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PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 46.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 14, 1904.

### la<del>bo</del>r VS. CAPITAL

Which Will You Vote Into Power?

Special Election in the Twelfth Congressional District of New York City Where Edward Cabaldy Is the Candidate of the Social Demogratic Party Against Corporation Hireling Cockran.

A special election will be held in the Twelfth Congressional District of New York City on Feb. 23, to fill the seat in the House of Representatives vacated by the election of Representative McClellan to the office of Mayor

The candidate of the Social Demo cratic Party is Edward Cassidy, a member of Typographical Union No. 6, and one of the most active and popular Socialist workers in the city. Courte-nay Lemon has written a leastet for the campaign and fifty thousand copies will be distributed throughout the district, and an active Socialist

propaganda carried on. The leaflet reads as follows:

Mr. McClellan, the Representative rom the Twelfth Congressional District, has been elected Mayor of the city. A special election is therefore to be held on Feb. 23, to elect a new Representative to take his place in Congress, and represent the Twelfth Congressional District in the House of Representatives at Washington, where the laws are made.

Whenever there is an election most Democratic party or for the Republican party. Both these parties are controlled by RICH men, and their candidates are rich men, or lawyers hired by the big corporations and TRUSTS, or men who get a luxurious living out of politics. The n.on who BOSS the Republican and Lomo-cratic parties are the very same men who OWN the factories and shops in which you work and the houses in which you live and the street railways on which you ride and the gas com-panies which charge you big bills for poor light.

Every day in the year you are ROBBED by the very same nien who rule the political parties that you vote for on Election Day. In order to make a living you have to get a job from these men who own the factories, work-shops, street-car lines, stores, gas plants, and all the industries in which you are employed when you which you are employed when you can get work. All the time you work long hours for small pay, and by your labor great fortunes are made for the capitalists whose only "work" is think-ing up new schemes to skin you. The wealth that you produce at your worl is the property of YOUR BOSS. In return for doing the work of the world, the working people get nothing but wages enough to keep them alive and in shape to do more work. You are robbed at the place where you work; and when you go home, standing up in the street-car, you are robbed again by the street railway monopoly, which takes the most of your nickel for profits and pays small wages to the overworked men who run the cars: and when you get home the landlor is waiting for you to take another slice out of your wages as rent for the privilege of living on the land which he has stolen from the people; and when you want light the Gas Trust gets its graft; and when you go to buy what you need the other trusts charge you a monopoly price.

The men whom you work so hard for and to whom you pay such high rent are the men who select the can-didates of the two old political parties. and rule the nation, and decide what laws shall be passed and what the government shall do.

not really represent the people of their districts; some of them represent the Railroad Trust, some the Beef Trust, some the Coal Trust, some the Sugar Trust, some the Oli Trust, some represent other trusts, and ALL of the always represent the whole CAPI-TALIST CLASS. It is the same with the Senators, and the President, and the Governors of the various states, and the Judges, and all other public officials. They all belong to the class which robs the people. They frame all the laws in such a way as to suit the capitalists, the rich robbers, the tyrannous trusts. And whenever working people, who voted for thi sort of thing, get discontented and go on strike they issue injunctions against them and call out the soldiers to shoot

The secret of the power of these capitalists is their PRIVATE OWN-ERSHIP of the things with which you must work and without which you cannot live-their private awnership of the machines with which you work, and the factories in which you work and the land on which you work, and all the means of producing and dis-tributing wealth. The working people made all this capital and the working people are the ones who operate it to make more wealth, but it all goes to the capitalists because they own the GOVERNMENT and use it to protect their private ownership and to make laws which further enslave the work-ers and give the capitalists the polit-ical power and the legal right to take from the working people that which

And the result is that the idle capi And the result is that the idle capatalists live in beautiful, big. houses, wear fine clothes, drink rare wines, eat the best dinners, smoke costly cigars, go to Europe, and have all the luxury and pleasure and power; while the working people, who produce it all, live in dark tengments, wear ragged clothing, eat had food, sweat in summer and forces in winter, and work mer and freeze in winter, and work

and work and work, and drag out their

existence in miserable poverty.

At this special election your bosses and laudlords and trust owners of the Democratic party have nominated Mr Bourke Cockran for Representative from this district. He is a typical hire-ling of the capitalist class. As a cor-poration lawyer, his business has al-ways been to defend the trusts and make it easier for them to rob you In the political campaigns of the past his eloquent voice has always been for sale to the highest bidder; and he has ever been ready to make the most beautiful speeches to the order of the

beautiful speeches to the order of the biggest check. Will you workingmen elect this corporation lawyer to repre-sent your bosses at Washington? The Republican party has no candi-date this time, so you, Mr. Working-man Voter, have not your usual choice between two grafters on Feb. 23. The Republicans have no change to win in Republicans have no chance to win in this Democratic district, and therefore because they see no graft and have no principle to fight, for, they have not nominated any candidate. The capi-talists who are behind the Republican party know that Mr. Cockran will serve their interests just as well as a man of their own party; and the politicians who do the political dirty work of the Republican capitalists don't care to take the trouble of campaign

ing when there is no graft in sight.

But there is a party of the working class in the field which always puts up candidates whether it has any immediate chance of winning or not, be cause its object is to build up a great working class organization for the pur pose of capturing the powers of government and taking the ownership and control of industrial affairs away from the capitalists. That party is the party of the Socialists, the Social Democratic Party, which is working for a peaceful political REVOLUTION. The Social Democratic Party demands that all the means of produc-ing wealth be made the collective, na-tional property of all the people in order that all may have the right to work and to enjoy the full product of their labor, and it calls upon the work-ers to elect men from their own class to fight the battle against our enemies, the capitalists. It is a party of your fellow workingmen. If you want to know more about it subscribe for the Socialist organ. The Worker, 184 William street. When you have investi-gated the principles of this party and seen their truth you are invited to join it and help do its work and select its candidates.

The vote for Socialism is growing everywhere. At the last national, Congressional elections a quarter of a million men voted for Socialism, which means INDUSTRIAL JUSTICE and PLENTY FOR ALL.

Investigate! Read up! Learn your own interests! Join your brothers in their fight for the emancipation of your class from wage-slavery!

And as a start, right now, at this election, vote for EDWARD CAS-SIDY, the candidate of the Social Democratic Party, under the emblem of the Arm and Torch. Vote to send a fellow workingman to Congress to fight the battles of labor! Vote against the capitalist grafters! Do not throw YOUR vote away by voting for the conditions and the parties which enslave you! See that YOUR vote is cast right by voting for your own in-terests, for your own class, for the full product of your labor, for SO-

The Twelfth Congressional District consists of the Eighteenth Assembly District, excepting the first and second election districts; Twentieth Assembly District, excepting the tenth, eleventh. fifteenth, sixteenth, twentieth and twenty-first election districts: Twenty second Assembly District, excepting the ninth, fourteenth, twenty-first and twenty-second election districts; Twen ty-fourth Assembly District, excepting the fifteenth election district, and the election districts one to ten, inclusive of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District.

#### TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL

A ratification meeting will be held in the Twelfth Congressional District on Friday evening, Feb. 12, at Inde pendent Hall, 160 East Twenty seventh street, corner Third avenue at which Comrades Cassidy, Lemon and Krafft will speak.

#### HOW TO BET A HOME.

How did we do it? Simply by going without everything we needed When I was first married my salary was \$30 a month.

was \$30 a month.

My mother-in-law, who lived with
us, decided to save enough out of my
salary to build us a home.

When the cellar was finished I be-

came ill and lost my position and had to mortgage the cellar to make my first payment.

Although we went without food for

Although we went without food for thirty days the first year we never missed a monthly payment. . The taxes, interest on mortgage and monthly payment on the house were now three times the amount of my

However, by dispensing with the services of a doctor we lost our father for the parlor floor and windows.

In ten years seven of our nine chil-

dren died, possibly owing to our diet of excelsior and prunes.

I only mention these little thing-

I only mention these little things to show how we were helped in saving for a home.

I wore the same overcoat for afteen years, and was then able to build the front porch, which you see at the right of the front door.

Now, at the age of eighty-seven, my wife and I feel sure we can own our comfortable little home in about ten years and live a few weeks to enjoy it.—H. M. Perley, in Life.

Read this and pass it on.

#### AN APPEAL TO TRADE UNIONS.

Socialists.

State Committee of the Socialist Party of Connecticut Issues a Letter to Labor Organizations Urging them to Study the Principles of Our Move-

The Connecticut State Committee of the Socialist Party is sending out the following letter to the trade unions of

To the Officers and Members of -

Dear Sirs and Brothers:-We wish to call your attention to the fact that the trade unions of America in carry-ing on their fight for higher wages, shorter hours of labor, and better con-ditions of employment, are met at every point by the power of the gov ernment, city, state, and national; and that not only is the legislative and ex-ecutive power used to foster the business interests of employers, but it is also directed against trade unions to resist their struggles for better condi-tions and to destroy their organiza-

Scarcely a strike takes place that the power of government is not brought into service against the strikers, by the injunctions of courts and imprisonment of active men on trivin: charges, or by the use of militin or regular army to over-awe and subduc-the strikers. These acts have been perpetrated by representatives of both Republican and Democratic parties and should make it plain to all work-ingmen that the government, adv inistered by both these parties, is always controlled by the employer class, and that nothing but oppression can be ex-pected so long as the public officers elected by the votes of workingmen are either capitalists, employers, or lawyers and professional politiciaus ident on the patronage of capi-

The Democratic and Republican par ties are controlled absolutely by such politicians, who maintain a solid party organization or machine. It is use-less to expect to gain any concession from them, as they are directed by capitalist interests with the express purpose to deceive workingmen into voting for their enemies. It is only by independent action by the wage-working class that the power of government can be turned from a tool for he oppression of labor into a bulwark for the defense of labor.

To organize the working class into a political party for protection of the interests of labor, and to transform the present system of wage-slavery and production for profit into a co-opera-tive system of production, under workingmen can enjoy the fruits of their labor, is the object of the Socialist Party.

We wish you to understand that the Socialist Party is as distinctly a labor organization as your union. It is not combination of men having political ambitions to serve. It is not controlled by men having business or capitalist interests to serve. It is the political union of the working class, controlled by a membership whose interests are your interests, and therefore has a claim upon your attention which other parties can never have.

We urge you to study the principles and record of the Socialist Party. We will rend a speaker to address your union without expense to you. We will send literature explaining our principles to any address sent us, also samples of our party papers which are devoted to the service of trade union-

Brother trade unionists, the political power does not ignore you-it threat ens to destroy you. You cannot afford to ignore the tremendous power which

numbers give you on the political Fraternally, The State Committee of the Socialist Party of Connecticut.

WM. E. WHITE, Secretary. The hirelings of Hearst, the Deratic demogogue, are sending let o unions urging them to start Hearst clubs. They are sent out by a con-tracting and building capitalist in Bridgeport, C. H. Botsford. It is hoped that the above letter will counteract the Hearst appeal and lead unionists who have not yet done so to investigate the feal working-class

#### political party.

SOCIALIST TICKET IN DARBY. DARRY Pa .- The Socialist tide rising in this place. The party has a full ticket in the field and is sparing no pains to put Socialist principles b fore the people in their true light. Our candidates are as follows:

First Ward: Council, Robert M Green, Jr.; School Director. Charles Staley; Real Estate Assessor, Whit-taker Parker; Judge of Election, Robert Simpson; Inspector, James D Gravener.

Thornton; School Director, Walter A. Welsh: Real Estate Assessor, Frank Knight; Judge of Election, John Black;

Knight, Judge of Election, John Black; Inspector, Edward Carr.

Third Ward: Council, George W.
Beecher; School Director, Samuel Wil-son; Real Estate Assessor, Andrew B.
Mayes; Judge of Election, Frank Derr; Inspector, George W. Waldle; Audito John Troupe, Jr.

-Mrs. Wayout-"Why, boys, what

are you doing with all the heat turned off and everything frozen up?" The Boys-"Oh, we're just playing street car."-Chicago Dally News. -Conduct on the part of individu condect on the part or individuals or society is right because it is good, not good because it is right.

Logis Wallis in "An Examination of Society."

### A CHALLENGE TO DAVID M. PARRY.

Will He Dare to Meet A Socialist In Fublic Debate?

Why Unionists Should Be Courtenay Lemon, in Behalf of the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York, Challenges the President of the National; Association of Manufacturers, Which is Carrying On a Systematic Fight Against Socialism and Trade Unionism.

The following challenge has been monstrous injustice and that it is the fundamental cause of everything evil sent by registered letter to David M. , whose bitter attacks on the unions and the Socialist movein human affairs; that condition which drive little children into the fac nent have recently attracted so much

attention: Mr. David M. Parry, President of the National Association of Manufac-

turers. Sir:-As President of the National Association of Manufacturers and of the kindred Citizen's Industrial Asso-ciation of America, in the periodical and pamphlet literature distributed by these organizations, and at meeting in various cities, you have repeatedly and emphatically denounced the labor movement, both in its economic and its political manifestations.

You have pointed to Socialism as a menace to American institutions and an utterly evil movement, dangerous to humanity and threatening the progress of the race; and you have con-tended that the interests of Capital and Labor, rightly understood, are

identient. Therefore, the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York, which is the state organization of the Socialist Party of America, at its regular inceting on Feb. 9, decided to challenge you to a public debate on Socialism; and I was chosen as i s representative and your opponent in such debate, and was instructed to issue this challenge in behalf of the State Committee, I would suggest some simple and direct statement of the question, such as "Resolved, That the Socialist movement stands for the in terests of the working class and the progress of humanity," or "Resolved. That the interests of Capital and Labor are identical," you to take the affirmative on the latter proposition. However, we are perfectly willing that you should draft the resolution your-self, and frame it in such a way as to give yourself the affirmative or th negative as you choose. We offer to pay the rent for Cooper Union or any other large hall in New York City, and let you choose any date which is convenient to you, or when your busi ess will bring you to this city.

#### What Socialism Menaces.

You may well be alarmed, Mr. Purry, at the growth of the Socialist movement. It is indeed a menace to those "American institutions" which allow the gentlemen of your capitalist class to grow rich on the unpaid labor of the toilers. It is dangerous to vested interests. It threatens what you would call your "legitimate profits"—what Socialists call your fleecings from Labor. It is based on the proposition that the interests of Capital and Labor are absolutely and unalterably opposed, and that the capi-talist must go—that private ownership of the means of production must give

way to national, social ownership.

You, Mr. Parry, as a capitalist, may
well be alarmed at the steady and increasingly rapid growth of this move-ment. The Socialist vote has grown to at least a quarter of a million in this country alone, as shown at the last congressional elections; many power ful trade unions have endorsed the principles of Socialism; labor papers all over the country are becoming its advocates; and, as you yourself pointed out to your fellow capitalists, the trade unions are becoming saturated with its doctrines

At Least an Open Foe. It is but to be expected that as a member of the class which grows wealthy on rent, interest, and profit, you should view this movement with indignant alarm. And although abs lutely antagonistic to your whole class, Socialists cannot belp according some measure of admiration to the out-spoken—some would say brutal—frankness with which you denounce this attack upon the interests of Capital. The larger capitalists, such as Mr Hanna and his trusty fellows of the Civic Federation, pursue quite a dif-ferent policy; they seek to disarm La-bor by the appearance of concession, to avoid the social revolution by hypocritical pretense of conciliation and good-will toward those whom they are robbing. You, on the other hand denounce the trade unions and the Socialists with unrestrained warmith and with no more hypocrisy than is absolutely necessary and inevitable to one in your position. For this, you deserve whatever measure of respect is due a good fighter. An avowed nemy who openly declares war is certainly better than a treacherous foe who pursues the same ends in the guise of benevolence and good will.

