AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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

unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Only Guly elected and approved agents asknowledged.

By Charlotte Teller.

The strike in the Southern coal fields , close connection with the investigation

of Colorado is but a drop-curtain behind which a certain capitalistic drama is being played, with Rockefel-company are believed to have com-

PRICE 2 CENTS.

company are believed to have com-mitted suicide—Jerome, Cass, and Keb-

ler-and all within a few weeks of

each other. The press of Colorado with one accord touched but lightly

upon the suspicious circumstances of

the "sudden deaths," and the friends

of these men refuse to admit the sul-

cide theory-to an outsider. Probably

the mystery will never be cleared, but

its significance will deepen in the minds of men as they learn to study,

these great games wherein human life

is sacrificed both at top and bottom.

Soon after these deaths the slient

and swift-moving hand of the great Invisible in New York grasped the

steel plant at Pueblo and began to

shake out employees. And here again

there was an example of the uncertainty of any job whether it be that

of treasurer of the corporation-the

position Jerome had held—or that of the colored man in the yard gang. Superintendents were discharged with-

out a day's notice, expert engineers,

long in the service, were thrust out as

ruthlessly as the clerks in the com-

pany store. No one was told to hope

Rockefeller began to reorganize the

steel industry of Colorado. That was all, until the strike in the coal fields

of this company forced itself on the

public notice. Then came the oppor-

tunity of throwing the burden of the

depression (consequent upon the closing of the plant) on the shoulders of 10,000 strikers, who probably knew.

little of the game that was being

played. The public was informed that

of the coal strike. And there you have

a most interesting example of the way in which capital can use even the

Very likely the smaller corporations whose property lies close to that of the C. F. and I.'s in Southern Corndo do

not see that the game is being played

in this way. They may honestly be-lieve that Rockefeller is on his dignity,

and is simply against the union da-mands, and they may be perfectly, honest in their hatred of "dictation

from John Mitchell," but it is evident

play going on behind the curtain and

You may read of the feudal coadi-

tions in this district, where the miners

are taxed 25 cents a month by the com-

pany for the public school! Where the

company favors the outsider and

charges its employees 25 per cent.

mere for goods; where the deputies kill

innocent men; where injunctions are

niways favorable to the corporations

and the coroner always gives a verdict

which will not give an opening for

damage suits against the companies.

only understand the one-half of the situation among the coal miners of Trinidad. To understand the invisible as well as the visible forces at work

there, you must study the stock reports

You may read all these things a

another face behind the mask.

hostility of labor to benefit itself.

steel plant was shut down because

for a re-opening of the works.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 47.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 21, 1904.

FOR THE DAILY.

Important Meeting to Be Held Next Thursday.

Association and Conference Will Have Jol: Session at 64 E. Fourth Street on Feb. 25-Growth of the Fund-Remember War hington's Birthday.

On Thursday evening, Feb. 25, in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, will be held a joint meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association and the New York and Brooklyn Daily Conferences ording to call agreed upon by those e bodies, the order of business in cluding: 1. A general statement of the standing of the Association by Comrade Hillquit; 2. Adoption of a new name for the proposed paper (on account of the taking of the name "Globe" by a capitalist paper) and legal steps for its protection, report by Comrade Slobodin; 3. Date of issue; 4 What is organized to run a daily paper successfully, Comrade Jonas.

Finacial Secretary Julius Gerber ac knowledges the receipt of the follow-ing moneys for the Socialist Daily Fund since last report:

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS. Local Newport, Ky. Punch Card No. 463, F. Schuler, Yougstown, O. Local Grant County, Ind. Punch card No. 225, Welzen-

Chas. Seidel, Paterson, N. J... W. Hunnceck, City..... Arbeiter-Maennerchor, Green-

1.00

Mass. Hannah Kuebeleck, Toledo, O. E. H. Bramball, Camden, Me. E. H. Bramhall, Camden, Me. 1.00 (G. D. Ván Pelt, Dixon, Cal... 1.00 B. J. Swenson, Dixon, Cal... 1.00 J. A. Collier, Dixon, Cal... 1.00 A. M. Brooks, Fargo, N. D. 10.00 Previously reported 2,635.41

Total\$
Deduct \$50 from Local Hudson Co., N. J., reported under this head, but actually\$2,678.01

in payment of pledge \$50.00 Corrected total\$2,628.01 PAID ON PLEDGES. N. Peterson, Hudson Co., N. J. \$1.00 G. Hapgood, Skowhegan,

Henry Green, Newark, N. J ... W. Goldwear, Brooklyn: Morris Nimkovsky, Brooklyn. A. Nimkovsky, Brooklyn Jacob Oglussky, Brooklyn.... Morris Polock, Brooklyn..... Edw. Schnnyerson, Brooklyn..

Previously reported 3,327.45 Total\$3,335.45 Add \$50 from Local Hudson Co., transferred from "cash contributions"

RECAPITULATION. Cash contributions for week. \$42.60 Paid on pledges for week. 8.00 Previously collected14,722.85

50.00

Total collections to date..\$14,773.45 The 50 cents credited last week to 'Ab. Chagan, should have been credited

Ab. Chagan, should have been credited to Ab. Cazanove.

At the last meeting of the New York Conference, E. Wolf presiding, new delegates were seated as follows: Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville, Mrs. McHugh; Social Democratic Winen's Society Mrs. cial Democratic Women's Society, Mrs J. Murdoch: 31st A. D., J. Chait. The following committees were elected: To serve at the Labor Festival on Feb. 22-Geo. Brown, E. Trysell, E. Wolf, W. Adler, J. Chait, Wm. Edwards, Mrs. A. Kammerer, Miss H. Sliverstone, Mrs. J. Murdoch, W. J. F. Han nemann: to represent the Conference at meetings of the Board of Manage-ment, Wm. Edwards, C. J. Langguth, W. J. F. Hannemann, It was reported that the 1,500 tickets for the festival of Feb. 22 had all been distributed the Central Federated Union took \$27 worth; all tickets given out through this body should be accounted for to it at the meeting of Feb. 25.

At the last meeting of the Brook lyn Conference the Financial Secretar, reported receiving the following sum in response to the circular letter: Car penters No. 237, Allegheny, Pa., \$1; W. S. & D. B. F.—Br. 35, Bridgeport, Conn., \$5; Br. 3, Yonkers, \$5; Br. 50, Allegheny, Pa., \$5; Br. 64, Providen R. I., \$2; Br. 46, Passaic, N. J., \$2 Br. 44, Woodside, L. I., \$2; Br. 8, Pa terson, N. J., \$1; Br. 21, Manchester N. H., \$1; Br. 7, Syracuse, \$10; Br. 98, New Bedford, \$5; Br. 48, Gutten berg, N. J., \$1; Br. 69, Troy, \$5. The Secretary was instructed to write par ty speakers in Brooklyn, requesting rades can get tickets for the labor fes at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Feb. 28 from Julius Bychower, 107 Vanderbilt avenue, near Myrtle, or on Sundays at Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street and Buffalo Hall, Buffalo avenue and

-Any local or club that he ular weekly lectures or public etings should subscribe for a week-oundle of The Worker. Five copies a week for a year cost \$1.75; ten a week, \$3.25; twenty-five a week, \$7.50; fifty a week, \$12.50. They can be sold at one or two cents a copy, covering expense and even netting a little for the literature fund.

LAW AGAINST TRUSTS VOID.

lowa Judge Says It Is Unconstitutional.

State Law Restricting Conbination Set Aside as Being Class Legislation-One More Example of Futility of Half-Hearted Old Party Program.

One more example of the futility of trying to "curb the trusts" or "destroy the criminal trusts" by such half-hearted legislation as the old parties dare to advocate-laws that recognize the right of capitalists to take profits out of the product of labor, but at-tempt to regulate the process of ex-

ploitation—has been given in Iowa during the past week.

The lowa legislature, in response to a strong demand from workingmen and farmers, passed a law forbidding persons or corporations to enter into any agreement to fix the price of any article of merchandise or commodity.

Three railroad companies—the Illi-

nois Central, the Rock Island, and the Great Western—whose lines run into Waterloo, agreed in fixing a demurrage charge of \$2 for every twenty

four hours a freight car was delayed in excess of forty-eight hours. The roads were prosecuted under the Anti-Trust Law, it being held that the service for which this charge was made was a "commodity" in the sense of the law and that, in agreeing on a uniform charge, the roads had violated the law.

On Feb. 11 Judge Platt of the Dis-trict Court rendered a decision in favor of the companies and against the state. The decision does not turn on any technicality, but declares the law fundamentally unconstitutional, as be-ing class legislation.

Perhaps the producers of Iowa, who

are a majority of the voters, will learn at last that it is necessary to act in a party of their own, without respect for the "vested rights" which are really vested wrongs, and to elect, on a strictly partizan basis, not only legislators, but also judges and executive officers who will uphold and en force frank class legislation for the remancipation of the producing class from the economic power of the ex ploiting class.

HAD TO RETIRE.

Renegado F. G. R. Gordon, Censured be the Convention of His Craft Organization.

An incident, of which the press dispatches gave no record, occurred at the national convention of the Boo and Shoe Workers' Union, which was held at Cincinnati in January, and at which shee workers from all parts of the country were in attendance

ism and his servile advocacy of capitalist class interests, was at the con wention as a representative of the Lynn "Item" and the Boston "Herald," both noted opponents of Socialism and the trade uni-

One of the first acts of the conven tion was the passage of a resolution which deprived Gordon of the privileges enjoyed by other press repretatives so that he had to leave the press table, although he is a member of the Shoe Workers' Union. Gordon remained in the city throughout the session bowever, and sent such false session, however, and sent such faise and misleading reports of the conven-tion to his papers that a resolution of censure upon him was passed during the closing hours of the convention. At one time, Gordon was one of the most influential members of the shoe workers' organization. In this conven-tion there was not one member present tion there was not one member presen who attempted to save him from this merited chastisement from his fellow

workers.
In striking contrast to this treatconvention in voting James F. Carey who is also a member of the shoe workers' organization and who was filling a lecture engagement in Cincin-nati at the time, the full privileges of

the convention. Gordon sneered in one of his press reports at the number of "red buttons" in the convention, with the result that there was an unprecedented demand for the Socialist emblem afterwards, and the delegate who did not wear one

was the exception.

All of this tenches that one need not wait for a Benedict Arnold to die, to see him get his just deserts.

CARPENTERS MAY

. LEAVE A. F. OF L

Local 427 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joipers, of Omaha, Neb., has adopted resolutions calling for the withdrawal of that organization from the American Federation of Labor an action which seems not up likely in the near future and for which regrettable as it will be in many reregretance as it win be in many respects, the sole cause will be the timid and reactionary policy of the Federation administration. The proposition of Local 427 is based particularly on the action of President Gompers in asking the Central Labor Union to use its influence to bring the mill employees of that city into the Wood Work ers' Union, thus creating a dual organization there in the wood-working iration there in the wood-working trades, and in putting upon the list of salaried organisers of the American Federation of Labor the editor of a lo-cal paper which is for good reason re-garded by the central body as a scab

Confiscation of a man's private property is no worse than confiscation of a man's opportunity to produce pri-vate property.—Workers' Gazette.

ASK FOR HELP.

Appeal to Unions.

Colorado Strikers Are Bearing tho Brunt of Battle Against Capitalist Tyranny, and Should Be Supported by Eastern Brothers.

Two representatives of the Western Federation of Miners, Thomas W. Dougan and Robert W. Reed, are now n New York, with credentials from their organization, for the purpose of soliciting funds to assist the Colorado niners in carrying on their brave fight against the organized mine owners. The city address of the delegates is 107 Lexington avenue, and they will be glad to receive any suggestions or in-formation that friends may be willing o give them for the better success of

The Worker has during the last three months given extended reports of the labor conflict raging in Coloado. The strike, so far as it effects the miners themselves, is a sympathetic strike to help the smeltermen to get the eight-hour day. An eight-hour aw for miners and smelter employees was once passed, under pressure from the labor organizations, but was declared unconstitutional by the courts. The people of the state, by an overwhelming majority, then adopted a constitutional amendment sanctioning such legislation. The Republican-Demceratic Legislature, under the influence of the Standard Oil mine-owners combination, then refused to re-enact the law. This is the genesis of the strike. The Mine Owners' Association, with its servile tools, Governor Peabody and General Bell (a friend and pet of President Roosevelt's) have declared their determination to wipe out Socialism and "Moyerism." Moyer is president of the Western Federation and "Moyerism' means unionism. By military force all common and statute law has been set aside, the most revolting outrages committed, and practical despot-ism set up, for the benefit of the Rockefellers and their partners in capitalist profit and crime. Arbitrary arrests have been made, working women nsulted, workingmen's children abus ed, law-abiding men forcibly deported from the region, publication of the unlons' views suppressed, and press

dispatches censored as in Russia. Yet the miners have held out. So strong is the feeling of working-class nonor growing that, even by all means of suppression. misrepresentation, of suppression, misrepresentation, force and fraud, the mine owners have

been able to get very few scats. Now the men who are bearing the brunt of this battle against capitalist tyranny in the West appeal to the'r brother workingmen in the East to give them financial as well as moral aid. The W. F. of M. has never been slow to help others. It did its full share to help the anthracite strikers of Pennsylvania in 1902, although they longed to a different organization Its generosity and loyalty to class interests should be recognized in the day of its need. The unions of New York and vicinity, of whatever trade, and whatever their affiliations, should

espond liberally to its call. It may be noted that the Colorado State Federation of Labor has sent out a circular letter asking for contribu-tions for an eight-hour fund. This is not a fund for the assistance of the strikers, but is to be used in agitation for an eight-hour law. Funds for the maintenance of the strike should be sent, not to the State Federation, but the Secretary-Treasurer of the stern Federation of Miner D. Haywood, 625 Mining Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.

DISTRIBUTION OF OWNERSHIP."

nother Example Showing How Fallacious Are the Statistics Cited by Capitalist Apologists to Disprove Concentration of Capital.

In the issue of Jan. 31 a writer for The Worker analyzed some of the figures put forward by defenders of cap-italism in the attempt to disprove the Socialist claim that the ownership and ontrol of capital is becoming concenrated in very few hands. He showed as to the large number of stockholders and bondholders in great corporation are entirely untrustworthy; and fur ther that, even if these figures be admitted, the fact remains that the num ber of persons holding considerable quantities is comparatively small, that he greater number are very small s, and that a very small minor-the whole number hold the mafority of the stocks and bonds and can outrol the rest.

