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VOL. XIII.-NO. 85.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 29, 1903.

WHAT WEAPONS FOR THE WAR?

By John Spargo.

Stated plainly, the position of the "labor leader" who persuades his followers in the union to refrain from political organization and action, who cries "No politics in the union" is an interest to be a superscript of the union of the unio alagous to that of a general in the United States army who should be foolish enough, or false enough, to say to his men while engaged in battle. "Here, we will not use our most medern and effective equipments against this enemy. Our Mausers, Krag-Jorgenseu rifles, machine guns, smokeless powder, and other effective equip-ments of scientific warfare, we will send over to the enemy, and we our selves will use the spears, clubs, flint-locks and bows and arrows of past times." Whatever the reason for his conduct, whether Ignorance or treachery, such a General would not be toler-

ated for a single moment.

Need I attempt to draw the parallel -is it not clear enough? I think so. There is not the slightest room for questioning the assertion that the most effective blows ever struck at us by the master class have been in the last analysis political in their character. Bullets and bayonets and policemen's clubs; injunctions and Taff Vale de-cisions are, as we have already seen, directly traceable to the fact that the master class controls the government of whose power these things are manifestations. They are the crystaliza-tion of the votes of the citizens. Since we have it in our power to rétain these weapons in the hands of our own class instead of voting them away to our masters, is it not self-evident that they so urge us not to refrain from voting them away, not to unite to retain them for our own purposes, are acting just exactly as the foolish or treacherous army officer of our imagination? And whether they be foolish or corrupt, their counsel is none the less opposed to the best interests of the unions.

What Shall We Do. Mr. Mitchell?

Mr. John Mitchell, In his lately pub work, "Organized Labor," makes only a passing reference to the Taff Vale case, and does not even re-fer to the suits based upon that decision in this country. But he does re-fer in strong terms to the use of injunctions. "No weapon," he says, "has been used with such disastrous effect against trade unions as the injunction in labor disputes. By means of it trade unionists have been prohibited under severe penalties from doing what they had a legal right to do, and have been specifically directed to do what they had a legal right not to do. It is difficult to speak in measured tones or moderate language of the savagery and venom with which unions have been assailed by the injunction, and to the working classes, as to all fair minded men, it seems little less than a erime to condone or tolerate it.'

This is strong language, but who s tall say that it is too strong when we ra member the many injunctions which have been showered upon us since the famous Debs case brought this new and terrible weapon into requisition? Members of the Cigarmakers' Union have been enjoined in New York City even from approaching the employers against whom they were striking with a view to arranging a peaceable settle-ment. Understand, there was no suggestion of a breach of the peace actual er intended. They were also enjoined from publishing their grievances, if such publication should vex the employers or make them uneasy! In the great steel strike of two years ago the tembers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers were enjoined from even discussing the matter peaceably with the men who were at work. In the case of the members of the International Typograph-lcal Union in the strike against the "Buffalo Express," the strikers were "Baffalo Express." the strikers were enjoined from boycotting, and, in "free America," mind you, from discussing the strike or talking about the paper in any way which might be con.

O'Brien in the case of the "prevailing rate of wages law" in New York paper in any way which might be construed as against the paper. If one of the strikers advised a friend "not to the terms of that injunction. In the mane way, the members of the Typo-graphical Union, on the application of the "New York Sun," were enjoined from, among other things, publishing their side of the controversy as an ar-gument why persons friendly to labor should not advertise in a maner hostile should not advertise in a paper hostile

All these things Mr. Mitchell remembers. He refers to them in his book. But what does he advise us to do in the matter? Why, we must "agitate censelessly against the abomination." rs must be urged to see the of these injunctions, so that they may legislate against the evil. And we must try likewise to so in-fluence the judiciary, because judges will probably be ready enough to de clare such legislation "unconstitution-al," as was the case in West Virginia, where the Supreme Court decided that the law passed in 1898, limiting the right to issue injunctions was unconstitutional, because the legislature had no right to attempt to restrain the courts which were coordinate with it-

But if our powers of persuasion fail, If we do not succeed in our evangelical crusade to convert them, what then? Why, says Mr. Mitchell, perhaps Why, says Mr. Mitchell, perhaps and could not, therefore, enforce its "through the willingness of men to go to jail in this good cause, the courts themselves will come to an understanding of the matter... in which they have invaded the liberties of the people." And again: "It is better that half the workingmen of the country remain constantly in jail than that trial by jury and other inalienable and constitutional rights of the sitizens of the United States be ph

unions may go on voting for the old parties, they may elect anybody to of-fice, no matter how hostile to labor; everything will be all right if they only send, after they have elected them, committees and delegations enough to show them the "iniquity" of doing the very things they intended to doing the very things they intended t do when they sought office-and stand ready to go to jail should they fall in that mission!

Mr. Compers and the A. F. of L.

This, too, is the position of Mr. Gom-pers and the American Federation of Labor. How tragic the failure of that policy, how grim the farce of "influencing legislators," let the report of President Gompers to the A. F. of L. Convention at Boston attest. The A. F. of L. sought (once more!) to get an eight hour bill adopted by the Fiftyseventh Congress-and failed. sought to get an anti-injunction law enacted. It passed the House of Representatives (of course!) but the Senate Committee on Judiciary changed it to a pro-injunction bill. There was no law upon the Federal Government's statute books or on any of the statute books of the state governments, mak-ing injunctions in trade disputes specifically legal. The United States ! littee on Judiciary listened to ate Con law might be enacted making the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes specifically illegal, and then-well, they just did the opposite! They brought forward a bill to make it legal. All that even Mr. Gompers can claim that the A. F. of L. has done by the most humiliating "lobbying" in Congress is to have thwarted attempts to repeal existing laws for the protection of seamen. They are just mark ing time

Will the workers learn from the wearying monotony of these reports of Pailure! Failure! Failure! year after year, their real significance? If so. well. For this is the real significance of these reports—that we are "in poli-tics" now! We have always been "in politics." There never was a time when we had more need to realize how hollow and false is the cry, "No poli-tics in the union!" WE ARE IN POL-ITICS NOW-BUT UPON OUR KNEES GROVELLING AND SUP-PLICATING OUR MASTERS, OR THE HIRELINGS OF OUR MAS-TERS TO DO FOR US WHAT THEY HAVE NO INTENTION OF DOING, AND WHAT WE COULD DO OUR SELVES.

The Socialist Position

Our position as Socialists in the unons is, simply, that instead of electing to power the members of the class against which we are fighting, or men pledged to serve the interests of that class, we should elect men from our own ranks to serve our interests-men e interests are ours, and who will, for that reason, need no "conversion." The Socialist Party is therefore a working-class party, supported by the contributions of workingmen and man-aged by them, aiming at the conquest of the powers of government for the purpose of securing the full product of their toil through the establishment of a social system in which the wealth of the nation shall belong to the useful producing class instead of to a useless idle class, as now. THE SOCIALIST SAYS THAT WE SHOULD USE ALL AVAILABLE WEAPONS IN OUR STRUGGLE, BUT THE NON-SO-CIALIST SAYS THAT WE SHOULD USE ANY AND ALL WEAPONS EX-CEPT THE BALLOT—THE MOST FOWERFUL AND EFFICIENT WEAPON OF ALL.

Capitalist judges belo State, in 1901; the Ohio eight-hour law in 1902, and many others which might be named. How Socialist judges act in similar matters is shown by the recent decision of Judge Richardson, a member of the Socialist Party, of the State of Washington, who declared the Eight-Hour Law recently enacted, which capitalists tried to overthrow, to be perfectly valid and constitutional. The A. F. of L., and other trade union bodies, are working hard to get an Eight-Heur Law placed on the fed-eral statute books. If they succeed in that it is almost certain to be wiped stitutionality. men of the working class to enact laws for the benefit of the working class and to interpret them so that they shall accomplish the objects for which

they were designed. The Question.

To every member of a trade union, then, this question inevitably comes: "Why should we not use our strongest weapons—why should we vote them away?" I have only heard one an-swer worthy of even passing notice. Mr. Mitchell, in his book from which I have already quoted, says that "Such a party" (i. e., a third, or labor party), "even if it secured the adherence of every organized worker in the United States, would not obtain a majority, and could not, therefore, enforce its

say: "You want to accomplish certa'n results in connection with our craft, but you cannot, because you cannot hope to get all the men to join; there-fore I will not join." Mr. Mitchell has met that very man; so have we all.
That is begging the question, as Mr.
Mitchell well knows. (3.) I would
point out to Mr. Mitchell that there are not a few districts in which the votes of organized labor would undoubtedly be sufficient to elect. There are mi ing districts, for example, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, in which the union vote, if solidly cast, would undoubtedly be sufficient to carry any election, and the presence of at least a group of working-class representa tives in Congress and almost every State Legislature would be the result. Such groups could accomplish more for the workers than any conceivable amount of lobbying could do. (4.) There are many thousands of workingmen outside of the unions, men who for various reasons, cannot be got into the organizations, but who would vote yith a party of their own class which made the problems of their lives its only "issues." Such a party is the So-cialist Party, as we have seen. No honest and intelligent workingman can read its platform candidly without feeling the force and absolute validity of this claim. And no amount of timid sophistry, dished up in the guise of "conversatism," can obscure the fact that the union man who votes against that party, who for any reason votes for candidates of the old parties, is a political scab.

Shall There Be Bloodshed?

At this time there are peculiar and urgent reasons why we should insist upon a recognition of the stern truth that either this battle which we are waging will be decided by our ballots or it will be decided by the enemy's I say there are pecuiar and urgent

reasons why this should be insisted or now. What are those reasons? Now. I am not, I hope, an alarmist or "cal-amity howler." And yet it is imperatre, if progress is to be made, that we face frankly and fearlessly whatever lies before us, no matter what it may be. Cassandra's prophecies were not pleasant to dwell upon, and she herself was derided because of them, but they were abundantly fulfilled never theless. It seems to me, then, useles and positively dangerous to attempt to ore the fact that all the signs of ignore the fact that all the signs of the present time portend a coming period of far-reaching industrial de-pression, fraught with the most mo-mentous consequences to the working

Mr. Gompers sees this. In his re port to the A. F. of L. Convention at Boston he said: "There are indications that the era of industrial activity which we have enjoyed during the past few years has reached its flood tide, in that there is now somewhat of a reaction. Already we see some con-traction of industry by which work-men have been rendered idle." That Mr. Gompers is apréhensive of seriou results, may be inferred from the lengthy argument which he makes fol-lowing this utterance, to convince the employers of the unwisdom of reduc-ing the wages of their employes as ing the wages of their employes as means of staving off some of th worst features of the reaction. He naively says at the end of his rather pretentious argument: "I do not know to what extent our declarations and suggestions may influence employers generally in the effort to dissuade them from pursuing the unwise and unecon omic fallacy of wage reductions." If Mr. Gompers does not know there are plenty of less pretentious men in the trade union movement who have read the history of the past to much better advantage, they can enlighten Mr Gompers and dispel any idea he may DECLINE IN EVERY PERIOD
OF INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION Brother Trade Unionists, the qu

LESSER DEGREE. AND EVEN IF THEY DID NOT DECLINE, SO LONG AS THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYED MEN INCREASED THE TOTAL EFFECT UPON THE WORKING CLASS AS A WHOLE

WOULD BE THE SAME. Mr. O'Connell, President of the In ternational Association of Machinists also sees the dread spectre of indus trial depression approaching, but, un like Mr. Gompers, he does not talk about the possibility of "influencing" the employers. Instead of this, he advises his men to seek shelter as best they may. In a recent circular letter to the local unions of the I. A. M., he urges that the Westinghouse works lispute, and all other disputes which members of the association are involved, be settled immediately upon almost any terms, and that no further disputes be entered into for the pres ent. Mr. O'Connell gives the same resons as Mr. Gompers. Trade is stack ening; the unemployed army is in-creasing in numbers, and wages are already on the down grade. I do no attack Mr. O'Connell's position in this respect; on the contrary, it seems be a perfectly sound position for him to take. It is well that the limitation of the trade union should thus be see and admitted by its leaders.

Let Us Learn from the Past. Now, in every period of industrial depression such as is now presaged on every hand, there has been an awful amount of poverty and suffering in the ranks of the working class. In such times—for example, in the periods 1873-78 and 1801-94—vast armies of un-

the madness arising from unemploy-ment and destitution has led to riot and pitiful revolts on the part of the victims. Every period of wage-reduction has led to these and in every cas the workers have been shot down at the shambles. Homestead, Buffalo, Cour d'Alene, Tracy City, Pullman will call up feat to the reader whose memory takes him no further back than the early nimeties. In every case the revolt was of desperate men against the masters

of their bread, and in every case the revolt ended in bloody and murderous That the master class forcees the That the master class forcees the possibilities of similar risings, nay, even the probability of them, is quite evident. At the present time the great mining camp district of Cripple Creek, Colorado, is a huge militia camp. The state militia has been sent there to intimidate the striking miners, and, without doubt, to provoke violence if possible. The almost unheard of thing of a state militia being hired out by private corporations is a fact of terprivate corporations is a fact of ter-rible significance. The "buil pens" are once more being filled.

It is a well-known fact that in every great industrial center—in the mining districts and the lumber camps of the West in particular-"riot cartridges" are being pfled up in readiness by the authorities. The whole country is be-ing honeycombed with military preparations which can have only one object rations which can have only one object in 'view-the defeat of any rising on the part of the workers. The New York "Sun" boldly talks of a "five years' reign of terror," in which President Roosevelt is to be the modern "man on horseback." And the "Financial Roosevelt" in the President Roosevelt is to be the modern "man on horseback." And the "Financial Roosevelt" in the President Roosevelt. cial Record's" brutal frankness about the last Pennsylvania coal strike is an-last Pennsylvania coal strike is auother straw indicating the direction of the thought of the capitalist class. It said: "If there had been a more liberal expenditure of ammunition in Pennsylvania, there would be at the present time no labor problem worth speaking of in this country!"

Our Hands Will Be Clean.

Now, the Socialist in the trade union movement advocating political action sees the danger, and warns his fellows against allowing themselves to be orced or tempted into any such tragic folly as rioting against such fearful odds would be. If the workers cay-where resort to force in the coming industrial crisis, it will not be chargeable to Socialist agitation. We call upon our fellow workers to defeat the bullets of capitalism by their own bal-lots, and we warn them against attempting other methods. No; our hands will at any rate be free and

I have said elsewhere, and I repeated to the process of the similar periods, the blame will rest upon the shoulders of the his friends, who crystal and blame will rest upon the shoulders of the process of the mining the periods of the wired to the press, to the effect of the wired to the press, to the effect of the press, th

There are only two methods whereby the industrial problem can be solved -either by ballot or bullet; either the workers must solve it at the ballot-box and win their iberties there or the capitalist class will solve it for them at the barricades and destroy the last vestiges of the liberty they now have. The trade union leader who cries out "No politics in the union!" who warns the worker against the use of the ballot, must be held responsible if that worker, heeding his warning, resorts to the only alternative-the bullet.