You claim that the campaign of the National Association of Manufacturers against Socialism is a campaign of education, and that by information and discussion the working people of America can be brought to see that the revolutionary principles of Se-cialism are wrong. Therefore, as you think the Socialist movement of sufficlent importance to devote your time to trying to check its growth, we supthe people right on this quests a by exposing Socialist fallacies in public

Should you accept this challenge you will be shown the utmost courtesy and any fair conditions agreed to should you fail to do so the natural snould you rail to do so the intural conclusion of the public will be that you cannot maintain your position against Socialist argument.

Socialists believe that the industrial system which you are so busily en-gaged in defending is founded upon

tories, conditions which drive poo women into houses of prostitution conditions which drive strong men to suicide, conditions which necessitate impudent charity and governmenta tyranny to maintain them, have be come intolerable; and that they can be eradicated only by the abolition of private property in the means of producing wealth, and the transforma-tion of the capitalist system of private ownership of the means of production into the Socialist system of the collec-tive ownership of the means of pro-This challenge will be issued to the

This chancing with on issued to the lator press, as well as to the newspapers, which latter may garble or suppress it; and it will be read by hundreds of thousands of working people. Should you fall to debate with me they will have to believe that you cannot substantiate your sweeping charges against the Socialist movement; and those who are sympathetic with Socialism will again have their belief in its principles confirmed and deepened by the refusal of its op-ponents to meet its representative in the test of argument and reason. For the State Committee of the So-

cial Democratic Party of New York, COURTENAY LEMON Recording Secretary.

#### FOR THE DAILY.

Readers of The Worker Reminded that Half of the Proceeds of the Festival on Feb. 22 Go to the Socialist Daily

The following moneys for the So dalist Daily Fund have been received by Financial Secretary Gerber

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS. Punch card 350, Hudson Co., E. Perella, New York..... Ab. Chagan, New Yorks.... Progressive Lodge No. 333,

3.35 G. H., per Bartholomew.... Local 503, Bro. of Carpenters Lake Charles, La., Speialist Local Greenfield, Mass..... Central Committee, Local 2.544.92 Previously reported ......

PAID ON PLEDGES. Wolf, Jersey City..... M. Gilder, Jersey City..... F. Krafft, Jersey City..... A. A. Heller, New York.... 1.00 Previously reported ...... Total . . . \$3,327,45 RECAPITULATION.

Cash contributions for week,

Paid on pledges for week ... Previously collected . . . . . 14,618.36 Total collections to date .. \$14,722.85 NEW PLEDGES.

The following additional pledges have been made: Robert T. Paine, Hoboken, N. J. James M. Reilly, Jersey City, A. Wolf, Jersey City...... M. Gilder, Jersey City..... Otto Habedank, Nevrark.... 5.00 2.00 5.00 1.00 Harry Green, Newark ..... Geo. A. Klefe, Newark...... Local No. 210, Amalgamated

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Newark ..... 10.00 Previously reported ...... 7,905,00

Total pledged . . . . . . . . \$8,038.00 Branch 22 of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund and the United Brewery Workmen of Newark will hold a joint picnic for the benefit of the Socialist Daily Fund on July 24 Comrades of New York are reminded of the picnic to be held on the Fourth of July in Liberty Park. Ar rangements are already being made to assure a great success.

While thinking of such affairs in the

future, readers of The Worker should not forget the festival to be held in Grand Central Palace on Feb. 22, of which half of the proceeds will go to this fund. Every friend of the Socialist Daily should be there—and not alone, but with a friend or two. At the last meeting of the Board of Management of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association it was decided to call a special joint meeting of the Association and of the New York and Brooklyn Conferences on Thursday, Feb. 25, for the purpose of selecting a new name for the daily paper, deciding upon the date of issue, and presenting a general statement of the standing and prospects of the Association.

"Socialism Explained," by A. Lewis, is a pamphlet setting forth the ideas of our party in the plainest language. Circulate it. Ten copies for a quarter; fifty for 85 cents; one hun-dred for \$1.50. Socialist Literature

### WHICH THREATENS THE AMERICAN HOME?

In 1890, out of every thousand families in the United States, 522 lived in rented houses, 134 owned their homes subject to mortgage, and 344 owned them free.

In 1900, after ten more years of capitalist rule, out of every thousand families 535 lived in rented homes, 147 owned their homes subject to mortgage, and only 318 owned them free-In 1890, out of every thousand farmers, 284 were tenants; in 1900, the proportion of

tenant farmers had risen to 353 in the thousand. Is it the coming of Socialism, or is it the continuance of capitalism, that threatens the American home?

(To verify these figures, turn to the Abstract of the Twelfth Census, page 28 and page 218.)

#### BOSTON PRINTERS ARE ON STRIKE.

Book and Job Compositors Are Learning by Experience that There is Class Struggle.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.-The compositors of Boston have been on strike since last Monday, and during this short time there are many who have opened their eyes and can see as they have never seen before that there is really a class struggle, that the interests of Capital and Labor are not identical.

The demand of Typographical Union No. 13 is a very conservative one, con-sidering the fact that Beston is one of the lowest scale cities in the United States, and that the rents and cost of living are higher than other cities.

Another feature of the present strug-gle is that the printers are out on strike to enforce verbal promises made o the union three years ago, when the last agreement was signed; however this is nothing new, as neither verbal or signed agreements are of any avail the capitalist class cho The key to the whole controversy

rests with an ex-member of No. 13, Captain J. S. Cushing, of the Ancient and Honorable (?) Artillery of Boston, whose members are known to have great individual capacity along the spiritual lines (not of the Mother Eddy variety). Cushing has been the aggressive leader in organizing the United Typotheta, the master printers' union, To write a history of the methods used by this particular crafty capitalist in manipulating both the pulcu and the Typotheta to his individual advantage ould require more space than would would require more space than women be profitable at this time. He has evi-dently been a close student of the Machiavellian philosophy, using the expediency of sophistry, but at the same time carrying concealed weapons, ready to exterminate opposition if necessary. "Have a drink," "Printers should be better paid," and such Civic Federation methods have won him many an easy victory. Now be is in a real battle and the question onics, "Will he stand fire?"

No doubt there are several printing ouses that will be unable to weather the strike and will be put in the hands of receivers; but J. S. Cushing & Co.'s large plant at Norwood will be prepared to gather shekels at the exper

of others' failures.

The Typothetæ have called on the Democratic-Republican police force of Boston and have four policemen in uniform and several "plain clothes men" picketing the headquarters of their scab employment office, although not over thirty printers have signified

a desire to go to work under the pres-ent starvation scale.

Another factor, which makes the situation most peculiar is the mort-gages held by the American Type-founders' Company and the Paper Trust on the printing plants, which

indicates a tendency to trustification in the printing business of Boston. The number of men now out will oon be re-employed, as the demand or first-class printers is good. Meanwhile, the union is amply able to take care of those who are out.

#### SLANDERS OF THE CAPITALIST PRESS.

So Far from Interfering with Funerals, as Charged, Striking Drivers of Chicago Declared a Ten Days' Truce on Account of the Iroquois Theater Fire.

A number of capitalist papers throughout the country, fc!!owing the lead of the Chicago "Chronicle," are telling their readers that at the time of the Iroquois Theater horror the striking teamsters and drivers of that city refused to man vehicles to that in the days following they interfered with the funerals.

That this is a lie out of the whole cloth is sufficiently shown by the fact that the Chicago "Inter-Ocean" and "Tribune," on the morning after the fire, printed a "proclamation" issued by Albert Young, General Organizer o by Abert 10mg, General Organizer of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, declar-ing a ten days' truce in the strike of the livery and undertakers' drivers and calling upon all members of the union to do all in their power, regardless of wages, to serve the public in this crisis. This statement was also printed from Associated Press dis-patches by several New York papers, which shows that all papers having that service were in possession of the facts, and that those which have ac-cused the drivers of refusing their aid in the emergency following the fire have been guilty of deliberate false-- 11000

The basis of our political syste is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of govern ment.-George Washington.

-I say again, as I have often sale that if the world cannot hope to I happy in its work, it must relinquis the hope of happiness altogether.
William Morris.

#### THE DEBT OF UNIONISM TO THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.

By Charlotte Teller.

The mine owners and mine man-ngers of Colorado who want to be free should of the unions and unhindered by their manage growing power have joined the Citi-

ens' Alliance.
Store keepers and small proprietors of restaurants who do not like union clerks, union waiters and union labels have found the Citizens' Alliance.

Lawyers, doctors and ministers, who know nothing of the labor movement and still believe the newspapers print the truth in regard to it, have joined

the Citizens' Alliance.

Even some former union member have given up their cards and have joined the organization which has its branches or locals in twenty-three ver alone a membership of 14,000. The Citizens' Alliance is a secret or

ganization, a "union against all other unions," as Herbert George, the chief organizer in Colorado, says. The rank and file of the membership are only half conscious of this aggressive side of the organization. Most of them be-lieve that it is purely defensive and protective. A few believe that it is philanthropic and that its real aim is the one expressed in the constitution, viz.: "To promote the stability of business and the steady employment of labor, whether organized or unor ganized, by encouraging friendly rela-tions between employers and employees, and to discourage lockouts

strikes and boycotts and all kindred

movements which savor of persecu-But in Colorado at the present time there is no organization which has such aggressive agitators in the field as this one. Nor is there au organization whose membership has so much to lose in being hoodwinked by its leaders. Nor is there any secret so-ciety which boasts as does the Alliance of having spies in other organizations and of drawing its membership from

other organizations. In some of the towns where the Citizens' Alliance is especially active there have been open threats made against the lives of union men, and in one or two towns the members were advised in a semi-official way to go armed. Herbert George admitted that in Telluride, Colorado, one of the seats of the metalliferous strike, the Citi-zens' Alliance prevented an early settlement of the strike. The Alliance sent two of its members to the Governor and told him that riot and fear ruled Telluride and that the presence of the militia was necessary to protect life and property-not one which was true. It is said that the mine managers in this instance were as much surprised as the union men. But they recovered from the surprise sufficiently to take advantage of the military protection and opened their mines with non-union men. The Alli-ance it is, then, in this Colorado town, as in several others, that has made the trouble and has cost the taxpayers of the state hundreds of thousands of

The Citizens' Alljance of Victor sent resolutions to the United States Senate seated because he had asked the Judiciary Committee to investigate the present anarchy and disorder created by the Aliance and supported by the

Besides doing these things it has so clearly marked the line between those for and those against unions that it is doubtful whether they can ever be obliterated. It has put its "blue card" in the stores whose proprietors belong to it, and in so doing it has aided

Hereafter in Coloradó there will be no excuse for any boycotting by the union. The Citizens' Alliance has cut off a certain part of almost every community and said: "This is a fraction opposed to organized labor." Such a statement, whether made in words or deeds will do novesto throw organ. eeds, will do more-to throw organized labor back upon itself and upon its supporters than any amount of pro paganda within its own circles.

A common enemy does more to unite

those in opposition than any enthu-siastic leader can possibly do.

Already, out of the strife between the Alliance and the unions have sprung a half-dozen union stores which will all be put on a strictly co-operative basis after the strike is At present the stores in Cripple Creek, Telluride and Victor are financed by the Western Federa-tion of Miners and are, under the present circumstances, commissary stores. But the plan, as outlined by the Union Co-operative Mercantile pany, is this:

"A corporation should be organized. the shares of stock of which would be owned by unions and union men. The business should be conducted on strictly union principles. Purchasing certificates should be sold to all union men for the sum of \$1.00. Each pur-chasing certificate should entitle the holders, his wife and members of his family under age to purchase goods at that get their politics through her what should be called the 'Co-operative' tary transmission?—Ohio Socialist.

Price. This 'Co-operative Price' should be determined upon by the manager, by adding to the actual cost price of the goods the freight charges and a percentage just large enough to cover expenses of conducting the busi-ness. Thus the holder of a purchasing certificate would be getting the necessities of life at a lower cost than same would be sold him by other stores, while the volume of business would produce a profit for the holder of stock

in the corporation." In this one co-operative, 8,000 of the 10,000 shares have already been sold at a dollar a piece, and the foundation of a great enterprise is well begun. The banks and wholesale house The banks and wholesale houses are making it as hard as possible for the undertaking, but in so doing they are but making the movement more radi-

cal and throwing more business oppor-tunities in the way of these stores; for, should they succeed in retailing; what is to hinder them in wholesaling? The private secretary of J. C. Craig, the President of the State Federation of Alliances, told me that wholesalers belonging to the Alliance would not be allowed to sell to union stores. He said, when asked how it could be pre-vented, "We know how to compel them!" The Citizens' Alliance is coercive. As another instance: A tradesman in Pueblo told me that friends of his—a butcher and a grocer had been compelled to join the Alli-The Citizens' Alliance has a black list, and if a tradesman has once put himself on the side of the organization which stands for the destruction of unionism he must obey the commands of the leaders or be "at

outs" with both sides; there is neutral ground.

The Citizens' Alliance of Colorado is doing a remarkable service to the cause of unionism and industrial co-operation. It makes it imperative that every person, thinking or unthinking, should take sides. Many who have be-come disgusted with the hypocrisy and its practices go over to the other side, whereas, without this climax of

dissension they would have continued to consider themselves neutral. Yet, for all its energy and feverish activity against the opposition, the Alliance is inherently self-destructive. It demands continued co-operative effort from a group of natural competitors. Suppose, for instance, two competing greers in a town of 2,500 persons join the Alliance and by so doing give up all their labor patronage. At the end of six months there must of necessity be a closer fight between them than ever before. Now let a difference arise in some Alliance meeting, they will naturally be antagonists. There will be a break; and, so later, they will realize that the Alli-ance has ruined their trade.

Sooner or later, too, the rank and file of the membership will come to a realization that they are acting as the claws of a cat's paw for the large corporation and the capitalists whose self-interest gives the animus for the whole movement. Aside from the natural business competition which will break up this organization when the first flush of animosity toward the labor is past, there will be an inevita-ated the crash whenever a political cam-paign assumes shape. Even at the will break up this organization paign assumes shape. Even at the earlier meetings it has been hard to keep politics out of discussion. The issues raised by the strikes and by the Alliance will be made political issues, and then there will be a new align-ment. The growing political consciousness of the unions is one of the things which the Alliance feels it m

But the disintegration of the Citt. zens' Alliance in Colorado will not take from the unions what their organization has aiready given-THE EXPRESSION OF CLASS-SOLI-DARITY AND THE IMPETUS TO-WARD NEW CONQUESTS. Pueblo, Colo.