It was especially railroad ownership that was there discussed. The annua report of the American Biscuit Com pany, which was presented a few days ago, confirms the same view. There are, we are told, 7,508 stockholders. Of these, 1,754 are employees(exclusive of directors, officers, and mangers), and they hold altogether 5,298 shares, or an average of three shares each. In

all, there are 540,405 shares of stock. all, there are 540,405 shares of stock.

The bald statement that the Biscuit
Trust is composed of over seven thousand five hundred persons would carry
the impression that it is quite a democratic institution. But when we find
that over one-fifth of these members
hold less than one per cent of the stock
we realize that the alleged wide distribution of ownership is a matter of
form, not of reality.

WESTERN MINERS TRADE UNIONS MUST NOT PAY STRIKE BENEFITS.

Delegates in New York to So Says Massachusetts Supreme Court at Request of Master Printers' Association.

> Unions of the Printing Trades in Boston Enjoined Not to Use Funds to Support Members on Strike or Do Anything Else that Might Make Job Printers' Strike a Success.

employers organization, from inducing feeders have shown to their credit that or inciting pressmen or press feeders their industrial sympathy was stronge. A second portion is directed against both the officers and the members of war were victors solely because the the four local unions, who are ordered to pay no strike benefits to any person who has left his employ for other resson than to better his own condition. Judge Loring's order is practically an injunction against sympathetic

strikes.

The unions affected are Boston
Typographical Union No. 13, Printing
Pressmen's Union No. 67, Franklin Association No. 18, and the Allied PrintInstructor Council.

ing Trades' Council. Refusing to handle forms which had been set up by non-unionists, twenty pressmen and feeders stopped work at the Rockwell & Churchill Printing plant to-day. This action was taker in face of the issuance of a temporary injunction by the Supreme Court, but the strikers interpret the court order as restraining a combination or conspiracy to assist the striking composi-tors, and not as stopping them from going out because of conditions in their own shop.

Class Solidarity Growing.

BOSTON, Feb. 13,-Class solidarity along indestrial lines in the printing trades of Boston is one of the signs that gives encouragement to a So-cialist. The fight between the Boston Typothetas and Typographical Union . 13 is in its third week. The detemporary injunction, the voluntary refusal on the part of the pressmen and feeders to handle scab forms, and the failure of the bosses in getting strike-brenkers.

trike-brenkers.

The pressmen and feeders have in every instance resigned their positions and refused to handle "strike-breaker" forms, in spite of the arbitration agreement. ment signed by President Higgins of the International Pressmen's and As sistants' Union for the period of seven years, wherein the "open shop" is rec-ognized. This contract, if lived up to Pressmen's and Feeders' Unions would have been of great assistance by the pressmen that sixteen out of the twenty-one master printer mem bers of the Typothetæ have already in numerous instances broken the con-tract by underhanded business prac-tices or refusal to pay the scale and infringement of shop rules.

After Union Funds,

At the beginning of the controversy the Typothetie announced to the public through the press that they intended to "fight fair." This status was maintained for one week, when writs were issued suing for damages, and sheriffs began hunting for the union funds in order to attach. They succeeded in finding in one of the banks about \$807 inding in one of the banks about \$800 out of a supposed fund of \$35,000, which the union has been collecting for a long time. Unions having funds in banks during strike should profit by this experience and withdraw to some safer place, as bank officials have been known to betray confidence, especially where the interests of Capital against Labor see involved. Labor are involved.

The Civic Foderation Man.

The counsel for the Typothetæ is Louis Brandles, a member of the Civic Federation, George Fred Williams is tion was diplomatically thrown out of court, but allowed to be amended through the court's suggestion in such a way as to be of the character that the court evidently desired. The court remarked that the original bill was loosely and carelessly drawn," and after allowing amendments, remarked that it was "bungling and discon-nected"; but nevertheless, in issuing the temporary injunction, the courts sought to use every means available to protect the "rights vested in capi-tal"—present and future profits—and to establish a condition whereby "concerted action" and "altruistic combine tion" might be prevented, holding that the only lawful motive for a servant leaving his master to be individual interest and advancement for himself.

and not to assist others.

The Boston "Herald" says: "The feature of the temporary injunction restraining the payment of strike bene-fits is stated to be without precedent in this state, if not in the entire country. The defendants purpose taking the case to the full court, if the in junction in the form ordered is made

permanent."
The present status of the injuncted is that whenever a pressman is aske to run a scab form, he individually The Weakness of "Autonomy."

This struggle, like all war measure involving tactical operations, has demonstrated that ability to mobilize demonstrated that ability to mobilize forces quickly is essential in destroying the enemy's defenses and means of recruiting supplies or forces. This struggle has been a convincing experience that the form of organization known as "industrial" is superior to "trade autonomy," and that the sympathetic strike and proper use of the ballot through the class-conscions, revolutionary Socialist Party is the only way out of the present wage

BOSTON, Feb. 12-Judge Loring, in a slavery system. The A. F. of L. ta the Supreme Court, issued an injune tion to-day in the book and job printers' strike, to remain in force until the matter can be heard before a master which are to be considered "sacred." The order is issued at the plea of feat to their brothers in the same in-the United Typothetæ of America, the dustry. In this case the pressumen and employers organization, from inducing Boer army was organized on autono mic lines, consequently lacked concen-tration and co-operative mobility-each commando was under the sole command of its general. The master printers would very much like this plan of campaign to be in effect at the present time—on the workers' side.

Labor "Leaders" Dine with Bosses.

While the strike has been in progress Secretary Abrahams and Presi-dent Driscoll of the Boston Central Labor Union (the latter fraternal delegate of the A. F. of L. to Great Bri tgin) have dined with our opponents and organized a local branch of the Civic Federation, among the promi-nent members being the attorney for the master printers. The meeting took place at the Exchange Club on Milk street, where President Ellot, Samuel Compers, and Mitchell dined during the Federation convention.

BOSTON, Feb. 15,-History is make ing rapidly. Yesterday the Building Trades Council severely condemned its president, J. J. Donovan, for his attendance at the Civic Federation din-ner to which I referred in my previous letter and forbade him to attend such offnirs in future.

It may be noted also that the B. T. C. adopted resolutions expressing "regret" that William R. Hearst had engaged a scab contractor for his build-ing work in Boston.

MUST NOT PERSUADE.

Cincinnati Plumbers Forbidden Even to Request or Advise Others Not to Act as Scabs.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.-Judge Hosea, of the Superior Court, to-day made perpetual a temporary injunction against the Journeymen Plumbers' As-sociation and the Building Trades Council forbidding them to interfers by patrolling, intimidation or PER-SUASION with the employees of master plumbers. The court holds that these bodies do not have to be incorporated in order to be subject to in-junction, but that every member in-dividually is enjoined in perpetuity.

N. E. L. WON'T TOE THE MARK.

Political Education Committee of the Machinists' Union Tries in Vain to Get Defenders of Capitalism to Face Socialist Criticism

The National Economic League is organized, according to its official statement, "to carry on an impartial cam-paign of education against Social'sm." Its list of officers and backers includes some of the most eminent politicians of both old parties, a number of great capitalists, and a long list of college presidents and professors-a shinir

galaxy of capitalist talent.
District 15 of the International Association of Machinists-Including the attorney for the Typographical Union. local unions of Greater New York and Committee, whose duty it is, under the general vote by which the committee was constituted, to supply speakers to the locals to present the views of various parties on political and econo mic questions. This committee has found that the only party which could be depended upon to send speakers at its request is the Socialist Partycalled in New York the Social Demo cratic Party. In the effort to get the defenders of

capitalism to "toe the mark" and face audiences of workingmen in fair and open discussion, the Political Educa-tion Committee applied to the National Economic League, offering to pay the expenses of any speakers it

The secretary of the N. E. L. re plied that his organization would not send speakers, but was willing to furnish literature for distribution. On ex-amining this literature, the committee found that the alleged quotations from Socialist books and papers were, al-most without exception, garbled and distorted so as to misrepresent the Socialist position.

If any reader of The Worker can find a Republican or Democratic politi-cian or any professor, preacher, reformer, or other speaker in Greater New York or vicinity who is willing to appear before the lodges of the L. A. of M. and defend capitalism against Socialist criticisms, the Political Edu-

-How can we reconcile the sur osed rightfulness of interest with the amorality of a life of idleness, and the meanness of a vast class support ed by the excessive and exhausting labor of the mass of the people?—Ed-ward Carpenter.

THE EFFECT OF MACHINERY.

Illustrated in the Glass Industry.

Under Privato Ownership and Control for Profit, the Result of Inventions Is to Increase Wealth and Power on the One Hand and Intensify Struggle and Hardship on the Other.

Never has the introduction of a nev machine more quickly or more thoroughly revolutionized the conditions of an industry than in the case of the general adoption of the automatic mechanical devices which are being installed in many parts of the country for working glass. Until recently the glassblower was perhaps the most perfect type of the "aristocracy of labor." He received very high wages and considered himself safe from the effects of the competitive system; and so far was this idea justified by the conditions then prevailing-so high was the standard of skill necessary for the trade and so difficult was it for novices to get in—that the glass blowers' or-ganizations were able to treat on equal terms with the companies or employ ers' associations of their trade in regu lating all the conditions of their work. The work was, indeed, destructive to health, but the scale of wages was so high that the glassblower was able to get a home, provide for his old age, and retire at a comparatively early

The New Machines.

The glassblower, until very recently, as did the printer of twelve or fifteen years ago, scoffed at the idea of ma-chinery invading his trade and bringing him under the competitive law of wages. But the machines which have now been perfected and have been adopted by the larger companies are far-reaching in their effects and almost in a moment the glassblower finds himself shorn of the powers and privileges he so recently exercised. The machines dispense with the highly skilled artisan almost 'entirely, and de a great deal more work quite as well.

The center of the glassblowing industry has been shifted from one state to another as a result of the machine's adoption. Not only have shops and warerooms been carried over the state line, but whele communities have been

impoverished by the change. The progress which has been made in the invention of machinery for the manufacture of glassware is remark-ably shown in an apparatus which is now in operation in the city of Toledo Ohlo. It is termed an automatic bottle machine, and really merits the title, for the reason that it does away with human aid in all the processe from blowing to finishing. The ma chine is the result of a series of ex-periments extending over a period of four years and it is stated that in all nearly \$150,090 was expended in per-fecting it. As a result it has reached such a degree that one man can tend three machines, which will actually do

as much work as one hundred and fiffy skilled employees. Work Done Automatically.

The machine is mounted upon a traveling platform, which allows it to be moved at the will of the operator by means of an electric motor with which it is connected. Adjacent to it is a tank furnace as well as an anneal-ing oven. Although the aparatus appears somewhat complicated, its opera tion is comparatively simple. Taking the molten glass from the continuous tank which serves it, it gathers its glass, forms the blank, transfers the blank from the gathering to the blow mold, then blows the bottle. Each machine has a capacity for gathering and blowing nine pint or quart bottles

As fast as blown the bottles are dejusted so that it takes away the product as fast as manufactured. well known, the majority of bottles now manufactured by hand require hand require extra process in order to finish then at the lip and neck, for which small furnaces heated by oil or gas are used. This mechanical bottle-maker, haw-ever, finishes the ware so completely that none of the extra labor referred to is required, as the blank bottle comes from the gathering to the blow mold with lip and ring already fin shed. As it can be worked continu onsly, a single machine has a capacity of nearly 13,600 bottles every twenty

our hours.

It is expected that the machines will oon be adapted to the making also of

fruit jars and other glass vessels.

Calculations that have been made omparing production by means of the new machines with production by human blowers and finishers, show that the labor-cost, aside from cost of mar, materials, etc., is as 6 cents in the one case against \$1.50 a a gross gross in the other.

Machine Window-Glass Makers A recent dispatch from Hartford

lity says: "There is no longer any loubt that the window-glass blowing nachines have superseded the human lowers in all the plants of the Ameri ean Window-Glass Company and that they are a great success. The com-pany has just started ten more mechanical blowers in addition to six in the No. 3 plant here which have been in operation since September. This will give the Hartford City plant of the trust the largest number of mechanical blowers of any factory west of Pennsylvania. Each machine has an output equal to that of eight blovers, eight gatherers and eight snappers. The sixteen machines have 103 pots capacity and the displacement of

BEHIND THE COLORADO COAL STRIKE.

the interested corporation, hold up be-fore their faces when they turn ap-pealingly to public sentiment in Colorado and demand sympathy.

Every union man in the country should try to look under the drop-curtain or behind the mask and decide for himself what is the real situation that

ler in the leading role. Or, if you

se, the coal strike is a mask which

ecessitates this dramatic diplomacy. The strike which was begun Nov. 9 a strike of 10,000 men for an 8hour day, a 2,000 lb. instead of 2,400 lb. ton, a checking man, a bi-monthly pay-day, a 20 per cent. increase and the abolition of the scrip system. These demands are not unfamiliar to the union man. Nor are they unfamiliar to the employer. All of them were made about that time on the mine operators in the Northern coal fields of the state and were acceded to; and the men there went back to work. The mine managers for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Victor Fuel Company and some small properties owned by individuals, refused even to meet the representatives of the min-ers or to consider a conference. They refused to do this before any strike was declared.

This refusal gives color to the theory, which I believe is correct, that corporations most interested in this district did not want to avoid a strike, but invited it, and are now de-termined to prolong it until they decide to open up the steel works at Pueblo and begin to work there on a new

When Rockefeller has accomplished his purposes-no one can tell what they are in detail—he will say: "Let there be light in the furnaces," and soon thereafter his representatives will meet the representatives of the U. M. W. of A. and some decision will be reached. Then the other operators concerned in the strike will follow suit, for, after all, they do but make the tail for Rockefeller's financial kite. This is only a prediction, but it should rouse the interest of those who believe that every commercial game holds its lesson for the workers.

