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VOL. XIII.-NO. 50.

NEW YORK, WARCH 13. 1904.

### PRICE 2 CENTS.

### "ARTFUL DODGING"

# Or. Rainsford on Capital and Labor an Example.

Morgan's \$20,000 Pastor Talks All Around the Edges of His Subject and Avoids Usual Discussion at New Rochello Peoples Forum-Chal-James to Debate with Sparge.

Something of mystery surround the origin and mainterance of the People's Forum at ew bockelle. Without any apparent demand, and Without any apparent demand, and without any active agitation or organentered at once upon its mission. Es-tablished for the public discussion of important questions, its purpose is to provide a free platform for the ex-ponents of all shades of thought, Some prominent speaker is chosen to delivcinal address, after which er the principal address, after which there is an opportunity for questions and discussion. The meetings are held in the Public Library hall, which seats about fifteen hundred persons, and the attendance is usually anflicient to crowd it to the doors.

The speakers are it is said aupulied

The speakers are, it is said, supplied by Mr. Charles Sprague Smith, of the People's Institute, this city, and it is believed that all the expenses of the undertaking are horne by Mr. Justice

theoretaking and sorre by Mr. Justice Keogh of the Supreme Court, whose home is in New Rochelle. . . Last Sunday the speaker was Dr. W. S. Bainsfoudfoof St. George's Church, New York, and his topic was Church, New Lorg, and his topic was "Some Points agend Which, Employers and Labor Tinions Dught to Agree." Attracted, doubtless, by the seemingly splendid, apportunity not forcing Ir. Rainsford to discuss the question, a large number of Social Democrats attended from all norts of Westbester. tended from all parts of Westchester Cannty and some from this city. How they were disappointed is the main subject of this stery.

From the very opening it was apparent that an attempt would be made to shut off discussion. The preliminaries were stretched out to an inordinate length and then not Dr. Rains ford, but William Butler Yeats, the ford, set William Finner Yeats, the apostie, of the Irish literary revival, was called upon. Mr. Yeats is a much be speciacied and callow-looking poet who has the knack of giving to the riotous fancies of Celtic imagination delightful verbal dressings. Words lightly woren as cossumer to drange lightly woven as gossamer to drape ignity worten as gossamer to drape beautifully meaningless mystleism are his special delight. He came, apparently, as the guest of Dr. Rainsford, whose good Irish bregue equals his own. I had tried in vain to fathom the meaning of his play, "Where Ther. Is Nothing," till I heard Dr. Rains ford's speech. Then I knew where there was, if not "nothing," something whittled down to an irreducible point. Well, Mr. Yeats talked sweetly and

reverently of the Gaelic poets of the past and their modern disciples. He read some of their poems, too, and phrases like "Gaelic revival," "renais-sance of Irish letters" and "the rebirth of the Celtic spirit" were sprinkled over his talk so plentifully that I have no doubt New Rochelle's social life will bear witness to it for many a day. Comrade Rennetts—he of Younkers— came in while Mr. Yeats was speaking. Right manfully did he—supposing the speaker to be Dr. Rainsford—try to connect the riot of words with the topconnect the riot of words with the top-ic card. But it, was too much. He leaned over to a man sitting near and asked if it were indeed Dr. Rainsford. "No, his name's Yates," was the la-conic reply. He was right, for the poet lastists that his name be pro-nounced Yates." Then after a further, painful effort, Bennetts siked, "What's like tables about "Mana". The he talking about, anyway?". The re-ply, laconic as before, was suggestive —"Labor and Capital," was what the man said. And Bennetts looked trou bled. Something like an echo of this came under my notice as we all filed out into the street. "Say, what had ject?" said a tall, professional looking man to a companion. Quick as a flash came the reply, "Just as much as Rainsford's." I looked for the red button, but fear he wasn't a Socialist, after all. But a Socialist couldn't have done better.

Even Mr. Yeats on Irish peetry could not last for ever and at last Dr. Rains-ford's rising brought us back from Cel-tic "Hills of Dream" to this mundane matter-of-fact world. Dr. Rainsford is a fine specimen of physical man-hood. His voice is resonant and clear, but has something suggestive of in-sincerity about it. He leaves one with the impression that nature adapted him to be either a clergyman, a saloon keeper, or a Tammany politician. This may seem at first sight an incongruous assortment, but I am convinced that the three call for many of the same qualities. That the preacher is a good business man is undentable. That he gets \$20,000 a year salary, and a big sum over and above that to spend as he pleases, is proof enough of that. J. Pierpont Morgan is one of his dencons, and on Sundays the dog-faced financier carries the plate and receives the offerings. I went one Sunday not so long ago on purpose to watch the Heir Presumptive to the Rockefeller throne. When he came with the plate I fumbled in my pock-