#### EUROPEAN DIAMOND WORKERS.

The executive committee of the recently founded International Federation of Diamond Workers has elected as president a prominent Socialist of Amsterdam, Henri Polak; the treat urer is Jef. Groeser of Antwerp, and the secretary is E. LeGuery, whose address is Passage de l'Union 7 Paris

France The diamond workers in their first international convention, recently held in Paris, voted to try to obtain the introduction of a working day of nine hours in all countries. The first report of such efforts comes from Antwerp, where the demand has been unani-mously refused by the employers. There will probably be a strike.

gets his throne through hereditary transmission, or by a President that gets his office from votes cast by men that get their politics through heredi-

#### 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-lishing Association.

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

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Less than 100 copies, per copy..... 200 copies. 200 copies or more, per hundred. Weekly Bundles:

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

the state of New York, on account of its provisions of the election laws, the illst Party is officially recognized under name of Soelal Democratic Party, and ablem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

so-called Socialist Labor Party, is a small, ring-ruled, mortbund on which bitterly opposes the ms and carries on an abusive cam slander against the real Socialist t, which supports the trade unions. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democraticarty of New York) has passed through it seems general election. Its growing power indicated and its speedy victory for badoued by the great increase of its vote shown in these figures:



#### TO THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMRADES OF NEW YORK.

It is a regrettable but undeniable fact that, although half of the proceeds of the festival to be held on February 22 in the Grand Central Palace is to go to the fund for establishing a Socialist daily in the English language, and the other half to the Association which publishes The Worker and the "Volkszeitung," so that more than half of the benefit is to be reaped by the English press, present and future, yet the work of making arrangements has fallen almost entirely on the shoulders of the German comrades, very few of the English-speaking comrades having shown any active interest in it. This is not as it should be. Such enterprises do not arrange themselves. I takes a good deal of work to prepare for the festival and carry it through to success, and the degree of its suc cess depends very largely on the num ber of workers. A few days yet requain. The least that the Englishspeaking comrades of New York City ould do, for the good of The Worke now and to hasten the coming of the daily, is in these few remaining days to sell as many tickets as they pos-

#### ONE VIEW OF THE WAR.

A correspondent of the "Novoe a leading paper, as quoted in the New York "Times" of Feb. 4, writes as follows

"If there is war, the opinion pre-vails at Port Arthur that the United States, which for years has been preparing to monopolize the trade of the Far East, will be the gainer. The Japanese will be food for powder Over their prostrate bodies America will get a foothold on the Asiatic continent, and eventually her millionaire will get the Chinese Viceroys under their thumbs, and American machin ery will convert Asia into a factory which will swamp the West with the products of Chinese cheap labor, ex-clude Europe from the Pacific, and leave her the prey to the vampire—

This is amusing, in a way, But

there is undoubtedly an element of truth in it. The question between Trussia and Japan is not one of "na tional honor," nor even of mere polit ical ambition, but a question of com mercial advantage and opportunity for profitable investment. Manchuria and \* Korea are a part of a vast field in the continent of Asia which has so far been practically closed against capi talist "enterprise." Russia and Japan two among the youngest of capitalist nations, already feel the necessity o expanding their markets in order to relieve the tendency to industrial crisis at home, and not only Manghuria and Korea, but the whole Chines pire, invites their depredations. More over, it cannot be questioned that English and American capitalists have exercised a great influence in pushing Japan on to war, for English and American capital is largely invested in Japan and they would share in th benefits of Japanese victory.

If this war shall hasten the develop nest of capitalism to its limit and bring the world face to face with the choice between Socialism and indusrial despotism in its extremest form, it will not be the first time that greed and craft have unwittingly served the purposes of human progress. -

#### CLASS MORALITY.

We have not heard any howls from the capitalist press, Republican of Democratic, over the lawless brutality of the "guards"-more properly called thugs,-employed by the coalmine owners. In Tennessee, last week, according to the New York "Times" reports, these guards fired in to a crowd of unarmed strikers who "hooted and feered" at them, killing three and wounding several others, and then murdered a deputy sheriff who tried to arrest one of their number. The dispatches to the capitalist press show that the affair was an absolutely cold-blooded murder. Yet the editors who rave against the labor or ganizations on account of their alleged disorderly conduct have not one word to say in condemnation of the men who keep in their employ a body of armed ruffians to terrorize whole communities and set both law and decency at defiance. Let workingmen learn from this that mornlity is a class affair to-day. "It makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored." No moral scruples, no humane sentiments, on the part of the capitalist class, will restrain them from whatever atrecities may serve to protect their privileges and please their arrogant pride. On itself and ou itself alone the working class must depend for freedom.

#### THE BARBARIANS OF THE SCHOOLS.

The resignation of two of the strongest men in the faculty of Columbia University, men almost if not quite pre-eminent in the United States in their respective fields, calls attention once more to the decadence of culture and the perversion of the educational system which is going on with ever increasing speed all over the civilized world, and perhaps most rapidly and obviously in the United States.

In explanation of his decision to re

sign, Prof. MacDowell was quoted as saying of Prof. Woodberry, who had resigned a few days earlier: "He was the only spark of the ideal left at the university"; and further: "Columbia turns out thousands of students, but so far as general culture is concerned college graduates are the merest bar barians." He has since, indeed, apologized for these remarks, not denying the correctness of the report, but say ing he did not intend his words for publication. The apology is to be regretted, for the remarks quoted were amply justified. His particular complaint is of the neglect, amounting to contemptuous disregard, shown by those in control in dealing with the departments of literature and the fine arts. It was hardly to be expected, perhaps, that he should take a broad enough view to see that this of which he complains is but part of a much larger evil and that it has causes far deeper and more general than the stupid vulgarism of the men in author ity in this one institution. What Prof. MacDowell said of Co

umbia is true, and much within the tenth of all our universities and most shamefully so of those which have the best equipment, the greatest opportunities, and the widest reputation Ideals are conspicuous by their absence among the teaching body and, in consequence, among the student body as well. To say that ideals are lacking is not enough: ideals are mocked at and the capability of following ideals destroyed. For a lively itation of the education now generally in vogue, we may quote from a personal letter written to the editor of this paper some three years ago by a student in the University of Chicago:

"In the division lectures given a week before the seniors by Judson, class distinctions are being thoroughly well rubbed into the minds Dean speaks contemptuously of the ignorant common people, to whom the conversation of the student of finance conversation of the state.

would be Greek, and impresses it upon
his hearers that university-trained men are made to rule. Furthermore, the life of the student is, to be sure, a search after truth, but then the searcher should have the good taste not to tell the truth always, nor ever to tell it, in fact, with the air of strong cellef characteristic of the propaga dist. In a word, it is a steep gradien from telling the truth to becoming from telling the truth to becoming a fannite who must start a newspaper or a new political party. I have written enough, perhaps, for you to catch the covert sincer directed against carnest single-hearted endeavor to

Again and again in recent years w ave seen professors of admitted ability men with whose work as educators in their special fields no fault could be found, turned out of college faculties because they held and dared to express opinions distasteful to actual or prospective donors of money. But this is a little thing in its effects, this open and direct persecution, compared with the quieter methods by which the witholding of moral and pecunian support due to their departments, the owing of a housand petty obstacles and annoyances in their way, then the

carping criticism of results that have been deliberately made unsatisfactory until the obnoxious professor lose heart for the fight and either throws his ideals aside and bows at the alter of moneyed respectability or else, say ing his manhood, resigns his positionand resigns very often under such ci cmustances that he cannot even effec tively protest.

Under the influence of bodies of in structors so chosen and regulated, the generous enthusiasm of youth has no encouragement and little opportunity to ripen into true scholarship or true manliness or even true gentlemaniiness-however much or little of good that word may mean. Not all the students are spoiled. Every graduating class has a few in its numbers whose lives will do honor to Alma Mater. But it may be said without the slightest hesitation that these are exceptions and that they get good out of their college life in spite of the system and not from it. It may be said with out qualification that the positive product of our colleges and universities is embodied in two types of men, both of them "the merest barbarlans"-the accomplished money-getters and the intellectual snobs. "Does it pay?" and "Is it good form?" these are the questions by which every study, every pro fession, every theory, every course of conduct is judged in the typical college circles of to-day. Of intellectual atmosphere there is less in the clas coom or on the campus than in many a German beer-garden or in many a dingy workingmen's clubroom on New York's poverty-stricken East Side.

This is not exactly a new thing, but t is a thing of the last two generation or less. Narrow bigotry, in scientific and political as well as religious matters, did exist in the colleges of half a century ago; but at least it was the frank, rude bigotry of belief. Now we have the subtle and sweet-mannered bigotry of unbelief. The iron hand is still there; but it wears a glove of velvet nowadays; and before using the sword to murder truth, is tries first poison and then the dagger.

This decadence of culture and perversion of the educational system is no ecidental or isolated phenomenon. It is the ripening of one of the evil fruits of a social system of class rule-or let us say, rather, it is the beginning of decay of the ripened fruit.

In every age, the economically dominant class, the class that controls the means by which the people live and amasses wealth out of their labor, controls the system of education and what we may call the organized culture of ociety and, consciously or instinctively, molds them and uses them for the advancement of its own interests, the satisfaction of its own needs, the perpetuation of its own power, and the gratification of its own vanity. But in proportion as the dominant class becomes isolated from the mass of the people, in proportion as its relative numbers shrink, and in proportion, especially, as it ceases to perform a useful function in the life of the social whole, in that proportion also its system of education grows barren and its culture becomes atrophied, loses vitality, and degenerates into mere formula and pretense. But step by step with this dying at the top comes ever a new growth from the root, the appearance of the germs of a new culture in the subject class that is historically destined to make the revolution of that age.

Looking back over history, we can see this simultaneous death and rebirth taking place among the Jews in the century or two ending with the life of Christ, among the Greeks and among the Romans at the time when the city-state gave way before the world-empire tendency, and in the successive steps of the downfall of feudalism in Europe with the Renaislectual movement accompanying the French Revolution.

Looking about us at the world of today, if we know the real world of to-day, we can see regeneration from pelow going on simultaneously with degeneration above-and not only simultaneously, but as the reverse phase of some historic process.

If college students are coming to rank the cotillion leader and the footoall champion above the discoverers of truth and the makers of beauty and the doers of brave deeds, on the other hand, in thousands of shabby halls little bands of workingmen are gathering after their hard day's labor to study history and science and economics and to carry their dear-bought knowledge to their fellows. If the lecerous faculties and the worldlywise regents of our universities drive out instructors whose living thought listurbs the slumbers of tradition and offends the sensibilities of donors, the wise but unlearned tollers welcome the victims with fraternal greeting. If "the last spark of the ideal" is being enenched in the great institutions of learning, in the working class the id is no longer a spark, but a consumin and a purifying flame.

#### SOCIETY ETHICALLY BARKRUPT.

Society is ethically bankrupt. Society is ethically bankrupt. We have some ethical sassets, but they are a small percentage of our liabilities. Speaking generally, our ethical capital consists of a heterogeneous collection of previncial moralities. \* \* There of provincial morants is a permanent world's expo is a permanent world's expo

### SIDE THOUGHTS ON COLORADO.

By N. A. Richardson

is the whole system. Is the use of the

than the utter subserviency of the press to capitalistic dictation? Is the

suppression of free speech in Colorado

any more infamous than its suppres

tion to suppress, by military force, a

newspaper in a Western state than for

our communities everywhere to make hypocrites, liars, and cowards of

teachers, preachers, professors, poli-

When we analyze these things closely, the difference is, in great measure, one of seeming. In truth, all

these things are necessary to carrying out of the capitalists' program, are naturally born of capitalism. The

fact that such conditions did not exist

some years ago is prima facie evidenci

the standpoint of the rolling class, the capitalisis) for the Militia Bill and for

its active enforcement is now upon us, and hence the law and its active en-

As Socialists, we know enough to know that if enpitalism is to be perpe-tuated, that law is a necessity and

that it is right if capitalism is right

We know that every vote cast against Socialism, no matter in what party, is

a vote to perpetuate capitalism, and to

sary to accomplish that purpose, the Militia Bill being but one of them. Colorado and the whole nation has

so voted and would again do so to-

so again next November

The point I would emphasize is this

That while we denounce such meas-

ares and point out the eylis arising

from their enforcement, we should keep clearly before the voters' minds

that such laws are an essential part

of the present exploiting system and wholly consistent with it; that they

are no more wrong than is the system

of production and distribution that

they are intended to perpetuate.

During our Civil War, we enacted

legislation that under ordinary cir-

emustances would have been uncon

stitutional—we made paper money a legal tender except where capitalists

did not want it so). Our Supreme

Court decided that it was a measure

necessary to the perpetuation of our

measure could not be unconstitutional

Reasoning from the capitalistic stand-

point (and that is the only standpoint

from which reasoning can proceed at

present) the constitutionality of all

that has occurred in Colorado can be

upheid on the same grounds that sus-tain the greenback legislation—it is all

necessary to perpetuate private rights

in the control and ownership of prop-erty, to perpetuate the capitalistic sys-tem and government, and is therefore

Workingmen of Colorado and

America, you are responsible for the continuance of capitalism and there-

fore for the legislation necessary to that continuance. You cannot remove

the one and leave the other. They

must both be laid to rest in the same

CIRCUS POLITICS.

Brag and bluster are often said to

peculiarly American characteristics. little closer investigation shows

them really to be capitalistic traits;

and since capitalism is more highly developed here than anywhere else in

the world these features are most

Capitalism produces goods to sell.

The seiling, and not the making or the using being the object, advertising be-

omes mere important than craftsman ship, or knowledge of human needs. The consequence is the terminal needs.

to the manner of getting rid of them

different kinds, from gold brick and

green goods dealers to trust promoters

seems to have invaded the Socialis movement. The idea is abroad that

if you only shout loud enough and use

plenty of printer's ink and smooth

phrases, you are preaching Socialism. Consequently, we have the phenomena of schools, correspondence and other

wise, for the special purpose of devel-oping Socialist agitators "while you wait." No idea of fundamentals in

necessary, no deep study into social relations and laws of social develop-

ment, no thorough examination of the industrial facts around us is required

Just commit to memory a parcel of

phrases to use in case of "question

from the audience," then rehearse "the

speech of 1904" and you are ready to go out and advertise your goods.

These half-taught students of poorly

genuine goods to sell. But they have

learned the great American lesson of advertising. And from soap-box and van and halls their little piece is re-peated. Then borrowing a leaf from

that incarnation of the same method

n the realm of religion, the Salvation

Army, they see to it that the ox is no

nuzzled, although he has been tread

ing nothing but chaff. The meeting is

followed by a system of begging which reminds one of the "five cents more to make a dollar" cry that accompanies

the street corner methods of the afore

the street corner methods of the afore-said religious propagandists. The whole thing is naturally disgusting to any intelligent workingman who sim-ply sees "another set of grafters" turned loose upon him, whom he is unable to distinguish from many others who have preyed upon him in the past. If these blind leaders of the

blind do not fall together into the ditch onne do not fail together into the ditcl
of confusion, it will simply be becaus
they are already wallowing there.
To a considerable degree the same
tendency has invaded our literature
and we have examples of papers where

and we have examples of papers where

nected with the publication are

consequence is that very little at-

strikingly manifested here.

Sometimes, indeed, confider

Enfortunately this same

San Bernardino, Cal., Jan. 25,

They must be buried by your

constitutional.

enact and enforce all measures neces

forcement are in evidence.