This game is played on Wall street, but the results affect the 10,000 miners in the Trinidad district and the 5,000 employees of the steel plant at Pueblo who were thrown out of work months ago; it affects the families of these 15,000 men, and all the tradespeople who look to them for patronage; it affects the length and breadth of Colo-

It was just a year ago that the fight was on between John Gates and J. C. Osgood for control of the C. F. & I. Company. Osgood won. Then, early in the summer, Rockefeller, who seems to have had a thorough knowledge of the loose and extravagant methods of the management, began to "hammer" the stock of this property.

As a result of his hammering the

stock fell from somewhere above 80 to 17. Then agents of the Oil King be-gan to buy it in until he was in posses-sion of a controlling amount. He became dictator in the corporation and his secretaries could study the books and report upon the deficiencies, the disorganized condition of the actual workings and the possibility for re-

renchment and economy.

All this might seem uninteresting, of little value to the man who gets wages, were it not for the subsequent happenings, which may or may not have a | ambition of one.

the developments in the latest enterprise of the new Steel King. And even then, unless you have second sight, you can make no clear analys's of it all, nor any prediction as to the future, but you will have gained a clear idea of the ruthlessness and impersonal cruelty of any great enter-324 skilled workers and almost an , which one man does the work formerly requiring the labor of eight, were collectively owned by the people, as Socialists demand, the result of the invention would be to give to all of

Displacement of Labor. "Few persons have any conception

of the vast saying these machines have over the human blowers, the highest-priced skilled workmen in the world. a labor cost of not to exceed \$20 in means of an automatic conveyor ad- the blowing room the six machines at factory No. 3 made 1,444 twenty-foot rollers and more than 100 pieces in two shifts of seven hours each the other night. When cut this made more than 200 boxes and represents more than the work of three skilled workmen for a full month, the limit fixed by the union being 192 boxes. Six eachine tenders and six snappers trachine tenders and six three of each for each shift, with wages of \$1.50 a day, or \$18 for all, made this amount of glass. The with his gatherer and snapper, at least

"The difference in wages of more than \$300 on 200 boxes of glass shows how even with its large investment in ies the American can turn out glass by machines cheaper than can be done by human blowers at anything like present wages, even after allow-ing 8 per cent. on the investment for the machines. The American operated 118 pots capacity here last year with in blowers. This year it employs

Under Capitalism and Under Socialism

The results of the introduction of these new machines are two: On the one hand, that the great glass manu-facturing companies are making ex-traordinary profits; on the other hand, that an enormous number of glass workers are unemployed, that wage are reduced, and that the blassblowers

Thus is one more instance we see the effect of labor-saving machinery, under private ownership, in earliching the rich and impoverishing the poor, widening the chasm between the classes, centralizing the control of in-dustry, and making more difficult the dustry, and making more difficult the struggle for life among those who do the world's useful work. If the new machines, by the use of

the workers more leisure and comfort and consequently more liberty. Un-der capitalism—the private ownership of the means of production and transthe increase of human misery. But the introduction of improved machinery will go on, and continue to in-tensify the class struggle, until the workers shall learn to use their political power to bring about the public ownership of the means of production which their labor has created and which their labor operates.

SPECIAL ATTENTION!

all organizations that have received tickets for the Grand Labor Industrial Fair are requested-for the following reaons-not to regard their tickets in the same light as those of other festivals and affairs

1) This great Exposition will last 16 days; from April 23 to May 8,

2) Over 1,000 prizes will be distributed on these tickets, among which will be planes, furniture, household articles, etc.
3) The success of this never before

seen Exposition of union labor against non-union labor will be of advantage to every union and thereby indirectly to every union

4) The income of this Exposition will be devoted to the support of the mightiest weapon which you posss-your Press.

 It depends upon you, and it is in your own interest to make this Exposition a great success. Exposition a great success.

For the above reasons the tickets can be easily sold, and every organization should strainallefforts to dispose of at least 500.

We hope and expect that all work-ingmen and friends will aid us, for reans stated above, in selling tickets.

Fraternally.
THE COMMITTEE ON TICKETS. Grand . Labor Industrial Expo

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

a the state of New York, on account of tain provisions of the election laws, the islist larry is officially recognized under name of Social Democratic Party, and unblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown to

above.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party is New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a small, ring-ruled, mortbund organization which bitterly opnoses the trade unions and carries on an abustve cam paiga of siander against the real Socialist morement, which supports the trade galous. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

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



THE WORK OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The time approaches for the choosing of delegates to our national con vention and it is a choice that should be made with the utmost care.

. As compared with the conventions of 1900 and 1901, it is likely that this of, 1904 will be rather a quiet and unsensational affair. We are not without in ternal differences in the party, indeed. nor are we likely ever to be without them. But such differences as now exist are on matters of detail and of personality rather than on principles or large questions of polley. There is considerable divergence of feeting or of practise among the comrades in different parts of the country, as the natural result of difference in the degree or the nature of their experience in the movement. But none of these things seem to indicate any general lines of division. The disagreements and misunderstandings that made unification so difficult à matter three years ago have almost if not quite disappeared. The convention will probably be absolutely nanimous on the question of fusion. The relation of the party toward the trade-union movement, if not as clearly defined as might be wished, is much nearer to satisfactory definition than it was even two years ago, and there is not the slightest likelihood of a factional division upon that question, Two years ago we were discussing sometimes a little acrimonlously, the "farmer question" and the question of "immediate demands," Those questions will come before the Chicago convention, but probably not as the basis of a division of "right" and "left." In a word this convention will probably have less of dramatic conflict in its sessions and more of patient and constructive work than those that

done. Experience has shown that our party constitution needs very careful revision. Its ambiguous expressions must be made clear, several omissions supplied, and the whole brought into consistent form, so that, for instance we shall know what "state autonomy" need of interpretation by the National Committee and less occasion for ran dom and often self - contradictory amendment by the clumsy method of referendum. Aside from the constitu tion proper, the convention will have to express, for future guidance, its ap proval or disapproval of many import ant actions taken and rules adopted by ably have to deal with the question of semi-autonomous language federations within the movement, as in the case of the Polish and the Italian organiza tions. It will have to pass on the advisability of "immediate demands" in per national platform and their nature and form if retained. It will have to ider the application of Socialist principles to the special forms of exploitation and class-conflict in agricultural industry and their statement in clearly intelligible terms. It should de-

Of positive work there is much to be

dinating our efforts in the very importattempt to do this may lead to some larger plan for the establishment of a central agency for gathering and furnishing information useful to party officers, propagandists, editors, and writers. Last but not least, it will have to choose candidates for President and Vice-President and make preparations for a campaign of unexampled vigor In choosing the two hundred and

more comrades who are to do this and

other important work, it ought to be

borne in mind that a delegate is right-

ly neither an irresponsible "wise man"

charged with the duty of doing his

constituents' thinking for them nor a mere mouthpiece for the recording of their preconceived views. Specific and rigidly binding instructions are not renerally desirable, though sometime they are necessary. By meeting and scussing, the delegates severally come into the possession of a detailed knowledge of the facts on any given question which neither they nor their onstituents could have before, and they should therefore have the largest freedom of action consistent with responsibility on the essential points at stake. This sort of responsibility is best assured by care in the choice of delegates, by the choice of men who have been tried in party activity and found to be men of insight and cool judgment and capacity for work, as well as of enthusiasm and devotion, and men, moreover, whose views on party questions in general have been in accord with those of the majority in the state they are to represent. If, then, instructions are still to be given du certain matters, the intelligence of the delegates and their desire honestly to do the will of their constituents being assured, the instructions may well be made advisory rather than mandatory, expressing the general spirit and end to be sought rather than the special means to be employed. Especially is true when, as is now the case, there are no sharp lines of division on considerable questions, but where an important constructive work of detail is to be done.

MOCKERY OF FAIRNESS IN THE LAW.

In the laws against the use of the strike and boycott which are now baing enacted or discussed in several states a pretense of fairness is made by forbidding also the use of the lockout and the blacklist by employers. It is probably evident to every thinking workingman that such laws, however impartial in their wording, are necessarily one-sided in their effect, that while they can be enforced against striking or boycotting by workingmen, they will be entirely inoperative against capitalists who choose to lock out their employees or to black ist "agitators." Still, some may be deceived by the pretense of "even-handed justice," and it is worth while to show that this is a mere empty form.

In the first place, it is well to no that the United States courts have, within the last year, ruled that em ployers have an inalienable right under the United States constitution to refuse employment to certain men, for any reason or for no reason, and to ex change lists of such men and agree not to employ them. Blacklisting is, then, according to the Federal courts, a right which state legislatures cannot take away from employers, and any provision of a state law abrogating the right to blacklist or punishing the exercise of that right is unconstitutional and vold.

Even if the law against blacklistly, were supposed to be constitutional it would evidently be much harder for workingmen to prove the fact of black listing to the satisfaction of a court than for capitalists to prove the fact of boycotting, where it exists. The capitalists are comparatively few They can exchange their lists of "ol jectionable" men very quietly, and ne one but the corporation officers and a few confidential clerks are in possession of the evidence. The victim will go from shop to shop, from city to city, and everywhere be told that he is no wanted: he knows that he is black listed, but how can he prove it in court? On the other hand, the work ingmen are numerous. In order to carry on a boycott successfully the must give the utmost publicity to the facts and to the request that sympa thizers will refrain from working for or buying of such-and-such capitalists The documentary evidence is easily accessible to the employers, if they

wish to appeal to the law. A strike, for the same rea not be carried on without publicity A successful strike cannot be dis guised. There can be no concealmen of the fact of concerted action for specific purpose

Not so with the lockout. We have before us, clipped from the Bango "News," a dispatch from North Vasalboro, Me., a woolen-mill town, tell ing of the methods used there by the American Woolen Company to destro the Weavers' Union. Early in January, the mill was closed, ostensible for repairs. After a month's shutdow an announcement was made that it would re-open, but that for a time only fifty looms would be run, others to ! started from time to time as needed. Refore the shutdown all the weavingvise some workable plan for co-or- room employees were union members.

When the mill re-opened, on the first who applied were told that there was no work for them yet. No reason was given. No reason could be demanded The company needed only part of the men and it could choose from among the applicants at its will. But it was observed that the men who were rejected, told to wait and apply later. were invariably active union men, men with families depending on them, mer who had been work og there for a long time and had been concerned in the last strike, while the men who were given employment were "transients' and outsiders. The secretary of the local union is quoted as saying: "We consider we have been blacklisted, and for no other reason than that we are members of the Weavers' Union. I cannot say now that anything will come out of it. I was told, with several others, that we had better look for work elsewhere. Had this been told us when the mill closed a month ago we might have felt better about

Here is morally convincing eviden

of a lockout and blacklist deliberately

planned to punish the union and to drive out or starve into submission the men who form the backbone of the cr ganization. But if Maine had a law against the lockout and blacklist would any judge admit this morally convincing evidence in court or, if admitted, allow the case to go to the jury on it? Certainly no ordinary judge. trained in the accepted capitalist ideas of law, would do so. He would require the aggrieved workers to produce letters or records or at least conversations of the officers or agents of the company alleging that the intention of the company in the shutdown and the choice of men on resuming was to attack the union, and such evidence could not be presented. The company's officers would testify that the mill was closed for repairs or for lack of orders, and that such-and-such men were re-employed first because their work was more satisfactory. And the judge would dismiss the case against the company-unless he were a Socialist judge, who recognized that changed economic conditions make certain legal principles obselete, that rules of common law which were just and beneficial to society a generation or two ago are unjust and injurious to society to-da, who recognized that the actual relation of employer and employees to-day is no longer a relation of individuals, but is now a relation of classes, and who would guide himself accordingly in submitting to the jury evidence inadmissable under the traditional rules and allow them to de termine, in view of their knowledge of the real world of to-day, whether the shutdown was actually a lockout and the choosing of employees after in actually a blacklist. Only a Social's judge would do that. Only a Socials judge could consistently do it.

We come, then, to this conclusion Even though the statute law be so worded as to seem impartial as between employers and wage-workers, in its operation it is and must be partial to the employers so long as the executive and prosecuting officers and the judges are men who uphold the capitalist system, whether consciously from motives of personal interest or anconsciously and sincerely, through the influence of upper-class associations and old-fashioned ideas.

The workers will get justice befor the law only when they put conscious and responsible representatives of their own class in legislative and executive and judicial office. Till then, unde whatever forms, we shall have law made and applied for the benefit of the capitalists at the expense of the workers.

___ WHIPPING IN THE SCHOOLS.

It would be quite in line with the backward tendency that always shows itself in highly developed or over-developed class societies and that is of late showing itself so frequently i this century, if the Department of Education of New York City should carry out the proposition to re-establish whipping in the schools. The increase of lynchings, with the most revolting forms of torture, and the increase of brotality in the conduct of the American as well as of European armie and militia, at home or on foreign service, are among the big manifesta tions, and the demand for the whin in the hands of the teacher and of the sheriff is among the smaller manifestations of the same decay of the sense of human dignity, love of liberty and humane sentiment which Kinling puts into jaugling verse and Roosevelt into ranting speeches.

Class rule brutalizes the rulers and tends, if not resisted, eventually to brutalize the ruled as well. It was in the day of Rome's greatest wealth and greatest poverty that the rich ladies amused themselves by piercing with golden needles the brensts of their female slaves. It was in the rotten-rip stage of the old regime that the con duct of the French nobility made it possible for men to believe that some great lords enjoyed baths of human olood. Democracies are always relatively humane, and the growth of cruelty is a symptom of the decline of

But symptoms often become, in turn

aggravating causes. If it is the bruta birit generated by the class rule that threatens to bring the whip back into the school, on the other hand the use of the whip will tend to promote both brutality and servility, to educate

hard inasters and cringing slaves. Socialists, while recognizing that the deep in the economic system, and while working ever to destroy the evil at the root, ought not to lose any opportunity to protest against and impede the adoption of such reactionary measures. A few hundred letters to ents and principles and the superintend to the daily-press, denouncing the plan now under consideration, might help materially to defeat it.

THE LABOR SITUATION IN BAL-TIMORE.

Speaking of the situation in Baltimore after the fire, the New York "Times" edifortally says:

"The number of those able and willing to work who will long remain in involuntary idleness is not l'kely to be great. Their protection, however, de-mands instant organization on the part of the citizens of Baltimore to render impossible any interference by organized labor with the right to work at a time when all the labor available is needed in clearing the burned dis trict and preparing it for the rebuild ing which will be undertaken as soon as the ruins are cold. This is an emer gency in which the right of a man to earn his living must be assured."