ford said: "I want \$20,000 a year and 300,000 extra as a contingent fund to spend in any manner I please." Then Morgan husriedly summoned his Soul-back from Wall Street and ordered it for the fray. But no discussion, not to make a lightning calculation. Sat-isfied that stock in the Doctor was a good. Investment at the price, the good investment at the price, the Prince cried with his best Wall Street voice, somewhat modified to suit the church vestry, "Done!" And there is

no reason to suppose 'twas a poor in-Dr. Rainsford's speech was Nothing attenuated. Not for a moment d.d it touch the fundamental question of r the master and servant rela tion was right or wrong. No such thing as a suggestion that the wages system itself might be challenged seems to have entered the mind of the good man. He did not for a single moment consider the industrial relations which the terms "employer" and "employee" represent, and there was no attempt whatever to explain the forces which brought the trade-union movement into

He praised John Mitchell as "a wise and conscientious leader," but that was only a foll to his covert attack upon Eugene V. Debs. Of Debs he said that, while "he might, perhaps, be con-scientious, I cannot but think that he is an unbalanced man"—the reason for this indgment being that Debs had said on one occasion that a man was a scab who did not vote the Socialist ticket. Dr. Rainsford said Debs aid the Socialist Labor Party ticket, but that is only an evidence of the fire-verbial "little knowledge which imkes a man foolish." Debs' statement seemed to the good cleric to be "ex-ceedingly foolish and unwise for a fa-bor leader"

There was a burst of applause from that part of the andience which con-sisted of persons too sleek and well dressed to be suspected of being useful members of society, headed, by the way, by Judge Keogh, when Dr. Rains-ford accused the labor unions of "wink-ing at violence" in times of strike. He had no word to say about the murderous violence of the employers. For all one could tell from the speech, Dr. insford had never heard of any acts of violence toward strikers. The butch eries of Homestead, Coeur d'Alene, Cripple Creek, and a thousand other places, were all as unknown to him as patent breakfast foods were un known to Father Adam in the Garden of Eden. A pathetic and slightly lu-dicrous appeal to the members of the trade unions to "observe the law," closed this part of his speech. And one might very well wonder if such a thing as a law-breaking capitalist had ever been heard of in this country. The unions must become "truly Amer-

ican" and observe the law.

Of course, he believed that the employers should "recognize" the trade unions. Mr. Mitchell himself could not have been more reticent as to what "recognition" should be understood to mean. 'It would surely have satisfied

even Mr. Gompers!

Next in order was a rebuke to the unions for their lack of patience with the non-union man. "They do not give the non-union man time enough." . . . "Every man who is forced into a union weakens it." . . . "There is more opposition to the unions in the ranks of the workingmen than there is among employers."—These sample sentences indicate the nature of his speech on this point.

Up to this time there had not been suggested a single point of agreement for Capital and Labor. But that came later. I use the singular pronoun adrisedly, for there was only one such point suggested by the Doctor, in spite of the fact that he had promised to speak on "some points." And that so-litary point was "legislation to restrict the issuance of stock by corporations." Labor unions should work for such

legislation, for by watered stock "reasonable wages and dividends are im-possible." Such a change in the law as will make over-capitalization impos sible, is demanded by Humanity, Mas chusetts was referred to as "the state in which such a law has done so much for the workingman"—and that in spite of the inhuman condition prevailing there in the textile mills and

But the richest part of the worthy Doctor's diatribe was when he spoke of the inhuman conditions under which

"In this city I think a certain class "In this city I think a certain class of men are shamefully treated. I mean motormen. I had often thought of this before last winter, but then one cold, sleety day I made up my mind that I would find out for myself what their suffering was like. I rode from Twenty-third to Seventystreet with the motorman, and then I was out of it. By that time I was not was out of it. By that time I was not only wet through on the legs, but at the chest as well. Now I am a young man, only fifty-three years old, and it didn't hurt me. The motorman told me, however, that he had done that

me, nowever, that he had done that for eleven hours. I believed him, God knows I did not care to prove it.

For the money he gets he suffers too much. HE SHOULD BE AS LEAST AS WELL PAID AS ARE THE MEN WHO RUN THE EN GINES ON OUR GREAT RAIL-ROADS."