Then necessity (reasoning from

for them did not

ticians, and editors?

While we, as Socialists, are de-nouncing militia bills and the present operation of government (or lack of trol of the pulpit, the professional chair, the press and the government. That bill is a hideous monster. So nder the benign influence of such legislation, as witnessed in Colorado, and while we are dis oursing upon buil-pens and other such decorations of modern civilization, we are all-important in connection there

In the first place, a certain system of production and distribution is now in operation and has been in operation for a number of decades. We cail it the "capitalist system," though a better name would be the "wage-labor exploiting system," because that is ust what it is.

Now this system for exploiting labor is recognized as being right by a majority of our citizens-a vast majority even of those who suffer most at the hands of the exploiter. They admit that the system of exploiting is right; and all opposition, contention, strife, and even war that arises between the classes that still adhere to this idea springs not from any desire to change or overthrow the system at all, but is solely an attempt to modify he degree of exploitation. That is all that "pure and simple" labor unions for tustance, hope or ever can hope to mpilsh. They hope to gain a little bigger share in the dividing-up process which, they contend, must be perpeunted.

If a man admits that a system of pro duction and discribution is right, and if production and distribution is right, if he is sane, he must admit that what ever is necessary to maintain that sys-tem is also right: A method of production and distribution, to be entitled to be called a system, must be thorough and complete and especially must it be consistent the every detail. If one makes a study of the present capitalist system, he finds that it meets these requirements. It is thorough and it is

If I admit that this capitalist system is right, I must admit that it is right that production be carried on for profit and not for use, because a private business is not a charitable institution. must admit that the entire business world should be run primarily for the purpose of enhancing dividends of private owners; and therefore, must also admit that the owners' interests are of primary consideration. And this I must admit for the further reason that if the system is right, then it is right that the masses, the labor-crs, should be dependent upon the capitalists for a job, for a chance to live; and certainly this job depends very largely upon the welfare or those capitalists. It behooves incorers to see to it that capitalists are kept constant ly in condition to furnish at least job ufficient to keep laborers alive.

But again, if this system is right. that which is necessary to maintain it nt its best is also right. One of the things, for instance, that is thus necessary is the private control of volume of circulating medium, our volume of money. Capitalism absolutely demands that this volume be privately controlled. The gold standard a banks of issue furnish the easiest and the best means for this control that human ingenuity has yet devised. And we have these things and while exploiting system of to-day prevails we should have them. They are as empitalism as is a locomotive in up-to date methods of transportation. This was not always so, but the conditions came that demanded these things and as a consequence of these co came banks of issue and the gold standard. The system demanded them and they are here.

The last sentence is the thought es sential in this article. The system of capitalism demanded these things and nce we have them. And why should a man who believes in the system ob-ject? If he contends that these things are not consistent with and essents to the carrying out of the capitalists' program—and that program is the whole system—he is grossly ignorant on the question of what constitute essentials. He should study the system in which he professes to believe

Another thing that conditions made cessary to the perpetuation of capitalism-necessary to the continuation of the present method of exploiting -was the enactment of legisla- push this idea to its logical conclusion tion that would easily and quickly and sell nothing but the advertising. authority.

But, you say, this is a move whose printary object was to aid in the de-struction of labor unions or at least to intimidate would be and actual strikers. What is the difference between putting it that way and saying just what it is-a move to perpetuate the present system of exploiting labor? None whatever.

The fact is, neither capitalism nor any other ism can tolerate two systems of bosses. I aborers cannot at the same time be dependents and inde-pendents. It is absolutely essential to capitalism that capitalists who own the jobs shall diefate the conditions upon which those jobs shall be leased and that their "rights" shall not be sub-ordinated in any manuer whatse ever. Certain conditions—the growing power of labor unions, the number and extent of strikes (an average of more than three per day for more than twenty years in this nation alone, and of ever-increasing extent and in-tensity), the necessary co-operation of capitalists through the medium of what we call trusts and the conse quent dependence of one enterpris-upon the welfare of all others, the vas eapitalizations upon which dividend ist be paid, the ruinous fluctuations gambling pits consequent upon un-stable conditions of invested capital, he natural greed and ever incre ambition of men to rank as million aires—these and other condition these legitimate fruits of the presen system, bred the military bill and the present deplorable and outrageous con-duct that is going on in Colorado.

As Socialists, we know that the en-actment and enforcement of that Mili-tia Bill was as essential to the fulfilment of capitalism as was the estab-dishment of the gold standard and banks of issue; as necessary as was the formation of trusts on the part of

pended in "hustling for subs" and working up an "army" while the con-tents of the paper are left to hustle for themselves, until they degenerate into meaningless platitudes and ridio ulously exaggerated and ill-digested "statistics." It is the old story of the steambout whistle so large that it took all the steam away from the engine to blow it. Perhaps the big whistle may be necessary to attract attention amid the commercial uproar of capitalism. But if so let us add to the boiler caa legitimate movement on the part of laborers a thing more to be deplored pacity by better training of our edi-tors, writers, and speakers, and to push the figure a little further; this cannot be done by turning the whole sion in our universities or in the churches? Is it any more a violation of the spirit of our national constitu-

> or indeed any other great philosophical interpretation of facts, a few phrases are certain to be seized upon by those who are too lazy to make the effort necessary to grasp fundamentals. These phrases torn from their context and separated from the facts on which they are based, are misapplied and misunder tood until the result is one of those pseudo-sciences which always spring up alongside of every true science. With no subject is thorough study more necessary than with Socialism. The facts with which it deals are so complex, the problems which it solves so interrelated, the literature of the subject so extensive, and the forces which it must meet so powerful, that no one who attempts to teach it should reglect to avail himself of all possible opportunities to gain a thorough understanding of the subject. In the field of social phenomena personal ob-servation, on which so much stress is often laid by the half-baked philosopher, is much worse than useless. The number of facts which come with-in the field of observation of any one individual are so small in proportion to the great mass of which they are but a part, that any general conclu-sions based on these facts stand almost exactly the chance of infinity to one of being erroneous. At the same time, we would be the

very last to claim that a literary edu-

cation alone, especially if obtained in one of the great capitalist universities, is in itself sufficient to prepare a man to speak with authority on Socialism. No one can have a greater contempt for the codege diploma than we have, for we have seen how frequently it is: but a certificate of misiaformation and testimonial that the cwner was so thoroughly impregnated with capital-ist psychology as to be absolutely incapable of ever understanding any philosophy not based on that psychology. All too frequently, we have seen men of whom we have had the greatest hones that they might become active workers in the cause of the pro-letariat, become absolutely confused by university instruction. The expefence of the Socialist Party all over the world with "intellectuals" but con-firms this point of view. What is de-manded is not "intellectual" leaders of the proletariat, but educated proletarian teachers, workers, and speak-ers. Here, again, we do not, wish to be understood as going to the other extreme and condemning at wholesale capitalistically educated intellecbeen said elsewhere, so that a mere note of the exception will suffice Neither do we wish to be understood in any way as condemning the "soap-bex orator." We have filled that position too often ourselves and expect to do so too frequently in the future to deny it an important share in the work of Socialist propaganda. So long as the Socialist movement is a prole tarian movement, and it never can be anything else, because when it loses its proletarian character, it ceases to be Socialist, just so long we must use the open air for halls and call upon our audiences to help pay for the

ganda which we are making in their interest. What is demanded is that the fill these places should add to the instinctive revolt which membership in an intelligent consciousness of the reasons for that revolt which are fur nished by the literature of Socialism. This is asking no more than is pos-sible to any man who can read the English language and is not too lazy to use his brains. He cannot do it in tention is paid to the character of the goods to be delivered and very much a minute, however, nor in three months, and especially if, during those three months, he ignores the funda mental classics and contents himself with popularizations of those writers, which may be all right as an introduction to Socialism, but are wholly inspeaker or interpreter of Socialis

> thought. Let us by all means retain the "soap-loax" as a formu for Socialist agitation, and give it even greater value in the future than it has had in the past by seeing to it that it does not become an auction block, from which fakirs can hawk Socialistic One of the worst features of this

whole matter is that the Socialist

ent as a whole, and the Socialist Party in particular, must bear the responsibility for those who often only serve to make the philosophy of So cialism ridiculous. The problem of the "free lance speaker" seems to be peculiar to the United States. In no other country in the world, so far as we know, is there any considerable body of men who demand the right to speak in the name of and for Socialist Party, but over whom that party has no control. Such a condi-tion is abnormal and must not continue. Some arrangement must be found at the next national convention, if not sooner, by which the speakers for Socialism, at least so far as they speak for party organizations, shall be directly under the control of state and national organizations. The situation, which has recently been presented in some states, of men going into a state in the name of Socialism and the Socialist Party to assist forces which are disrupting that party, cannot continue.

Any talk about freedom of speech is pure claptrap. The majority of the party must decide through their regularly organized channels who shall represent them in presenting their doctrines to the public, at least so far as they are presented under auspices of party organizations. The withdrawal of such endorsement from withdrawal of such endorsement from any person, does not in any way pre-vent him from talking whatever he pleases. It does not even prevent him from labeling his talk Socialism, but it

is to stop the manufacture of the criminals and the victous-along the

-and abolish the condition that give rise to evil conduct. Spasmodic "crusades" against the unfortunate class of the vicious-the "lower elements"—may be arranged, but alleviation and repression are not the right medicine; you may burn over the prairie as often as you like, and the grass and weeds will come again if you do not destroy the roots. The affair into a "hot air" plant and mak-It is unfortunate that in a way Sodoctor who treats the outward sore cialism lends itself to this sort of work. Like the doctrine of evolution, alone may drive the trouble deeper, and hinder rather than help the con-

stitutional cure that is needed. The problem is at bottom economic and educational. Hundreds of thousands of children are allowed to grov up under demoralizing conditions. Life is a battle for sastenance and property and power. Multitudes even of those who had an untainted childhood go down in the terrible conflict. The competitive system is the root of enormous evil. It pits every man against every other. It makes one man's failure another's success. It

gives conscienceless cunning the advantage over honest industry. It makes vice more profitable than useful work. It offers rewards to chance and aggression. It leaves vast numbers iniquity by dealing with those is it weights down millions with despair. It places the weak and unfortunate at the mercy of the strong. It gives to many the navful choice of sin and plenty or virtue and want. It demoralizes both the victor and the victim, and even the little children do not escape, for competition takes them from home and school, drags them into the street and the mill. somegges their best years into wicked College and incentates them with evil at the very time when they ought to be trained most carefully in habits of virtue and constructive co-operation. And this is not all, for hosts of little

THE VICE OF MEN AND

children are denied the right of a de-cent home-born in the slums and nurtured there on the black milk of vicesium babies from the start with the virus in their blood. And deepest of all offenses against our civilization, criminals by the thousand, between their terms in jail, are allowed to multiple their kind by generation and by A physical leper companionship. would be carefully guarded always, of the Caristian Socialist League,

does free the Socialist Party from re-

sponsibility for him and his actions. Two things then are necessary if we are to rid the movement of "circus polities" in the field of speaking: First, demand that before a man goes out as a representative of the Socialist Party he shall have taken the pains to familiarize himself with the classics of Socialism, so that he shall, at least, not be ignorant. In the second place, for all locals to refuse to accept as a speaker any one not authorized by the state organization. This latter will, of course, include keeping watch of the state organization to see that it does not abuse this power. It will also in-clude, as a corrollary, the education of the membership in each state up to the point where they can distinguish between genuine and spurious Social-ism, for the responsibility for agitation will then be placed where it belongs in a Socialist organization-with the rank and file of the membership.—Edi-ial in International Socialist Review.

#### MARION WERTWORTH'S READING OF HAUPTMANN'S GREAT PLAY.

Next Tuesday evening, Feb. 16. Comrade Marion Craig Wentworth to read a transintion of Hauptmann's "Die versunkene Glocke" for the comrades at Reading, Pa. Mrs. Went-worth has read the play at numerous educational institutions throughout the West and to small companies of So-Local Reading is the first regular So cialist organization to publicly present it to a proletarian audience. sort of irony in the fact that the So cialists at Reading should be furnishing a public entertainment vastly superior in quality to anything the schools can offer, even if judged by the standard of criticism of the schools.

While teacher of reading and literature in the Wisconsin State Normal School at Milwaukee, Mrs. Wentworth established a standard which has left its impress upon the schools of that

pleting scenes from actual social revo-intion. It is the aspiration of social revolution put into poetic form. In play, Hauptmann forsakes all feudal themes, holds in contempt all outworn institutions, and sets for him-self the high task of the interpretation of life. "The Sunken Bell" is written by a poet, and some of its passages possess a surpassing literary beauty. The story of the play is simple

Heinrich, a master-workman, a bell-founder, attempts to place a bell upon the top of a great monatain. wood-sprites and other fairy forest folk, who hate mortals and their bells, push the great bell over the precipice and nearly kill Heinrich in the wreck He is discovered by Rautendelein, a fairy-creature in woman's shape, who succors him and restores him to his youthful strength. Under her inspiration he forsakes his home and goe upon the heights to work upon another great bell which is to be a master piece. His family and his neighbor come to persuade him to return to the valley, reproaching him with infidelity and reviling Rautendelein as a sorce-ress. The wife, Magda, finally dies of grief in the valley, and his little whom he has forsaken to work upon the heights appear to him in a vision, while the sunken bell tolls dismally; and this so works upon his spirit tha he turns and curses Rautende withers and dies under his mortal wrath. No longer helped by he, he again fails in his great effort, and turns to old Wittiken, the mountain beidame, for the cup of death, which he drains to the dregs. The spirit of Rautendelein comes back to console him in the moment of death. He has failed; yet only because he had at-tempted more than mortal could do. To the vulgar eyes of his neighbors

The true remedy for crime and vice so to stop the manufacture of the riminals and the vicious—along the face of such conditions the rescue of fallen men and women and the breaking up of their special haunts, can be of but little avail. What is needed is a thorough reorganization of society to produce virtue and manhood, instead of making wealth and mastery the

THE VISE OF CONDITIONS.

fect upon character. And finally the warfare of industry that demoralizes and dehumanizes so many even of those who come through childhood safe and beautiful—this rotrors antagenism between man and man, this deadly chaos of mastery and servitude that we call competition, must give place to co-operation, harmony, mutual help and loving service,

Over the bridge of life, between the shores of two eternities, millions of men and women are rushing, crushing pushing and strugging in measureless disorder. Thousands are pressed over the edge or fall through the holes in the bridge to the stream of misery and sin beneath. Some sympathetic people establish rescue stations and send out Lea's to pick up the unfortunates. But It they might as well try to ball the roars above, as to seek the stoppage of with no honest means of earning a water, while the holes stay open in the bridge and the mad rush continues Even if philanthropy be supplemented by repression, and launches full of policemen be sent to patrol the stream with orders to-use the billy on every head in sight, the weak and units tunate will still fall through the bridge, and the only effect will be to persuade the fallen to keep mere care fully out of view. What is needed i not charity nor repression, but family mental justice and common sense. The only way to stop the trouble is to mend the bridge and organize the movie; heats, to change the wild meb to an orderly procession. Make the roal smooth and let the people go new to arm in organized advance, aiding each other instead of elbowing and pushing their reighbors out of the way, an trampling their fellows under their feet. Loving service in place of an gression, co-operation and harmony in place of competition and conflict con stilute the only real Frank Parsons in the

> the statement that he has forsaken h . wife and family to live man the moun tain with a helf-mad creature who has bewitched him. But to us who watch the play from on the heights, the wife, the babes, the neighbors, Raufendelein and all, are mere symbols, mere pos-creations standing for life-realities. Heinrich stands for man, for humanity struggling toward the light, toward liberty, life, love. Rantendelein sym-polizes the spirit of nature, from whom our class-cursed civilization has weaned us, so that we scarcely recog-nize her. Heinrich's family and the villagers stand for the human ties of to-day that cannot always understan l our strivings, that misinterpret our ef forts to return to Nature for our in-spiration, and that visit conventions rebuke upon us for disregarding the canons that the world calls good. The wood-sprite who throws down the bell typifies the lusts and other bodily cravings which so often turn us tem porarily from our pursuit of the high-est and sometimes, at critical mo-ments, pull down our life-fabric in rulns. Old Wittiken, the mountain beldame, sympolizes the spirit of philosophy, which understands the hidden springs of men's actions but is in different to them. The water-sprite who tries to induce Rautendelein not to help Heinrich stands for ism (in the common usage of that

> word) and doubt. Heinrich fails, as humanity must fail again and again before reaching the heights. But Heinrich attempts. This is something. Attempting the highest service, even in his failure there is a kind of victory, and the closing lines of the play. "The Sun is coming!" leaves one in a singular psycho-

logical state of exaltation.