Just what does our capitalist con

temporary mean? Does it mean simply that the use of violence by tradunionists must be prevented? Evidently not for riot and assault ought to be prevented always and everywhere and there is no reason for singling out Baltimore at this moment so far as this is concerned Moreover, Baltimore has a police force, and there has been no indication of any exceptional con ditions as would necessitate "instant organization on the part of the citiz ens" there to prevent infractions of the penal law. No, what the "Times' has evidently in mind-else its words are quite pointless-is the use of th ordinary peaceful methods of trade mionism to maintain or to raise the standard of wages in that city at the present time. Thousands of men in Baltimore have been thrown out of work; on the other hand, there is an unusual demand for certain kinds of labor; the ordinary, conditions of the labor market are quite upset. What the "Times"-or the class it speaks for -fears is that the unions, by keep'n; the men organized and informed and acting in unison, will be able to prevent the capitalists from taking advantage of the unusual number of un employed men to get their emergency work done at the lowest rates, that they may even be able, if their organization is effective enough, to take ad vantage, on their side, of the special demand for labor and compel short hours, distribution of employment, and a higher rate of wages. It is against this that the "citizens" are urged to organize-"citizens," in the vocabulary of the "Times" and other capitalist papers, meaning people who do not work for wages. And now-without expecting an answer-we ask: Will the "Times" or other capitalist papers advise "instant organization on the part of the citizens" to prevent manufacturers from taking advantage of the special demand to charge the highest prices they can get for structural iron and brick and wood-work and other building material? And if not, why

campaign they will advise? If it were a question in Baltimore of saving human life or relieving physical distress, then it might reasonably be duction of hours. And in that case for the working class has never shown Itself deficient in humane feeling in time of disaster. But such is not the case. The loss is a property loss, a misiness loss. The whole question is a by the "Times" and other capitalist paers in advising that there is no occasion for raising relief-funds. If the 'citizens". view it as a business ques ton, so should the unions, working as they must in and under a business sys em: and they will be absolutely justified in getting any advantage they can out of it.

not? And if so, what sort of a plan of

Much ado is made in certain quarters about the strenuous efforts being put forth by the American Federatio of Labor to induce the House of Renresentatives at Washington to pass an on the subject in the labor press and the news reports in those of the capitalist papers whose present game it is to play for the favor of the trade unons, one would suppose that this was the first time such an attempt had ever been made and that the complete mancipation of Labor was now abou telligence of President Gompers and the disinterested statesmanship of be safe to wager dollars against doughauts that the Eight Hour Bill and any other labor laws of any importance whatever that may be introduced in this Congress will go the way of all imilar bills for years past-at the

WHAT CAN | DO?

By Horace Traubel.

What can I do? I can talk out when | may be able to do great things while others are silent. I can say man when others say money. I can stay up when others are asleep. I can keep on working when others have stopped to play. I can give life big meanings when others give life little meanings. I can say love when others say hate. I can say every man when others say one man. I can try events by a hard test when others try it by an easy test. What can I do? I can give myself to life when other men refuse themselves to life. My privileges are never cut of unless I cut them off. My faith is never discounted until I quote it low. What can I do? I can stop looking at What can I do? I can make a bluff to be faithful. I can keep the stand-ard up. I can talk out in company other people and look awhile st my-self. I can say loss when you say when it is fashionable to be quiet. profit. I can say freedom when you say inndiord. I can say principal when you say interest. I can do my best while others do their worst. I can live

n while others surrender. What can I do? I can get myself into touch with my ideas. I can gather the fragments of my life together into one coherent life. I can take sides with the poor. I can build on simplicity. I can let others wear broadcloth while I wear rags. I can refuse to condone my own sins. What can I do? Believe in man. Go without income. Walk on my uppers. Give life one hundred per cent. of my-seif. Not care first what other perp.e seif. Not care first what other perper think of me. Care first what I think of myself. Not declare against the sins of the world and go on sinning. Stop sinning. Give up property for people. Not stake my private inte against the total human interest. Not be afraid of slander. Not feel bad when I am misunderstood. Expect to find all my neighbors arrayed against me. Remain contented when no one will come near me. I can starve. I

pearer myself while the others live

farther from themselves. I can fight

can die. That is what I can do.
What can I do? I have told you. And now you say I call upon mysalf. I call upon you, to do impossible things. You are wrong. You asked me what I can do. You did not ask me what I will do. I may do nothing to fulfill my program. I may do nothing to justify my philosophy. But the program and the philosophy remain as redoubtable as before. The spirit will succeed though the flesh may fail. I say that property destroys but people save. That your private virtue is use-less in a world of isolated men. That at your private virtue is usethe last slave will not discover till the last owner dies. That proprietorship and poverty go hand in hand. That I would rather live in a poor world with justice than in a rich world with wrong. I say all these things. But suppose I do none of them? Suppose I let them all pass for words? Suppose I just keep on trying to have a good time. Looking for case. Making my peace with the dreary round of present greed. Playing all life down instead of up. Regarding with nonchalance the suffering of the disposessed. Forgetting the but as long as can maintain myself in the palace. What am I to say to myself then? What account can I give of myself when my soul is through with talk? I can talk big any time. But can I live big? I can talk against profit.
But can I live against profit? It is But can I live against profit? easy for me to put my faith into ords. But is it easy for me to put it nto deeds? I do not find it difficult to make a show. But I do find it diffi-

either killed or allowed to die in the | THE MONOLCGUE Senate. The policy of humble petitioning has been weighed in the Lalance and found wanting, again and again. and it is high time for the rank and file of the labor movement to recognize the fact and force upon their leaders a nore aggressive and effective policy.

Mr. Parry of the Manufacturers' As sociation, in arguing against the bill, undoubtedly made a most asinine exhibition of himself, in point of passion urged that the unions ought to refrain of ignorance, and of bad judgment. from using their power solely with an The exhibition is quite gratuitous, too. eye to the raising of wages or the re- There is no danger of a Republican-Democratic Congress doing anything at the expense of capitalist profits, at least until the workers show a much greater disposition that they yet have to use their own brains on political questions. It is quite unnecessary for Mr. Parry or others of the sort to ran and rave as they do-not only unneces sary, but positively foelish. It is one of the fortunate things observable i past and current history, however one of those things that tempt us to believe in a Providence with a taste for grim jeking on a large scale—that every ruling class, "t'the height of its power, at the time of its greatest success and its greatest danger, always loses self-control and says and do wantonly and suicidally arrogant things, which violent words and deed help much to enlighten and inspire and solidify the forces of revolt Brooks and Toombs did as much, per haps, to hasten the downfall of slavery as any of the Abolitionists; and Parry is doing his full share to hasten th downfall of capitalism. Wherefore we sny, More power to the fanatics on th capitalist side, and may their tribe in-

CONFISCATION.

Recovery by the public of the pu lic property that belongs to the pub-lic, and that is now held by individ of private property has been done by things by which public necessities are produced, have power to levy and en force tribute from the rest of the peo-ple.—Workers' Gazetta,

the world looks on and applicads. But what can I do while the world looking on does not applicad or does not look on at all? I can do miracles when yo love me. But what can I do when you hate me? What can I do? I can place myself on the spot where no other man will place himself. I can take risks while other men huddle in shelter. You say you can love justic when the weather is good. Can you love justice when the weather is bad do not know what I can do. Bu know what I want to do and what I

can consent to be a bore. I can do disagreeable things. I can learn to say no. I can bear with equanimity to have people point me out in the streets as a dangerous outlaw. I can throw away every shred of reputation in order to keep every shred of char-acter. My voice shall always reach to the outlands of injustice. My act shall reach farther than my voice What can I do? I can perhaps d nothing to straighten out other men But I can do everything to s.raighte. out myself. I can square myself with private property by abolishing it. can square myself with the law of the individual by squaring myself with the law of the mass. Why should 1 hope to bask in the sunshine of social plenty? Why should I not shrink into the shadow of social sacrifice? I have tried to take care of myself by not taking care of others. Why should I not learn to take care of myself by taking care of others? Are the lesse of my real self too hard to learn? Au I to grovel in the dust and confeagainst my faith? Am I to live in the surfeit of honest starvation or die h the emptiness of a dishonest surplus Am I to measure myself with my littlest opportunity or with my bg gest oportunity? What can I do Can I only do the things that reach my personal life? Cannot I do the thing which reach out to the general life Am I to timidly bug the shore when so much remains to be done out in the stream? What can I do? Take chances. Go where it calls upon a man's best art to brave the deadly is sues of the descroy r. Tire. Wt ho. food. Work without step. Fight Die. Is that too much? You ask me Other men have done it. For less rea on too. Why should I not do it? Am I always to shield myself behind short ages and forfeits? Am I to skulk with fine words? When I get to heaven will graceful phrases save me? When I get to hell will decent conduct damp me? What is all life for if no! for death when death is honorable? What is all death for if not for life when life is necessary? Steady. Now's for your nerve. Back of you the whole race pushes. Make no mistake, Treach ery now may poison the issues of his tory. The lords are all there in front of you, The lords of money. The lords of land. The lords of offic al power. The lords of luxury. The lords malignant of the regime we are to obliterate. Stendy. No quibble now. No compromise now, No compromis enemy. Most of all ne promise with yourself. Steady. Steady What can I do? What can you do? Look at the gathered forces of tres to make a show. But I do find it diffi-pass. Do you not see what you can cult to translate language into life. I do? Do I not see what I can do?

OF A MILLIONAIRE.

ers's salary shall be large, his parsonage be free; And then we'll let him chew the rag, and preach sweet charity.

He may speak in tones of thunde about the Golden Rule; And scare the lads and lasses all, who stay to Sunday School.

He may tell of future places, for wick-

ed folks and just; He must not touch on business crooked banks that bust. In Politics and State affairs, our pa

Beyond a little general talk and Patriotic gabble. an speak of For poor benighted lands;

and tell us of deep mysteries, which no one understands He can take a fling at Science, and give the French a rub;

But he must not talk of working me their wages or their grub. He might tell that fishy story of Jo nah and the whale; And how the monster spewed him

because he got too stale. How Joseph got for seven years Yet did not raise the price of pork, his Pullman to adorn.

He didn't boom the price of Steel, or steal the workmen's wages; Such things you know were only meant to come in after ages.

Our preacher need not dwell on fact but simply mind his cue; what the ancients did, no what the moderns do. The preachers now, as in the pas

Explaining dogmas of the church, expounding faith and creed. matters not, if now and then, they over doubtful passages they leav

aust ever take the lead;

the text to wrangle We'll jog along and make our pile, ob ous of their din: For well they know that here below Gold lets the sinner in.

es, we often hear the song, in vented years ago, That One has died and paid it all, "yes all the debt I owe"

thinking of that good old hymn, my fear at once relaxes. It really sets me at my ease in dodg

-Frank Finsterbach, in Workers' Call

By John M. Work.

THE NECESSITY FOR ORGANIZATION.

the Philippines, it easily conquered every alleged army of the Filipiz Because on the American side there was organization, order, discipline modern equipment; whereas, on the Filipino side there was almost noth-ing but bravery and love of liberty. Bravery and love of liberty are go

but, on a battle field, they are no match for organization, discipline match for organization, dis mauser rifles and gatting guns. When bravery and love of liberty are supplemented by modern

Disorganized and undisciplined Sci cialists, no matter how heroic and librty-loving, are no match for the cap-

italist class,
When Socialist heroism and love of liberty are coupled with close, com-pact, efficient organization, they are in

Organization is the need of the hour

A Socialist who goes it alone a fights capitalism single-handed may likened to a farmer who cultivates his corn with a boe. He wastes most of his energy. He lacks up-to-date equip Capitalism is a boulder which one

Socialist cannot tendge. Neither can many Socialists hitting it a clip at random do it vital injury. But when all Socialists get their shoulders against it and beave singultaneously will go crashing over the precipie into chilvion.

The day of the free lance, both on

the platform and in the ranks, is over, Grant that he did good services; his day is over, nevertheless.

It is free kince in the ranks to whom I am talking now the men who thinks t is not necessary to job the party or

Allow the to quote the following from the "Social Democratic Herald"

of Milwaukee:
"The success of the Republican and Democratic parties in capturing the powers of government has always been due to their thoroughness of or-ganization. Likewise the oppression of the masses by a few capitalists is possible owing to the lack of organization of the masses, and they will never be able to break this yoke except by or-

ganized efforts. The hub of the great wheel of the masses is the Socialist Party. Around it center the aims and interests of the working class. Joined to it! like the spokes of a mighty wheel, are those workers that have dicovered that a wheel is useless unless the spokes are all joined to the hub; also that spokes can make better progress in the wheel than out of it. Then

sands of spokes that are not joined to the wheel have declared their desire

When the American army invaded | to have the wheel move, by voting the Socialist ticket, but their desires whith the realized much quicker when they assume their respective places."

Do you want to be a spoke rotting

service by being in its place in the wheel?

There is no way to fight capitalism

successfully except through close, com-plete, compact, thorough, efficient or-ganization. We must fight systematically, not chaotically. We must fire broadsides, not populus. We must meet the complete organization of the enemy with an organization still mor.

complete.

A million unorganized Sacialists have no terrors for the capitalist class. Twenty thousand organized Socialists have gooded the capitalists into cream izing the National Econo to propagate Socialism by fighting against it.

A million unorganized Socialists have no terrors for the capitalist class. Twenty thousand organized Socialists have scared the Catholic Church (a) sending forth its demagogues to propagate Socialism by ratifug against it You are not a good S

you are a member of the party organ Joining the party-organization on

paying dues promptly is the first duty of every Socialist. No other work you do for the cause will have such a tell ing and far-reaching effect as this It was antural that in the early

stages of the movement the organization should be loose. But, hereafter, it must be close and compact. Hereafte, if a local or branch permits a non member to participate in meeting or conventions, it guilty of a gross violation of discipline Likewise, if it permits any member who is not in good standing to participate in such meetings. By no other means can a close and efficient organization be maintained. By no other means can a guard be thrown up against sples and traitors.

Every member of the Socialist Party is an integral part of the movemen. Every member should be thoroughly posted, not only on the principles, but also on the tacties and current event o fthe movement, so that the organizawith both wisdom and expedition. De no other means can a rank and file movement be maintained. And both a rank and file movement and a thor ough and efficient organization are indispensable in the Socialist Party.