And the murdered sons of toil cry from their graves, "We who are vic-tims of the bullet met defeat and death at the shambles; if you would entertain of influencing them at all. win there is a better way. At the WAGES ARE ALREADY ON THE beliet box you can win freedom for

OF INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION Brother Trade Unionists, the question finally is, whether we shall choose the ballot box or the barricades. How will you choose?

SAM DADKS' MISTAKE

Sam Parks has been again tried and again convicted, and again has he been sentenced. This time he gets two years and three months. At the con clusion of the first trial the penalty fixed upon him was not less than two and a half, nor more than three and a half years in prison. Too bad that Sam chose to be a simple walking delegate, fixing his course among tumbly paths and pitfalls. Evidently e is a poor judge of his own ability. He is short of the sense of discrimina-tion, which should tell a man what he is fitted for. He would have made a very efficient United States Senator, Congressman, or State Legislator. In this capacity be could have fleeced his constituents without stint, or fear of the law, for he could have had special statutes made to protect him as he went along in his work. He could have propped up the tunnel of his dishonesty and not let it fall in and smother his ambitions as it has done. Poor fool, he thought it as easy to fleece the fleecers as to fleece the workers, and that he had talent enough for "the job." Alas, for his judgment! Alas, for his fate!—Wilkes. Barre Courier Herald.

Stoneware manufacturers east of the Mississippi River have practically formed a combination, with a capitallzation of \$1,000,000.

—The Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. The difference of name is due to requirements of the election law. Our emblem is the Arm and Torch.

Every reader of The Worker is invited to send in the addresses of such of his acquaintances as thay be open to new ideas in order that sample copies of the paper may be sent to them.

COLORADO'S CLASS WAR.

Wholesale Arrests of Striking Miners.

Transparent Story of Strikers' Dynamite Plot Given Out as Pretext for Arbitrary Measures-Idaho "Bull-Pen" Outrages Duplicated.

The daily press is spreading far and wide the most lurid stories of outrages alleged to have been committed or attempted by the striking miners at Cripple Creek, Victor, and other points in Colorado where virtual martial law is now in force. The slightest examin ation of these stories by an impartial reader, even as they are printed in such papers as the New York "Sun," makes it apparent that they have been made out of whole cloth to serve as a justification for the arbitrary measures employed by the state govern-

ment in trying to break the strike.
On Saturday, Nov. 21, an explosion took place in the Vindicator mine near Cripple Creek, in which the superin-tendent and a miner, the only persons in that part of the mine at the time, were killed. The effect of the explosion was so great that, we are told, it took a full hour before anyone could get to the place where it occurred.

When the "investigators" got there, however, it did not take them long to explain the whole affair. It seems likely that they could as easily have explained it from company headquarters an bour before the explosion took place.

A Transparent Story. This is the story, as told in the

"Sun" and other papers:
"Investigation showed that the infernal machine, containing several pounds of dynamite, was placed in the sixth level, WHICH IS PART OF THE ABANDONED WORKINGS OF THE MINE, within a few inches of the shaft. Then a loaded revolver was fixed in the shaft, with its muzzle pointing directly loward the infernal

"Te the trigger of the revolver was attached a string, which was thrown across the shaft in such a manner that when the cage came down and hit the string the revolver would shoot the bullet, striking the infernal machine. "Pieces of the revolver have been recovered from the bottom of the shaft, BUT NOT A VESTIGE OF

out "No politics in the Union." just to be wired to the press, to the effect as much as on the shoulders of Mr. Hanna and his friends, who join in the same cry.

The wired to the press, to the effect that this diabolical outrage had certainly been deliberately planned and carried out by the Miners' Union and that it necessitated drastic measure

of repression.

Reading this, one is irresistibly re minded of Mark Twain's account of the methods adopted by the secret tri-bunal of old aristocratic Venice in dealing with persons accused of treason. If the judges found any evidence against the accused, they had him tied up in a sack and dropped into the Grand Canal; if they could not find any evidence against him, they said: "This man is evidently a most dan-gerous conspirator, for he has concealed all the evidence," and they had him tied up in a sack and dropped into the Grand Canal.

How Do They Know All These Things?

the string was attached, and who put of benevolent assimilation is it there and why.

It is to be observed, too, that the explosion took place in an abandoned

shaft, just in the place where it would cause least damage to the company-just as, in the time of the A. R. U. strike, it was only worn-out and discarded box-cars that were burned to make an excuse for taking in troops.

It is a matter of history that the Standard Oil magnates—the very men who own the Colorado mines-found getting rid of troublesome competitors. No wender if it proves useful now against strikers. The mine owners will probably build a monument to the

that their tongues are forever silenced.
Eighteen active union men were at
once arrested on suspicion and thrown into the Bull Pen, and more arrests are expected to follow. The whole af-fair follows very closely the lines of the outrages committed for the profit of the same capitalist group in the Coeur d'Alene region of Idaho, four yaers ago. Republican Governor Pea-body knows his rôle as well as did Democratic Governor Steunenberg.

victims-the more cheerfully.

The Other Side. Some other incidents of the last few days deserve notice in this con-nection, as this, which we take from the New York "Evening Post" of

Tuesday: "VICTOR, Colo., Nov. 24. — Six young boys were arrested and taken to the 'bull pen' yesterday for jeering at the troops. They were all released at the troops. They were all released later, but their parents were warned tha tthey must be kept off the streets in future. It is said that when the soldiers went to the home of Mrs. Dodsworth, whose husband, William Dodsworth, whose husband, William Dodsworth, was president of the miners' union until three days ago, when he was killed by a mine accident, and tried to arrest her son, ahe drove them off with a revolver."

A union officer is killed in a mine

Its real seat in New York and the Simons, in Chicago Socialist.

— Bocialist and Social Democratic Party of New York and Wisconsin is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. It is the party of the working class against all parties of capitalism. Its is the party of the working class against all parties of capitalism. Its emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.

GAIN IN SPECIAL ELECTION.

NASHUA, N. H., Nov. 18.—A special election for Alderman was held here yesterday. The candidate of the Socialist Party received, 80 votes, as against all parties of the streets. It is the party of the working class against all parties of capitalism. Its emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.

The socialist Party of the properties of the streets. It is the party of the working class against all parties of capitalism. Its emblem in New York is the Arm and the social streets of the streets. It is the party of the working class against all parties of capitalism. Its emblem in New York is the Arm and the social streets of the social streets of the social streets. It is the party of the working class against all parties of capitalism. Its emblem in New York is the Arm and the social streets of the social streets of the social streets of the social streets. It is the party of the working class against all parties of capital streets. It is the party of the working class against all parties of capital streets. It is the party of the working class against all parties of capital streets. It is the party of the working class against all parties of capital streets. It is t

"accident." The company's agents, the Republican officials, and the capitalist press never hint that he may have been murdered. His death, welcome as it may have been to the employers, is regarded as providential, and the authorities celebrate it by sending soldiers to tear his orpha-boy from the widowed mother's sid and throw him into prison for "jee

ing" at the militia. So the class war goes on, and the capitalists, drunk with power, "lay up wrath unto themselves against a day of wrath."

A HOPELESS EFFORT.

Glass Blowers, Displaced by New Machines, Dream of a Little Co-Operative Plant to Compete with the

GREENSBURG, Pa.-Thrown out of employment by the installation of making machines in the Jeannette plant of the American Windov Glass Company, a half-hundred blow ers of Jeannette, with their full com plement of gatherers, flatteners, and cutters, are organizing a company to build a co-operative plant at a cost of \$100,000.

Over one thousand men were thrown out of employment by the machines in Jeannette, and barely half of them have been able to get positions in the co-operative plants of Western Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The glass blowers have in the past een among the best paid and independent workingmen in the coun try, but the introduction of machinery within the last year has hit the hard and a progressive reduction of their wages is the inevitable consequence of the throwing of several thousand of their number out of em-

Most of the blowers, of course, have generally a few hundred or even a few thousand dollars saved up, but the various helpers, whose wages were lower and whose chances of employment are also reduced, suffer much nore keenly.

It is easy to foresee what will be the

fate of such enterprises as this projected co-operative factory. There are still several nominally independent companies, with capital of much more than \$160,000; but for some years even before the introduction of the ma-chines these companies have continued to exist only by the sufference of the Glass Trust, which dictates the amount of their output and their selling prices. Whenever the trust ch to crush them, it can do so with the slightest effort; and whenever the little co-operative enterprise becomes troublesome to the trust, it will be quietly snuffed out.

THE PANAMA AFFAIR.

When the American capitalist wants thing, he goes after it and doe ee any particular reason why he should wait upon the proprieties. So it was the most natural thing in the world that when the commercial interests who needed a Panama Canal did not get the sort of a treaty they wanted passed by the Columbian Con-gress, to incite a rebellion, change it into a revolution, organize an inde-pendent government, establish diplomatic relations and pass a canal treaty while you wait." When one of the to steal a piece of land in Columbia or South Africa or Central Asia, they first send out a scientific expedition or a missionary and pray that natives will be foolish enough to throw stones at the scientist or the bearers of Christianity. If the natives fall into the trap the capitalist government will enter a protest, or send in troops to "preserve order and assist "Not a vestige of the infernal machine can be found," yet they know the infernal machine was there, can tell just how it was placed, just where at the end of a generation, the process Not so with your thorough-going

Vankee. He is used to the most im proved methods of production and relegates any outgrown machin whether in the piratical or mechanical field to the "scrap pile" which has long ago made him famous among his European competitors. It took the American capitalists only a little over a week to bulldoze Columbia into the loss of a section el her territory and force the residents of that territory to turn it over to the American ex-ploiters. It is a characteristic of the new made capitalist in the social world to care little for the proprieties, and so it was that there was only a trifling attempt at concealment throughout this plot. Everyone who is able to see through a barrel with the bottom out knews that the "revolution" in Panama was organized, financed, directed fighting) by and for the little cliqu of commercial interests who need a new Panama canal and who are lookompany its construction.

The national government of any other country w few months, or years, before rushing to the aid and comfort of this gang of fillbusters. But what was the use of a strenuous president if he would not act when you needed him. So it was that Teddy at once responded when the trust appealed and granted recog-nition of a "government" which had its real seat in New York and its ter-

FEDERATION CONVENTION.

Socialism Voted Down by 11,282 to 2,145.

Reactionary Wing Came This Time Resolved to Crush the Socialist Side-A Clear Test of Strength Results-For Another Year the Federation Wil Follow Its Antiquated Policy,

The question of a declaration for So cialism came to a vote in the American Federation of Labor convention on Wednesday, Nov. 18-or, to speak more correctly, the adverse report of the committee on all the Socialist resolutions came to a vote on that day.

President Gompers had the last

word and, of course, spoke in absolute opposition to any declaration for So-dalism. In general terms he accused the Socialists of "very many acts of treachery to the trade union move-ment," but did not attempt to specify an instance of such treachery. He held that Socialists who are also say that the cost of living rises along with the rise of wages and that the in-crease of wages through the methods of trade unionism is not, therefore, a benefit to the workingmen. He held that "with the constant increase of wages, decade by decade, there is a constant increase in the purchasing

power of wages."

John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers spoke in opposition to So-cialism in the trade unions. He "recognized the right of every man to as he pleases." He "took it that the wage-earners of this country are able to determine for themselves to what political party they shall belong and for what political candidates they shall cast their votes" and this seemed to him a sufficient reason why they should not discuss in their class or ganizations what party or candidate

to support.

Fresident Shaffer of the Amalgamated Steel Workers declared himself against Socialism of any sort. He stood for "industrial peace." He also stood for "industrial peace." He also stated that when his vote was cast for

the Secialist resolution at last year's convention, it was done by mistake. On roll-call the committee report against the adoption of any of the So-cialist resolutions was carried by a vote of 11.282 to 2.145.

The lines were undoubtedly more ever before and the vote more nearly indicative of the true state of feeling on the question. It has happened in some previous conventions that the admittedly superior ability of the Socialist champions and the lack of organ ized preparation on the opposing side has given them a great advantage. This year, as was evident from President Gompers' utterances and from press discussions, it was resolved to marshal all the forces that the cor servative wing could influence to crush the Socialist advocates. The preparations were carefully made and carried out, with the result that we can now say with assurance that about one-sixth of the forces represented in the Federation stand unre

servedly on the Socialist side.

Much of the convention's time was occupied with jurisdiction sputes but it is safe to say that no progress was made toward their settlement.

Neither was anything done toward meeting the new dangers and difficul-ties raised by the great growth of em-ployers' organizations and their inreased use of the powers of the law against the workers.

President Gompers and the rest of

the conservative administration were re-elected and were given authority to re-elected and were given authority to continue the policy of begging for loreletty favors whose utter inannual report after another.

FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION.

New York Central Federated Union Adopts Resolution as Preliminary to

After listening to addresses by the two British fraternal delegates to the Federation convention-William Mul-lin, who advocated independent political action by trade unionists, and James O'Grady, who spoke as an avowed Socialist-the New York Central Federated Union last Sunday adopted a motion offered by Delegate Hand of the Carriage and Wagor Makers, providing for the appointmen of a committee consisting of five So cialists, five Democrats, and five platform as a basis for independent political action

Just what this action means and what will come of it remains to be seen. The committee will probably be named this Sunday. It must be considered that the motion was carried in a moment of enthusiasm and that many of those who voted for it may hesitate to follow up the course pro-posed. Developments will be watched with interest.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIALISTS

GAIN IN SPECIAL ELECTION. clailst Party received, 80 votes, as against 115 for the Democrat; the Republicans had no capable.

"SHOOT TO HIT."

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Chicago Police Instructed How to Treat Strikers.

Board of Alderman Sits Under Armed Guard, Pretending to Fear Personal Violence, While Voting to Extend Expiring and Forfeited Franchises.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 24 .- "Shoot to hit" is the order given out to the large numbers of police who accompany such cars as the City Railway Company succeeds in getting over its lines. The workingmen of Chicago have not yet learned to vote so as to "hit" the capitalist class that keeps them in the capitalist class that keeps them in poverty, and so it is not to be won-dered at that the power of the city government, supported by working-men's thoughtless votes is turned against them, in the shape of police-men's revolvers, when the are forest to strike against intolerable overwork,

underpayment, and abuse. The Board of Aldermen made a "grand-stand play" in the interests of the street railway company last night. by holding its session under a heavy police guard, under the pretense that the upright legislators of the city were in danger of personal violence from

in danger of personal violence from riotous strikers.

With armed officers stationed at the doors and on the floor of the Country (Chamber, these representatives of the people proceeded to take action looking to the extension of the expiring and long-since forfeited franchises of the company whose men are now on the company whose men are now on strike and promptly suppressed all protests against such action, petitions in favor of municipal ownership, and resolutions for submission of franchise

ordinances to popular vote.

The City Railway Company and its servile old-party tools in the City Hall are making good propaganda for So-cialism, whose effect will be shown the municipal election next spring

NOW UTAH'S TURN.

Whole Militia of the State Called Out Against Strikers.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 24.-Governor Wells has decided to send the entire National Guard of Utah Into entire National Guard of Utah into the coal mining district of Carbon County, where the miners have been on strike for the last two weeks. An extra session of the Legislature will be called to provide funds to cover the expenses incurred by the troops

MINERS MUST NOT TAKE HOLIDAYS.