The play is of peculiar interest to Socialists. It does not require a literary education to understand it, more than for any other play. Its message is not intellectual, it is spiritual. One does not need a college education to enjoy the theater, and "The Sanken is a play for theatrical represen Gerhart Hauptmann's wonderful talents equip her to interpret without the properties of the theater, by appealing with her subtle power directly to the imagination of her auditors. The proletarian, accepting his master opinion of him, has a low idea of h own intelligence, and of that of all his class; and so fears for his own under standing of any great literature; but the crucial test of great literatu its simplicity. Mrs. Wentworth be-lieves that it is the revolutionary movement alone that can best appre-ciate creative literature, and so she brings her best and lays it upon the altar of the Socialist cause. She has eased to read in public any of the old class literature, however great its poetle or literary value, holding that the ideas expressed in it are of a dying era and that they are incompatible with the higher modern ethic which the class struggle is forcing the world to consider.

#### HISTORY NOT "A GHOST-DANCE ON A FLOOR OF CLOUDS.'.

Doubtless the social problem has waited longer than it ought for adequate formulation, because have believed too implicitly with quate formulation, because many men Pluto that "ideas make the world Such men have told the story of hi tory as though it were a ghost-dance on a floor of clouds. They have tried to explain how spirits with indiscern ible bodies have brought about the visible results. They would not admit that the facts of human association have been the work of flesh-and-blood men with their feet on the ground.— Prof. Albion W. Small.

beauty that we are apt to look upon it as a luxury, and to regard with sus-picion those who talk of art; and in-deed I began by admitting that much that passes by the name is sheer waste and foolishness.-W. R. Lethaby.

#### AGE-WORKERS ARE MAJORITY

#### Figure-Juggler Gordon's Claims Refuted.

According to Twelfth Consus, of Al Cont Are Actual Wage-Workers-Pro

Mr. F. G. R. Gordon, the worldrenowned figure-juggler and statistical distortion artist, since he has been engaged by President Compers of the American Federation of Labor and Senator Hanna of the National Economic League in the capacity of National Disorganizer for the Socialist movement, has been doing several remarkable stunts, one of which is a bit of figuring intended to demonstrate the Impracticability of the Socialist program of independent political action by the wage-working class, by proving, to Mr. Gordon's complete satisfaction. that the wage-workers are a minority of the population of the United States

It is not necessary to take up Mr. Sordon's statistics. It is sufficient to set up against them the plain figures of the Twelfth Census, which tell the story almost without comment.

In the Abstract of the Twelfth Census, page 11, we find that in 1900 there were in the United States 38,816,448 guales. Of these, 13,746,620 were un-fer ten years of age. Consequently there were 25,069,828 men and boys at least ten years old.

On pages 24 to 26 of the same vol-came, we find a long table showing the "population at least ten years of age, engaged in gainful occupations, classi-fied by sex and specified occupations, 1900 and 1800." We confine ourselves to the column for males in 1900. This table includes wage-workers,; inde-pendent producers, employers, and all actively engaged in industry or busi-ness of any sort. Of the 140 "specified occupations" given, some clearly comprise only wage-workers—as, for in stance, "agricultural laborers," "steam stance, "agricultural laborers," "steam-railroad employees," or "cotton-mili-railroad employees," or "cotton-milioperatives. In the summary below we include these groups bodily. Some clearly comprise few or no real wage-workers—as "farmers," "agents," "merchants' and dealers," "manufac-turers and officials." We omit these altogether. Others—as "electricians," "barbers and hairdressers," "carpenters and joiners," "blacksmiths"—include wage-workers, independent workmen, and small bosses. In tran-scribing these items to our list below we make a liberal allowance; for instance, of the 125,542 barbers and halr dressers, we concede one-half to be bosses or independent and claim only engaged in the building trades, we claim two-thirds as wage-workers; this is conceding too much, but we can afford to be generous to Mr. Gordon, the facts are so strengly against him. Finally, it may be remarked that, to save space, we altogether omit a num-ber of the smaller groups.

Keeping thus well within the truth. we find the following to be the sta-tistics of men and boys over ten actunily working for wages in the year 

Bartendera	84,377	
Janitors and sextons	48,544	
Laborers, not specified	276,938	
Boatmen and sellors (count two-	210,058	
Bookkeepers and accountants	52,168	ii.
Bookkeepers and 'accountants	180,727	
Cierks and copvists Draymen, hackmen, teamsters,	544,881	1
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters,	walnings.	10
	518,020	
Hestlers Messengers and office and errand	64,850	13
boys	61,959	
Porters and helpers	58,625	10
Salesmen	4:1,939	
Steam-railroad employees	580,462	Ы
Stenegraphers and typewriters	20,246	
Street-rativay employees Telegraph and telephone linemen	14,757	8
Telegraph and telephone operat-	44,101	
ors	52,450	0
Carpenters and joiners, masons, painters, glaziers, varnishers,		1
painters, giaziers, varnishers,		
bers, gas and steam fifters, roof-		
bers, gas and steam fitters, roof-	800,248	١.
O treal all works ampleyees	24,573	
ers and staters (two-thirds) O beelt did off-works employees Brick and file makers, glass work-		12
ers, stone cutters, potters (two-		0
thirds)	109,533	1
Miners and quarrymen	562,591	Į.
Ballers, butchers, butter and		
cheese makers, confectioners, millers, etc. (half)	146,505	ď.
Blacksmiths (fwo-thirds)	150,830	H
Iron and steel workers	267.241	100
Blacksmiths (two-thirds) from and steel workers Mathirists Boot and aboe and other leather	282,574	
Bost and shoe and other leather		
	170,192	18
Naw and planing mill employees Prper and printing trades (half).	161,251 97,605	H,
Bleachery and dye-works operat-	21,000	2
Ives	20,497	Ð
Carnet factory obsertives	10,371	8
Cotton-mill operatives	125,788	
Blastery and knitting-mill operat-	12,630	惩
Sik-mill operatives	22,023	
Wanten-mill constatives	42,598	H
Orthor towalls one-ratives	53,437	H
Tailors (one-third)	53,571	
Engineers and fremen, not loco-		
Rubber-factors operatives	223,319	曹
Tobacco, and eight operatives	14,492 87,955	
Other miscellaneous industries	174,17-363	
(one third)	120,836	di.
	entimientes america	
Total	3,094,751	

Thus it appears that, on the most moderate computation, of all the males from ten years of age up, over 52 per cent, are actually working for wages. Since the proportion of wage-workers among have and youth is less than among grown men, it is safe to say that at least three-diffus of the men of voting age in the United States are actual wage-workers.

A comparison with the figures for 1890 shows, moreover, that the pro-1830 shows, moreover, that the pro-portion of wage-workers to the whole population is increasing. To give a few examples: The number of agri-cultural laborers increased 47 per cent. In the ten years, while the number of farmers, planters, and overseers in-creased only about 7 per cent. The number of bartenders increased 50 per cess, while the number of salons. cent., while the number of saloon keepers increased only 17 per cent. per cent, while the number of livery-stable keepers increased only 25 per cent. The number of bookkeepers, ac-countants, clerks, copylsts, stenog-raphers, typewriters, salesmen, and saleswonen increased 50 per cent, while the number of hankers, brokers, merchants and dealers (wholesale and retail), manufacturers, and officials of banking, mercantile, manufacturing, mining, and quarrying companies in-

#### KEEP NATIONAL ORGANIZERS GOING.

A Great Work Is Being Done Under Direction of National Com mittee and Funds Are Needed to Continue It.

National Headquarters, Socialist Omaha, Neb., Feb. 1, 1904.

To the Members of the Socialist Party, Comrades:-The plans now being developed and carried out by the National Headquarters for the purpose of strengthening the Socialist Party organization for the national camince and support of Socialists every

The work done in this direction during the past year has already shown itself in an increased membership and a solidarity of purposes and action which promises still greater things for the future. To continue to extend the influence and activity of the Socialist Party into every part of the United States should be the ambition and de size of all Socialists. / The opportunities for Socialist agi-

tation surround us on every hand. Every daily newspaper points the lesson of the class struggle for us to send home to the minds and hearts of the working class. From East and West, North and South, arises the crash of industrial conflict. Steadily and inexorably the line between the

The situation in Colorado, growing more and more acute, demands our first attention. John W. Slayton, of New Castle, Penn., one of the ablest and best equipped Socialist workers in America, is being placed in Colora-do to cover that field under the direction of the Colorado State Committee The National Committee assumes entire responsibility for Commide Sinys expenses while in that state Jas. F. Carey, of Haverbill, Mass. will also give some time, at the expense of the National Committee Others will follow, if necessary.

enough have been cited to show con-1. The wage-working class, in the

strict sense of the phrase, is already in a large majority:

2. The proportion of wage-workers to employers and independent producers is rapidly increasing.

#### DELEGATES REBUKED.

Representatives of Machinists at Federation Convention May Be Removed from Office for Discheying Instruc-

Westchester Lodge No. 175, International Association of Machinists, of Yonkers, N. Y., has sent out to all lodges the following circular calling for a referendum:

"Brothers:-- A question of great finportance has arisen in our organiza-tion, due to the action of our delegates at the American Federation of Labor convention held in Boston last Novem-ber, when Bros. J. O'Connell, Jns. J. Creamer, Geo. H. Warner, A. E. Ireland, and Jno. Hammerstrom set their will above the will of the organization, as expressed by the referendum vote 62,771 taken. As is well known to you, the referendum, by a vote largely in the inajority, instructed the brothers rep-resenting our organization to vote for Socialism and against the re-election of Samuel Compers as President of the A. F. of L. The views of our dele-gates regarding their duty to the organization are best expressed by their action at the A. F. of L. convention when, disregarding their instructions how to vote on the questions to be submitted, they voted contrary to the will of the organization as it was expressed by the referendum, and it re-mained for Jas. J. Creamer, one of our delegates, to place Samuel Gompers in mination for President of the A. F. of L., thus giving the I. A. of M. a. direct slap in the face.

> "Belleving that members of any organization acting in such a high-handed manner are not fit to occupy either official or representative positions, we, the members of Lodge No. 175. I. A. of M., of Yonkers, N. Y., present the following resolutions: "'Whereas, Jas. O'Connell, Jas. J. Creamer, Geo. H. Warner, A. E. Ire-land, and Jao. Hammerstrom, dele-gales of the I. A. of M. at the convention of the A. F. of L. held in Boston Nov. 9 to 23, 1903, by opposing the will of the organization as expressed by a referendum vote of the members of the I. A. of M., showed themselves at fit to be its officers or its repre

> " 'Resolved. We hereby demand the tional Association of Machinists, and the removal by the Executive Board the removal by the Executive Board of Jas. O'Connell, Jas. J. Creamer, Goo. H. Warner, A. E. Ireland, and Jno. Hammerstrom as delegates to the A. F. of L. convention, and the election of their successors to the vacancles thus made.
>
> "The above is submitted by Lodge No. 175, L. A. of M., under Section 6.

Article I, of the Grand Lodge Constitution of the I. A. of M."

#### FOR I. T. U. DELEGATES.

"Big Six" last Sunday nominated Max S. Hayes and Eugene F. O'Rourke for delegates of the Interone an honored veteran, the other a brilliant and forceful fighter of the younger generation. It is to be hoped that these two go in, whoever may be their colleague.

saleswonen increased 59 per cent, while the number of hankers, brokers, merchants and dealers (wholesale and retail), manufacturers, and officials of banking, mercantile, manufacturing, mining, and quarrying campanies increased only 22 per cent. Such comparisons might, be multiplied but

In a short time organizers will be In a short time organizers will be placed in the field for the special pur-pose of reaching the people speaking foreign languages. It is important that the large population of Germans, Bo-hemians, Italians, French, Jews, and other nationalities, daily growing larger, should be reached by Socialist or-ganizers and literature, so that they will not continue to be used by the empitalist paliticians. Capable com-races have already been selected to do this important work.

In addition to this will be the agitating and organizing yet to be done among the English speaking people in many states where organizations are not strong or matured. During 19.3 the National Organizers visited hundreds of places where a Socialist speaker had never been he This work must go until the soil is well tilled and local movements deve-

loped. Comrades, we ask you to assist in the consummation of our plans by subscribing what you can to the Na-tional Organizing Fund. The work so well begun should not be allowed to lag for want of sufficient support. If and inexorany, exploiting and exploited classes is becoming clearer and clearer drawn, so
that none can ignore its deep significance. It is for us, the Socialists, to
the same of these opportunities be as much appreciated. Only do
the same of these opportunities be as much appreciated. Only do
the same of these opportunities be as much appreciated. Only do
the same of these opportunities be as much appreciated. Only do
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the same of these opportunities be as much appreciated. Only do
the same of these opportunities be as much appreciated. Only do
the same of these opportunities be as much appreciated. Only do the party organization for the coming strength to the utmost.

Send all remittances and communications to the National Secretary, Sodalist Party, Omaha, Neb.

Fraternally yours, JOHN M. WORK, Iowa, VICTOR L. BERGER, Wisconsin 8. M. REYNOLDS, Indiana, CHARLES DOBBS, Kentucky, National Oserun

WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

#### PROSPECTS IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The Worker:—In your issue of Jan. 17 I notice an article extension of them. 17 I notice an article extension in the South." I think it is misched at an otherwise requires a reply if we of the otherwise requires a reply if we of the party.

From the mannersum in the article, with which I am famillar, having corresponded for several years with the gentleman who wrote it, I feel certain of its actual to the party in the party of the party.

From the mannersum in the gentleman who wrote it, I feel certain of its actual to the same offect in the gentleman in the article in question.