The time for scattering shot is gone. The time for rainbow chasing is gone. We must be practical. We must use omnion sense

We must advance upon the enemy in perfect order and in battle array.

THE WORLD'S WORKERS ARE THE ONES TO TELL ITS STORY.

tion endures so long-the voices of great Americans of the present and of all the intervening years may be heard by going to Harvard University, the Congressional Library, or the National Muesum in Washington, in each of which they will be preserved in metal-

ic phonographic records.

An advisory committee of eminent Americans has prepared a list of ten living Americans of the first historical interest whose voices will be pre-served; and similar committees will perform a like service for future gen-

erations. An interesting undertaking no doubt; but why not prepare another doubt; but why not prepare another set of records that would be of far more value twenty centuries hence and fill them with the voices of men, women, and children who are typical of the common people? Let the American of 3963 pick up a

Twenty centuries hence-if our na- I and the conditions surrounding thes

record and be told by a voice long since stilled, "This is the voice of a factory girl eight years old in Alabanna. I work because my parents cannot earn enough to support me. I

Then, let the plowbox from the plains tell his story, the miner from the Rockies tell his, the fisherman from the Pacific coast tell his, and future generations will be able to trace the development of their ancestors by comparing their conditions, and their intelligence, as revealed by their own who are to live after us.
For after all, it is the history of the

common people that tells the story of any country impossible to develop the human brain beyond a certain point before it turns back; so we can never

hope to reproduce the voice of a philo-sopher more profound than Socrates; an orator more eloquent than Demosthenes, or a soldier greater than Alexander or Casar. In fact, the very nations that produced these men have never been able to produce their

But the peasantry of Greece has leaped far since the days of Socrates and the citizen of Rome is more than he was in Cæsar's time; and it is the story of men like these that the world might hear with profit as the years

If we could listen to the voice of Demosthenes to-day, we hight suspect that civilization in Greece had gone back since his time, but the voice of the peasant of his day would prove the

ontrary.

A nation's mental and moral growth cannot be traced from the voices of its great men, but it can be traced from the voices of the lowly.

Put the mountaineer of Tennessee and the plowman of Iowa on record. The world will like to hear from them in 3903, while the voices of the great men of all history, then as now, sound more or less allke Detroit

AN APPEAL TO WAGE-SLAVES. You work in the fields and the forests

To lay at the feet of your masters, with them the rights of year You dolve in the core of the caverrs

At furnace, in pit; you slave Like passive beasts of burden-For you, no relief but the grave.

You are parts of the great machine, Propelled by the power of greed; With flesh for fuel, and breath for Incessantly you speed

The price of your masters' comforts Is your crystallized blood and sweat, The tears of your wives and loved ones Proclaim the fearful debt.

Awake from your life-long stupor! Arise from suppliant knees! The shackles of wage-slavery Are forged by your own decrees

Unite for the final struggle Oppression's galling chain is all you can lose in the conflict, While the world is yours to gain.

universe lies before you Transformed by the reign of peace. Where hunger and want shall be

Where struggle and strife shall

Where all shall labor as comrades For the cause of the common good Where life shall be worth the living And the Word shall be Broth Troy, N. Y.

Read this and pass it on-

FOR LECTURE COMMITTEES IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

A commande who has served on the lecture 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 an around New York City to be clipped and kept for reference. In compliance with the request we give the following list, which makes no pretension, of course, to completeness: Leonard D .-- 3) Lafayette Place,

Abbott, Leonard D.—o. ew York.
Rondin, L. R.—320 Broadway, New York.
Rurrowes, Feter E.—436 Devon street, autrowes, Peter E.—430 Devon street, Arilington, N. J. Clark, Dr. G. Fish—515 Decatur street, Bookiyn, is, Charles-co "Wilshire's Maga-125 E. Twenty-third street, New sine," 125 E. Twenty-tank York Edna, William-3 Rutgers street, New York.

Yeigenhaum, B.—122 Rockaway avenus,
Brooklyn.

Ernser, Mrs. Bertha M.—803 Union
street, Brooklyn.

Furman, Dr. Charles L.—121 Schermer.

Furman, Dr. Charles L.—121 Schermer-horn street, Brooklyn. Hanford, Ben—781 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn. Herron, George D.-50 W. Forty afth street, New York. Hillquit, Morris-220 Broadway, New York.
Kearns, Henry It. 436 Devon street, Arlington, N. J. Ilington, N. J., Kraft, Frederick-29 Reservoir avenue, Jersey City, N. J. Lee, Algerson-184 William street, New York, Lemon, Courtensy-184 William street. Lemon, Courtenay 184 William street, New York, Loreton, De-New York,
Loveloy, Rev. Owen R.-24 N. Ninth
avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mayes, Lorenso D.-133 W. Hundred and
thirteenth street, New York,
Oswald, Walter L.-37 Locust avenue,
Arilington, N. J.
Phillps, L.-216 E. Seventy-sixth street,
New, Mark. uter, F.-801 Flatbush avenue, Brookbodin, Heary L -- 00 Second avenue, ohn-610 E. Eighty-fourth street,

cew York Eparty John 610 E. Eigniy to avenue, Sew york I. 2006 Washington avenue,

New 10. N. 1.—2006 Washington Stone, N. 1.—2006 Washington New York Streeter, G. C.—706 E. Fourth street, Brooklyn. Utert, Charles—500 Clinton avenue, West Hoboken, N. J. Wilshire, H. Gaylord—125 E. Twenty-third street, New York

National.

J. B. Osborne of Local Denver, Colo. has made application to be put on the reserve list of national organizers and lecturers, the application being acc panied by the endorsement of the Co-lorado State Committee. Unless ob-jection is made and a vote of the National Committee called for, Comrad Osborne's name will be put on the re-serve list on Mar. 1.

James Oncal of Terre Haute, Ind.,

is now acting as additional assistant in the national office.

John W. Slayton began work in Co-

lorado, Sunday, Feb. 7, by addressing ameeting in Denver. State Secretary Martin writes: "Slayton spoke las night in Concord Hall to a good and ence. People more than pleased. We called for a special subscription to push state work and raised about \$80 8 and 17; Golden, Feb. 10 and Colora do Springs, Feb. 14. In the meantime he will work among the unions in Denver. Tuesday he spoke before the others. Comrade Slayton's style of address is decidedly 'taking' and I feel confident that much good will result from his visit in Colorado."

James F. Carey has spoken this week in Denver, Rocky Ford, Monte Vista, Colorado Springs, and Aspen, Colo. During the coming week he will work under the direction of the State His dates afterward are Committee. His dates afterward are as follows: Feb. 29 and Mar. 1, Albu-querque, N. M.; Mar. 3, Wichltar, Kas.; Mar. 6, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mar. 8, Austin. He will then fill two or three dates in Illinois on his way to St Louis where he will be the principal speaker at the Commune celebration on Mar. 12. Carey's meetings have been unusally successful. Comrade Carver of Chillicothe, Mo., writes: Comrade Carey spoke here last night to a large and appreciative audience and I am satisfied that all utopian schemes and conceptions were shattered. One is impressed with the inevia. flity of Socialism after listening to Comrade Carey's clear and strong pro sentation of its historic develo Comrade Hanson of Neosho, Mo., re ports: "The people were more than pleased with Carey's lecture. There were a good many young men in the undience and I-noticed that ther were be ones that applauded the most and the ones that applauded the me longest. They also promised to atte ectings of the club. Pity we had not ten thousand such men as Comrade Carey in the field." The Omaha meeting on Feb. 8 was large and enthusi

John W. Brown has begun his tou of Oregon and will be in that state un-til Mar. 2, after which he enters Wash-

Franklin and Marion Wentworth chusetts after their New York engage

Dates so far arranged for A. M. and May Wood Simons for their Eastern tour are as follows: Mar. 27, Cincinnati; Mar. 28, Baltimore; Mar. 23, Washington, D. C.; April 3, Philadel-

George E. Bigelow's dates in Oklahoma are arranged as follows: Feb. 20, Waukomis; Feb. 21, Hennessy; Feb. 22 Kingfisher; Feb. 23, Guthrie; Feb. 24. Perry; Feb. 25. Orlando; Feb. 26. Oklahoma City; Feb. 27. Moore; Feb. 29, Harrah; Mar. 1, Hitchcock; Mar 3, El Reno; Mar. 4, Geary; Mar. 5, Calumet. He will then enter Texas for about a month.

M. W. Wilkins began his Idaho engagement with three fine meetings at Boise. G. A. R. hall was packed at first meeting. The second meeting at Somma opera house was larger than the first and the third meeting, at Combin theater, was much larger that ond. Acting Secretary Workman reports the audience doubled at each meeting and Wikins' work the best ever had in Boise.

German Organizer Robert Saltiel be gins his engagement at Danville, I.I., Feb. 14, with a week's work in Vermillion County. He will be in Sau-gamon County Feb. 21 to 26, and work through Southern Illinois to St. Louis for a number of days in March. Saltiel will then go eastward through In-

Silvio Origo, Italian Organizer, will through Pennsylvania.

National Organizing Fund.

The following contributions have een made to the National Organizing Fund since last report: Coin card, 613 collected by Willis Brandon, Clyde, Kaus., \$1.50; coin card, 479 collected by N. Baillet, Tullahoma, Tenn., \$1.50; coin card, 1251 collected by T. H. Ken-nedy, Wilmeding, Pa., \$1.50; G. M. Finley, Henrietta, Texas, \$0.25; coin card, 324 collected by W. B. Lockwood, Chicago Heights, Ill., \$1.50; coin card. 1246 collected by Louis Cohen, Home stead, Pa., \$1.50; Local Green Bay, Wis., John M. Work, \$2.17; coin card, 1181 collected by Local Calumet, Okla. \$1.50; coin card, 523 collected by Grant Co., Ind., \$1.50; coin card, 421 collected by Dr. J. L. Grant, Rock Rapids, Ia., \$1.00; coin card, 547 collected by J. B. Chapman, Arkansas City, Kas., \$1.50; mazoo, Mich., \$1.50; coin card 1267 collected by Local Mendville, Pa., \$1.-50; coin card, 398 collected by Louis Paulding, Hamilton, Ia., \$1.50; coin card, 1068 collected by Dr. Leonard 68 collected by S. Garfinkle, Mamn Springs, Ark., \$1.20; coln card, 1117 card, 1360 collected by Timothy Ivers, Graniteville, Vt., \$1.50; coin card, 1052 Nebr., \$1.30; coin card, 358 collected by Al. Pierson, Jacksonville, Ill., \$1.50; Spence, Greenbay, Wis., \$5.00; A. L., New York City, \$0.25; coin card, 938 collected by John W. Wright, Muske-gon, Mich., \$1.55; coin card, 1395 collected by Houston, Texas, \$1.50; coincard, 502, Lincoln Neuson, Scott, Kan-sas \$0.50; coin card, 133 collected by Local Watsonville, Cal., \$1.50; J. D.

Pickering, Lake City, Colo., \$2.00; coin Pickering, Lake CRF, Croc., Salor, Con-card, 1401 collected by Looni Tyler, Texas, \$1.80; coln card, 708 collected by T. B. Spielman, Boston, Mass., Si-fo; Local Toledo, Ohio, \$5.00; Local Sun Bernardino, Cal., \$1.50; coln card, 168 collected by Local Sawrelle, Gal. \$1.50; coin card, 1284 collected by Ar-thur J. Dennis, Allentown, Pa., \$1.50; coin card, 652 collected by T. W. Adams, Scammon, Kansas, \$1.50; coin card 1058 collected by C. F. Spray, Grawford, Nebr., \$1.50; coin card, 428 collected by Local Sloux City, Ia., \$1.-50. Total to noon, Feb. 13, \$61.11. Pre-viously reported, \$2,638.90. Total, \$2,-

700.10. The receipts for the National Organ-izing Fund for the past week show that the returns from the new coin contributors upon the cards would be published in the bulletin, but there is not a Socialist paper that would have space to publish them. The best that can be done is to publish the name of the comrades who collect upon and send in the cords, and make direct ac-knowledgment by mall to each con-

a hit. Comrade DeVore of Laure!, Neb., sent his back by return mail Neb., sent his back by return mail and ordered another, saying "there seems to be a sort of propaganda in-spiration in the card." Comrade Den-nis of Allentown, Pa., said: "Send ms two more quick. I filled mine without half trying."

There isn't any doubt now but that a good sum is going to be collected through these cards and the outlook for continued organizing work grows brighter accordingly. A thousand dollars for the fund during the next sixty days would do wonders.

New England.

Comrade Spakesheld of Littleton, N. H., writes that John C. Chase's merting there on Feb. 1 was very success-ful, with a good audience and lively in-terest shown. This was the first "simon pure" Socialist talk ever given

The Socialist Educational Associa-tion will give a grand ball on April 18 at Berkeley Hall, 4 Berkely street. Boston, for the benefit of the "New Liberator" fund. Tickets, costing 25 cents, may be obtained from Fred E. Irish 609 Washington street; W. W. Wineger, Brigham Hotel, and in quoti-ties from G. G. Hall, 259 Westville street. Let all the comrades combine in making this hall the grand social and funcial success the cause deserves. Remit all funds to F. W. Wolfer, 17 Alpine street, Somerville.

John Spargo of New York, editor of "The Comrade," will lecture on "The Meaning and Message of Socialism" in Fancuil Hall, Boston, Friday, S.p. m., Feb. 19. Tickets cos: 10 cents. is the third lecture in the course given by the Socialist Women's Club of Bos

The Boston Socialist Summay School meets in the hall of the Metaphysical Club, 30 Huntington avenue, every Sunday, at 3 p. m. On Feb. 21 the subjects for discussion will be: "Man's Early Life on Earth," "Different Ways of Traveling," and "Truthful-

The Boston Speakers' Club meets at

30 Huntington avenue every Sunday at 4.30 p. m.

The Board of the Socialist Educational Association meets at 339 Shawnut avenue, Saturdays at 8 p. m. A discussion on "The Approaching of Socialism" will be held Sunday evening. Feb. 21, at 699 Washington street. S. Beaumont will be the main

speaker.
The Socialist Speakers' Club of Boston will hereafter meet at 30 Huntington avenue. Room 212, instead of at the Washington street headquarters.