Anthracite "Operators" Have a Grieve ance-Indications that They Plan a General Repudiation of Last Year's Settlement.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 24.-The Le high Valley Coal Company has brought two complaints before the Board of Conciliation set up under the terms of the Anthracite Strike Commission's award, alleging that its miners insubordinately insist on taking a half-day off on pay days and refuse to work on holidays when ordered to do so. This, the company says, is in violation of the decision that the mine owners shall "enforce discipling"

upon the mine workers.

This action, taken together with the repudiation of the whole arbitration award by the Llewellyn Mining Company and by Slattery & Co. and the court decision in the former case declaring that the award is not legally oinding on the "operators," as reported last week, is taken to indicate a plan established by the Commission, as soon as they get ready for a general wage reduction.

PEONS OF BOTH RACES

It is significant that the peonage trials in Georgia and Louisian that poor white men as well as negroes are being held in a state of virtual chattel slavery. No better confirma-tion could be asked of the Socialist contention that the real question in the South is not a race question, but one of class interest, just as in the North, and that it is the interest of white and black workingmen to stand together as workingmen, not to allow themselves to be divided on color lines benefit of capitalists who impartially exploit them both.

"STRIKE RESULTS IN MURDER"

This is the headline that the capitalistic dailies put over a Chicago dis-patch. The inveterate prejudice of these papers against the labor mov ment becomes evident when we find the fact to be, as shown in the dispatch, that it was a striking union pressman who was murdered by a scab foreman. The murderer, by the way, was a "special policeman." Comment is unnecessary.

MANY FAILURES LAST WEEK

Bradstreet's reports 234 failures in the United States during the week against 250 for the previous week, and 201, 223, 215, and 202 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1800. About 86 per cent, of the total number of

The duty of the Socialist is to make Socialists of other people. One of the best ways to do that is to distribute party papers. Try an occa-sional bundle of The Worker. One hundred copies for 75 cents

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-

P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance. Less than 100 copies, per copy.... more, per hundred ...

Address nil business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker. Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker. Communications for the "Volksreitung" or the State Secretary of the B. D. P. should always be separately addressed.

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

In the state of New York, on account of estain provisions of the election laws, the locinlist Farty is officially recognized under he name of Social Democratic Party, and as emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

e. Socialist Party (or Social Democra y in New York) should not be confus latter is a small, ring-ruled, moribu nization which bitterly opposes i e unions and carries on an abusive ca n of slander against the real Social ment, which supports the trade unio THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Socialist Party (the Social Democratic of New York) has passed through its d general election. Its growing power theated and its speedy victory for-wed by the great increase of its vote wen in these figures:



A USURPATION THAT MUST BE CHECKED.

Heartily as we dissent from many of the opinions on economic and political subjects held by Anarchists in general and by John-Turner as one of them, we should be false to our duty did we fail to protest against the proposition to deport him from the cuentry.

Mr. Turner is an Englishman who has long been active in the labor movement. He recently came to this country in the interest of the international organ zation of labor. He was followed by police agents until, in a public address, he declared that the antagonism between Capital and Laber is becoming ever sharper and expressed his opinion that in the pear future the workers would be forced to resort to the general strike to emancipate themselves from capitalist op pression. On the utterance of thes words he was at once arrested and was thereafter sentenced to deporta-

The case is to be appealed, and it ought to give both moral and financial aid in carrying on the fight against such a reactionary step.

To make the holding or the expresion of certain opinions or beliefs a basis for legal prosecution is a new thing in the history of this country. It is a thing to be expected, though, talist interest. The capitalist is a short-sighted egoist. He sees that his present safety lies in keeping the vorkers ignorant of the true reasons for their poverty. He measures everything in dollars-his dollars. He is willing to outrage every tradition of by all? civil and political liberty in order to keep the masses from thinking. He proposes to begin by deporting foreigners who say things dangerous to his dividend account. If we allow him to do that, he will proceed to one aggression after another until the work ers of America are reduced to the one choice between dumb submission and the appeal to physical force. As men as workingmen, as Socialists, we owe it to ourselves and to our cause to do. all in our power to check such usurpa-

Mark Hanna, we are informed would not under any circumstances accept the Republican presidential nomi-Grover Cleveland, likewise, "can hardly conceive any emergency" which that would lead him to accept the Democratic nomination. Mr. nation of Richard Olney, Cleveland's Attorney General, who so efficiently managed the breaking of the A. R. U. strike by the use of troops and conspiracy prosecutions. "These be your gods, oh, Isrnel."

There will be plenty of "pickings and stealings," large and small, in the

already, but the enterprising busines men of the United States will soon pu it in the shade. "They do those things better in France" does not apply to capitalist grafting, lawful and unlaw ful. President Roosevelt's choice of J. Pierpont Morgan as the govern ment's agent to engineer the financial side of the business shows that our strenuous Chief Magistrate can prac it. Morgan is after money, just now he needs it in his business of organ izing trusts, defrauding middle-class investers, and exploiting workingmen This Panama job will give him a good chance to "cover" some very shakyand likewise shady-interests in the steel, ship building, and other indus tries. And what does Roosevelt ge out of it? It is known that for a yea or two Morgan has had his knife ready for Roosevelt when the next campaign should come 'round. It is safe to say the knife will be sheathed if Morgan Panama job proves satisfactory.

a goodly showing of Panama scandals

"A good brisk little war" is the ap proved eapitalist prescription for industrial depression. It is analogou to the nip of "something bracing" that the imprudent drinker takes in the morning after a spree. Or perhaps it would be nearer right to compare the war treatment for hard times to the use of whiskey as a stimulus in malarial chills. Anyhow, the indus trial depression is here. And, behold: here is the prospect for the brisk little war. It will be too bad now if Co lombia should be too easily satisfied, thus defrauding the President of his chance to make another star-spangled jingo record, depriving thousands of free American citizens of the privilege of getting shot or contracting dysentary and typhoid at sixteen dellars month, depriving Armour and other philanthropists of an especially good market for embalmed meat, depriving sundry contractors of incalculable profit, and depriving capitalism in gen eral of the stimulating effects of a war carried on by workingmen. Really, if those rascally Colombians swindle us out of the fight we have so carefully planned, the resultant damage to business interests and injury to eminent citizens' patriotic feelings would almost furnish a new casus belli.

A number of United States soldier have been detailed to spend nine months at the Scientific School of Yale University to serve as subjects for experimentation by Professor Russell H. Chittenden, who thinks he can de monstrate that it is possible for man to maintain life and working strength on a much smaller quantity of food than is now ordinarily supposed necessary. The capitalists, no doubt, look on expectantly, for if workingmen can be taught or compelled to eat less, of course wages can be reduced proportionately. Yet, alas! such is the relentless Nemesis that pursues the good captains of industry that, if a reduction in the average workingman's expenditure for food would save the capitalists money on the payroll, proportionately would it limit the market for the things the capitalist wishes to sell for profit. Thus, for capitalism as a whole, it is a case of "be damned if you do and be damned if you don't." And this is not profanity, for we use the word "damned" in its strict sense of "doomed." Capitalism is self-doom-

WHO WOULD HAVE THE COR-

We are asked to answer this que tion: "Under Socialism how are you going to decide who may live in the corner house?" and we do so more readily because, in answering it, we answer a whole series of questions that arise in the minds of those jus beginning to grasp the Socialist idea.

How will we decide who may have the corner house? In other words, how will we decide on the allotment of such special advantages that, in their nature, cannot be shared equally

We do not pretend to lay down from rules for the future. But this question can well be answered by certain examples drawn from society as it exists to-day. One of the best of these examples familiar to us is that of a thoroughly unionized printing office, especially a hand-composition office, with a piecework instead of a time system of pay. In such an office there are a thousand and one little problems of the sort, arising out of the nature of the work; some copy is "fat," other copy "lean"; one place in the room is more convenient than another; certain parts of the work are especially object tionable; certain men are especially good at certain kinds of work, which may be work paid for at a specially high rate. These various advantages and disadvantages cannot always be equally distributed and this might b expected to give rise to strife, envy, and class divisions in miniature with in the stop. Go to an office in which these matters are arranged according to the foreman's caprice or the pr prietor's profit and you will invariably find injustice, strife, and envy existing. But go to a thoroughly unionized office, where the men themselves regu late these matters and do it by demo

equality, and you will find the mini-

mum of injustice and dissension, and a constant effort on the part of all the men to eliminate them altogether; even those men who are per greedy and willing to take advantage of others join in this effort, because it is plainly their interest, in the long run, so to do, and because eachthem knows that the eyes of all the others are upon him. By the experience of years an elaborate and flexible system of devices for evening things up; the man who has certain advan tages in one respect must accept some of the unavoidable disadvantages in ome other respects; certain especially "fat" copy must be taken in rotation by different men; or, if it is taken reg ularly by one man, he must transfer to the others a share of his "string" and consequently of his disproportion ately high pay; and so, by devices too numerous to mention, equality of opportunity is maintained to a remark able degree. The same sort of thing can be found, in varying forms and de grees, in other trades, according to their various conditions and to the power and democratic quality of the

organization. This, be it understood, is not a matter of theory, but of actual fact, which anyone may verify who will take the trouble' to investigate. What does it show? It shows that where a body of workingmen undertake to regulate their mutual economic relations by democratic methods, they can and do ucceed, even under the adverse surrounding influences of capitalism, even though the men themselves have no consistent general theory of justice and equality, even though their minds are imbued with capitalist ideas and feelings. It is safe to say that these workingmen's organizations in their internal workings present the most perfect examples of successful democ racy the world has ever seen.

In a Socialist state, we fully recog nize, there would be advantages and disadvantages that could not be altogether got rid of. The matter of the corner house, or of location in general, is only one of those. Certain kinds of work would still be harder, or more uppleasant, or more unwhole dangerous than others. The differences would not be nearly so great as they now are. The preferableness of a corner house to-day is largely due to the fact that landlerd rule compels us to stint our windows and air-spaces. Mining will probably never be as safe or as wholesome an occupation as farming; but science has already told us how to avoid the worst dangers to health and life in the mines and only the mine owners' interest prevents us from doing so.

What would we do, then? Recognizing that the work of the miner, at the best, is less attractive than most other work, society would give the miners shorter hours and more holfdays, to compensate that disadvantage. Does anyone suppose that the farmers and carpenters and printers and machinists would object to an arrangement so obviously just to the miners and beneficial to society at large? Certainly not, once the power of a possessing and profit-taking class is swept away and with it the all but universal struggle for a livelihood. The corner house or the house commanding an especially pretty view is more desirable than other houses. But we cannot all have the most desirable houses. What then? The man who desired the better house would have to compensate his fellows for the preference in some other way. Does anyone suppose that once we are rid of landlords and all other exploiters, rid of the necessity for foul tenements and ugly shantles (which necessity is the poverty of the workers, due to private ownership), does anyone suppose that a body of free and equal men, collectively owning the means of indu try and life, would fall to squabbling and find it impossible to settle on regulations for their use whose equity would command general respect?

To illustrate our present economi system and the way in which it fosters greed and envy and strife, and the Socialist system and the way it would avoid them: Suppose a table at which a few of the diners claim control of all the food, taking the best of each course for themselves, then throwing a good part of the remainder to their dogs, not leaving enough even of the tough cuts and dry crusts to satisfy the hunger of the numerous other diners-suppose that these others in the bargain have done all the work of preparing the meal and are expected to be grateful for every bit they get. We should expect that dinner party to be spoiled by scowls and sneers and ugly words and uncivil snatching and bolting of whatever was in reach, and we should be surprised if it passed off without the hungry fellows upsetting the table and pitching the lords of the feast out at the window. But suppose enough good food on the table for all and a feeling of equality among the diners. Absolute equality of service would not be expected; the diners would not all get their soup at the same moment, and some would get tenderer bits of meat than others. But such inconsiderable differences would not prevent all from enjoying the dinner, and if anyone happened to be hadly served he would only have to him cratic methods on a basis of perfect | at the fact and all the others would be eager to make amends. The differ-

quently exhibits itself to-day and human nature as it would work unde Socialism is, we believe, truly shown by this illustration. Recognized inequality of rights and wide-spread want or fear of want are inseparable from -capitalism. With their disap pearance would disappear those ex tremes of greed, envy, and spite which are commonly but thoughtlessly alleged to be inherent in human nature and spoken of as obstacles to the pra tical working of Socialism.

THE GENERAL VOTE ON PRO-PORTIONAL REPRESEN-TATION.

The party is now about to take general vote on a proposed amendmen to its national constitution, providing for representation of organized state and territories in the National Committee in propertion to their dues paying membership, instead of equa representation, as now. The propost tion is so eminently reasonable tha we can have little doubt of its being carried. Our National Committee as now organized is a miniature copy of the United States Senate. A state or territory with a hundred dues-paying members has the same weight in the state having a thousand or two thou sand members. Of the 20,500 party members indicated by the National Secretary's last monthly report, about 16,000 were in thirteen of the organ ized states and about 4,000 in the other fourteen. Those 4,000 members outvote the 16,000 in the National Committee and have power to force them either to bow to the will of a minority or to resort to the trouble and endure the delay of an appeal to the general vote to overzule it. Such an extreme case has never happened nor do we expect it. It has never happened that the small states were all clearly arraved against the large ones in the United States Senate or the Electoral College; but it does constantly happen in both bodies that the will of the ma Ajority is thwarted through unfairness of representation, and so it is likely to happen with us, more or less disistrously, if this unfairness is not removed. To put the difficulty in its mildest form the National Committee cannot command full confidence and respect and therefore cannot do its work satisfactorily while it continues so very unrepresentative.

In a word, because we believe in najority rule and equality of rights and powers within the party, we wish and hope to see the amendment carried by a decisive vote.

But something more than propor tionateness of representation is necessary to make our National Committee n really efficient body. Many of the National Committeemen seem to pay but little attention to the duties of vote taken by that body is announced, we learn that from four to nine or ten of its twenty-seven members have neglected to vote, even on the most important questions. Only a few of them, it seems, report regularly to their constituencies or appeal to them for guidance. This is a great source of weakness and confusion.

We would heartily second Comrade Clark's plea, printed in The Worker of Nov. 22,1 for closer connection between the National Committeemen and the rank and file of their respective states. We have now a large number of party papers, each of them circulating in at least two or three states and several of them reaching over the whole country, through whose columns the representatives of the states can communicate with those to whom they are responsible, and this paper is f the others-to facilitate such a conrades should rend and in their local meetings discuss questions of moment to the national organization and, by letter or resolution or otherwise, inform their representatives of their opinions and desires and hold them to accountability.

NEW YORK STATE ORGANIZA-TION.

The proposition now being voted or by the party in the state of New York; to remove the seat of the State Confmittee from New York City to Rochester, is curious in this respect, that no statement whatever has been made by the movers to the rank and file of the party, to set forth their reasons for proposing the change. This is to be regretted. If there is dissatisfaction with the conduct of the present State Committee or with the comrades of the city to whom it is directly responsible, it would have been only just to the niembers of the State Committ and to their successors (if the proposition is carried) to let them know the exact grounds on which hie change is based. Without such a statement, I is to be expected that many comrades will vote in the dark, either opposing the proposition on the principle of "letting well enough alone" or sup porting it merely on the ground that New York City has had the honor long enough.

