all comes to us the necessary side of labor by emerging, as of man by infancy emerging, the strenuous vigor of the proletariat is in this fatherhood; upon it, rightly instructed, the Socialism of to-day stands for its outleading from wage-slavery to the days of fearless marriage and fathful fatherhood. By riage and fatthful fatherhood. what he is and is not by all the les sons of his wrongs and rights, by the pressure of him for a true settlement of clean and wholesome marriages, undefiled by dollars, we assign to his undefiled by dollars, we assign to his need, his grit, his fight and all his at-tributes of experience the sixth place among the foundations of that Social-ism where homes shall no longer be recovery taking and divided ney stained and divided.

And now motherhood, you the per-fector, who holds and hallows his strength; you who keep and bless for peace and posterity his conflicts and modern political service, hope and help for those who are ungrown is the seventh foundation of Socialism.

classes.

aim to be the organization of the work-ing class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the obect of conquering the powers of gove ernment and using them for the pur-pose of transforming the present sys-tem of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into col lective ownership by the entire ped

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individ ual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capi-talists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responable for the ever increasing uncertain ty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it di-vides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rap idly disappearing in the mill of com-petition. The struggle is now between petition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and so-cial inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capi-talist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, war are fomented between nations, indis-criminate slaughter is encouraged and tioned in order .. that .. the capitalists may extend their commercial domin-ion abroad and enhance their suprem-acy at home.

But the same economic causes which

developed capitalism are leading to So cialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher or der of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic Republican, the bourgeois public own ership parties, and all other partie which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political repre-mentatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act

collective powers of capitalism, by con stituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied

While we declare that the develop-ment of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also de-pend unce the street of the transition to Socialism also de-pend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, there-fore, consider it of the utmost import-ance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect So-cialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end-As such means we advocate: As such means we advocate:

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

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of

wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor. 3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered nder the control of the working class

4. The inauguration of a systematic industries, public credit used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.
5. The education of all children up

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

men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents. But in advocating these measures as

steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-opera tive Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an at tempt of the capitalist class to secure overnmental control of public utili ties for the purpose of obtaining great-er security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working

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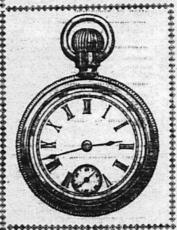
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bread in seasons that bread-enters there might be, if for nothing more than more battle-even so; if slaves they must have, thee they must re-lease to the care of childhood. And in SPECIAL NOTICE. this release time was given for the and us the sacred human art of caring for that which was artiess and impetent, the apprenticeship and binding of strength unto the wail and want of the little one was the primer of thy hand, out of which the human race so slowly hath learned its alphabet of moral life 802 Knickerbocker Ave., B'klyn the life that leans down to, the that lifts up and will not forget, and will not defraud the unarmed littleness of the world. This I take to be the soul and conscience of our cause. This with its manifold new expressions of QUEENS, S. D. P.,

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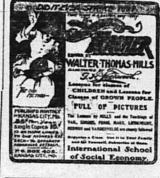
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