That last sentence is good! "At least

to shun the political agitator, and to "pour oil instead of sand on life's bearings," closed a speech remarkable for its verbose inashty and its cowardly shirking of every issue involved.

During the course of the address many Socialists present were diligent.

many Socialists present were diligent-ly making notes, evidently preparing even a question, was possible. After the lecture there was a meet-

ing of the Westchester County Com-mittee at which it was decided to chal-

lenge Dr. Rainsford to debate with Comrade Spargo. During the course of a pleasant social gathering which followed the session of the County Committee, a challenge was prepared and sent to Dr. Hainsford by regis-tered mail. The challenge, which was signed by Fred Bennetts of Yonkers and F. Gastelger of Port Chester, states that the Social Democratic rep-resentative will contend that there is an irreconcilable conflict of interest etween the employing class and the ass represented by the trade un'ons and that any attempt to reconcile them hust prove impossible; and that, for ther, such a reconcillation, even were it possible, is quite undestrable from the point of view or human progress. Comrade Gasteiger presided over the ocial gathering referred to, at which social gathering referred to, at which Several comrades contributed an excellent program of vocal and in strumental music and John Spargo made a short address. X. Y. Z.

## FOR THE DAILY.

Important Joint Meeting on March 10 in Labor Lyceum.

Association and Conferences to Consider Reports of the Board of Management-Growth of the Fund.

A special joint meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing As-sociation and the New York and Brooklyn Workingmen's Press Con-ferences will take place in the New York Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Thursday evening, March 10. mportant matters will be laid before he meeting by report from the Board

Financial Secretary Gerber acknowledges receipt of cash and pledges for

the Daily Fund as follows:	
CASH CONTRIBUTIONS	
H. Kuhn, Jersey City	\$2.6
Otto Pauls, St. Louis, Mo	5.0
S. Davidson, St. Louis	
Wm. Eckert, St. Louis	
F. Hannon, St. Louis,	:
John Schumacher, St. Louis,	
E. Dutton, St. Louis	
B. Conroy, St. Louis,	
F. J. Kloth, St. Louis	
J. Lewinsky, St. Louis	
M. J. McCollock, St. Louis	. 4
27th Ward Br., St. Louis	1.0
28th Ward Br., St. Louis	1.0
Dr. M. S., city	12.0
Chas. Koehn, Brooklyn, first	
· week's wages	3.0
• week's wages	
Jos. Kling, city	1
Cell. at 22d A. D., S. D. P	1.0
Punch card 253, per Dressler,	
H. Bearman, Brooklyn	1.0
Local Aberdeen, S. D	2:
Local Cheyenne, Wyo	2.0
Part of proceeds of Herron's	
"Parsifal" lectures	85.0
A. M. G., Seattle, Wash	.628.0
Previously reported	628 (

Previously reported	2,628.01
Total	\$2,747.80
PAID ON PLEDGES.	
E. M. Braune, city	\$1.00
F. Tepper, Lawrence, Mass	3.00
Miss T. Fox, city	, 1.00
R. S. Price, Houston, Tex	4.00
Aug. Fers, Glendale, L. I	.65
Schultz, Glendale, L. I	.25
Ed. Prause, Glendale, L. I	.50
Chr. Jensen, Glendale, L. I	.50
W. Schramm, Glendale, L.I.,	.30
N. S. Reichenthal, city	1.00
G. Fluegel, Rock Island, Ill.,	12+ 1.50
O. Kopf, city	可配 .25
Sam. Eiges, city	1.00
Von Duffi, city	7平 1.00
O. Fricke, Corona, L. I	.50
John Newman, Seymour,	
Conn	2.00
Amalgam. Meat Cutters and	
Butcher Workmen, Local	
210. Newark, N. J	3.00
Previously reported	3,385.45
Total	\$3,406.90

RECAPITULATION. Cash contributions, last three \$119.88 Total collected to date ... \$14.914.78

NEW PLEDGES. W. Schramm, Glendale, L. I., 1.20 Previously reported ...... 8,038.00

Total pledged ...... \$8,046,40

BEBEL'S "WOMAN" AS A PREMIUM The Worker has a limited number of copies of Bebel's "Woman: Past, Present, and Future," and, instead of selling them, they will be given as a premium for three yearly or six half yearly subscriptions for The Worker. with the plate I fumbled in my pockets as long as I could so as to "size up" I rince I routy. Hyan Walker missed an opportunity to immortalize himself then. The Prince walted patiently till at last I produced my shokel!