Now I am going to dispute his experience, for I have no doubt that it is experience, for I have no doubt that it is experience, for I have no doubt that it is experience, for I have no doubt that it is experience, for I have no doubt that it is experience, for I have no doubt that it is experience, for I have no doubt that it is experience, for I have no doubt that it is experience, for I have no doubt that it is experience, for I have no doubt that it is experience, for I have no doubt that it is experience, for it is presented and make no effort in the first of the party in the party in the party in the fact of the first of the party in the party in the party in the fact remains that it has soon in the fact remains that it has easy, but the fact remains that it has easy, but the fact remains that it has easy and results as k.v. been adont in New York City, for 1-sayer, had been adone in Georgia, it word of the Ohio river, little and been sent south of the Ohio river, little and been sent south of the Ohio river, little and been sent south of the Ohio river, little and been sent south of the Ohio river, little and been sent south of the Ohio river, little and been sent south of the Ohio river, little and been sent south of the Ohio river, little and been sent south of the Ohio river, little and the office of the ohio river, little and have the object of the office of the ohio river, little and the office of the ohio ri

### AVOID PATRONIZING THESE FIRMS.

Workingmen in New York City and elsewhere, in buying clothing, should refuse to patronize houses that handle the product of any of the following Rochester firms: Stein Block Co. Michaels Stern Co., Adler Bros., Carson Meyer Co., A. Dinkels national Typographical Union to the next American Federation of Labor convention. Three delegants are to be elected, but No. 6 named only the two Conner, Hickey Freeman Co. Ely Meyer & Simon, Herman Stern, Rosen-berg Bros, or Levy Bros. These firms are in the combine that is trying to destroy the unions in Rochester and their goods are now coming largely to New York, Rochester people refusing

The whole history of civilization is strewn with creeds and institutions that were invaluable at first and deadly afterwards.—Waiter Bagehot in "Physics and Politics."

#### RESPONSIBILITY.

To the Editor of The Worker:-In a storial in the issue of Jan. 24 entitles

To the Editor of The Worker:—In an editorial in the issue of Jam 34 entitled, "Two Heferenshums," you take the stand that while the law just passed is not entirely to your liking, it is an improvement upon the sold method of represents of the standard of the sold method of representations of the sold method of representation of the sold method of representation in representation, do away with plural voring, and not make the National Committee unwireldy. If this is possible, so much the better, leaf from my limited view the job seems insurmountable.

However, in all this discussion there are two points that seem'tto have been oversion points that seem'tto have been oversion points that seem'tto have been oversion and referentium, and the right of recall.

My hopes for good are not based so much upon the investive as upon the preventive powers of these measures, for a representative with the last all times in the hands of his constituency, which has the power to undo what he has not a likely many respect for the intell'ence of its constituency and a Mocinitist constituency had been in matter of the situation for some sime to come, especially if he last any respect for the intell'ence of its constituency had been sometiment of the same with an of intelligence encough to keep its representative in the part of duty surely lacks the intelligence encough to keep its representative in the part of duty surely lacks the intelligence complete success, to make much that sternal rightness is the price of fiberty will be just as two in the part of the same point some weeks now, editorially urring that National Committeemen be considered. At the official netter, lower and what earlier official netter, lower and what earlier official netter, lower and what earlier official nether lowers and what earlier official nether lowers and what earlier of the official nether lowers and what earlier in the right of the desires and opisions of the rank and dis an interiorical nether lowers and what ear in their official nether lowers.

#### NOT TOO FAST.

To the Editor of The Worker:—", lenesis of Opportunism." by Franklin Wentworth in The Worker of Jan. 31, worthy the careful consideration of er Scitalist.

Wentworth in The Worker of Jan. 31, is werthy the careful consideration of eery Socialist.

Too many comrades are too anxions to get the party membership from and reserve the party membership from and reserve asking one to become a party member he or she, as the case may be, she in the quietly catechized, and if found wanting the application should be withheld. The greatest danger at the present time is the admission to membership of persons who have but little conception of the Socialist philosophy, and Curred court we entirely aborted the Democra is psychology would harass the enemy, would expure an output new and then, urg s a broad poley that will bring peope in wants to see the party grow. Such persons become reactionaries, from such will come the proposition of fusion, and against such erear, gogelalst abound he called the to membership they can thus use our party policy, and if they became a friciently numerous they can output new continuous the proposition of fusion, and against the proposition of fusion, and against such erear, gogelalst abound he called the one membership they can thus use our party policy, and if they became a friciently numerous they can output hereof to have become thoroughing class-centalous.

The Socialist Latty can well blue the time, which, is not far distant, when the time, which, is not far distant, when the time, which, is not far distant, when the time, and net until thea, can the masses by taught its beneficence.

New York, Jan. 20.

New York, Jan. 20.

#### FOR LECTURE COMMITTEES

IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY. A comrade who has served on the ter-ture committee for his local and knows the difficulties of such work suggests that we might lighten the burdens of the lecture committees by printing the addresses of a number of speakers and lecturers in and around New York City to be chipped and kept for reference. In compliance with the request we give the following list, which makes ad pretension, of curre, to completeness: rilagton, N. J. Clark, Dr. G. Fish-515 Decatur street, Brooklyn.
Dobbs. Charles—clo "Wishire's Maca-rine." 125 E. Twenty-third street, New York, Edlin, William-3 Rutgers street, New

nbnum, 'R.-122 Rockaway avenue. Brooklyn.
Fraser. Mrs. Bertha M.-803 Union street, Brooklyn.
Farman. Dr. Charles L.-121 Schermerreet, Brooklyn. Furnam, Dr. Charles L.-121 Schermer-orn street, Brooklyn. Hanford, Ben-781 Marcy avenue, Erlozyn. Herron, George D.-59 W. Forty-fifth street, New York. Hillquit, Morris-329 Brondway, New Gork.
Kearns, Henry R.-426 Devon street, Ar-ington, N. J. ngton, N. J. Krafft, Frederick-29 Reservoir avenue, ersey City, N. J. Lee, Algernon-184 William street, New con, Courtenay -184 William street, York. they, Owen R.-24 N. Ninth dt. Vernon, N. Y. Lorenzo D.-133 W. Hendred and a street. New York. Walter L.-37 Locust avenue, u. N. J. L. 216 E. Seventy-sixth street, Philips, 1-210 L. ew York, Schluter, F.-891 Flatbush avenue, Brook-Niobedin, Henry L.-60 Second avenue, New York.

John-610 E. Eighty-fourth street, Sparge, John-610 r., France, New York, Stone, N. 1.-2005 Washington avenue, Stone, N. 1.—ew York, ew York, Streeter, G. C.—706 E. Pourth street, rooklyn. Ufert, Charles 550 Clinton avenue, West Hoboken, N. J. Wilshire, H. Gaylord-125 E. Twenty-third street, New York.

#### THE "CONSERVATIVE" R RMER.

By J. W. Stimson

A poor woman lay on her pallet of Just at starvation point (where she'd ism." been oft' before).

But this time she could not e'en beg for a crust, So her skin-and-bone children crept

out (as they must)
To "charity agent," who said with a bow, "Do everything slowly—and don't

raise a row!" A lot of poor miners went down in mine, And they toiled, year by year, for the

coal that is thine.
Till one day an explosion engulfed
them in death;
For the coal damp was choking and
straugling their breath!

Says the loss, at the rescue: "Let me show you how;
"Do everything slowly—and don't
raise a row!"

A boy tumbled over the side of a boat As the "kid" couldn't swim, and his corpse wouldn't float.

He was bobbing and gasping and dying right fast, When a fancy "life-saver" came sleep-

, ily past. He let the child drown, while he went for a scow, For he said: "Do things slowlyand don't raise a row!"

Now, these three dainty fellows, who did things so well, Died at last, and were roasting their tongues down in hell.

those on the brink: "O haste, brothers! haste! give us ter to drink." ter to drink."

But the devil said, sweetly, and made a nice bow:

"Lets do everything slowly—and don't raise a row!"

nation of slaves is always prepared to applaud the clemency of their master, who, in the shuse of ab-selute power, does not proceed to the last extremes of injustice and oppres-sion.—Edward Gibbon.

# New Year's Greeting : : :

: : : of The Worker.

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#### LECTURE CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK.

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

is free. FRIDAY, FEB. 12. West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor. F. Schluter: "The Purpose of

Life. East 110th street. Algernon Lee: "The Development of Capitalism." SUNDAY, FEB. 14.

Colonial Hall, 101st street, near Columbus avenue. Charles Ufert: "Is Socialism Possible?" Ladies' Charle of the Voice of La

Ladies Okcie of the Voice of La-ber, 217 Henry street. Mrs. Il. Cook: "Socialism and the Home." Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street. Frederick Krafft: "Is Our Country a Republic?" Under the Country a Republic?" Under the auspices of the Down Town Young People's Club. New York Socialist Literary Society, 232 East Broadway. Charles Dobbs: "Democracy."

### WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.

Etris Hall, 168 West Twenty-third street. Lecture by Franklin H. Went-worth, with illustrative readings by Marion Wentworth.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18. Etris Hall, 168 West Twenty-third street. George D. Herron. FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor, Mrs. Alex. Fraser; "The Work-ers and Their Masters."

#### Brooklyn.

SUNDAY, FEB. 14. Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, F. Schluter: "The Purpose of

Columbia Hall, corner Columbia and Carroll streets, M. Peiser; "Why La bor Unions Should Advocate Social

Buffalo Hall, Fulton street and Buf-falo avenue. Charles Dobbs will

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Erie People.

While the old year went out with a marvellous record of slaughter of hu-man life, in which the disaster at Chicago overshadows all others, and to a large extent has diverted public attention from the numerous railroad "acci dents" which have so notoriously swell-ed the death list recently, the latter have certainly some common cause for their occurrence which will to some extent account for their frequency.

Few people Possibly connect thes accidents in any way with the police of retrenchment recently carried out by the roads and which resulted in the discharge of thousands of men, but there is little doubt that something more than a coincidence is involved. It is not at all difficult to make a reasonable connection between a con-stantly recurring series of railroad disasters and the reduction of operating forces, where the work of three men has to be undertaken by two, and the safety of the traveling public committed to the care of ove exhausted men, in order that dividends may be kept up.

But while the "public" imagine that without profits, transportation would be impossible, they will continue to give up their lives for the belief. It is a rather heavy price to exact, but it a rather heavy price to exact, but it must be paid until they learn better.

—A commuter's suggestion for suburban lines: Why not heat the cor-ners, instead of the trolleys?—Life.

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striking sociological study, "The Tramp." The editor contributes a re-view of Alfred Russell Wallace's new look, "Man's Place in the Universe," and draws the conclusion that the impulse toward social solidarity is con-ditioned upon a finite universe. The death of Herbert Spencer serves to introduce a discussion of the synthetic philosophy with particular reference to its treatment of Sociatism. Other articles by the editor are "Wall Stree Journal Turns Moralist," "America Sufficating with Wealth," and a criticism of the law under which the attempt is made to exclude John Turner, the English Anarchist, from the United States. Among the contributions are "The Anti-Jewish Riots in Russia," by Isador Ladoff, and German Picture," a protest against the industrial degradation of women, by

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#### PUBLICATIONS.

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#### National.

The National Secretary has submit ted to the National Committee the fol-

No. 4, by Mills of Kansas: To call a meeting of the whole National Com-mittee, instead of a meeting of the Quorum, at Chicago, on April 28, just before the convention.

No. 5, by Mills: That the National

Cecretary be instructed to ask through the Socialist press for suggestions as to the revision of the party constitution, such suggestions to be published in the party press and submitted to the committee on constitution chosen by the Quorum.

No. 6, by Turner of Missouri, as a substitute for No. 3 (Berger's motion to remove headquarters to Chicago): That all nominations made by the National Committee for national headquarters be submitted to a referendum

No. 7, by Reynolds of Indiana: That the national headquarters be removed

No. 8, by White of Connecticut: To add to the call for convention "Every delegate attending the convention shall be required to present his dues-card as evidence that he is a member in good standing of the Socialist Party."

No. 9, by Floaten of Colorado: That the National Secretary shall have power to declare any motion out of order if it conflicts with the rules and regulations of the party, provided that if one-sixth of the members of the Na-Committee appeal the motion shall be submitted.

No. 10, by Floaten: That no speaker or organizer shall be considered eligto appointment by the nationa organization unless he or she shall be recommended by a majority of the members of some state committee in good standing; any rule conflicting with this rule is hereby repealed.

No. 11, by Caldwell of Ohio: That the whole question of moving head-quarters be referred to the national convention to be held May 1 at Chi-

The vote on Nos. 4 to 8 will clos Feb. 22 and on Nos. 9 to 11 on Feb.

The National Secretary announce Committee on Work's motion, "That, notwithstanding committee rules, Carl D. Thompson be placed on the reserve list of lecturers and organizers," as follows: Yes,-Richardson, 14 votes; Healey of Florida, 2: Work, 3; Mills, 4: Walter, 3; Holman, 6; Turner, 7 Fox of Montana, 4; Claffin, 1; Goebel, 10; Massey, 1; Caldwell, 6; Lovett, 1in all, 62; No-Lowry, 2; Floaten, 5; White, 3; Berlyn, 16; Reynolds, 3; Dobbs, 2; Fox of Maine, 2, Chase, 11; Christenson, 3; Hillquit, 18; Hal brooks, 4; Barnes, 13; Kerrigan, 3; Boomer, 9-in all 94; not voting-Andrus, 1; Healey of Vermont, 1; Berger 8. The motion is lost. It is interest ing to observe that the result is not affected by the new method of voting, as thirteen Committeemen cast native votes and fourteen voted in the negative. Several of those voting against the motion stated that they did so on the ground that rules adopted should be enforced and if found unwise should be rescinded, not suspended in special cases.

National Organizer John W. Brown begins his Oregon tour on Peb. 5 and will fill at least nineteen dates in that state. Jas. F. Carey begins his work in Colorado this week and will address a great mass meeting in Denver on Feb. 14, in the Colliseum, which seats five thousand people. John W. Slayton began his Colorado engagement with a mass ues under the direction of the State Franklin and Marion Wentworth will visit the following cities on their way to Massachusetts: Feb. 13. Baltimore: Feb. 14. Wash-Feb. 15 and 16, Reading, Pa.; Feb. 17, 18, 19, New York, John C. Chase has closed his New Hampshire John M. Ray is in Michigan. Geo. E. Bigelow began a lecture tour of Krasas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisia-Feb. 13 and 14, Hutchison; Feb. 15, Kingman; Feb. 16, Harper; Feb. 17, Hall, 259 Westville street, Dorcheste Anthony: Feb. 18, Eddy, Okla.: Feb. 20, Waukomis; Feb. 21, Hennessy. Robert Saltiel, German organizer, begins work at Danville, Ill., Feb. 14 and will continue through that state to

#### National Organizing Fund.

The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report: Bertha Howell Mailly, \$5.00; A. L., New York City. \$0.25; Julius Martin, Newton, Kas. \$1.00; 24th A. D., New York City N. Y., \$1.00; J. F. Mable, Chleo, Mont. \$0.25; Joe A. Thomas, Medford, Oregon, \$0.50; I. Isadore Bernstein, New York City, \$0.50; F. W. Knoche, Chicago, Ill., \$1.50; Collected by National Organizer John M. Ray in Wisconsin \$23,75. Total to noon, Feb. 6, \$38,75. Previously reported, \$2,600.24. Total \$2,638.39. Comrade F. W. Knoche of Chicago was the first one to return to the national office one of the new coin cards, containing \$1.50 contribut came back within twenty-four hours Every comrade can do the same if a

William Mailly has been re-elected ns National Secretary receiving the votes of twenty-one out of the thirty National Committeemen. Turner vot-ed for Theodore Debs and Andrus, Fox of Maine, Fox of Montana, Go bel, Massey, Lovett, Healey of Ver-mont, and Berger did not vote.