Of course, no such question as that of paying bener either to New York City or to Rochester should be considered for an instant. The only mo-

once between human nature as it free tive for voting on the one side or the other should be to safeguard and advance the interests of the party in the state as a whole. And in that spirit, we have no doubt, the great majority of the comrades will vote, and will vote intelligently in proportion as they are definitely and accurately informed as to the good service or the shortcomings of the present State Commitee and State Secretary. However this question is decided, there is one matter we would earnestly

commend to the attention of the comrades throughout the state-the employment of a paid secretary to give his whole time to the work. The amount of work that Comrade Slobodin has been able to do for the party in the hours left from his daily occupation commands the admiration of all who are acquainted with the facts. But neither for lilm nor for any man is it possible in evenings and holidays to do the work that ought to be done by the chief executive officer of the party in this great state, with its two thousand dues-paying members already enrolled, its 32,000 votes, and its normous opportunities for further organization and propaganda. By the time of the next state convention, at latest, this state should put itself in line with Massachusetts, Ohio, and others by having a capable and trusty comrade engaged to give all his energies to their work.

THE PYLE AND COUGHLIN APPAIRS.

We do not find anything new in the letters from Dr. Pyle of Toledo and J. G. Roth of Wilkes-Barre which, to avold any suspicion of unfairness, we nevertheless print this week-nothing new, unless it be a fuller exhibition of their utter failure to understand the fundamental principles of Socialism:

Dr. Pyle has made the to himstartling discovery that the Socialist Party is "in organized rebellion against the sovereignty of the state." He is to be congratulated, though he has been slow in learning so elementary a truth. Yes, the Socialist Party is in organized rebellion against the whole system of capitalism, of which the state, in its present form, with its coexistent brutality and hypocrisy, is one of the chief weapons. Our rebelllon is a peaceful one and will continue so to be to the day of its victory, if we have our choice. Nor is that the only nor the chief, difference between the Socialist position and that of the Anarchists (on which subject we suggest to Dr. Pyle a careful reading of Plechanoff's excellent little book); but it is not necessary here to discuss the reintions of Socialism and Anarchism, for tant is not the issue. The issue is between revolutionary Socialism and ome sort of reform that Dr. Pyle evidently hopes to get through bourgeois

agencies Socialists are just as truly in organ their office. Whenever the result of a | ized rebellion against the state to-day as Adams and Hancock and Franklit were in the years preceding 1776 or as Hampdon and Pym and Eliot and Milton were in the years preceding 1640-or, to come to a later instance. as Phillips and Lovejoy and Garrison were in the years before 1860; just as truly in rebellion against the state, and much more deeply and strenuously so.

The state is just now proposing to deport a man from this country because he explains the class struggle, predicts a general strike, and thinks that in the near future government will become unnecessary. The state has in many places declared it unlawful for anyone to make a Socialist speech in the open air. The state has excluded many newspapers from the mails for advocating opinions distasteful to capitalists. The state has they are responsible, and this paper is tasteful to capitalists. The state has be drawn from your editorial and the very willing—as, we are sure, are most in many places declared it unlawful article supplied by Charles R. Martin. for workingmen to ask other work buy scab goods. The state has simultaneously declared it lawful for capitalists to blacklist workingmen. The state is quite within its legitimate powers, quite logical and consistent, in all these acts. The existing state is founded on capitalism and its function is to maintain capitalism. And we are therefore in rebellion against it.

Because, in this country, the inter ests of Socialism-that is, of the work ing class and, ultimately, of humanity -can be best advanced by so doing we use the civil and political rights allowed us by the state in carrying on this rebellion and, so far as possible we obey even very unjust and in human laws in so doing. But there is a limit to this obedience. We do not worship the Revised Statute When the law seeks to suppress ti oral or printed propaganda or to inter fere with our necessary party discipline-as is the Toledo case, where I would forbid us to expel a member for accepting appointive office from "non-partizan" capitalist politicianthen obedience to such law would mean abandonment of our whole pro gram, and would doom us to drift o to the point where violent rebellio would be unavoidable. Comrade Roth makes less p

to philosophical argument and so far does better. But his practical argument is very weak. He has really nothing to add to the former plea tha Caughlin did not "accept" the Citizens and Prohibitionist endersements, but only passively allowed them to be

made. This is too petty a quibble to spend much ink on. It is on a par with the conventional pretense of old party politicians of never seeking nomination, even of repeatedly declin ing it in advance, and then allowing i to be "forced upon them for the good of the party." Socialists cannot afford to quibble. The average voter, seeing à man allowing his name to appear on the ticket of a certain party, infer and has a right to infer that he repre sents that party. It is safe to say tha not one voter in ten saw the "volum tary statement to the press," on which so much stress is laid; but they all sav a certain man figuring as candidate of the Socialist Party and of two other parties. They had a good right t make just such an inference as they would if they saw one name on both the Republican and the Democratic tickets. That they did make som such inference is indicated by the fac that Coughlin ran behind all our other candidates. It pays to be, not only honest, but scrupulously honest-ever to the point of being "unnecessarily offensive" to a certain type of Citize politicians. It pays in the long ru and it even pays at the moment.

We are glad to know that the Na tional Quorum has formally approve the action of the Pennsylvania State Committee in taking disciplinary action against the Luzerne County Committee in this matter and if that County Committee still doubts whether the party at large disapprove its course, let it but appeal to the ger eral vote in Pennsylvania and then, if necessary, in the nation.

By a regrettable negligence on th part of the editor, the signature of the writer J. J. Noel of Alameda, Cal. was omitted from the article on the San Francisco Labor Party last week Comrade Noel's writings are wel known to many renders of this and other Socialist napers and we are sorry to have deprived him of credit in this

TWO PROTESTS.

The Luzerne County Committee and Dr. Pyle of Toledo Take Exception to Utterances of The Werker.

fit is the policy of The Worker to give as much space as can possibly be afforded to those comrades who op pose its editorial attitude. We think it a good policy. If they are right, we may learn from them. If they are wrong-well, there is a saying about giving plenty of rope as an encourage ment to suicide. At any rate, we do not wish any comrades whose actions we condemn to have the slightes grounds for saying that they have been condemned unheard. Accordingly, we here present a letter from Dr. Pyle of Toledo, O., whose case we discussed in our sissues of Oct. 25 and Nov. 8, and from J. G. Roth of the County Committee of Luzerne County, Pa., whose conduct in the Coughlin affair we commented upon in our is sue of Nov. 15. We do not see that either of these letters adds anything of moment to the facts and arguments already presented, but some may think otherwise, so we cheerfully concede them the benefit of the doubt. Our comment will be found in another column.-Ed.1

L-THE PYLE CASE

To the Editor of The Worker:--In ecognition of the past policy of the Socialist Party inviting open sion of questions regarding the So cialist movement and realizing that your editorial expression respecting my position on Socialist tactics is merely individual opinion, I wish to offer a supplement to further elucidate my contention and to correct some of the misleading inferences that would In the first pla liarity with the remedies to be had in

court when you interpret anything I

have said as a threat to mandamus enjoin the party to be reinstated have never asked to be reinstated. As to whether I shall ask to be readtirely upon the party's attitude toward the state. The so-called "threat of injunction" was proposed by me to test the question as to whether the Toledo School law was mandatory against the Socialist Party interfering with the non-political operation of the law. I ook the position that every law was mandatory on the points covered by the law regardless of the manner of expression. Charles R. Martin took the position that our school law was not mandatory-against the party and asked me the prove that it was. I very quickly re plied that the court was the only body to interpret the statutes and the rem-edy was injunction against an effort to expel a member who was making no other claim than to live according the laws of the state. I told him that if the comrades desired I would withdraw my resignation and test it for them in the courts at a later date. I to undertake to defeat the operation of the law was unlawful and that a meeting for the purpose was covered by the statute referring to unlawful assemblage and that any such meeting placed the party and its members in organized rebellion against the sover eignty of the state; that such a post tion was identical with our enemies, the Anarchists, and it would be so This is all there was of the "threat

of injunction." If I understand the tone of your editorial, you make a difference between the philosophy of Socialism and Socialist Party tactics. I have given some attention to the study of the teaching of Socialism and also

to the philosophical principles which which it accepts. I have also gives fall to make out any consistency be tween your attitude on the Socialist Party tactics and the teaching cialism. If you were living in Im-perial Europe there might be full justication for a rebellions attitude: our country, with a constitution that fully covers every emergency and with manhood suffrage, there is no de-mand for a defiant attitude toward the state until our constitutional privileges are threatened. There are ample pr visions for a modification of our laws by a proper use of the ballot. I have accepted the teaching and entire aims of Socialism. But I am not with the Socialist Party when it undertakes to make rebels out of its members. Here is where we separate. I am for the state as it is, until such a time as we can through legitimate means make it better. I believe that our state is better than no state; that constitu-tional methods for changing it is safer than open rebellion. If the time ever comesthat our constitutional privileges are abridged by the dominant class by any form of legislation then I will agree with the Socialist Party as to the necessity of rebellion. I will be with th meand justify my act under the legal clause that the legal clause that the Constitution is the supreme law of the country. You say that I "utterly fail to under stand the difference between the na-ture of the Socialist Party and that of any other party; that our organization is more than a political that it is a revolutionary party." party statement seems to mean something more to you than it does to me according to your interpretation. I need be informed that the Socialist Party aims at a social revolution, but I have always believed that it was by legitimate means. The fact that the Socialist Party is in the political arena would be prima facia evidence that it acquiesced on the point of regularity. A revolution in this country can be attained by constituional methods. It is not necessary to court a rebellion. You seem to think that a man must be a good rebel before he can be a good Socialist. I do not so interpret the objects and aims of Socialism remains to be seen whether the So cialist Party will embrace the Toledo

dogma. I hope for the good of the Socialist movement that it will not JOHN S. PYLE. Toledo, O., Nov. 17.

II.-THE COUGHLIN AFFAIR.

To the Editor of The Worker -- As Pennsylvania State Committee, "New Era" of Philadelphia, and The Worker have raised such a howl about the so-called "Coughlin Affair" in Luzerne County, and as our comrades are threatened with being placed in a false light before the party membership, especially through the article which appeared in the "New Era" and which was republished by The Worker, I would request you to allow which is some space to state our position.

At first we thought it best not to waste any time or energy on such a trifle, but now we feel that we as compelled to defend ourselves against the misleading article referred to. Any comrades not acquainted with the situation, upon reading that article would naturally believe us to be a lot of corrupt politicians, or at least Socialists in name only, who do not understand the first thing about Socialist tactics. It makes Comrade Coughlin appear as a self-seeking lawyer, who joined the party and furnished it with boodle for the sake of securing the So cialist nomination for District Attor-ney. Of course the editor of the "New Era" does not say these things directly, but he uses such language : indirectly imply such a state of affairs, and in addition makes some state ments which are not true

Permit me to state the facts relative

Comrade Coughlin was a prominer member of the Populist party until April, 1902, when he joined Local Wilkes-Barre of the Socialist Party. He has ever since been and is now re garded as one of our most valuable and reliable comrades. On July 4 our county convention, at which he was unable to be present, nominated him Attorney knowledge or consent, not knowing at the time whether or not be would ac cept. To our satisfaction Comrade Coughlin accepted the nomination, ating that, meant con siderable sacrifice on his part, he felt It his duty to do so, as he was the only Socialist lawyer in Luzerne County, a declination on his part would leave us without a candidate for District Attorney.

Now it might be well to state that Comrade Coughlin, although an active Socialist, nevertheless holds the respect and esteem of a large numb of "pious and respectable" people wi of "pious and respectable" people who are not Socialists, but who admired his clean and honorable record and sired to support him but could not consistently vote the Socialist ticket Chief among these were the Prohibi-tionists, who at their county convention had left blank on their ticket the place for District Attorney and emthe vacancy. Those of his friends who were neither Socialists nor Prohibitionists circulated nomination Both these parties endorsed Comrade Coughlin for District Attorney with. out as much as notifying him of their action. In fact we had no positive knowledge of the matter until, when reading the Sheriff's proclamation, we saw Comrade Coughlin's name appear on both those tickets. The matter was then discussed by

our comrades who were of the unanimous opinion, that as we had no control of these people, and were under no obligations whatever to them, it would be ridiculous and stultifying, for us as well as our candidate, to say to them, "You shall not support him We therefore refused to comply w We therefore refused to comply with the demand of the State Committee to compel our candidate to assume a repulsive attitude toward these sym-pathizers, who, not being Socialists, could not be expected to vote the Socialist ticket. Nevertheless, Comrade Coughlin voluntarily issued a state

cepted only the Socialist nomin tion and was responsible only to the Socialist Party. This, however, did not satisfy the State Committee, who nceforth proceeded to revoke the charter of our county organization, and demanded that the locals in this county take action against the County

Committee. Comrades of Pennsylvania, this is our position. As the County Commit-tee will no doubt appeal from the State Committee's decision, the matter will rest with you to decide, whether or not we are guilty of a crime that justifies our expulsion for which we as well as you have sacrificed so much to build up. Will your permit a committee of Local Philade; phia to disrupt the organization of our state by such tactics? I do not wish to reflect upon Local Philadelphia, as doubt that it contains enough such comrades who possess the judgment of Barnes, Josephs, and Atkinson, to refuse to sustain the State Committee, which appears to be dominated by Mooreism; which differs from DeLeonism only insofar as it desires an alliance with trade unionism.

In conclusion I desire to refute two false statements made in the "New Era" and republished in The Worker. First, it is said "that it (the County Committee) believed that Coughliwould get, enough votes from these capitalistic parties to elect him." such statement was made by any member of the County Committee. We are not so degenerate as to place any importance upon non-Socialist votes. If he had been elected by such votes we could not have called it a victory for our party. We simply did not wish to make ourselves unnecessarily offensive; that is the what thing in a nut-shell.

The other stniement of the "New Era" which I wish to correct is the Era" which I following: "To the credit of the voters of Luzerne County be it said that they refused to vote for a man who recrficed principle to catch votes. Couch fin received the lowest vete of any candidate whose name appeared of the ticket."

It is true that Coughlin received the lowest vote, which the following returns show: Coughlin 874. Evans 966 Mikolainis 1.635, Pesotini 658. there are always a number of had baked Socialists who split their deke it naturally follows that same canddate must receive the lowest vote, and in this case it happened to be Cough lin. As County Chairman, I am in ; position to keep in as close touch will the comrades of this county as is possible for any other comrade to be and I have yet to hear the first objec-tion to the course we have taken. If there had been any dissatisfaction nmong the comrades I certainly should have heard of it. The only cause we can ascribe for Comrade Coughlin receiving a few votes less than the other candidates, is that the hottest contect between the old parties was for the office of District Attorney, and a num ber of men who voted the remainder of the Socialist ticket were influenced to vote for one or the other of the capitalistic candidates for District At

torney.