Tis said that when St. George's Church need a pastor, and Dr. Rainsford was "called," he attended a meeting of the deacons to discuss the matter. The question was asked! "On what terms will you come to preach to us the gospel of the Man who had not where to lay his beaut?" I don't think that was the phrasing, but the substance of the question is there. With becoming modesty, Dr. Bainswith the substance of the question is there. With becoming modesty, Dr. Bainswith the substance of the question is there. With becoming modesty, Dr. Bainswith the substance of the question is there. With becoming modesty, Dr. Bainswith the substance of the question is there. This is an opportunity to obtain a famous and instructive work, which every Socialist should read, by the ex-penditure of a small amount of energy penditure of a small amount of energy in making -propaganda by extending the circulation of The Worker. Com-rades who desire to take advantage at this offer should hasten to send in the necessary number of subscriptions, as the number of copies is limited and the supply will doubtless soon be ex-hausted.

### A ST. LOUIS - IN MINIATURE

tion in Grand Central Palace.

Workingmen's Organizations of I York City Are Actively Interested and Plans Are Rapidly Maturing-A Model Browery One of the Feat ares.

It costs money to go to St. Louis and many a workingman who would like to visit the exposition there will have to "take it out in wishing." To make a little St. Louis here in New York for sixteen days, accessible to all, to make it at once highly enter-taining and highly instructive, and to do it all by the united efforts of workdo it all by the united efforts of workingmen without capitalist backing and
for the purpose of advancing Labog's
cause- such is the plan of the completee in charge of the Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held in
Grand Central Palace. April 23 to May
8, for the benefit of The Worker aisi
the "Volkszelung." And the crantirations that are already interested in zations that are already interested in the project are organizations that are in the habit of doing even more than

Some idea of what is being prepared can be had from an account of one ex-hibit—that of the United Brewery Workers. After careful consideration, they have resolved to set up and run in the Grand Central Palace a model brewery, which will be a reproduction in miniature of the famous "Hof-bräuhaus" at Munic. Even those who do not indulge in the beverage will find it interesting to see the process of its manufacture in true Ger-man fashion—and to those who appre-ciate the gift of Gambriaus it will have a double interest.

Other unions of the food industries

and of other trades as well-will be
represented with appropriate exhibits.

The idea is to show all together the rations processes of industry, of which each workman in his daily life has a chance to see but one, and especially to set forth those methods and conditions of labor which, for the welfare both of the producer and of the con-sumer, the trade unions try to estab-lish and for which the union labels stand or should stand if properly re-

The Central Federated Union, at its last session, after fistening to Nic Geiger's statement of the plans and purposes of the exposition, heartily purposes of the exposure to endorsed it and urged all unions to endorsed it and urged all unions to in the work of preparation. The com-mittee, composed of delegates from labor organizations, meets every Sunday afternoon in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, and it is hoped that it will be reinforced by many new delegates in the next session or two.

There is also a woman's club for the purpose of assisting in the work which meets every Friday evening a welcome all women or girls, who

## THE LABORERS' STRIKE.

Bricklayers' Helpers the Victims of Bad Faith and Arbitrary Tyranny of Employers' Association.

The strike of the bricklayers' helper The strike of the bricklayers helpers belonging to the Laborers' Protective Union of New York City is one that should command the hearty sympathy of every workingman who is able to see even a little beyond the end of

The trouble was brought on by an arbitrary order of the Mason Builders' Association — the organization of bosses, affiliated with the Building Trades Employers Association—relucing wages, without r

ten years ago.

Thirty-five cents an hour for an eight-hour day and double have for eight-hour day and double pay for overtime has been the scale of late years. The employers flat is that this shall be changed to 35 cents an hour for a ten-hour day and time and a half for overtime. Under the established scale, a laborer working ten hours a day got \$4.20. Under the scale pro-posed by the bosses he would get but \$3.50. As the men have to make a great deal of overtime in the busy season and are out of work a great deal at other times this would make

very considerable difference.
Under the "arbitration agreement"falsely so called—which was forcedon the unions of the building trades by the Employers' Association leckout last year, the laborers have no direct recognition whatever. The organized bosses refused to admit the "unskilled" men t othe doubtful benefits of that wonderful agreement. The promise that they would be given a sort of in-direct recognition through the Brick-layers' Union has been flagrantly violated in this case by the bosses—on more example of the worthlessness of capitalist promises.

COST OF LIVING STEADILY RISING.