#### January Report.

National Secretary Mailly's financial report for January shows larger receipts from dues than for any pre-vious month except October and December, 1903. Total receipts for the

mouth were \$1,180.93; balance, Jan. 1, \$168.44; expenditures, \$1,264.45; balance, Feb. 1, \$84.92.

The sum of \$083.90 was received for dues, as follows: From organize states-Alabama, \$11; Arizona, \$20; Arkansas, \$17; California, 559.05; Colorado, \$25; Connecticut, \$15; Florida, \$15; Idaho, \$23.45; Illionis, \$100; Indiana, \$18; Kentucky, \$10; Louisiana \$10; Maine, \$6.50; Massachusetts, \$50 Michigan, \$15; Minnesota, \$50; Missouri, \$50; Montana, \$40.60; New York, \$115; Ohio, \$40; Okiahoma, \$40.85; Oregon, \$10.55; Pennsylvania, \$50 South Dakota, \$10; Texas, \$21.50; Vermont, \$5; Washington, \$60.75; Wisconsin, \$42.40; from locals in unorganized states-District of Columbia 2; Georgia, 70 cents; Indian Territory, \$5.90: Louisiana, \$6.10: Mississippi \$2.10: North Carolina, \$1: Rhode Is land, \$10; Tennessee, \$2; Utah, \$8.25; Virginia, \$3.60; Wyoming, \$9; mempers-at-large, \$1.60.

The principal items of expen were: salaries, \$203.33; office belp, \$150: printing, \$193; agitation, orga-Quorum meeting, \$124.50.

The dues receipts for the last three mouths would indicate an average membership of 20,764.

#### Massachusetts.

John Spargo of New York, editor of "The Comrade," will lecture on "The Meaning and Message of Socialism, in Fancull Hall, Boston, Friday, Feb. 19, 8 p. m. Tickets cost ten cents. This is the third lecture in the course given by the Socialist Women's Club.

The Boston Socialist Sunday School street to a larger and pleasanter hall; on and after Feb. 14, at 3 p. m., the tington avenue, near Copley square, in the hall of the Metaphysical Club discussion in the next session are "Man's Early Struggle for Existence" "Different Kinds of Clothing," and "Tidiness." \* Parents are invited to bring their children

has also moved and will meet Sundays at 4.30 p. m. at 30 Huntington avenue,

the second floor. A discussion on "Free Competition" will be held Sunday, Feb. 14, 8 p. m., at 600 Washington street. Mr. Backstran will be the main speaker.

The Board of the Boston Socialist Feb. 13, 8 p. m., at 330 Shawmut ave-

Chelses, has established a permanent library and reading room, open even-ing and Sundays, at 126 Arlington street. Both men and women are in-

Charles Bradley, one of the veteran

Socialists of New England, died on Jan. 29 at Haverhill, and was buried two days later. Comrade Bradley was sixty-nine years old, and had been active for Socialism for many years. He was elected Alderman on the Socialist ticket in 1808, the same year that John C. Chase was elected Mayor, and re-elected with Chase the folowing year. He was the Social Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1900, being unanimtion at which unity was consummated Comrade Bradley came of old Nev Abolitionist in his youth, having persoual acquaintance with Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, and other famous anti-slavery advocates of that period. To the last hour of life the fire of liberty burned in his loyal breast, and he looked forward, with an eye bright with faith, to the final victory of Labor. His influence in and out of the Socialist movement was inestimable. He was loved by bis comrades for his purity of character, which reflected a clean and fearless soul, and which kept him strong hopeful, and enthusiastic through all adversity. His qualities were so rich and sweet and wholesome that it is impossible to do greater justice to him than to say he was an honor to the cause in whose service he never showed a favorable interest in the faltered to the end.

The proceeds of the Wentworths lecture and reading in Boston, under the auspices of the Socialist Women's Club, will be donated to the public na and other southern states at Abl-lene, Kas., on Feb. 10, and will con-tinue as follows: Feb. 11, Salina, Kas.; will be held for the benefit of the same fund. Tickets can be had of G. C.

#### Connecticut.

Sol Fieldman will speak to Local 452, I. A. of M., at American Me-chanics' Hall, Stainford, Monday evening, Feb. 15.

Two locals of the Socialist Party were recently combined in Stonington Rockville, and Hartford; so that there is now one local in each of those towns. New Haven is the only town in Connecticut having more than on local, there being four: American, Ger

Sol Fieldman of Bridgeport spoke to a well attended and very attentive meeting of Local Hartford on Friday, Feb. 5, at party headquarters, 284 Asyum street. His address was well at preciated, as was shown by the enger ness with which a great amount of literature was bought. Subscriptio cards for The Worker were sold and one application for membership in the party received. Local comrades are meeting and hope that the interest is party affairs which was aroused by at the regular meetings, which ar held every Friday evening.

#### New York State.

At the meeting of the State Com mittee on Feb. 9, the suggestion of the National Secretary that uniform set of books for all state secretaries be sup-plied by national hendquarters was en-The following nominations for National Committeeman were re ceived: Morris Hiliquit, by Water-town, Utica, Queens, New York, Peekskill, and Albany; Wm. Butscher, by Kings; Chas. H. Vail, by Fort Edward; S. R. Early, by Buffalo; Russell R. Hunt, by Schenectady; Chas. R. Bach, by Rochester; John Spargo, by

Spargo was nominated by Local New York, Wm. Koenig by Kings and Ernest Koeppieus by Queens. A let-ter was received from John C. Chase accepting the offer of an engagement as State Organizer and Assistant State Secretary and it was decided to State Secretary and it was decided to englage him for one year, beginning April 1, at a salary of \$18 per week. In view of this new expense all locals are urged to keep their dues paid up and to make voluntary contributions to the state funds whenever possible. Resignation of Leonard D. Abbott from the State Committee was received, and a call will be issued to the locals of Greater New York to make ceived, and a call will be issued to the locals of Greater New York to make nominations for member to fill the vacancy, nominations to close March 8. The following statement was ordered published: "The attention of the State Committee, has been called to a statement issued by the 'Coming Nation,' and continued by the 'Appeal to Bearen,' to the offert that it will to Reason,' to the effect that it will onate an agitation van to the State committee of New York provided it will get a certain number of subscriptions from the state of New York. The State Committee wishes to call the attention of the comrades to the fact that it has made no arrangemen with any paper for receiving a van as a prize, nor will it consent to receive any such van as a prize from any paper." It was decided to ask Comrade Herron to make an agitation tour through the state. A propaganda pamphlet will be prepared and 10,000 was chosen to debate with D. M. Parry if challenge is accepted. Financial Secretary Neppel reported income since Jan. 1, \$337.76; expenditures. \$229.30; balance on hand Feb. 9, \$108.46. Donation by C. Henning, list

The financial report of the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1903, shows receipts as follows: Dues-stamps (current), \$993.40; dona-tions, \$258.48; agitation fund, \$200.10; literature, \$13.35; Local New York, on old account, \$100, and for stamps bought in June. \$15; Local Kings, on old account, \$100 and on account of 700 stamps, \$25; Local Johnstown, \$4; H. L. Slohodin, loan, \$84.85; total, \$1. 794.18; with balance of \$29.31 on hand July 1, making \$1,823.49. Expenditures were: National Committee, \$507.-40: Emil Neppel, balance of loan, \$80: II. L. Slobodin, on account, \$42.50; G. Speyer, on account, \$305; Comrade Pub. Co., \$10.99; automobile, repairing, etc., \$153,67; Sol. Fieldman, loan \$10; agitation, speakers, etc., \$356.40; literature and printing, \$140.67; total, \$1,696.63, leaving a balance on Jan. I of \$129.86. During the six months 11,000 dues-stamps were bought from the National Committee; 70 were on hand on July 1; 10,634 were sold; and 436 were on hand on Jan. 1.

Local Peekskill will hold nominatng convention on Feb. 5, and put a full ticket in the field for the munici-

J. L. Glover's Socialist activity at Sag Harbor lost him his employment and he has gone to Shelton, Conn., where he "will try and arouse som interest and see if we cannot get up a local here." The more the capital-ists keep the soldiers of the revolution on the move, the more the seed of So cialism is sown far and wide.

Local Watertown is in a flourishing Comrade Pendergast ad dressed a large meeting, held under the auspices of the Trades Assembly on Feb. 4. His discourse consisted in a clear exposition of the Socialist po-sition, coupled with a portrayal of the menacing - trade through the methods of organized capital, a begging and petitioning policy, and a cowardly and service policy, and a cowardly and service lendership. His remarks were well received and elicited frequent applause

Comrade Lee took part in a bit Socialist missionary work at Has tings-on-Hudsen last Wednesday even ing. Comrade Dunne of New York City and Michael Murphy of Hastings arranged a little informal meeting, at which Comrade Lee spoke, and a live ly general discussion followed lasting till almost midnight. About twenty subject. Larger meetings will be ar rauged in the near future.

At the meeting of the General Com-mittee of Local New York on Jan. 30 the election by the Executive Committee of a committee to request the Volkszeitung Conference to arrange a was approved. Participation in the election in the Tweifth Congressional District and the nomination of Com of the Executive to engage the services of Franklin H. and Marion Crais Wentworth, and to arrange separate meetings for them, was endorsed. Rec-ommendation to send full quota of delegates to the fiational convention was approved; recommendation to levy a special assessment to defray ex-penses of delegates was not concurred in, and it was decided to issue sub scription lists instead. Upon report of difficulty in securing hall regularly, the question of meeting place for the General Committee was settled by deciding to meet only once a month, on the fourth Saturday, at W. E. A. Club-house, 206 East 86th street, meeting to be opened at 8 p. m. sharp and sec retary to call for a quorum every five minutes until one is obtained. Pifty dollars was donated to the Twelfth Congressional District for campaign. The special committee to hear griev ances in regard to the vote on the re-moval of state headquarters reported that the Organizer's report of vote was substantially correct according to returns sent him by sub-divisions, bu that the returns of some sub-divisions were not fully authenticated, owing to carelessness of secretaries of subdivisions. Committee recommende that a special blank be provided for all reports of votes, in duplicate, one to be forwarded to the proper authorto be forwarded to the proper authority and the other to remain on file. All reports where irregularities were observed were aubmitted by the committee and can be axamined. Report of this committee was adopted. Secretary of the 12th A. D. stated that at a special meeting of the district all members were requested to state how they voted both times and the result showed the report made to the Organizer to be correct with the exception that the votes of Comrades Mr. and

Bochester vote. Organizer and Finan-cial Secretary Solomon read his finan-cial report (summarized in The Worker of last week). Election of officers re-sulted as follows: Executive Commit-tee, Obrist, Schlueter, Malkiel, Clark, Lane, Edgerton, Edlin; Auditing Committee, Romm, Tetzner, Goldbarth; Grievance Committee, Lichtstein, Bar-tholomew, Levin, S. Solomon, Cassidy; Auditing Committee for State, Wolf and S. Solomon; Financial Secretary, U. Solomon; Sergeant-at-Arms, Meyer; Delegate to State Committee, Courte-nay Lemon. Election of recording secretary and controller was laid ver. Morris Hillquit was non ian and John the State Committee to replace Wood. Comrade Spargo suggested that a voluntary committee would be willing to arrange monthly affairs of a literary and artistic nature, similar to the lecture on "Parsifal," to raise funds for various party purposes, and the proposal was approved. Request of E. P. Clarke to be transferred to the 21st A. D., although living in the 23d, was granted. Communication from Local Kings County, requesting co-operation dren for best essay on Socialism was tabled. Communication from Board of operative Publishing Association asking Local New York not to hold a picnic on July 4, as a festival will be held in Liberty Park, Glendale, on that date, for the benefit of the Socialist daily, was referred to the Exec-

The 6th and 10th A. D. held a lively meeting last Friday. Two new members were proposed. Plans for agitation were discussed, and acted upon. Upon the report of the delegates to the General Committee, it to instruct the delegates to move, That the by-laws of Local New York be amended to provide that the Gen-eral Committee shall meet at least twice a month. It was thought that since the party is growing and business becomes more pressing, it is almost criminal to meet only once a month, and "railroad" through the business of the party. The next meeting will be held on Friday Feb. 19. are called upon to attend, as there is important business to be disposed of. The vote on the national referendum will then be closed.

The West Side Agitation Committee s giving to the people of that part of the city an opportunity to hear some of the best speakers in the movement. On Wednesday evening, Feb. 17, in Etris Hall, 168 W. Twenty-third street, there will be a lecture by Franklin H. Wentworth, with i.lustrative readings by Marion Craig Wentworth. On Feb. 18, in the same hall, will begin a series of Thursday evening lectures by George D. Herron.

The masquerade and civic ball of the Jewish Socialist daily "Forward" in Madison Square Garden last Saturday was an extraordinary success. The great amphitheatre was crowded by thousands and presented a bril-liant spectacle. Socialists in other parts of the country would be amazed see the size of the crowd that can be drawn to an affair arranged by our East Side comrades.

Don't forget the lecture-recital,

"Wagner and 'Parsifal'," by Geo. D. Herron and Mrs. Herron, at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, on Sunday, Feb. 28, at 3 p. m. Tickets, 25 cents; proceeds for the So-cialist Daily Fund. Tickets can be had from Wm. Butscher, 279 Hooper street, Brooklyn, or John Spargo, care of "The Comrade," 11 Cooper Square, New York. As the above hall will hold large audience, comrades and friends are urged to advertise this lecthat its success will be even greater than that of the first.

The Kings County Committee neet at Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, on Saturday evening, Feb. 13, at 8 p. m. All delegates should attend and participate in the

meeting, Sunday, Feb. 14, 3 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, Roff street, Staple-ton. After the meeting Comrade G. Krueger of New York will give a lecture. The comrades are requested to advertise this lecture to the best of their nibility.

On Friday evening, Feb. 19, the

Wentworths will give a lecture and reading in Old Homestead Garden, Third avenue between Ninetieth and Ninety-fifirst streets, under the joint Committee and the Social Democratic Women's Society. A large attendance

BROOKLYN.

At the meeting of the South Brook yn Entertainment Committee it was lecided to elect a committee to visit order to get the comrades of those districts to belo us make the festival a success. The committee once more calls attention to the fact that Pros--union bartenders and waiters, and should therefore not be engaged by union men for festivals and that the festival will be held in the Ridgewood Labor Lyceum instead. The various roam. The new hangers and tickets ire ready for distribution. There will be no meeting of the

16th, 17th, and 18th A. D. of Kings county on Sunday, Feb. 14, becau of a call issued by the County Com mittee for a borough meeting of Local Kings County to be held in the Brook lyn Labor - Lyceum, 949 Willoughby venue for the same day at 2:30 p. m among other matters the borough neeting will consider the assessmen of members to cover expenses of del or hemoers to cover expenses of de-egates to the national convention, the manner of nominating delegates, and the number of delegates to be sent. At a later borough meeting, instr to delegates will be discussed.