As I have neither the time nor the material to make duplicates of this letter to send to all the party papers. I would request that they copy and comment thereon.

Trusting that this matter will be settled without any detrimental re sults to the movement, I am

Yours for the Cause,
J. G. ROTH. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Nov. 20,

BENEVOLENT BOSSES.

Jersey Trolley Trust Preaches a So. cialist Sermen to Its Men, If They Have Wit to Understand.

Just prior to the recent election the employees of the Public Service Cor-poration of New Jersey decided against a strike by an almost unanimous vote. The Public Service Corporation not only controls the gas and water sur ply, but also nearly the entire tro.ley system of New Jersey.

The Corporation, aware of the growing strength of the union of its em-ployees, promised many things; but, while the voting of the men was in progress, it hired carpenters, to cor vert the car sheds into dormitories for strike breakers. Merrily the saw and hammer could be heard at all hours of the day and night, as though a scaffold were being rected for an early hang-ing. Hundreds of mattresses were uous places, evidently to teach the trol ley men the great truth enunciated by pulpit and press, that "the interests of Capital and Labor are identical."

This strenuosity and the promises of the Corporation convinced the men that a strike would be an injustice to the former, and they so decided.

The Corporation was so pleased with ne "sensible" action of its men that it the "sensible" action of its men that it forthwith proceeded to reward them by SELLING THEM THE MAT-TRESSES AT COST PRICE, and th men, overcome by the munificence of their benefactor, EAGERLY BOUGHT THE MATTRESSES. Surely a realis-tic picture of the harmony existing be-tween Capital and Labor! An inspiring exhibition of American manhoo whose slumber is sweet un beds of lilies, emblematic of peace and harmony,
But the Corporation, in its overflow-

ing fondness for the welfare wards, had yet another and more pleasant surprise in store for them, which it withheld until the noise and din of the political campaign, with a l din of the political campaign, its oratory and fireworks, had passed away. Santa Claus turned green with envy when he saw the froli the childlike gratitude, of the troile, men as the Corporation announce! that about one hundred men were to receive an indefinite vacation to regal their shattered health on the streets of the brave, or to wine and dine with the political humbugs whom they had elected into office. A mighty shout of elected into direct approval from a thousand throats rent the air when the Corporation representatives advised the men to vote the sentatives advised the men to yote the Socialist ticket hereafter, and with three cheers for the Co-operative Com-monwealth, in which the officers of the Corporation would find ample oppor-tunity to display their talents for heavy manual laboration.

PARTY AFFAIRS.

portant Matters at the Moeting of the orum of the National Committee

The second meeting of the present National Quorum of the National Committee of the Socialist Party convened at national headquarters, Omaha, Neb., Nev. 14, with Quorum members Berlyn, Reynolds, Work, and Berger present; Dobba absent. The first session was called to order at 10.30 a.m. The first order of business. 10.30 a. m. The first order of busines ndition of the various state organinations, and also the condition of the locals in unorganized states, with a review of the questions to be considered by the Quorum. This report con-sumed the entire session, with a recess at 1 p. m. for dinner. Session adat 6 p. m., to meet Sunday

nd session was called to order at 10.45 a. m. Sunday morning. The National Secretary reported that he was continually receiving applications from comrades desiring ap pointments as lecturers and organizers ment regarding organizers and lec-turers and present it at the next ses-sion. Motion carried, and Mailly and Berlyn were appointed as the commit-

Communications were read from the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau relative to our financial standing with the Bureau. Moved by Berlyn that 250 francs b. paid, in two instalments, three months apart to the International Socialist Bureau, with a letter of explanation by the Na-tional Secretary, setting forth the reasons why no larger sum can be paid.

Another communication from the Secretary of the International Socialist in was read, relative to negro ing in the United States. Work and Reynolds were appointed to draft a resolution, to be presented to the

Quorum at its next session.

The National Secretary presented reports published relative to fusion in Santa Barbara, California. Moved by organization of California be called to the Santa Barbara case, and that it be requested to take action in conformity with the anti-fusion resolution adopted at the last National Commit-

tee meeting. Carried.

Moved by Work that the state secretary of California be asked what ac tion has been taken in reference to the elimination of the fusion clause in the state constitution. Carried.

ununications were read from National Committeeman Healey, of Flor-ida, relative to irregularities in the State Secretary's office of Florida. Moved by Reynolds, that the National Secretary be instructed to send some one conveniently situated to Florida as a representative of the National Com the present state organization and report to the National Secretary as soon as possible. Carried. Communications were read from va-

leations were read from various locals in the State of Kansas complaining against the inattention and neglect of the present state secre tary. The National Secretary report d that he had not yet received a reply from National Committeeman Milis to the communication calling his atten tion to the complaints of locals regard-ing the state secretary. Moved by Work that the National Secretary be instructed to send to the members of state searctary's office, so far as this office is concerned, with copies of letomice is concerned, with copies of let-ters from locals in Knnsas complaining of the inefficiency or inability of the State Secretary of Knnsas. Carried. Communications were read from the State Secretary of Pennsylvania rela-

tive to the revocation of the charter of Local Luzerne County, on account of fusion. Moved by Berlyn, that the Quorum approves the action of the State Committee of Pennsylvania in summarily dealing with fusion in Lu-zerne County, Pennsylvania. Carried.

method of procedure in dealing with the locals in the State of Utah. Moved by Reynolds, that, as a result of the third session was called to oraction taken by the National Commit-tee, the State of Utah has been placed on the list of unorganized states, and that the locals in Utah be instructed to deal direct with the national office un-deal direct with the national office undeal direct with the national office un-th such time as a new state organiz-ation can be formed. Carried.

Berger requested that, owing to the curing speakers for the election cam-paign. Moved by Berlyn that, as near as possible, the following speakers be furnished in rotation to the Wisconsin State Committee for the eight or nine weeks immediately preceding the municipal election, the State Committee of Wisconsin agreeing to pay \$200 to-ward the expenses of same: J. Mahlon Barnes, Jas. F. Carey, W. S. Dalton, Max S. Hayes, Geo. D. Herron, Silvio Origo, F. E. Seeds, A. M. Simons, John W. Shayton, S. M. Reynolds, John M. Work, Carried, Moved by Work that a national organizer be furnished to the Wisconsin State Committee for work in the northern and northwestern part of the state for a period of three months, beginning in and ending in March. Carried.

The National Secretary reported that Harry M. McKee had done excellent work in Arizona, that his cost to the office had so far been nothing, but there would be some expense and loss Moved by Berlyn paid McKee for expenses and loss of time from Yuma, Ar zona,

to his home in California. Carried.

The National Secretary reported the result of referendum of the locals in The National Secretary perported the result of referendum of the locals in the Indian Territory upon the question of a territorial organization. Moved by Beynolds that the National Secretary is to the indian Territory upon the coals in the Indian Territory upon the coals in the Indian Territory upon the coals in the Indian Territory, urging them to develop their local work before attempting to effect a territorial organization. Carried.

The National Secretary shall have the right to suggest the name of any person on the reserve-list to any sinte the month of January, and the month of January and th

respondence from Acting Secretary lyneaux of Louisiana, and asked in-actions from the Quorum about sub-ting metions concerning the Louisiana charter application, there being two motions practically the same. Moved by Reynolds, that, to avoid confusion, the motions of Work of Iowa and White of Connecticut, 'regarding the granting of a charier to the re-cently formed state organization in Louisiana, be submitted as one motion.

Local Washington, D. C., could affiliate with the locals of Maryland in forming a state organization. Moved by Berlyn, that the Quorum has no objection to Local Washington, D. C., be-coming a part of the state organization to be formed in Maryland, providing the Maryland comrades are willing.

A statement of expenses for speakers for campaign incurred by Local Providence, R. I., was submitted. Moved by Berlyn, that the National Secretary be instructed not to pay the expenses of Wm. Edlin of New York to Providence, because the national office had not engaged him, nor had any-thing to do with incurring the expenses. Carried.

Moved by Reynolds, that the Na-

tional Secretary be instructed to send circular letters to locals in unorgau-ized states, giving the rules adopted by the National Committee governing the methods of procedure in effecting state and territorial organizations, for the guidance of these locals in such cases. Carried.

Moved by Reynolds, that a commit tee of two be appointed to draft reso lutions governing the acceptance by locals of persons expelled from the party in other states. Carried. Work and Berger appointed.

Communications were read from Louis Goaziou relative to the formation of a French Socialist Federation Moved by Rerlyn that the matter of forming a French Socialist Federation under the direction of the party be deferred until the next national convention, and that a French organizer be appointed to work among Frenchspeaking people and to organize them into locals, such locals to become affiliated with the regular party organizations. Carried.

Communication was presented civing the expenses of \$7 by B. F. Adams, from Washington, D. C., to Richmond Va., for campaign work. Moved by Work that the sum of \$8 additional be paid to B. F. Adams for services in the campaign. Carried.

Communication was read from Com-rade Saltiel of Sheboygan, Wis., relative to a German organizer being ap pointed. Moved by Reynolds, that a German organizer be appointed, to be-gin work in February, and that Robert Saltiel be selected to fill the place. Carried.

Nation," offering the National Com mittee a lecture van, to be used under the direction of the national office. Moved by Work, that, as the national constitution prohibits the national party from becoming connected with any paper, the offer of the "Coming Nation" be therefore declined. Car-

Communications were read from the Bohemian branches of Chicago rela-tive to the appointment of a Bohemian organizer. Moved by Berlyn, that a Bohemian organizer be appointed, to begin work under the direction of the hemian branches to be requested to submit three names, from which or-ganizer shall be selected. Carried. On report of the closing of Hanford's tour on account of sickness, Work moved that Hanford be paid up to

Nov. 14. Carried. Communication was read from National Committeeman Kerrigan of Texas, containing a motion to the ef-fect that the National Committee open negotiations with Comrades Hagerty and McGrady with a view to securing their services as national organizers Moved by Reynolds, that the National Secretary be instructed to communi-cate with all well known speakers throughout the country relative to acterne County, Penasylvania. Carried.

The National Secretary announced the direction of the national office, and that they be requested to state e Utah case, and asked for their terms and furnish other informa-

at 10 a. m., Nov. 16. Berlyn and

"The extension of Socialist agitation, and consequent development of the Socialist Party organization, makes the Socialist Party organization, makes importance of the coming municipal elections in Wisconsin, the national office assist the state committee in securing speakers for the election cambridge and agitation be adopted. Especially does this refer to that territory where state or territorial organizations do not exist, and where the national organization must necessarily have primary jurisdiction.

"The increasing organizing activity of the national headquarters require that some plan be adopted which will prevent conflict and waste of energy, money and enthusiasm, and secure economy and stability in the organiz-ing work. For these reasons the Na-tional Quorum presents the following:

"The National Secretary shall be empowered to prepare a list of active workers who desire to act as organ izers and agitators for the Socialist Party, this list to be known as the reserve list, and to contain the names of persons not already working under the direction of the national headquarters.

"Applicants for positions on the re-serve list must be submitted by the National Secretary to the National Committee, but no applicant shall be deemed acceptable for the reserve list until he or she has received the en-dorsement of the State Committee. dorsement of the State Committee of the state wherein the applicant re-sides; in unorganized states or terri-tories, the applicant must have the en-

or local organization requiring the sea

"When the services of any on whose the services of the your whose name appears on the reserve list are required by national head-quarters, the National Secretary shall first submit the name of such person to the Quorum, with full information, for its endorsement, subject in turn to the approval of the National Committee.

tee.
"The National Secretary shall issue from time to time to the Socialist press, and in such form as seems ad-visable to secure publicity, a revised and corrected copy of the reserve list of organizers and lecturers.

"Acceptance of any one's name upon the reserve list does not ensure engage-ment, either by the National Committee or by thers, but the National Sec retary should be informed when en-gagements are made by any one whose name is on the reserve list, for purposes of information and to avoid conflict and confusion."

A communication was read from National Committeeman Richardson of California, with motions relative to na-tional convention. Moved by Berlyn, that correction be made in motion from 150 members to 100 members, in accordance with the national constitution, and submitted to National Committee in due form. Carried.

Work and Reynolds reported the folwing resolutions on lynching, which were adopted on motion of Berger: "Whereas, The International Social

garding the position of the Socialist Party on the subject of lynching in the United States, especially the lynching of negroes; and

"Whereas, The frequent lynchings which have been occurring in the United States are bursts of animal passion, calculated not only to do in justice to the victims, but also to still further brutalize the participants and the people in general; and

"Whereas, The economic condition under the present capitalist system of industry cause the race hatred which leads to many of the lynchings, and also foster the brutal instincts which lead to lynching in general and to the crimes for which lynching is perpe trated: therefore, be it

the Quorum that the Socialist Party of the United States abhors and con-demns the practice of lynching, both of negroes and whites, and that it abhors and accuses the capitalist system which begets freaks instead of types, and then when the natural moral sens of society is outraged by some one of them, a portion of society becomes re sistlessly enraged, and the mob and lynching follow. The Socialist Party points out the fact that nothing le than the abolition of the capitalist sys-tem and the substitution of the Social ist system can provide conditions ur der which hunger maniacs, klepto maniacs, sexual maniacs, and all other offensive and now lynchable nama degenerates will cease to be begotter

Moved by Berlyn, that, providing National Committeeman Kerrigan's motion regarding the postponement of the National Committee meeting be adopted, the National Secretary upon the National Committee on Jan 1, 1904, to make nominations for a

National Secretary. Carried.

Moved by Work, that the National
Secretary call the attention of the various state organizations to the claus in the national constitution referring te the election of National Committee men, particularly to the provision re quiring the election of National Con mittee members by referendum, and that the National Secretary be notified in all cases when National Com mitteemen are elected. Carried.

A communication was read from
National Committeeman Fox of Mon-

tana, containing motions to reprimand Mills and Critchlow for recognizing the Socialist Propaganda Club of Omaha. Moved by Berlyn, that th National Secretary be instructed to request Comrade Fox to withdraw his motions, in view of the fact that a somewhat similar motion, proposed by National Committeeman Christenson, had just been voted upon by the Na-

tional Committee. Carried.
Communication was read from "Il
Proletario," of New York, asking various questions regarding the Socialis Party, and by common consent was re-ferred to Berger to answer.

The call issued by the International

Socialist Bureau for the International Congress to be held at Amsterdam, Aug. 14, 1904, was submitted. Moved by Berlyn, that the candidate receiv-ing the highest number of votes be de-clared elected as delegate; the next highest, alternate; and that in case the party is entitled to two delegates, the votes be declared elected, and the next

two to serve as alternates. Carried.

The National Secretary submitted number of applications for positions a lecturers. Moved by Berger, that aped governing the appointment of lecturers and organizers. Carried.

Communication was read from Chas.

W. Casson relative to taking up the
work of lecturer. Moved by Berger
that he be engaged to act as lecturer
for the next as for the party as soon as an opening would justify. Carried. The National Secretary asked for in

structions concerning three demands for referendum to abolish the Quorum, as to whether a demand received four months ago is still valid. He was in-structed to write the locals asking if they still endorse the demand.