Rhode Island. John C. Chase begins his work Rhode Island as organizer for the Socialist Party on Sunday, Feb. 21, speaking in Wool Weavers' hall, Mala and Market streets, Pawtucket. Further dates are: Feb. 22, Vailey Falls. Odd Fellows' hall, John street; Feb. 23, Central Falls, Folders' hall, High and Central streets; Feb. 24, Paw-tucket, Mule Spinners' hall, Cobtrei block, Main street; Feb. 25, Riverpoint; Feb. 26, Natick: Sunday, Feb. 28, 8 p. m., Providence, Labor Temple, Mathewson street; Feb. 29, Warren; Mar. 1 Bristol Other dates will be announced later. All workingmen and others who desire the emancipation of Silvio Origo, Italian Condition of begin his engagement in New York others who desire the emancipation of begin his engagement in New York others who desire the emancipation of Labor are invited to attend these meetings and fo join the Socialist Party. Sympathizers should do all in their power, not only to advertise these gs thoroughly and bring out tributing literature and getting sul eriptions for the party press, so as to

New York State. The Social Democrats of Peekskill held their municipal convention in Labor Hall on Friday, Feb. 5, and inated a ticket as follows: nominated a ticket as follows: For Trustee, First District, Everitt L. Holmes: Second District, John R. Worthington; for Assessor, Wm. W. Hoyt: for Treasurer, Herman Kaste; for Water Commissioners, John But-terly, Nathaniel Bradley, and Arthur F. Slumponds. Also a Camusian Committee was elected which will get ou leeflet Officers for the local were elected as follows: Financial Secre-tary and Treasurer, Herman Kaste; Recording Secretary, John F. Mc Govern: Organizer and Literature Agent, E. L. Holmes; Delegate to County Committee, A. F. Simmonds. The local is in very good condition at pictient. Many of the comrades are out of work yet, but will straighten up their dues as soon as they go to work. In the note of the financial report of

the State Committee last week, by an error, the balance on hand on Jan. 1 was given as \$120.86, when it should have been \$126.86. It should be noted also that the report has been audited by E. Wolf and S. Solomon, elected for that purpose, and found correct. The members of Local Albany, with

their friends and comrades from si rounding towns, held a very plensa social at the Albany headquarters, 119 State street, on Friday evening, Feb. 12. Music was furnished by Comrades Romaine and Manny of Green Island.

(Continued on page 4.)

LECTURE CALENDAR

Lectures for the week under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party and auxiliary organizations,

er by Socialist or non-Socialis speakers, and by Socialist speakers be fore other organizations, are listed be low. Unless otherwise stated, lectures

THURSDAY, FEB. 18. Down Town Young People's Social Democratic Club, 334 East Sixth street. J. Fuchs: "English and Accer-ican Humorous Poetry."

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. ers and Their Masters."

Mt. Morris Educational Club, 134 East 110th street. Algernon Lee: "The Socialist Movement a Product of Capialism."
Old Homstead Garden, Taird ave-

nue, between Ninetleth and Ninety-first streets. Lecture by Franklin H. Wentworth, with illustrative rendings by Marion Wentworth.

SUNDAY, FEB. 21. Colonial Hall, 101st street and Co-lumbus avenue, 21st A. D. F. Schlue-ter: "The Purpose of Life." Ladies' Circle, Voice of Labor, 217 Henry street. A. Eron: "Faust." Harlem People's Institute, 237 East 104th street. John Sparge: "The Present Cuttonk for Trad Linging."

Present Outlook for Trade Unionism."

New York Socialist Literary Society. 232 E. Broadway. Henry Marcowitz: The Need of a Civic Conscience."

TUESDAY, FEB. 23. Down, Town Young People's Social Democratic Club, 324 East Sixth street. Mrs. Bertin M. Fraser: "The Tragedy of the Machine."

THURSDAY, FEB. 25. Etris Hall, 168 West Twenty-third street. George D. Herron: "The Crisis of Civilization." To be followed on March 3 by a lecture on "The Socialist

FRIDAY, FEB. 26. Mt. Morris Educational Club, 134 East 110th street. Henry L. Slobodin: "The Poet Sheller."

Brooklyn.

SUNDAY, FEB 21.
Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington
street, G. C. Streeter: "The Evolution of Modern Industry."

Buffalo Hall, Buffalo avenue and

THE LABOR SECRETARIAT.

At the last meeting of the Labor

Secretariat credentials were presented

by Painters and Decorators No. 9), for C. Lochmueller and H. Howl.t-

scheck; Bricklayers No. 9, Ph. Priaum;

Bakers 93, Ph. Zimmermann and A.

Fulton street. William Edlin.

dum; Bakers No. 164, Th. Steine and I. Deeg; Bakers No. 284, Otto Hanr and E. Winter; Carpenters No. 5.3, Win. Scidtmer; Pie Bakers No. 1.12 Wm. Durssing and B. Reach; Butchess No. 211, Passementerie Unica, G. Schir-meler and S. Vogt. All ered atta s were accepted and delegates seated. Pie Bakers No. 112 and Passementar e Union were initiated to membersh p. Counsel J. Hillquit reported on many cases neted on or pending. Brother Cacin of Carpenters 300 had a wage claim, in which eleven summonses were issued, but it was impossible to serve them on the defendant and action had to be discontinued. Lee: of Butchers' Union No. 211 had a wag: claim for \$15 against Stutz & Son, th s claim was compronfised. Bro.her Richter, who had a damage suit against Barney, received \$500 in settlement. The full amount was paid over to Richter, as the Labor Secretarint does not deduct any commissions on what it collects. Had Butchers' Union No. 211 belonged to the "People's Sacurity Co." instead of the Labor Secretariat, 20 per cent. (\$100) would have been deducted from the original sum. Schenke a member of Butchers' Union No. 211, had a case for assault against butcher boss Schillinger; the case is under consideration. Three expelic.i members of Butchers' Union No. 211 brought a case against the union for unitest expulsion and to be refust it d: the union will be defended by the La-bor Secretariat. Baker Unions Nos. 7 and 50 madé several complaints on account of unsanitary conditions of some bakeshops; the respective departments were notified. Painters' Union No. 499 asked the Labor Secretariat tobefore the Legislature. Brother Karstner of Carpenters No. 12 brought a damage suit for personal lajures against Burus Bros. to the attention of unsel. Several members of Butchers No. 211, Bakers No. 50, Painters and Decorators No. 499, German Engineers No. 234, and Brewers No. 69 brought wage claims against their employers: some of these claims were settled in full and others are stiff pending. The quarterly report of the Financial Sccretary and Treasurer was accepted as read. Brothers Eckert, Kallmeyer, and Cumpbell were elected delegates to the Board of Directors. The report of the Assistant Secretary was en not attend the last meeting: Iron Workers No. 42, Jos. Moreng: Bakers No. 1, J. Lazard; Bakers No. 3, Th. Phillips: Bakers No. 88, Chas. Schroe-ther: Butchers No. 15; Chas. Suchnensky: Carpenters No. 464, IL Schef-fer; Carpenters No. 309, Ch. Rollmann Engineers No. 1, J. Ehrenperger; Car penters No. 291, J. Weigl; Machinists No. 313, W. L. Stein; Bakers No. 320, G. Solinenne; Carpenters No. 12, Chas. Brookly, Jr.; Barbers No. 507, J. Schwarze; Wagon Workers No. 110, E. Duffy. Adjourned until Feb. 27.

MORALITY AND HUMAN PROGRESS.

Human progress involves moral progress, but as an effect rather than as a cause. Those who think and speak about morality as if it were a cause, and not a phase of something far more inclusive, do not understand re inclusive, do not understand cate "righteousness" as a primary factor of human development is like advising a man to lift himself by his boot-straps.—Louis Wallis in "An Examination of Society."

Read this and pass it on.

AS TO THE "APPEAL"

FOR NEW YORK.

Precision states appeared in the town of your papear for Jan. He presenting his relevant papear for Jan. He presenting his rivers of the management and methods of a statement of any own, in order to show that the read of the Appear of the A

that he has made a mistake, he says so, frenkly.

Now bring Comrade Breckon litts the company of these two men. A trade unionist to whom unbou ideas have become second nature, and who pushes shead with the rugged flerceness of primitive man. H.s words are clubs, his face a ferry furnary when he bends to his sask of setting thinus straight. He is as tenations as a build himself wronges. But withat he too comes from the southerness of the himself wronges. But withat he too comes from the southerness and the southerness of the company of the southerness of the southerness of the company of the southerness of the sout have known him long enough to vouch for list logalty to both unloads and Socialism. But when those three types met, their various natures asserted themselves. First, they were all fast chums. Then little by little suspleion crept in between them, in another how. When the first coolness had developed between them, a calm discuss ou of disagreements became impossible. Every with the control of t

fore forming any judgment.

I am firmly cenvinced that the "Appent to Heason" will stay by the Socialist shi and become more and more valuable to the movement as its management and the "Ag peal Army" develop into scientific Socialists. That cannot be accomplished in dingle year. It has taken mosel of un longer.

New Year's Greeting : : : ::: of The Worker.

A beautiful allegorical picture, typifying the present struggle of the working class for freedom and its coming victory and emancipation, which should adorn the walls of every workingman's home.

Single bopy, 10 cents. In quantity, 5 cents a copy.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 184 WILLIAM STREET,

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Deposit Bank of the City of New York AND OF BROOKLYN

among you without capitalist sin, let him cast the first atone.

(We have recrived several communications called out by Communications called out by Communications called out by Communications called out by Communications of the subject—the others merely approving or disapproving to publication of the Breckon letter, according to the writer's point of view.

We have out a number of occasions had to differ with the "Appent" on questions of some importance and have several times felt compelled to create its methads. We are the subject of the Tickets, in Advance, 10 cents;
At the Gate, 25 Cents.

wiscoss and anoesty of the rank and new have confidence that grows with experience. The name professed Socialist paper 'reasons of commercial expedience' are all used to influence the editorial conduct, that papers is falling short of its duty and belying its professions and criticism is not only justified but imporative. Such methods do not seem to us "inevitable." The Worker has had its financial struggles and trials during the last four or five years; yet we can say that never on one solitary occasion during that time had the desired of the say may saught to influence the factor's judgment in accordance with business expediency. And we believe the 'this is equally true of most of our other party papers. "If there is one among us without sin," he is not to be found in the office of The Worker. We do not expect to find him anywhere else. But that is not a reason wity sins or mistakes, here or greated. The experience of the work of the control of the transition of the property of the solution of the work of the property of the profession of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property

DON'T FORGET.

Don't forget that on Washington's Birthday there will be a great labor festival, afternoon and evening, at Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue and Forty-third street, ceeds of which will be divided equally between the Worker and "Volkszei-tung" and the Socialist Daily Fund. The success of this affair is assured. Every ADDITIONAL visitor YOU can bring means so much clear gain for these good causes—the existing party press and the coming daily.

"THE EASTERN QUESTION."

Karl Marx' book on "The Eastern Opestion" is of especial interest now because of the light it throws on Rus-sin's policy and her position in world-politics. It should be in every Socialist reading room. It is offered as a Worker. Any club can easily get the eighteen st little effort. Try it.

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 surplus is for the Labor Press, the Worker and the New York Volkszeitung. 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 as 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 propa-ganda matter. This can be done if every comrade put his shoulder 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 reader of the worker of happosition tickets. The tickets perticipate 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, ember, it is for the benefit of your Press, the Worker,

-Vandervelde's "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution" is a book full of facts and thoughtful argument that well repays careful study. You can get it free as a premium for three yearly subscriptions to The Worker (two half-yearlies counting as one (two half-yearlies counting as one yearly) and do good propaganda work in getting them.

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LABOR SECRETARIAT.—Office, 320 Broadway, Room 701; office hours on week days, from 0 a. m. to 6 p. m. Delegates' meeting every last Saturday of the month at 64 E. Fourth street, at S p. m. Board of Directors meeting every second Monday of the month, at 320 Broadway. Room 701. Address all correspon-dence to the Labor Secretariat, 320

CIGARMAKERS PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90-Office and Employment Bureau, G4 E. 4th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian)-331 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German) -50 E. 1st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III— Clubhouse, 200 E. 85th St., 7.30 p.m.; Dist. IV-342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V-3300 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI-1997 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII-1432 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets. every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hait, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB MUSICIANS
UNION), meets first Thesday of the
mouth, 10 a. m., at Labor Lycom, 64
East 4th street. Secretary, H. Frey,
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MUSICIANS CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Sluds... and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, 275 Central avenue, Jess y Ct y, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St. Marks Place. Executive meeting every 1st a d Sm Thursd y the 11 Accessed Sciences boom 33. LOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNEILS, United Brotherhood of Curpenters and Joiners of America, Meets every Tuesday at Bohemina Hall, 223 E. 13d street, New York Financial Secre-tary, Wal. F. P. Schwarza, 8 Mill street, Assoria, L. L.: Recording Secretary, Jos. Noelter, 774 E. 150th street.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a.m., in Link's Hall, 203 E. 38th street, New York. All Scandinavians are welcome. Agi-tation meetings every third Sunday. at 7 p. m. Secretary, G. Sjoholm

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ABBOTTBROS. Lunch Room. 110 Bleecker St., near Greans St. Comrade Pierce of Albany spoke briefly and vocal music and dancing

were indulged in.
Comrade Nugent of Troy writes:
Things have been quiet in this vicinity, due in a large measure to the exely severe weather; but from now ooks as though the campaign would be carried on more vigor as well as more systematically than ever before. The local in Albany is gaining recruits rapidly and good re-sults are sure to follow. It is the inof Local Troy to send The Worker for a period of six months to

as many addresses as possible."
The Rochester Labor Lyceum discussions, held on Sunday afternoons in the Common Council chamber, are commanding much attention. On Feb 21, Philip Jackson will speak on "Our Moral Incentives." An interesting discussion may be expected to follow the Algernon Lee of New York will

speak in Youkers on Sunday after-poon, Feb. 21.

New York City.

Every Socialist in New Yor. City should attend the Labor Festival in Grand Central Palace on Monday evening, Feb. 22. Half the proceeds go to the Daily Fund and half to The Worker and "Volkszeitung." Tickets can be had at all party headquarters: they cost 25 cents; admittance at the door, 35 cents.