George D. Herron will speak on "So-cialism and Life" at 375 Central ave-nue, Jersey City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 14.

At Maniuzko Hall, Germania avenue and Van Winkle street, Jersey City, on Sunday, Feb. 14, at 2.30 p. m., a public meeting will be held to be ad-

essed by W. Killenbeck and a Polish speaker.
On Sunday, Feb. 14, at 2.30 p. m.,
in Erunswick Hall, Brunswick near
Sixth street, James M. Reilly will
speak on "Capitalism and Socialism."

On Monday evening, Feb. 15, Com-rade Rellly will speak in Palmetto Hall, Lafayette and Pine streets, on The Class Struggle, Its Cause

G. C. Streeter will speak on "Social Tuesday evening. Feb. 16, at the So-sack Plank Road, West Hoboken. Last week Walter L. Oswald spoke on "Evolution and Revolution." At the last meeting of Essex County

were represented. Comrade James pre sided. In regard to the new election delegates were of the opinion, that the action of the State Committee in de-Illegal; however, it was decided to leave it to the branches to take whatever action they think advisable on the matter, and the Secretary was ordered to send the hallots to the va rious branches. Comrades Killenbeck. Hoeppner, Richard von den Steinen, James, and Wehrle were elected a committee to make all necessary arrangements for the state convention The general vote for officers of Local Essex County was counted, with fol-lowing results: For delegates to the state committee-J. W. James, 34; J. Billings, 29; R. von den Steinen, 36; Ed. Hoepner, 6; Killenbeck, 5; James and Von den Steinen elected; for Sec retary D. Rubinow, 65, elected; for Flnancial Secretary, A. H. Woodruff, 65, elected; for Organizer, Otto Habedank, elected. The protest of Branches 4 and 6 against Branch 7 holding a meeting without Socialist speakers was la.d on the table as unjustified.

The state convention will be held on Feb. 21 and 22 in Newark at Aurora Hali, 48 William street. All branches are requested to elect the full number On Monday, Feb. Spargo will speak at Helyetia Hall,

Future Prospects of Trade Unionism. All readers of The Worker are earn estly requested to advertise this meeting as much as possible. The Local Executive Committee of

ark and vicinity, together with the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Park and Hall for July 24 to hold a picnic for the benefit of the Socialist daily. All sympathizing organizations are requested to take this into consideration when arranging their summer

Local Camden has public lectures on Socialism and related topics every Sunday, at 2:30 p. m., in the head quarters, southeast corner of Third and Arch streets. On Feb. 14, Daniel K. Young is to speak; on Feb. 21, W. H. Potter; on Feb. 28, Ed. Kuppinger. The literature agent is prepared to take subscriptions for The Worker and other Socialist papers at those meetings.

Under the auspices of Branch Sever Gco. D. Herron spoke in Newark Monday night, to an audience that filled the hall to overflowing and that listened spellbound for almost two hours. Almost sixty copies of Com-rade Herron's lecture "From Revolution to Revolution" were sold.

Wm. H. Wise of Colorado will speak under the same auspices, Monday Feb. 22, in the Wood's Building, 11: Market street.

There is now a branch of the So clailst Party in Rutherford holding public meetings once a month. The next meeting will be held in the Fire Engine House, Sylvan street near Park avenue, Thursday evening, Feb. 18. Frederick Krafft is to speak, his text being "Our Republic."

The annual state convention of the Socialist Party of New Jersey will be held in Newark, at 48 Williams street Feb. 21 and 22. The first session will open at 10 a. m., Sunday, Feb. 21. Each branch is entitled to one delegate-at-large and one for each ten delegate must have credentials signed by the chairman and secretary of his vious call for the convention was is sued in which the secretary made a mistake as to the location of the ball. Secretaries will note change.

At the semi-annual convention of on, the follo were elected: Organizer, Herman Rost; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Millard D. Pancoast; Financial Secretary, Chas. Zeitelhach; Treasur er, Samuel Knapp; Literature Agent, George Bulckerood; Delegate to State Committee, Chas. Zeitelbach. The fol-lowing resolution was passed: "Whereas, The 'Appeal to Reason' has been accepting advertisements which are capitalistic, catch-penny affairs, and Whereas, These advertisements are so scattered through the paper that they draw attention from the propagauda matter in the paper; Therefore be it resolved, That Local Union of the Socialist Party of New Jersey will give no further support, either finan-cial or moral, to the 'Appeal' until it changes both the character and distribution of the advertising matter in

gave an excellent two-column news Walter L. Oswald's recent lecture in Fort Lee.

#### Pennsylvania.

Courtenay Lemon will speak twice in Philadelphia on Sunday, Feb. 14— in the afternoon at Garrick Hall, 507 South Eighth street, 3 p. m., on "What the Class Struggle Really Means," and in the evening at Jefferson Hall, Ninth is the evening at Scheroson Han, which street, below Dickinson, 8 p. m., in debate with C. Oscar Beasley, who will take the affirmative on the propo-sition: "That the Republican Party Represents the Interests of Both the Capitalist Class and the Working

Objections were filed to the no:nlations of the Socialist Party for the nations of the Socialist Party for the Third Ward of Lansford borough, in the Common Pleas Court of Carbon County. The objections stated that the Socialist Party is a "secret and eath-bound organization," that its principles are "un-American," and

further that the nominations were not made in accordance with the state constitution, by referendum vote. The case was heard last Monday. Com-rade Luther S. Kauffman, as attorney for our party, after a trial lasting th better part of the day, succeeded in having the objections dismissed. The comrades of Carbon County, having defeated the plutocrats in their own courts, will strenuously endeavor by untiring efforts to defeat them also at

Local Erle is holding weekly lec tures. The local meets every Sunday evening in the Labor Temple, 725

Local Reading has engaged Franklin and Marion Wentworth to speak in Stauper's Hall, Sixth and Franklin strects, Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 15

Philadelphia comrades willing to 16, should send in their names, with ward and division in which they re dde, to the organizer, not later than Saturday, Feb. 13.

The State Committee's receipts for the week were: Allegheny County, \$20.50; Philadelphia, \$6; Lebanon, 50 cents; Goodwill Hill, 70 cents; Albert Mulac, member-at-large, \$1.80; tributions to pay off the debt: Nine Twentieth Ward Branch, \$1.

Comrades should mail result of elec tions as seen as possible to the State Secretary, Franklin H. Slick, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia.

#### Social Democratic Women's Society.

Branch 2 of the Social Democratic Woman's Society will hold a public mass meeting Feb. 17 at Old Homestend Garden, Ninety-third street and Third avenue, with Mrs. Franklin H. Wentworth as the principal speaker Comrades will kindly notify all friend large attendance.

Branch 4 will hold its fifth anniver ary April 23 in Greenpoint. Branch 11, Jersey City Heights will hold a festival on Feb. 20. Al

The Michigan state convention will held at Lausing, Friday, Feb. 26. From reports received it promises to ever held in the state.

The Socialist Party of Detroit has established permanent headquarters and reading room at 32 Farrar street upstairs. Open every afternoon an evening. The Minnesota comrades speak very

highly of Nicholas Kiein's organizing abilities, and are so pleased with his work in the latter part of December that they hope to send him through out the state.

G. A. R. hall at Cincinnati was acked to the roof, Sunday afternoon, o listen for the Wentworths' lecture. Every seat on the main floor and in the balcony was taken and the aisles and back were filled with those standing. The speakers were both at their that they were frequently interrupted by cheering. Harry C. Thompson pre sided. The meeting attracted a large attendance of people outside the party, as both the Comrades Wentworth ar well known in Cincinnati, having lee tured there frequently under other auspices.

#### Workers for The Worker.

The Socialists of Darby, Pa., take live hundred copies of this issue of The Worker for use in their local cam

The Philadelphia comrades are send ing out about four hundred copies of this number to selected addresses as a part of their municipal campaign

Warren Wingert of Pottstown, Pa. is a new addition to the list of "hustlers" for The Worker. He starts off with \$2 worth of subscription cards and intends to work up a good list In his vicinity.

Sidney Walker of Bellows Falls, Vt. orders a bunch of subscription cards and is going to "get busy" pushing the circulation of The Worker. Local Springfield, O., finds The Worker valuable for propagands. The

local has decided to pay for three-month subscriptions for men who seem to be "open to conviction" and then to follow it up with personal visiting to gain party members and permanent in contains twenty-two names and more are to follow.

#### IT IS FOR THE WORKER. We have a good many inquiries

about the Grand Industrial Expo-sition and Food Show to be held here in New York City. The sur-plus is for the Labor Press, the Worker and the New York Volks zeitung. It is the intention of the Soc. Coop. Publ. Ass'n, publishers of the Worker to get a new Press, and the Worker will then be issued a a 6 or 8 page first-class weekly. It is generally admitted that the Party needs a good organ for the whole country and as large and cheap as possible containing all the party news and good propaganda matter. This can be done if every comrade put his shoulde to the wheel and makes the Expo sition a sucess. We have already a good many letters asking for tickets and the committee has therefore decided to send every reader of the Worker 5 Exposition tickets. The tickets preticipate in the great Prize distribution in which more than 1000 prizes will be distributed. We hope that every reader will do his utmost to sell the 5 tickets to his friends, remember, it is for the benefit of your Press, the Worker.

# MEANUE No. 90449 LABOR OF SULLA SUL

# GREAT LABOR FESTIVAL

Monday February 22., in

# Grand Central Palace

43d St. and Lexington Ave.

The Proceeds to Be Divided Equally Between the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association (Publishers of The Worker and Volkszeitung) and the Socialist Daily Fund.

# Artistic Concert and Vandeville Programme.

Music by Carl Sahm Club and a Chorus of 500 Singers of the Arbeiter-Saengerbund.

ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

STAGE DANCING

LIVING PICTURES.

Grand Ball After the Programme.

Tickets in Advance, 25 Cents; at the Box, 35 Cents.

# GOOD SOCIALIST BOOKS AND HOW TO GET THEM.

cialism? Of course you do. One way to do it is to get a good standard book and read it carefully, and then another and another, setting aside so certain time each week, be it only an hour or two, for systematic reading.

Do you wish also to help in spreading the light of Socialism? Of course you do. One of the best ways to do that is to get new subscriptions for

The Worker. We have a plan by which, while pushing the circulation of this paper, you can provide yourself with the best books on Socialism. Read these six propositions. Then go to work.

#### Offer No. 1.

As a premium for FIVE new yearly ubscriptions at 50 cents each or ter half-yearlies at 25 cents each we will send year any one of the following 22. cloth-bound books:

1. Engels-Socialism, Utopian and 24. Scientific 2. Engels-The Origin of the Fami-

ly, Private Property, and the Eigels—Feuerbach: The Roots of Socialist Philosophy.
 Kautsky—The Social Revolution.

Ladoff-The Passing of Capital-6. Liebknecht-Biographical Mem-

oirs of Karl Marx. 7. Marx and Engels-The Commun-

ist Manifesto.
Simons—The American Farmer.
Vandervelde — Collectivism and
Industrial Evolution.

### r a complete set of the Kerr Pocket Library of 40 booklets.

Offer No. 2. For SEVEN yearly subscriptions or fourteen half-yearlies, we will send any one of these 75-cent books:

Morris-News from Nowhere 12. Plechanoff - Socialism and An-

# archy, Spencer—The Genesis of Science.

14. Ely-French and German Socialism in Modern Times. Offer No. 3.

For TEN yearly or twenty halfyearly subscriptions, any one of these tollar books: Bax-The Religion of Socialism.

Bax-The Ethics of Socialism. 17. Bax-The Story of the French

18. Dawson-German Socialism and Ferdinand Lassalle.

19. Lafargue—The Evolution of Property from Savagery to Civiliza-tion. Volume II,

20. Lissagaray-History of the Com mune.
21. Marx—Revolution and Counter-Revolution: Germany in 1848.

Rodbertus-Over-Production and Crises.
Rogers—Work and Wages.
Schiffle—Quintessence of Social-

ism.

Sombart-Socialism and the So cial Movement in the Nineteenth Century. Sprague-Socialism from Genesia

to Revelation 27. Vail-Principles of Scientific Socialism. 28. Burrowes-Revolutionary Essays.

Offer No. 4.

For TWELVE yearly or twenty-four half-yearly subscriptions, any one of these \$1.25 books: Bellamy-Equality.

30. Loria-The Economic Foundations of Society.

31. Morris and Bax—Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome,

#### Offer No. 5.

For FIFTEEN yearly or thirty halfearly subscriptions any one of these \$1.50 books:

Ely-Problems of -To-day. 33. Ely-The Labor Movement in America. 31. Hillquit—History of Socialism in the United States.

#### 35. Zola-Truth.

Offer No. 6. For EIGHTEEN yearly or thirty-six half-yearly subscriptions, any one these \$2 books:

Marx-Capital 30. Marx-Capital. 37. Marx-The Eastern Question. 38. International Socialist Review. cialist Review.

Socialist Review. Volume III, 1902-1903. Party locals and Socialist clubs that maintain reading rooms,

Volume II, 1901-1902.

the reading circles that are being formed in many places, should especially take advantage of this offer. A local club, or circle with twenty members, if each will get but one subscription a week, can ADD TO ITS LIBRARY AT THE RATE OF ONE OR TWO VOLUMES A WEEK, without cost and with advantage to all the members. The only condition is that if the premiums are to go to an organization, all the subscriptions gathered members shall be sent in through the fiterature agent or secretary

#### CAPITALIST "LAW AND ORDER." | then punishes them. Men do not steal

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 8.-Vice Presilent Dwyer of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who came here from the East to direct the local strike of carriage drivers, was ordered from the city to-day by the police. The officers escorted Dwyer to and told him if he failed to take the next outbound train he would be ar-rested. Two hundred drivers are out. (This news is given on the authority of the New York "Press.")

#### "THE EASTERN QUESTION."

Karl Marx' book on "The Eastern Question" is of especial interest now, ecause of the light it throws on Russia's policy and her position in world-politics. It should be in every Socialst reading room. It is offered as a mium with subscriptions for The Worker. Any club can easily get the eighteen subscriptions with a very

#### WORLD-WIDE SCHOOL OF CRIME.

If you taught your boy to steal would you think it right to punish him for stealing? You would not, but that you support the present system of so-emblem in New York is the Arin and ciety, which makes men thieves and Torch.

for the pleasure of stealing. Men rob for profit. And from the time they commence to talk plain they are taught that they must make a profit or starve.-Plano and Organ Workers' Journal.

#### AN INVERTED MOTTO The old-fashloned fellows who

founded this land, Who turned the first furrow and broke the first sod, Emblazoned this motto on every hand: "Our trust is in God."

But should they come back from their bowers of bliss, Should they rise once again from the mouldering dust.

They'd find their old motto reads some thing like this:

"Our God is a Trust." -Denis A. McCarthy, in Life,

Socialist and Social Democratic are virtually interchangeable terms. The Social Democratic Party of New York and Wisconsin is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. It onld you think it right to punish him is stealing? You would not, but that is the party of the working class exactly what you are doing when against all parties of capitalism. Its