Suggestions were read from State Secretary Oneal of Indiana, relative to issuing campaign leaflets. Moved by Work, that the National Secretary be tion of Capital Against Organized La bor," "Are Socialists Practical?" and "The Trusts and Socialism." Carried. A communication was read from Comrade Bamford, of Oakland, Cal.,

relative to campaign fund. Moved by Berlyn that it be laid over until the

could do very little during the las week of December, owing to the holidays. Moved by Berlyn that organ izers who would not be at work dur-ing January be paid salary until Jan. 1. Carried. This motion relates only to organizers who are at work until after Dec. 15, and who will not be in

the field during January.

The National Secretary reported that the party manual would probably

be published in January.

The National Secretary reported having sent invitation to Comrade August Bebel of Germany to visit this country, but had not yet received a

reply.
The National Secretary requestes the Quorum to empower him to secure additional assistance in the office Work moved that the National Secre tary be empowered to appoint an ad ditional clerk, at a salary not to excee \$15 per week. Carried.

Work and Berger submitted the fol-

lowing, which was endorsed on motion

rity of the Socialist movement in America, which will encounter more grows, and to prevent the influx int other locals of dangerous and unde sirable political elements after they have been expelled in one place, the Quorum proposes the following regu-

"Fast-Every member who moves from one locality to another shall be required to deposit his membership card with the local into which he seeks

admission.
"Second—The names of members expelled by a local or state organization shall at once be reported to the National Secretary, with the reasons for expulsion, and the National Secretary shall, in his next weekly bulletin, re-port same to the party membership.

"Third-Applicants for membership in party locals shall be required to state whether or not they have been members of the party before, and, if so, to give the reasons for having ser ered connection with the party. The Quorum also suggests that the membership application blanks contain

Berger moved that the Quorum call bership to the following paragraph of the trades union resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the National Committee, held in St. Louis, January, 1903: "The Socialist Party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized la-bor, regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and will take no sides in any dissenand will take no sides in any dissen-sions or strifes within the trade union movement. The party will also con-tinue to solicit the sympathy and sup-port of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union movement as explore acceler. union movement as against another.

The Quorum then adjourned, with an expression of thanks and appreciation for the work that is being done under the supervisjon of National Sec retary Mailly and his assistant, W. E. Clark.

NEW YORK STATE YOTE.

Official Reports for Forty-five Counties Now In-Indicate that Total in State Will Be Mearly 32,000 for Social Democratic Party and Under II,000 for S. L. P.

In last week's issue of The Worker we gave the vote for thirty-six of the sixty countles of the state of New York. Some further returns are now

1	SOCIAL DEM	OCRA	TIC VO	TE.
	Counties. Thirty-six previ-	1900.	1902.	1903
e	ously reported.	8,743	15,551	21,40
+	Cayuga	63	30	10
8	Columbia	15	19	G
1	Erie	401	506	1,111
7	Fulton	111	465	400
	Greene	27	74	18
•	Kings	2,575	4,381	5,195
1	Onondaga		367	47
•	Queens	668	1,037	1,110
t	Steuben	47	185	26
	Totals	13,002	22,615	30,317

S T. P TORRES

5. 11.	P. LUS	SES.	
Counties.	1900.	1902.	190
Thirty-six prev	1-		
ously reported	1. 7,658	9,163	6,7
Cayuga		192	
Columbia	. 25	8	
Erie		1,031	6
Fulton		172	1
Greene		25	
Kings werest		2,869	1,6
Onondaga .,		456	2
Queens		370	2
Steuben	. 59	105	1
		The state of the state of	100

Totals......12.465 14.391 9.707

BROOKLYN VOTE

The results of the official canvass of ough of Brooklyn are shown in the following tables, of which the first exhibits the vote for the Social Demo cratic state ticket this year and last

VOTE FOR STATE TI	CKET.	compariso		able ma	
	Matchett,	cial Dem			
District. 1902.	1903.	dates for	Mayor	in 1901	and in
First 59	98	Barrier St.			
Second 37	78	U		_ 7	_ 7
Third 64	67	Bistri	1901.	1903.	9 1
Fourth 100	120	丑旦	1.0	0.5	Kelnar 1901,
Fifth 193	210	lot.	٩		٩
Sixth 261	304				
Seventh 149	241	1st	545	792	117
Eighth 36	64	24	67	179	64
Ninth 91	95	3d	1	5	
Tenth 52	96	_			
Eleventh 71	105	Totals	613	976	181
Twelfth 159	178				
Thirteenth 298	354				
Fourteenth 126	141				
Fifteenth 354	450	K	ICHM	OND V	DIE.
Sixteenth 188	211	The offi	cial car	nvass fo	or the c
Seventeenth 52	. 62	and borou			
Eighteenth 135	165	votes for			
Nineteenth 372	421	Hanford's			
Twentieth 1,025	1.007	has 89, a			
Twenty-first 559	676	Democrati	e cand	idate fo	r Mayo
to have accessed and the second	_	133; Brov	vn, fo	r Com	ptroller.
Totals 4,381	5,192	Flanagan,	for Pr	esident	of the

CAFE DINING CARS. EDWARD F. COST, CHARLES B. RYAN, GEN'L PASSENGER AGENT

pocratic city ticket-Furman for | NEW YORK CITY Mayor, Brown for Comptroller, and Flanagan for President of the Board of Aldermen-with that cast for Han ford, our candidate for Mayor in 1901:

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PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA.

Assembly District.	Hanford, 1901.	Furman,	Brown.	Flanagan.
1st	51	91	91	92
24	20	53	62	60
3d	35	66	74	78
4th	36	81	84	94
5th	116	193	177	198
6th	170	262	275	275
7th	91	198	218	233
8th	26	. 51	57	54
9th	36	79	94	87
10th	29	56	64	69
11th	40	78	77	82
12th	79	153	153	169
13th	206	290	293	297
14th	65	124	125	118
15th	272	410	434	433
16th	85	176	191	210
17th	43	50	43	42
18th	81	144	141	143
19th	201	399	408	410
20th	695	967	994	1,026
21st	345	589	607	634
Totals :	2,692	4,510	4,662	-4,784

S. L. P. LOSSES.

Our third table compares the Vote for De Leon as candidate for Associat Judge of the Court of Appeals with that he received as candidate for Gov ernor last year and the vote for Hunter, S. L. P. candidate for Mayor with that for Keinard, their candidat for the same office in 1901;

sembly latrict.	Leon,	Leon,	finard,	inter,
1		- 00	00	
1st	54	22	29	15
24	75	61	40	50
34	49	35	16	30
4th	87	34	35	28
5th	136	79	92	76
6th	195	102	102	96
7th	174	134	112	97
8th	40	42	26	39
9th	73	38	52	30
10th	52	40	42	30
11th	59	55	48	42
12th	143	71	111	76
13th	228	106	107	94
14th	156	84	81	80
15th	276	121	149	106
16th	98	73	61	57
17th	39	22	15	21
18th	102	72	56	68
19th	191	90	114	77
20th	264	119	146	77 1
21st	378	214	201	184
The state of the s	-	-	-	-

Totals .. 2,869 1,614 1,638 1,373 The gains of the Social Democratic Party and the S. L. P. losses are somewhat heavier proportionately in Brook-lyn than in Manhattan and the Bronx. In the latter boroughs, taken together, as shown last week, the Social Democratic state ticket gains 1,476, or 14 per cent., over last year, while De Leon loses 1,787, or 81 per cent. In Brooklyn, our state ticket gains 811, or 18 per cent., and De Leon loses

QUEENS COUNTY VOTE. The following table shows the vote

and that of the S. L. P. in the County and Borough of Queens for the present year, as compared with that of 1902: De Leon 1903. De Leon 1902. Matchet 1903. Hanford 1902.

र्षे	٩		P	P	
t	885 151 1	884 218 8	249 111 10	122 79 5	OUR UNIO
otals 1		1,110	379	206	ONLY
The secomparison al Democrates for M	of the	e vote ca	st for t	he So- candi-	TO BE RECOG
Assembly	Hanford, 1901.	Furman, 1903.	Keinard, 1901,	Hunter, 1903.	LEARN TO A: and a so that your Laundr
	545	792	117	114	

RICHMOND VOTE.

. 613 976 181 178

official canvass for the county rough of Richmond shows 144 Seventeenth 52 62
Eighteenth 135 105
Nineteenth 135 105
Nineteenth 572 421
Twentieth 1,025 1,037
Twentj-first 559 676
Tojals 4,281 5,192
VOTE FOR CITY TICKET.
The second table shows the vote for the three candidates on the Social
L. P. ticket, has SS.

CAMPAIGN FUND. The Campaign Secretary of Greater New York acknowledges the following additional contributions to the campaign fund, and asks all having lists in their possession to send them in as soon as possible in order to enable the Campaign Committee to wind up its

1.85

2.40

2.10

Branch 180, A. K. & St. K., Wm. Grawert, List 1808.... Hy. Hanser, List 2746...... J. Heinrich, List 2149...... J. Einwag, List 2531...... J. Bolz, List 710..... Wm. Pollen, List 3461..... Leo Schmidt, List 2060..... Th. Schmidt, List 477..... Becker, List 152..... W. Donald, List 1198..... D. Baumert, List 2150 K. Ochs, List 530..... H. Bode, List 704..... Turnverein Vorwaerts, List 3258 Larsen, List 6080..... 17.60 H. Stark, List 577..... J. Westphalen, List 2491.... H. Kahlenberg, List 2412....

-The receipt of a sample copy of —"The Economic Foundations of ociety," by Achille Loria, is a book that will repay careful study. It can be had from the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York, for \$1.25.

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DR MATHILDA SINAL, DENTIST,

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CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90-Office and Employment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The following Districts meet every Sat-urday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—331 E. urday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—331 E.
71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)
—50 E. 1st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III—
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Dist. V—3309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.;
Dist. VI—1997 Third Ave., 8 p. m.;
Dist. VI—1422 Second Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—1337 Third Ave., S p. m., Dist. VII—1432 Second Ave., S p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., S p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Johners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Hohemian Hall, 232 E., 734 J. T. Kelly, 2 Marshal street, Metro-politab, L. I. Recording Secretary, Jos. Noelter, 774 E. 150pt street.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION), meets first Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East 87th street. MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, 575 Central avenue, Jets y Cf y, N. J.

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Hoom 39.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m., in Link's Hall, 233 E. 38th street, New York. All Scandinavians are welcome. Agitation meetings every third Sunday, at 7 p. m. Secretary, G. Sjoholm, 321 E. Ninth street, New York.

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THE AIR IS CLOSE.

By Horace Traubel.

The air is close. I cannot breathe, girls. Sick of seeing the boys tied and cries civilization. Throw open the doors and windows. Let the air in has had a chance to root. Sick of the Civilization is choking with injustice. It has lived too long in the atmosphere of oppression. It has stayed too long in the midst of the crowding multitudes of the dispossessed. Now it calls for room. For the open. For the stars. For freedom. Take down everything that interferes. Take down down wages. Take down all prefer-Take down your superior Take down your superior manners. Civilization is gasping for breath. It will die. It will live. Will you kill it? Or will you help to revive its sinking powers? The cry is directed to you-directly to you-who

The air is close. A storm is near. Something is going to happen. I do not know what. But something. Civilization lays there very ill. Its lungs are congested. Its brain is thick. Its faith wanes. Can it be kept alive? Can it be restored to its emole ments? Can it be led on to the more inclusive sentiment of humanity? Or is it to be allowed to die here half done? Not only not completed. Die in retreat. For lately civilization has not meant advance but retreat. It has not found room ahead. It has done . It has been driven oors. It has been confined to a room. It is growing pale and thin. It has called in a nurse, What is to be done? Every day it cries for room. And every night. Its cry is the cry of the future. Its cry the cry of the hunted. Take your ounds off. Take your millionaires Stop the chase. Take your trusts away. Take your estates away. Make room for civilization. Have you supposed that civilization can exist where there is no room? Do you think at civilization can prosper in the perpetuated dark? The air is heavy. Civilization there on its bed groans and writhes for a chance to live. What have you done? You have driven it to bay. You have forced it back to the last trench. You have given it no options and refused it all vista. You have left it there to die. called in the doctors. The false doctors. They have all prescribed. They have administered drugs. They have added poison to poison. But their wis-dom was not wise. It has not brought civilization off its sick bed. The quackeries quacked but would not cure. The patient has not needed your drugs. Your Roosevelts, your Sunday schools, your palliating sciences and the arts of your polite letsure. It has needed only one thing. Fresh air, Always fresh air. Why do you not give it fresh air?

The air is close. I do not think civilization can survive many more days with things just as they are. There must be some way of getting it free. Some way of getting rid of the obstructing debris. Some way of opening to it the sources of life. Do not bring your colleges. They are of no use. Do not bring the professor and the doctors. Do not bring th editors and the reviewers. Do not tring anyone. First of all get out of the way yourself. Give civilization a Let it alone. If you must bring anybody bring the people. Do not bring the castes. Do not bring the elect. Do not bring influence and posi-Bring the outlaw. The wage-er. The failures, Bring the ps. The unfashionable, Bring the man everybody hates. Bring the everybody distrusts. Bring But do not bring any preferred I think a storm is well brewed. I think a storm will soon brenk. I think that is the reason the atmosphere is so thick and civilization has such a hard time keeping its And I think that if the storm have departed from civilization altogether. For so far it has not lived it has disintegrated. It has permitted its blood to get impover Room for all the fresh air to get Room for ideas to move about. on for love to find itself. If the fresh air will come in. Something must break soon. Walls, fences, roofs -anything that cribs and confines. Civilization has been fooled and drugged nearly to death. Now let us what the fresh air can do. Let e what the storm can do. The air is close. You take great

pride in your civilization civilization is a sickly affair. It is like to die and you do not know it You have made it a plaything. You have made it a tyrant. You have resorted to it as a source of crime. You have made it anti-social. You brag of it as though it was something extra fine. You travel the world over with its stocks and bonds. But after all your civilization is in danger. It is threatened with dissolution. You have made it too delicate for any weather. Yet it must be prepared to stand any weather. To be eager for any weather. To be eager for any weather, hard or easy. You have got somehow to get it up off its bed. You have got to get it into the open You have vitiated it with yo injustice. With your private fortunes. With your poor and rich. With your With your universities en dowed by robbery. With your chari-ties and your jails. What will you do to meet the storm? What will you do to make the storm easy for civiliza-tion? For the storm is sure to come. You have built such obstructions in the road that nothing but a flerce blow will remove them. You may be able to soften the shock. But the storm I see civilization tossing on its ted. Fevered. Seeing phantoms. Dreaming of broken promises and forfeited ideals. Gasping, grasp-ing, choking, calling. Sick near to Sick of what we have falsely r it. Sick of incomes. Sick of Sick of professors and priests. Sick of high and low. Sick of seeing

strikes. Sick of seeing the worker despised and the loafers honored. Sie of official arrogance. Sick of humility. Sick of pride. Sick of the squabbling governments. Sick of seeing every body quarrelling with everybody Sick of seeing all society at war with all society. Sick. Sick. Do you think that any one little offense has done all this? That any one little virtue can cure it all? This sickness is climatic. It is the sickness of a world with itself. It is planetary. It cannot be cured by any of the nary emergency remedies. world trouble and demands a world solution. Such a crisis is never tri-umphantly passed except by a storm. It must be, short, sharp and severe. It is cursed before it comes. glorified when it is passed.