Acting Organizer Solomon issues the following call to subdivisions of Local New York: "In accordance with the call issued by the New York State Committee and by instruction of the Executive Committee, you are hereby called upon to make nominations for delegates and alternates to the next national convention and submit the same to the Acting Organizer on or before Thursday, March 10. The alternates will act as regular delegates in case for any reasons a delegate cannot to the convention. These nomina-ons will in turn be submitted to a general vote of the members of Local New York, who will elect therefrom seven nominees and alternates in ce with the call of the State nate any member of the local, provided he is a member in good standing."

Franklin H. Wentworth and Mrs. Wentworth will speak under the auspices of the First Agitation Disrict, Thursday evening, Feb. 18, on "Socialism and Liberty." The First Agitation District will also hold a Commune celebration on Friday, March 18, at Clinton Hall, with good

On Sunday evening, Feb. 21, John Spargo will speak for the Harlem branch of the People's Institute, at 237 East 104th street, on "The Present Outlook for Trade Unionism." It is especially desirable in the interest of the movement that there should be a good attendance.

The West Side Agitation Committee has decided to postpone the first of the Herron lectures at Etris Hall, 168 West Twenty-third street, to Thursday, Feb. 25. On that evening Comrade Herron will speak on "The Crisis of Civilization" and on the following Thursday on "The Socialist Horizon Both these lectures will be well worth attending.

At the last meeting of the 7th, 9th, and 25th A. D. it was decided to buy twenty-five copies of The Worker every week for distribution. Com-rade Geiger calling attention to the book offer. The comrades present pledged themselves to take up more energtically the collection of subscrip-tions to The Worker and have the premiums go to the district. The national referendum was taken up for discusion and the comrades present voted; according to instructions, the vote was left open till Feb. 23, for the rest of the comrades to vote. Twenty-five tickets for the Labor Festival on Washington's Birthday were received and distributed among the members. Comrade Martin reported that the West Side Agitation Committee has nted Etris Hall, 168 West To third street for every Thursday this the first of May for lectures. Comrade Herron will deliver the first two lec tures. Upon the report of the delegates to the General Committee, and after a lively discussion, the delegates were instructed to move that the minutes of the Executive Committee eral Committee. Further, unahimous-ly, the district endorsed the motion of the 6th and 10th A. D. to amend the by-laws of Local New York so that the General Committee shall meet at least Queens had been nominated to fill twice a month, urging districts snaring these views to endorse the proposition,

to a general vote. The next regular meeting of the 26th A. D. will take place Thursday, Feb. 1, at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D. Every comrade is urgently re

so that it should have a chance to go

quested to attend. The comrades of the 22d A. D. held a "smoker" in the headquarters at 241 E. Forty-second street last Saturday evening to which all enrolled Social and a pleasant evening was spent. Comrade Dorman presided, Algernor Lee gave a talk on party work, and Comrades Roewer, Nicholson, Classen, Schorr and others contributed to the enjoyment of the evening. Splendid work has been done in this district within the last year or less. The dis-trict has now sixty four members in good standing, including a large num-ber of earnest and energetic young distributing literature and canvassing from house to house, with the assur-nce of good results. It is to be wish-ed that every district in the city were

The members of the 12th A. D. ar urgently requested to be present at the next regular meeting on Feb. 23, at 8 p. m., at the club rooms of the Sc Literary Society, 232 East

BROOKLYN.

At the Kings County Committee meeting of Feb. 13, F. L. Lackemacher in the chair, Julius Gerber was placed in nomination for delegate to the State Committee, in place of L. D. Abbott, resigned. J. H. Donn was elected delegate to the Daily Conference. Eleven new members were admitted. Dele-

gate Ward of the 7th A. D., Br. 1, reported that a committee from his ported that a committee from his branch had visited enrolled S. L. P. voters and found that many of them party. Con voters is being done by other branches with encouraging results. Delegate Lackemacher reported actions of the State Committee, including reques that Local Kings County pay its debt. to inquire into this debt, owing to con fusion in accounts, was ordered to re-port at the next meeting, Feb. 27. On receipt of letter from the State Secretary calling for nomination of del gates to the national convention and stating the manner of electing them, a motion was passed that the County Committee recommend to the borough meeting that a protest be made against the State Committee electing a delegate-at-large and against th proposed plan of the State Commit ee of electing the remaining quota of delegates of the state that are not elected by the locals, and that a motion be passed that a referendum of the state be taken upon the election of those delegates to be sent that are not elected by the locals. The Organzer was instructed to issue a call fo a conference of trade and labor organ izations and the party branches to arrange for a May-Day demonstration. At the borough meeting of Local

Kings County on Feb. 14, W. W. Pas-sage in the chair, the following were

placed in nomination for delegates to

the national convention: Ben Hanford,

Wm. Butscher, C. L. Furman, F. L. Lackemacher, P. J. Flanagan, Warren

Atkinson, Fred. Schaefer, J. A. Behr-

inger, Bernard J. Riley, Mrs. Fraser, Julius Gerber, J. Bychower, and C. W.

Cavanaugh. The nominations are to

be submitted to a referendum and the

four receiving the highest vote shall be the delegates and the four receiving

the next highest votes shall be alter

nates. A motion to levy an assess

ment on the party members to pay the expenses of delegates was defeated. Motion passed that \$200 be paid from

the treasury for such expenses, with

following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That we do protest against

the election of any delegates to the na-

tional convention by the State Com-mittee, and request that the State Committee arrange for the nomination

and election of the delegate-at-large

from the state of New York by the

party members of the whole state, and support financially such districts as

gates to said national convention: such delegates to be nominated and elected by their respective districts."

A committee of five was elected to

draw up instructions to delegates and

From all accounts received by the committee in charge of the second lec-

ture-recital, "Wagner and 'Parsifal',"

by Geo. D. Herron and Mrs. Herron, which will be given at the Brooklyn

avenue, on Sunday, Feb. 28, at 3 p. m.

charp, it will be a success surpassing the first lecture in New York last month. No Socialist or sympathizer in

Kings or Queens counties should fail

to hear Comrade Herron's discourse on

this subject, and Mrs. Herron's beauti-

ful interpretations of Wagner selec

tions on the planoforte. The admis-

sion is 25 cents, and the proceeds go to the Socialist Daily Fund. The

Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Hall is very

large and it should be filled to the

The next regular meeting of the

16th, 17th and 18th A. D. organizations of Kings County will be held at the residence of A. Droste, 1226 Park

place, near Troy avenue, Brooklyn, on

The 1st and 2d A. D., Brooklyn, will

hold a special meeting on Sunday, Feb. 21, immediately after the lecture in the upper part of the hall.

At its last meeting the Young Peo

lyn took in three new members. The

club celebrated its first anniversary

last week and is in excellent condition

service of the party and preparing to

do still more in the coming campaign

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of Local Queens on Feb. 12. Comrade Wentzel of Corona pre-

siding, communications were received

Queens to contribute to the state cam

paign fund, also stating that John

vacancy on the State Committee and

calling on members of Local Oneen

to vote for one of the three; also send-

to have a charter and have ceased to

buy stamps from Local Queens, it was voted to ask whether the State Com

mittee has given any other charter than that of Local Queens within this

territory. A communication was re-ceived from the National Secretary

calling attention to coin-cards for the National Organizing Fund. It was de

cided to take steps to organize a So

cialist Daily Conference in Queens County. Organizer Halm reported baying distributed the encollment lists

to the various committees, whose duty

it is to visit enrolled Socialist voter

and get them to join the party. A special meeting of all members of Local Queens will be held at headquarters, 65 Myrtle avenue, Long Island City, on Sunday, March 6, for the purpose of conditions.

Corona, Wyckoff Heights, Glendals

Woodhaven, and Jamaica reported progress; College Point and Woodside were not represented. Branch Glen-

dale will have a concert and ball a

the Hoffman House, Myrtle and Cooper avenues, March 12, the pro-ceeds to go to the campaign fund. Branch Woodhaven held a reception

on Feb. 6, in conjunction with the

Kranken Kasse, netting \$12 as it

fund. Commune names, committee, reported having arranged with Schimmel & Hahn, proprietors of Liberty Park, Evergreen, for a picnic

Liberty Park, Evergreen, for a plenic on Sunday, May 29, afternoon and evening, for the benefit of the cam-paign fund. It was voted that all

moneys collected by subscription through the agitation committees be turned over to the Treasurer of Local

pose of sending a delegate to the

from the State Secretary askin

Sunday, Feb. 21, at 3 p. m.

be called for that purpose in April.

are financially unable to send dele

an additional \$100 if necessary.

next meeting will take place March 6, when Comrade Geiger will lecture. New Jersey.

Queens. The Treasurer's report showed

RICHMOND.

meeting at the Labor Lyceum in Roff

street, Stapleton, S. I., last Sunday. Twenty-seven votes were cast against the proposed amendment to the na-tional constitution, Referendum A.

held on March 19 reported. A com-rade offered \$50 towards an agitation

good Socialist weekly on States Island. The Labor Lyccum Associa-

ion made a start towards the fund by

offering all surplus of the bar on March 19. The comrade was re-

quested to extend the time limit. Th

investigated at a special meeting. The

nd held an interesting

Fred'k Krafft, author of "Now and Then," has written another one act play which will be produced at the March Celebrations of Local Hudson County, at Union Hill Turn Hall on Sunday, March 13, and at Grand View Park, Jersey City, on Saturday, March 26. The play is entitled, "Shoot to Kill," and depicts the struggie between Labor and Capital through the militia. Amateur actors in our ranks should at end. Another feature of the celebrate tion will be two acts of Schiller's 'William Tell." Comrade Gelger will speak on the March revolutions; the Socialist Fife and Drum Corps, the United Workingmen's Singing Societies, and other attractions will make this the best and most instructive affair of its kind ever held in Hudson

At the meeting of the State Committee on Feb. 14, Comrade Krafft was elected chairman. After the receiving of county reports, National Committeeman Goebel reported his action on motions in regard to Carl D. Thompson, with his reasons therefor, which was approved. Deputy Organizer Strobell reported distribution of a large quantity of literature in Morris County and vicinity. On motion, it was decided: 1, That actions of The Worker and other Socialist papers be made a special order of business at the state tee of three be elected to consider and make a workable whole of the Conference Committee's recommendations and report at the next State Commit tee meeting; Comrades Headley, Strobell; and Cassile elected; 3. That a provisional campaign committee of five be elected out of its own membership by this body to select and place speakers throughout the state during the coming campaign, the said committee to work in harmony with the local ac-tivities and requirements of the branches; Comrades Strobell, Von den Steinen, Glanz, James, and Kearns elected; 4. That Comrade Gerhard's mtolon at last meeting (declaring the election void on account of constitutional time not having been allowed and the names of candidates who were ineligible or had not accepted nomina tions having been on the ballots) be reconsidered; the motion was then gain adopted; 5. That the State Committee elect as officers, to fill vacancles, those who appear by the refendum to be the choice of the member ship; accordingly, Charles Ufert wa elected National Committeeman, Frederick Krafft Recording Secretary, W. B Killenbeck Correst tary, and Herman Gerhard, Treasurer. Comrades James, Kearns, and Von den Steinen were chosen as auditing com-

Wm. II. Wise of Colorado will peak at 118-120 Market street, Newark, on Monday evening, Feb. 22, giv-ing an account of the labor conflict in Colorado and the use of martial lav there. Every effort should be made to

ring out a good crowd. Geo. A. Kiepe of 21 Hillside avenue Newark, will be glad to receive sub-scriptions for The Worker or other So-

The annual state convention of the Socialist Party of New Jersey will be held Sunday, Feb. 21, and Monday, Feb. 22, at Newark. The first session will be called to order at 10 a. m. Branches are entitled to one delegate at-large and one additional delegat thereof. There is business of great importance to be transacted, including the nomination of a gubernatorial can-didate and presidential electors. Local Essex County has engaged Aurora Hall, 48 William street, which can easily be reached from Broad and

Wm. H. Wise of Colorado will speak in Wood's Building, 118-120 Market street, Newark, on Monday evening, Feb. 22, under the auspice of Br. 7 of the Socialist Party, upo

The State Committee has received communications from Uniontown, Fay-ette County, looking to the formation Local Shamokin has candidates in

the field for Overseer of the Poor an Borough Auditor. Franklin comrades think they can

count the Socialists there by the hun-dreds by next fall and would like to know if arrangements can not be mad for Comrade Carey to speak there on his return from the West. his return from the West.

The comrades of Belle Vernon have

opened a co-operative bakery and are selling bread at cost price. This local, although organized only two months ago, has now over two hundred mem-

The comrades of Charlerol are now issuing an English Socialist paper called the Charlerol "Socialists." It party in that locality.

Comrade George W. Bacon of York

Comrade George W. Bacon of York has prepared an address on social-economy which he has arranged to de-liver before Socialist and trade union organizations throughout the state. The Republicans have endorsed the Democratic nominees for School Di-rectors and Town Council in Sellers-

ville Borough, Bucks County. They fear that the Socialistic who have been gaining in strength every year, may elect their candidates to these offices.

The National Secretary is arranging a tour through the state for Robert Saltiel, German organizer. trade unions and societies can get dates by addressing the National or State Comrade Goebel will make a tour

John Spargo for member of the State Committee, Julius Gerber to take the place of L. D. Abbott, and Gustave through the authracite region under the direction of the national office. George D. Herron of New York will Theimer to represent Local Richmond Borough in the same body, each re-ceived twenty-seven votes. The com-mittee in charge of the festival to be "Socialism and Life" in Gar rick Hall, 507 S. Eighth street, Phila delphia, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21, and in Jeffersen Hall, Ninth street befund, providing the local will raise \$200 by May 1, for the purpose of plac-ing one thousand subscriptions of a low Dickinson, in the evening. Mrs. Herron will render selections on the

plano from Chopin and Wagner. W. H. Keevan will speak in Fleming's Hall, Germantown avenue and Seymore street, Germantown, on Wed-nesday, Feb. 24, at 8 p. m. The Twenty-fifth Ward Branch, Phi-

ladelphia, holds agitation meetings every Tuesday in Conn's, 2081 Frankford avenue.
State Committee receipts for the

veek were as follows: New Castle, \$4; Anselm B. Kirsch, member-at-large, \$1.20; Philadelphia, \$9.50; Loyalsock, 90 cents: York \$2: Sumneytown, \$1.50: Belle Vernon, \$1.05; Franklin, \$2; Sha-mokin, \$2: contributions to help pay off the debt: Thirty-thirdWard Branch, Philadelphia, \$1.