The air is close. The patient is call-ing for rescue. You will rescue the patient. Once men went to rescue what they called a holy sepulchre You do not need to go anywhere to rescue civilization. You can stay just where you are. Stay with yourself. Commence where you stand taking down the barriers. Get the incubus off the highway. Prepare for the storm. But prepare best for what is to be after the storm. What is the storm? I cannot tell you. But this I know. I know that the storm is the act of justice replacing injustice Fresh air is justice. Freedom is justice. Do you think that civilization will ever be able to reconcile wages and freedom? The poor and freedom? Wages are not justice. No man can be paid freedom in wages. And until men are paid freedom they are not paid justice. He might be paid the full amount in wages and yet wages would not be justice. Nothing but justice can get civilization off its sick bed and to its feet. Nothing but justice. Nothing but the great storm. Nothing but a surmounting and sustaining onunism. The air is thick with the other things. The storm will vista. You you have left. Are you afraid? Do you propose false doe to get under cover and try to evade thed. They the issue? You cannot do it. You have sepulchred the living body of civilization. Do you not hear its cries for help? You have got to rescue it You have got to give it air. Get it out under the sky. Give it a chance to breathe. Give it justice for in justice. Give it a whole people for a caste. You have septichred the living body of civilization. You are making civilization to mean life. The air is very close. You have got to drag its helpless body from a premature grave. You, whoever you are. Especially you who brag of civilization. I, whoever Especially I who am of great faith.

MORE WAGE-CUTS AND SHUTDOWNS.

Reaction from Capitalist Prosperit Brings Wide-Spread Suffering to the Working Class.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 18.-The Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Sydney, has given notice of a general reduction in the wages and salaries of all its employees. The notices posted to that effect read as follows:

"Beginning with Dec. 1, 1903, all wages and salaries of the employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Com pany will be reduced from 10 to 33 1-3 per cent. Common laborers will be paid \$1.26 per diem."

The bulletin issued to the machin-ists notifies them of a reduction of 15 per cent., and furnace men of 20 per cent. The reduction will affect every

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J. Nov 18 A 10 per cent, reduction in the wages of all of the employees of the Andover Iron Company, whose furnace is le cated here, was announced to-day.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The cated here

rail and blooming mills and blast fur-naces Nos. 2 and 3 of the Pennsylel Company have been down for about two weeks, HUNTINGTON, Mass., Nov. 18.— The Massasoit Woolen Mill has shut down. Work, will not be resumed for

several weeks ROCKVILLE, Conn., Nov. 18 .- The

New York at this place are now run ning only forty hours a week, instead of sixty, as usual. STEELTON, Pa., Nov. 18.-Two

blast furnaces here and the rolling mill at Altoona have been closed throwing several thousand men out of

SUNCOOK, N. H., Nov. 19 .- The cotton mills of this district, employing 1,500 operatives, are the first in North-ern New England to reduce wages 10 per cent. to accord with the Fall River

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Nov. 20.-Reports to-day indicate that between 2,000 and 3,000 miles of Missouri Pa-cific track in Southeastern Kansas and Southwestern Missouri are without a single section laborer except foremen. The men quit on getting notice of a reduction of wages.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 24.-A meeting is being arranged of the coal opera tors of this district for the purpo curtailing the output 20 per cent. in order to maintain prices, which at present have a tendency to drop. The capacity of mines in this district is tons per day, and it is proposed that mines close down five days

posed that mines close down ave days a month, beginning next month. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 24.—The Two Alice furnaces of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Rallroad Company in this city have closed down indefini Delirious. Sick of you. Sick Sick of what we have falsely pected the curtailment plan more on or it. Sick of incomes. Sick of the line pursued by Northern operators than any other Southern concern, and has thrown a small army of men out

SWAYED BY THE WIND.

By Franklin H. Wentworth.

The newspapers doing capitaist service are jubliant.
Socialism has been set back in Mass-

achusetts; the Colorado Socialists have chased off after a Populist judge; the American Federation of Labor has issued its periodical injunction.

These things would set faint hearts a flutter if they meant anything to Socialism. But they do not.

Socialism has not been set back in

Massachusetts, and no single Socialist in Colorado has cast his vote for a Populist judge.

Socialism is a philosophy, a growth, It is not a series of political spasms. Deep down in the sub-aqueous soil, constantly, and irresistibly growing, biding its moment of apparition, it recks not the petty tempests that str the lilies.

the lilies.

Socialism is like the mice of the fable, eating holes in the present bodypolitic, by means of which the lion of Social Democracy shall be liberated

and shall come into power.

The world will have Socialism when the workers of the world merit it and are ready for it. They must feel able to replace present society with a new force and power. They are not ready for this until a

majority of them understand Social-ism and are ready to practice it, and live the Socialist life of service.

Until this time comes Socialist suc-cess at the polls will be dearly bought; for, while a majority of the working class is outside the Socialist movemen and does not comprehend the aims and hopes of its own class, every effort at collectivist administration by Social ists in office will be balked and dis credited by the lieutenants of capitalism massing this ignorant majority a bulwark. They will have the inertia of customary usage on their side. They will be swayed by a feather. working class in brass buttons will club and shoot the working class

IT IS ABSOLUTELY AND VITAL-LY IMPERATIVE THAT NO SO-CIALIST SHALL BE ELECTED TO ANY OFFICE WHATEVER - UN-LESS HE IS ELECTED TO SUCH OFFICE BY SOCIALIST VOTES.

Sympathetic .. yotes are dange They raise false hopes, undermine cal-culation,—and they forsake the standard at the first attack.

The American Labor Union in the West declared for the Socialist Party. But declarations and resolutions do not make Socialists.

If they did no workingman of Colo rado would have bolted to a Populist judge. A man who can be made a So-cialist by a resolution one day can be made a Republican by another resolution the next

All the Socialists in the America Labor Union in Colorado voted the So cialist ticket. The workingmen who voted for the Populist judge were not Socialists. No Socialist forsakes his organization, riveted by bonds of in-telligent class-conscious determinism, to leap into the rickety apple-cart of the first jurist who does not clap him in jail.

If a good judge can scatter Social ist votes by a mere show of honest sympathy toward the working class, a bad judge could do the same thing by taking capitalist money and pretending to be sympathetic. Socialist votes are cast for Social-

ism. They register a conviction; not transient admiration for individuals A special vehicle has been builded with much suffering and sacrifice to carry their expression. It is the So-cialist Party. Votes otherwise cast are not Socialist votes; they are capitalist votes, and they should be so counted The men who voted the Socialist ticket in Massachusetts last year be cause they were short of coal are not Socialists.

The Socialist votes for Socialism whether his coal-bin is empty or full Socialism is a philosophy; not a hysteria.

Political reverses which weed out hysteria are not defeats; they are vic-

The gain by the party of a single class-conscious workingman in a fac-tory at Lynn, holds more of potent value to Socialism than any resolution the American Federation of Labor might have offered at Boston.

announced that M. C. D. Borden will join the other cotton-mill owners in cutting wages 10 per cent. His mills employ.7,500 hands.

PARTY NEWS.

National Organizing Fund.

The following contributions have een made to the National Organizing been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report: J. L. Cobb, Dos Palos, Cal., \$1; Lo

cal Lansford, Pa., \$1; W. E. Marsh, Silverton, Colo., \$1; Robert E. Nichol-son, Philadelphia, Pa., \$1; Local Lyn-den, Wash., \$3; E. E. Martin, Seattle, Wash., \$1.25; Local McCabe, Ariz., \$1; Local West Palm Beach, Fla., \$1; Geo. D. Santer, St. Louis, Mo., \$1; Local Chillicothe, Mo., nineteenth purchaser of one of the 25 shares of the Chas. H. Kerr Co-operative Publishing Co., do-nated by W. E. Walling. (This leaves six shares yet unsold), \$10; Edward R.* Clarke, New York City, 50 cents; Or-lando R. Clarke, Mystic, Conn., 25 cents: Henry L. Slobodin, New York City, 25 cents; Paul P. Gidney, Athol, Mass., 25 cents; W. R. Dawler, San Francisco, Cal., 50 cents; Geo. A. Kulp., Newark, N. J., \$1; Samuel Weller, Ma con, Ga., 50 cents. Total to noon, Nov. 21, \$24.50. Previously reported, \$2,-178.82. Total, \$2,203.32.

Tours by Carey and Wentworths.

James F. Carey will begin a Western our, under the direction of national endquarters, either late in December or early in January. Locals desiring Carey's services can facilitate the making of arrangements by writing to their respective state secretaries or the national office as soon as possible. Communications about Carey's tour should not be addressed to him personally. For full information about terms, e.c., address the . . atlonal Secretary, Social-

ist Party, Omaha, Neb. Franklin and Marion Wentworth of cago will make a through Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, beginning in January. There are few more able lecturers on the Socialist platform than Franklin Wentworth, whose edi-torial work on the "Socialist Spirit," and for the Socialist press generally, has attracted widespread attention for its brilliancy and incisiveness. With Mrs. Wentworth, who, as a dramatic reader, has few superiors in America. these two make a combination for the lecture platform which can hardly be beat. They will travel under the exclusive direction of the national head quarters, and locals will be apprised direct, either by their state secretaries or the National Secretary, of the terms and other information.

Arrangements for Carey and the Wentworths will be made far enough apart so that there will be no conflict, and locals in the states covered car ecure the services of both

New York City.

At Colonial Hall, 131st street, nea Columbus avenue, on Sunday evening, Nov. 29, H. Gaylord Wilshire will speak on "The Impending Unemployed Problem and Its Solution," and during December George D. Herron will deliver a series of four lectures.

The Kings County Committee will meet Saturday evening, Nov. 28, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willough-

by avenue.

The Jewish Branch of the 15th A. D. of Brooklyn holds a discussion in Yiddish every Monday evening in Union Hall, corner Varet and Graham avenue, to which all interested are invited.

All members of the 4th A. D. are urged to be present at meeting to be held Friday evening, Nov. 27, at 232 East Broadway, at which referendum will be vorted on

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Woman's So-ciety was held Nov. 12. at which all FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 24.—It is branches were represented except

Branches 12 and 21. Reports from all branches show satisfactor branches show satisfactory progress. Contributions to the S. D. P. campa'ga fund were as follows: Branch 13, Paildelphia, \$10; Branch 22, Philadelphia, Sto; Branch 1, Long Island City, \$10; Branch 6, Ellzabeth, \$30. For agitation purposes the following amounts were donated to the Central Committee: Branch 6, Elizabeth, N. J., \$10; Branch 8, Union Hill, N. J., \$5; Branch 9, East New York, \$10; Branch 11, Jersey City Heights, \$5; Branch 18 Paterson, \$5; Branch 3, New York City, \$5; Turn Verein Vorwaerts, Chicago, \$5; Karl Marx Club, Chicago, \$1.

The agitation tour of Mrs. Grele Cramer was fully up to expeciations. A new branch was established in Syra-cuse with 25 members. All the other branches outside the immediate vicinity of New York have made good gains in membership, and present indications point to larger gains in the near future. Mrs. J. Murdoch was chosen delegate to the Daily Globe conference. Any ladies wishing to establish an English-speaking branch should communicate with Mrs. J. Murdoch, 605 E. Ninth street, who will see that all possible assistance is rendered.

At the Socialist Literary Society, 232 East Broadway, on Sunday evening, Nov. 29, there will be an entertainment and dance instead of the usual lecture.

A ladies' branch will be organized in
the near future, and those desiring to join should communicate with H. Reich, 232 East Brondway. The De-cember electure program of the Socialst Literary Society is as follows: Dec. 6, Nathan A. Cofe, "Social Economy of the Bible;" Dec. 13, G. C. Streeter, "Socialism, Christianity, and the Church;" Dec. 20, Courtenay Lemon, "What the Class Struggle Really Is;" Dec. 27, Wm. Edlin, "Prac-

deal Politics. At the last meeting of the Young cople's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn five new members were admitted. A challenge from the S. T. and L. A. to a debate on unionism was accepted and was left in charge of the Lecture Committee, which has decided to have public lectures at least once a A debate has been arranged month. between two members of the club, to take place in a few weeks. A bowling evening for the members has been arranged, a fife and drum corps will be organized, and euchre parties will be

Lockport Central Labor Union ha old open sessions at which socialism will be discussed.

Angust Klenke of Erie Pa will le ure on "Trade Unionism and Social-sm." under the auspices of the S. D. P. of Buffalo, on Sunday aftern Nov. 29, 3 p. m., in Washington Hall. ington street, top floor Everybody welcome and general discussion will follow,

Pennsylvania.

In Philadelphia lectures are given at the Socialist League, Garrick Hall, 507 S. Eighth street, every Sunday afternoon at 2.30, and at Jefferson Hall Ninth street, below Dickinson, every y evening. Sunday, Nov. 2 D. Herron will be the speak the speaker at both places. During the winter lec tures will be given at the Socialist League by Meyer London, B. Feigen baum, John Spargo, Henry L. Slobodin Algernon Lee, Courtenay Lemon, Mor-ris Hiliquit, and other New York

The State Committee has-granted a charter to Local Tarentum, Allegheny County. Allegheny County is preparing for

the municipal campaign. They have rented permanent headquarters and arranged for a ball on Dec. 14. County Committee is arranging for lecture circuit of the county.

The State Committee decided to ar-

range dates for James Carey and Franklin H. and Marion Cralg Went-worth in the state. Locals desiring

dates should address the State Secretary at their earliest opportunity.

Word was received from the National Secretary that the National Querum approves of the action of the State Committee in summarily dealing with the fusion in Luzerne County.

The State Committee approves of the motion of Comrade Kerrigan of Texas, that the next meeting of the National Committee be passed, and re-quests that the National Committee nan of Pennsylvania vote for the

Luther S. Kauffman will speak before the Rug Weavers Union, 2500 Kensington avenue, Philadelphia, Monday evening, Nov. 30.

Contributions to help pay off the state debt: 20th Ward Branch, Philadelphia, \$1.

New Jersey.

The convention of Socialist workers held in Newark last Sunday was an unqualified success in point of attendance, enthusiasm and effort. Without reflection on any individual, the strongest dissatisfaction was express-ed with result of last campaign, and an searnest questioning as to cause and remedy. Numerous plans were sub-mitted, all of which were freely dis-cussed, and then handed to a committee of five, to evolve a comprehensive and workable whole and submit same to the State Committee at its meeting on Dec. 13. This plan, if approved by the State Committee, will doubtless go to the membership for approval. Every plan submitted contained one or more admirable features, and it is believed that the committee as constituted can be relied upon to submit a plan of cam paign that will not only win the hearty approval of the party member ship, but give each individual an oppor tunity to prove his allegiance by work

New England.