Oblo.

Comrade Keogh of Toledo writes: "Zero weather with a bitter wind prevented many from attending the lecture of Franklin H. and Marion Craig Wentworth. Those who braved the weather were more than repaid for it, and no doubt would be glad of the opportunity to do so again. While Local Toledo has seldom neglected a chance to arrange a meeting for any of the party's many good speakers, the comrades here have never been more

pleased than with those we heard last night. With the splendid list of eloquent and inspiring speakers our party s proud of, I would not say that any one is best, but the combination of eloquence, pathos, and depth of thought of Franklin H. Wentworth with the elocutionary ability as well as the eloquence and logic of Mrs. Wentworth make their joint lecture highly entertaining as well as instructive. The class struggle is never lost sight of and the wrongs of capi-talism are put before the audience in a manner which shows up our so-called civilization in all its hideousness. The comrades everywhere should avail themselves of the opportunity to hear the Wentworths. It will inspire

Florida.

Wintleld R. Gaylord of Wiscousin, who made a Southern tour in December and January under the direction of national hendquarters, reports as follows to the National Secretary:
"The trip was undertaken especial-

the working comrades with new hope

ly or the benefit of the Florida state organization, in which state there had been some evil effects attending the dishonesty and carelessness of a for-

mer State Secretary.
"En route to Florida" spoke at In dianapolis and New Albany, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn.; New Montgomery, Fairhope, and Mobile, Ala. Twelve addresses in all were delivered, all but one under party auspices, and one before union in Nashville. At all the points nentioned there are active comrades. the movement seemed to be in good hands.

"The Florida trip began at Pensacoia and touched also the following points: Milton, Jacksonville, Fernanlina, Palatka, Hastings, Manatee, Braidentown, Palmetto, Sarasota, St. Petersburgh, Tampa, Kissimmes, Orando. Locals were organized at Pensacola, Milton, Bagdad, and Palatkacomrades from Bagdad being present in sufficient numbers at the Milton meetng to make an organization possible livered, one of them being at a public plenic at Manatee: two were street nectings arranged on the spot by the speaker; one a hall meeting arranged by comrades where there was no organization; one a street meeting arranged the same way. The latter resulted in the organization of a local, and the others will have a similar result if properly followed up by con rades in the neighborhood, which I was assured would be done.

"The situation in Florida would mitteeman, as there seems to have been an attempt on the part of two men to exploit the movement for the purpose of getting themselves into office. The majority of the locals are practically unaffected by it now, how-ever, and those that have got into dificulties will no doubt be helped out by the new state administration. The sentiment of the people in the state is of a character which makes it comaratively easy to reach them with the message of Socialism, and it is likely that the state will show in proportion to its population one of the strongest organizations in the country before

"Rainy weather prevented the holding of two street meetings which had been arranged for at Jacksonville.

"The return trip included the follow ing points: Atlanta, Ga., Chattanooga Tenn., and Pineville, Ky., and vicin ity. The latter point is in the coal district, and the work there resulted in the organization of a local at Wallsend. Two days were spent at Atlanta, and it is believed that something may be done in connection with the union movement there. There is need of R, as all but one of the officers of the Federated Trades Council also have of-fices in the City Hall. The comrades are now planning a campaign for the organization of the state. Chattanooga local has a good group of comrades, and will undoubtedly be one of the atrong points in Tennessee, being bet-ter organized in some ways than Nash-ville. Five addresses were delivered in all, two in the coal country, two in

"The outlook for the party in the South is good, if there can be the prop-er kind of feaching." The Southerners are temperamentally revolutionists, and need less argument to convince

am of the hopelessness of getting people in the South have not voted any ticket since the Populists were count-

been waiting for a movement which would offer an outlet for their indigna

ed out there some years ago, and hav

Minnesota. The amount of dues paid in, as shown by State Secretary Holman's report for January, makes a very sa tisfactory showing and is an excellen start for the flew year. Notwithstand ing this, many of the locals are behind in their dues, and where this is the case the importance of paying their dues regularly should be urged upon all the members. Now is the time to build up the organization for the great campaign of 1904.

Financial report shows balance on hand Jan. 31, \$55.86; liabilities, \$32.58. While the dues show a marked increase, the state fund has fallen off send in their regular subscriptions and donations, so that the state organization will have no difficulty in carrying on the work of organizing, at which State Organizer Klein has shown such ability. Funds are also needed for the campaign, and it is none to soon to begin donating now. State Secretary Holman is desirous of having a good surplus for the new Secre tary to start in with, and asks all who have subscribed and are behind in their payments, to bring the

up to date, and also asks others to make regular subscriptions. The state convention is to be held at Minneapolis, Feb. 21 to 22. Eyery local should send as many delegates as possible and make it a great success Don't forget to notify the State Sec retary of the names of the delegates, so that accommodations can be ar-ranged for them by the comrades of Local Minneapolis. in his office by Feb. 10, if possible.

Montana.

The Socialists of Butte, Mont., nominated their aldermanic and school ticket in municipal convention of Feb 4. State Secretary Cooney writes: "We hope to land four or five Aldermen and we are reasonably sure to carry the School Board. We have about five good local street speakers and intend to give them the hottest campaign they ever had. Our present Alderman, Comrade Ambrose, has made a good record. The convention was harmonious and followed out the desires of the local in all respects."
National Organizer Wilkins reports

to the National Secretary as on his work in Montana: "I left Spokane, Wash., for Kalispel, Mout., Nov 9. Made my first speech at Kalispel Nov. 10. Visited altogether forty towns, making fifty speeches. Thirty three speeches were made in town where locals were already organized. In four of the towns visited I was unable to hold meetings. Organized sever new locals at Grantsdale, Victor, Stev ensyille, Rochester, Rishtail, Glendive, and Storrs. With few exceptions the crowds were of fair size. The attention everywhere was very close.

"The general character of the Mor tana party membership is high and seemed to be a strong desire on the part of the comrades to be clear on the doctrine and tactics of the movement. Montana is unquestionably the most corrupt state in the union, polit-Great bureaus of corruption are maintained by the corporation and it is said that millions are actual ly spent to corrupt the voters. A Social-ist movement that stands this test may be said to have been tried by fire. My relations with comrades of the state have been very pleasant. Uniformly they have treated me with great kindness and consideration. The collections have been generous, averaging \$6.75 per meeting; but the loss of thirtythree dates out of eighty-three in the state run the deficit for wages and ex-

"A winter campaign in Montana is to say the least. The weather, which has seemed very cold to a Californian the long railroad rides between appointments, many trips in stages of d rides between ap open rigs across bleak stretches of country, snow blockades delaying untry, snow blockades delaying trains from one to twenty-four ho filled my Montana trip with incident long to be remembered. An accident that gave me a broken rib and a broken right arm added somewhat to the have been much more serious but for the prompt action of the National Com-I missed only one date on that account. I finished my work in Montana. at Anaconda, Jan. 30, and left the following day for Idaho."

> Social Democratic Women's Society. Branch 2 of the Social Democratic

Women's Society is to hold a mass meeting on Friday evening, Feb. 19, at the Old Homestead Gerden, Nintieth and Ninty-first streets. Franklin H. Wentworth is to lecture on "Socialism and Liberty," and Marion Craig Went worth is to give illustrative readings All are invited Comrades should bring is in store for them. Comrade Went worthas one of the most gifted orators in the country-to-day and it is gen Mrs Wentworth has no superior. Ad

Brauch 3 is to hold an apron and cktie party the third Saturday in April.

All the branches in this vicinity are to attend the Grand Labor Festival in a body at the Grand Central Palace on Washington's Birthday.

-The Tennessee state labor con vention passed a resolution asking Congress to pass a law granting a pension of \$12 a month to every work-ingman who shall have reached the age of sixty years and have earned less than \$1,000 a year. There's about as much chance of the workingme getting such legislation by petitionin for it as there is of Rockefeller going to heaven. -

-It is time for you to assert the dignity of human labor. I do not object to a man saying "sir" to his equal, or an elder, but I do object to his saying "sir" to broadcloth, or to a balance at the bank.-Edward Carpenter.

Do you live to work? or do you work In Capitalism you live to work. In Socialism you'll work to live.

The ten-hour law as applied to bak-

ers has been held to be constitutional four judges in favor, three against. Mr. Justice Denis O'Brien was one the three judges opposed to the law, and this ought to show workingmen why he was nominated by both the Re-publican and Democratic parties, O'Brien's term on the bench does not expire until after that of all the oth ers. He can "hand these out" for for teen years, boys. When the Preside tial election is over some of the fou can easily change their mind — and will. History proves to the point of absolute demonstration that there is nothing else on earth so fallible o changeable as Supreme Court Judges But they have never changed in favor of the people. They have always had to be removed; they have always been

unable to remove themselves. "Let us acknowledge that from certain point of view the temporar; solitary confinement of the law-maker at Mazas (a prison) does not displeas There was perhaps something of Providence in the coup d'état. dence, in placing the legislators at Ma zas, has performed an act of good ed-ucation. Eat of your own cooking. It is not a bad thing that those who own prisons should try them." - Victor

A bill has been introduced in the United States Senate to build a Somner White House for President Roose velt in the swell society district of Washington. He ought to go to Ellis Island and rent a room alongside of John Turner's.

"It is better to follow even the shadow of the best than to remain contenwith the worst."-Henry Van Dyke.

J. Pierpont Morgan went to Canada last week. If the laws of this country were enforced it would take extradition papers to get him back.

"There will at last be no market and no buying and selling. Wherever a man's heart is, there shall his work be."—Geb. D. Herron. The justice guaranteed by the Con

swiftly that the case of John Turne is to be heard by the Supreme Cour next October-if it is not postponed. "I'd be willing to work fifteen hours

of the United States moves so

day for you, darling," he ardenti pleaded.
"Scab!" she hissed, as she swept

from the room, for her papa was a un ion man.—Town and Country, If Roosevelt's Secret Service men re really on the lookout for suspicious

characters, why don't they pull the United States Senate. "Talk of Socialism destroying the nome! Capitalism has already destroy ed the home. Nothing but Socialism

will ever restore the home."-Seattle

The Honorable Thomas C. Platt, United States Senator from the State of New York, is a large stockholder in and president of the United States Express Company. He never allo business interests to interfere with his country's service. Far be it from me to intimate that he has ever been actuated by other motives than pure patriotism and the most exalted altruism. That's how he came to be millionaire-by the continuous

benefit of his country. Yes. Labor Produces All Wealth. Other than the resources of nature Socialists maintain that Labor of brain and brawn, Labor of mind and limb.

Because Labor produces all wealth we maintain that those who do the La or should have all the wealth prod-

There are those who will tell you that capital produces wealth and that noney makes money. Let us consider

Good old pious Deacon Rockefelle o doubt has capital to the equivalent of a billion dollars. Now, suppose that Mr. Rockefeller could get a billion dollars in gold engles coined at the United States mints. And suppos placed that billion dollars in gold down in New York's City Hall Park. How long would the plous old deacon's bil-lion dollars in gold have to remain there before they added unto them selves another gold engle? They never would do it, and you all know it.

Nor would it change matters in the slightest if the money were silver in stend of gold.

Let Deacon Rocket Her get a billion

silver dollars, every one of them coined at Mr. Bryon's sacred ratio of sixteen to one—he is such a plous man, let him have "In God We Trust" stamped on both sides instead of one side of every last one of them-how long would they have to remain buried in City Hall Park before they became it, and you all know it. Though that billion of silver dollars lay in the rich est soil on earth for a billion years, they would not in all that time add to themselves a single dollar, or even lead dime with a hole in it.

Ah, say you, money is only potential capital. When Mr. Rockefeller puts his money into real capital, then it creates wealth.

Well, let us see. Suppose that the blessed old deacon put his billion dol-lars into the shoe industry. Let us imagine, if we can, that over here in City Hall Park there is an immens City Hall Park there is an immense shoe factory; that it is fully equipped with the latest and very best tools and machinery for the making of shoes; that its storerooms are filled nigh on to bursting with the raw materials of, which shoes are made, leather and findings, and eyelets and laces, and pegs and blacking—the factory, tools, machines and raw materials all torethmachines and raw materials all togeth-

machines and available and a billion dollars, and all Rockefeller's.

Now, then, low long will that shoe factory have to stand there before it make a pair of shoes? How long be-

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fore the leather and findings make | every year after the wedding ceremthemselves into shoes? They'll never do it, and you all know it. Another factor must be added to the

raw material and the machines before we have shoes even from a billion-dollar shoe factory. We must have Labor—in this case the Labor of a shoemaker. Only when the Laborar control of the bank is simply the representative of wealth that was produced by Labor; and when it is taken. along, and plies the tools, and operates the machines, and manipulates the eather-then, and not before, we shall

building trades erected the factory, if the Labor of the machinists built the machines, if the Labor of the tanners made the leather, and if the Labor of the shoemakers made the shoes—if La-bor did it ALL, where is the reason in justice that those who did ALL the Labor are not entitled to ALL of its

The shoes in which we walk up Broadway in no way differ from the bull's hide tortured by fles on the plains of Argentina except in so far as the bull's hide has been the receptcle of Human Labor.

Ah, but, once again say you, when

Some people seem to think that the first dollar placed in the bank, is a male dollar, and the second dollar is a female dollar, and these male and female dollars get married, and then

ony these dollars have children in the form of nickels and dimes, or annual

the bank it is exchanged for means of production (capital, if you please), and that capital was itself produced by Labor, and then a workingman co along and uses that capital, and his Now, if the Labor of the men in the labor produces more wealth, and then milding trades erected the factory, if that wealth produced by Labor is exchanged for other dollars, and those dollars that replace the principal and pay the interest are placed back in the bank. And Labor built the bank, and Labor made the safe in the bank, and Labor made the paper and printed, or Labor dug the gold and minted the do-lars, all of them, male, female and neuter. And the only place where the wedding comes in is where the Very Eminent Gentleman who is crossident of the bank marries the mency and takes it to Canada with him, and that's a decree of divorce from years.

-This is indeed a time when right