The first Socialist Sunday School established in Boston was opened Sun lay afternoon, Nov. 15, at the Socialis Party headquarters, 609 Washington street. It was organized by the Social ist Women's Club of Boston, which has been in existence a year and has forty-five members. Men, as well as women, will be instructors and speak-ers. Among them are former teachers, Charles Burkank, a lawyer, and several former ministers, including George Willis Cooke, of the Unitarian Church. the well-known author of "Ralph Waldo Emerson's Life and Philosophy," "George Eliot: A Critical Study," and "Poets and Problems," and John Ellis, a Universalist minister and a graduate of Harvard and Tufts Colleges. An ex-secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association is superin-tendent of the Socialist Sunday School. When the school was called to order there were 65 persons present, includ-ing a good number of children. Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, the first Socialist woman elected to public office in Amer ica, played the plano. The exercises began with singing a "Marching Song" from the "Socialist Songs," mpiled and published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., of Chicago. The children stood and repeated a Socialist sentiment. Then followed the rel!-call, each scholar rising and giving his or her name and residence. After an-other song, Mrs. E. V. R. Goodwin recited a poem, a copy of which was given to each child, to be memorized for repetition the following Sunday. Dr. Antoinette Konikow, a physician a graduate of Tufts Medical College, and organizer of the Socialist Women's Club of Boston, then spoke on "The l'irposes of the Socialist Sunday School." At the close of Dr. Koni-kow's interesting address, to have the children rest from sitting, a few minutes were spent in simple gymnastic

exercises, with music. After singing by the school, the su perintendent gave a short lesson on "Happiness," in which he showed what the essentials of happiness are, and that the aims of the Socialist Sunday School are to assist in bringing about beaven on earth. . It was an nounced that a similar program will be followed next Sunday, with "Love" as the subject of the lesson, and with the main question, "Where Did This World Co me From?' The were asked to be prepared to give a beautiful thought about love and to tell how the world was made. The ex ercises closed with singing. The So-cialist Sunday School will meet at 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon at the Socialist Party headquarters, Washington street. Parents are washington street. Parents are in-vited to bring their children and to offer suggestions or criticisms on the methods used. As music will be one of the leading features of the school, all those comrades who are musicians will be of great service. Visitors an welcome. A three-column report of the inauguration of the Socialist Sunday School, with Dr. Konikow's entire speech, has been published in the new Socialist weekly paper of Massachu setts, "The New Commonwealth," Nov. 20. Some of the comrades who have written to ask about methods may wish to obtain the full report. The address is Westwood, Mass. It a six-page paper; single copy costs two cents a year. George E. Littlefield and C. E. Ordway are editors and publish ers, with George Willis Cooke, the fa-

John Eills will lecture on "The Function of the Socialist Party in the Function of the Socialist Party in the Great World Movement Toward Hu-man Unity" on Sunday, Nov. 29, 8 p. m., at 699 Washington street, Bosto

The Socialist Women's Club of Bos ton will give a course of lectures in Fancuil Hall, Friday evenings, Dec. 18, Jan. 15, and Feb. 19. Comrades in Boston and vicinity are requested t arrange no meetings to conflict. Th course will be opened by Mrs. Char-lotte Perkins Gilman, author of "Women and Economics," who will speak on "What is Socialism?" George ed by Mrs. Char D. Herron will lecture on "Socialism as the Release of Genius," Jan. 15, and John Spargo, editor of "The Comrade," John Spargo, editor of "The Comrade," on "The Meaning and Message of Socialism," Feb. 19. The next meeting of the Socialist Women's Club will be held Friday, Dec. 4, 8 p. m., at 330 Shawmut avenue. The first chapter of Charles H. Vail's "Principles of Scientific Socialism" will be discussed. Interesting letters from California Socialist Women's Clubs will be read. The Club will plan work for the fair to be hed May 1 for the benefit of the

new Socialist paper. The entertain ment and dance given by the club i Berkeley Hall, Nov. 3, was well attend ment and day ed and very successful. The profits are about \$70, which will be devoted to the Socialist Sunday School and other party work. The members of the club wish to express their hearty thanks to the many comrades wh worked hard to make the entertain ment a success.

In Lawrence, Mass, the Socialist Party has a full ticket, with twenty-six conditions six candidates, for the municipal elec-tion. The S. L. P. will have no ticket in Lawrence nor Haverbill

Ohlo.

Lorain, Lorain County, has been or ganized with eight charter members The comrades there are new, but seem to be of the right kind, and will exert themselves to build a good local move-Peter Frank of Columbus has be

elected as member of the State Com-mittee for the ensuing year, to represent the 12th Congressional District.
John G. Willert has been elected from
the 20th District and A. S. Matter from the 1st District.

National referendum has been sen to all the locals and branches in the state. Two state referendums are also out to a vote, and the state committee has one referendum before it for

tion.

A. M. Stirton has completed his agi tation down the Ohio river and has re turned to his home in Detroit, Mich. to take a much-needed rest after his long agitation trip.

The locals continue to take in ner embers, and it looks as though we were going to witness an unprecedent ed era of organization during the win ter months. The new locals which have been added as a result of the The new locals summer's work are getting in shape now, and will be far more active it the work of the organization as they become better acquainted with the work before us.

Illinois.

The Socialist Party of Cook County and Illinois has secured the Coliseum the largest hall west of New York with a seating capacity of 15,000, for a great labor demonstration on Sunday Dec. 6. The doors will be open at o'clock and will not close until the merrymakers are ready to go home the program is a grand one. No expense has been or will be spared to make this occasion one long to be re membered. Theodore Thomas, and Adolph Rosenbecker's artists (forty in number), will render high class revolu tionary music until 4 o'clock. The chairman of this occasion, Jas. H. Brower, of Elgin, will then deliver his address, after which Eugene V. Debs, the orator of the day, will be intro-duced. The procession of the workers will be an impressive sight to behold. Scores of trade unions, representing a great many crafts, have g their respective locals. All will here unite in the spirit of class solidarity and march under the banner of Social-ism. A bot, well cooked supper will be served in the annex, where seven hun dred persons can be seated at one time; the price for same will be very mod-orate. The grand ball will start early enough to give all a chance to "trip the light fantastic" and to make merry to their hearts' content. Tickets, leaf lets, etc., may be secured by applying to Jas. S. Smith, financial secretary of ittee, 181 Washington street Chicago, Ill.

Nebraska.

State Organizer Schlermeyer will omplete his tour on Nov. 21, having een on the road continuously since

Sept. 25. Organizer Easton has withdrawn from the work on Route No. 1. Arplace another comrade at work over the same route. Stations will be given sufficient time to arrange for the m

ngs.

Charters have been granted to locals at Broken Bow, Schuyler, and Sheiby,
A. M. Simons, editor of the "International Socialist Review," lectured at
Plattsmouth Saturday, Nov. 21, and at Omaha Sunday afternoon and evening The women's meetings are, to use

time-worn phrase, meeting a long-felt want. On Friday, Nov. 27, the women will give an entertainment, with a little "heavy" stuff to season the levity. (This is not meant as a comment on the lunches they will serve.)

Comrade Kay, member of the co mittee on revision of the state constitution, has submitted the proposed con stitution to Local Omaha for initiation to referendum vote. The committee will also submit the proposed constitution to other locals for their initiation

A charter has been issued to a ne local at Mason City, with seven men bers, the organization being due to visit by Comrade Strickland.

The election returns, with fourte a total of about 7,000 votes for the ead of the ticket. Losses in the larger cities have been more than offset by gains where Socialism has heretofore peen little advocated.

so far received from local secretaries. there are now 890 dues-paying mem bers in Iowa-and still growing

Here and There

The Executive Committee of the talian Socialist Federation sent a message of approval to the Socialists fighting for Socialist political action in the A. F. of L. convention, and "Il Proletario" rebukes the S. L. P. and De Leon's "People" for its abusive and malicious reports. "The Independent" recently pub

lished an excellent article on Class Struggle," by Jack London, the famous author and Socialist.

Henry Newhouse, Grand Rapids, Mich., renewing his subscription, says: "At the expiration of a year's read ing of The Worker, I will say that when I began it was in a half-hearied way, and with very vague notions re garding Socialism; but becoming in terested, have read up on the subject and am thoroughly convinced that it is the only salvation for us."

Comrades, Attention!

The Arrangements Committee of the Grand Labor Industrial Exposition and Food Show, which is to be held next Spring for the benefit of the Labor press, The Worker and New Yorker Volkszeltung, reports that 100,000 admission tickets have already been put in circulation. Comrades throughout the country are requested to push the sale of these tickets and see to it that the secretaries of the respective organizations of which they are members account for them as soon as possible. The Arrangements Committee depends on the income from these tickets to cover the large expenses incurred in making the preliminary arrangements for this unique undertaking.

Some comrades may ask, how can I induce a workingman not residing in New York City to buy these tickets? In reply, we may say that two years ago holders of tickets of the Fair held Nov. 10-16, 1901, in the country were rewarded with pianos, sewing machines, watches and myriads of other ar-

But it is not on the strength of these presents that the Committee urges all comrades to induce their unions, friends, etc., to buy these tickets. This Exposition will demonstrate.

UNION LABOR and HUMANE LIVING conditions versus SCAB LABOR AND COMPLETE industrial slavery.

What better mode of agitation for trades unionism can there be than by contrasting conditions in a union and non-union shop? Let us, for instance, take the cigar manufacturing industry. On the one hand will be seen a clean, healthy, union shop, with all modern improvements; on the other a filthy tenement room, which serves as sleeping apartment, cookery and workshop combined. No visitor of the Exposition will smoke any other but blue labe cignrs after seeing this exhibit. Like exhibts will be arranged of the clothing industry, baking industry, etc.

It was decided to hold weekly meetings of the Arrangements Committee from now on, the amount of work to be done making this imperative.

FACSIMILE OF TICKET!



LECTURE CALENDAR

FOR NEW YORK

Lectures for the week under the aus-pices of the Social Democratic Party and auxiliary organizations, whether by Socialist or non-Socialist speakers, and by Socialist speakers before other organizations, are listed below. Unless otherwise stated, lectures are called for 8 p. m.

FRIDAY, NOV. 27 West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor. Wm. Edlin: "Darwin and Marx."

SUNDAY, NOV. 29. Colonial Hall, 101st street, near Columbus avenue. H. Gaylord Wilshire: "The Impending Unemployed problem and the Solution."

Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, NOV. 27. Wm. Merris Educational Society of Brownsville, Tobac's Hall, Thatford and Pitkin avenues, 8:30 p. m. Harry Waton: "Socialism and Other Isms."

SUNDAY, NOV. 29. street. Warren Atkinson: "The Sub

stance of Value." THE DYNASTY

By Morrison I. Swift.

OF THE RICH.

The modern man has lost much spirit. In the old days, before he was over-ridden by institutions and taught by education to be a coward, he kept his eyes upon those in power, and when they went too far he resisted. The rich, the aristocrats, were kept to some extent in curb by this popular watchfulness. Many of them came to dust for riding over the common per

ple too recklessly.

America is the greatest republic ever known; it is called the greatest democracy. Yet it is a nation without men. There are masses, inferior, cowardly, time-serving, witnessing their liberties wrenched from them by the powerful, and cheering the process; the masses

And the masters, the rich, the pow-erful, who call themselves the brains and value of the country, these are base degenerates, glad to sacrifice the good in the Republic, that they may put filthy gold in their private pockets. ome few cry out, and in the clash and din of the supreme relguing selfishness, their voices are almost lost. Hence day by day the Dynasty of the Rich is strengthened and established. Fear grows on the people, the Pirates take more and more, there is no grand revolt to teach the harples of the naion that all things on earth are not theirs.

Yet every day all nature calls more loudly for a people's proclamation. End this state of things. There must be a new day; there shall be a new day. An uncompromising, absolute sweeping away of the system is what we want and what we will have. No temporizing, no leaving the founda-tions untouched, so that in a little while all may return to its ancient state. We want men who can grasp great purposes and abide by them. We demand justice, we demand equality; we demand that all the results of a world-long robbing shall be corrected. We are not afraid to attack what is We scorn what history teaches-what it is SAID to tench; we can teach history. It is time for something new, time for life, Let us put our brains and hands to the task; let us decide that forthwith,

hall come.

In all time faith in a great cause has moved mankind. Our cause is the greatest that ever dawned on this world. With all our power let us com-bine to establish the mighty revolution in which we trust, for which we

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THE YEARS GONE BY.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

Blessed are the years gone by; Good and evil, them am I. Life from the unborn to-morrow I may only falsely borrow. Truthful in their joy and sorrow, Blessed are the years gone by.

Blessed are the years gone by, Whence defeat and victory cry— On, through scofling and derision! On, through thought and social vision! On, through strife of strong decision! Blessed are the years gone by.

And the dead for whom we sigh. Builders of the race and nation. Stalwarts of the agitation, Silent comrades, take your station. Blessed are the years gone by.

Blessed are the years gone by

Blessed are the years gone by, Meek complaint or battle cry. Blessed are the chains that bound me Blessed are the blows that found me,

Gathering revolt around me; Blessed are the years gone by. Blessed are the years gone by, Worker's hand and pilot's eye Enger haste and patient bid

Through applause and evil tiding, All to Socialism guiding: Blessed are the years gone by. Blessed are the years gone by,

This great year to fortify.
We, the workers, fear we never,
Glorified by true endeavor;
Time shall field our lives forever, Blessing in the years gone by.

MUTUAL AID AMONG THE WORKERS In a recent number of the "Quarerly Journal of Economics." Vander veer Custis gives an account of one interesting feature of the agitation against c'.ild labor in North Carolina the effo. s of various trade unions to ameliorate the evil conditions by "adopting" child-slaves of the mills and providing for them, while seeking

by other means to abolish the whole system. Mr. Custis says in part: "The first to take action in the matand cheering the process; the masses helping the masters to manacle their own arms. This is the product of the Republic, the so-called democracy; masses instead of men, slaves by discretary to find the most deserving child and to place her name on the nav-roll of the union. After s vestigation he selected a girl nine years of age who was then working 'from daylight till dark' at \$2.40 a fort night. This child was the brend-winner of a family consisting of her-self, an invalid mother, and a brother too young to work. For some time the ance equal to her former wages, with the understanding that she was to go to school instead of to the mill. He spare time was to be devoted to recrea-tion. Besides the allowance paid by the union, the members supplied her with books and clothing pur voluntary contributions. The printers were so well pleased with the results of their experiment that her allowance was increased from time to time until, according to latest accounts, she was receiving \$4 a fortnight

"Several other unions soon fellowed the example of the printers. In no case does the girl thus adopted appear to be the daughter of a deceased member of the union or to have a special claim of any sort upon it.

"The method of earing for the children is the same with all the unions. They continue to live at home, and re-ceive an allowance which is at least equal to their former wages. In most cases the children are expected to go to school, and in any event they are

This is but one instance of the wide spread practice of voluntary mutual belp among the workers, which in the aggregate undoubtedly far surpaall the avowed "charities," organized and individual,

--- We are glad to send sample copies of The Worker gratis to all request them. It you know some per sons who ought to be acquainted with the paper, send ju their series and ad-dresses for sample copies