"Dun's Review" shows a still higher average of prices for the necessaries of life this month than ever before. The "index number," representing the price of a certain group of standard commodities fairly representing the general cost of living, is for March 1, \$103.615, as compared with \$102.028 on Feb. 1 and \$101.007 for March 2, 1903. This is the highest point that the cost of living has reached in twenty years. The rise in the past month has been especially in bead-stuffs and meat. The price of whise and other breadstuff has not for many years reached so high a point, except for a short time about July 1, 1903. years reached so high a point, exceptor a short-time about July 1, 1902.

# THE STRUGGLE IN ROCHESTER.

Such Will Be the Exposi- More Judicial Outrages On Strikers.

> Striking Clothing Cuttary Fined \$250 Each and Sentenced to Penitentiary on False Charges of Rict and Assault -One of Many Recent Lossons fo the Workers of That City ...

ROCHESTER, N. Y .- Another judicial outrage against striking working men again gives food for thought to

the workers of this city,
During the past year Rochester has
become one of the storm-centers in the world-wide struggle between workers and capitalists. The carpenters, the machinists, the butchers, and the clothing cutters have all had long and hard-fought strikes, and in these con hard-fought strikes, and in these con-licts, as is usual everywhere, the strikers have had to meet police per-secution, indicial outrages and news-paper slander.

First an injunction was issued against the machinists, who were charged with the terrible crime of calling a seab a seab. Next the offi-cers of the currentes, pulson were in-

cers of the carpenters' union were indicted on the charge of "conspiracy to raise wages." Meanwhile union men were being arrested on filmsy charges. and the newspapers, ever faithful servants of the capitalists who control them, were carrying on the usual cam-paign of misrepresentation against the strikers. Now the basses of the clothing combine are using the courts to fine the strikers, in the hope of deplet-ing the funds of the union and thus making it impossible to pay strike benefits.

In the early part of the clothing cutters' strike some slight alterations took place and the bosses seized the opportunity to have three of the strikers arrested on charges of assault. The capitalist court fined them \$250 each and seatenced one to the peniten-tiary for three months. Three others were arrested last November on the trumped-up charge of riot; and, in the police court, after the judge heard the "people's" evidence he discharged them. About six weeks later the grand jury indicted them on the same charge and now one of the three has charge and now one of the three has been found gullty and fined \$250. The counsel for the defense pointed out that the prisoner had already been dis-charged once and that he should not be tried twice on the same charge, but it was decided that the police court consideration of the case was simply an examination. Although the decision of this point would naturally fall to the judge he left it to a prejudiced jury, evidently in order to avoid polit-ical responsibility as his office is an elective one and sometime it may oc-cur to the strikers that they have a ready remedy for judicial outrage in a Socialist ballot. The first jury dis-agreed and a second one was drawn agreed and a second one was drawn composed of farmers, who were chosen because their ignorance of trade unionism made it enzy to prejudice them and secure the decision which enabled the judge, controlled by St. Paul street, to impose the heavy fine.

The fact that the police, the courts and the newspapers are all doing the dirty work of the St. Paul street clothing combine, that as they are always

ing combine, just as they are always doing the service of the capitalis class which owns them, should open the eyes of the Rochester workers to the necessity of joining with the political party of their own class to capture all public ofaces and turn the public powers against the capitalists, who own the government as surely as they own the shops and factories. And the conditions which lead to this strike should show them that there can be no industrial justice and peace until the people who build the factories and work in them also own them-until we have that collective ownership of the means of production which the Social Democratic Party stands for.

The "riot" of which the strikers were convicted was started by a pa ticularly mean and vicious strik As the unionists approache he greeted them with a sarcastic and profane solutation and in the mix-up which grew out of this he drew a knife and stabbed one of the strikers.

The young striker sentenced to the penitentiary has an aged mother and family dependent on him, but their personal pleas for elemency made no impression on the capitalistic judge.

It can only be hoped that these out-rages which make the blood boll will also have power to make the brain think and will lead the workingmen of Rochester to see that Socialist polit-ical action is their only means of

Although the clothing cutters' strike which effects about five hundred men, has been on since last October, the men are holding firm, and still expect

### FAILURES OF THE WEEK.

"Bradstreet's" reports 195 fallures in the United States during the week, against 200 for the previous week and 171, 178, 208, and 180 in the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. About 87 per cent. of The total number of concerns failing had capital of \$5,000 or less, and 8 per cent. lad from \$5,000 to \$29,000 emits]. 000 to \$20,000 eapital.

### MUSICIANS' CONVENTION.

The American Federation of Musi-cians has decided to hold its annual convention in New York City, begin ning on May 16. Though this will be hing on May 16. Though this will be its ninth convention, it will be the first held here. The Federation of Musicians belongs to the American Federation of Labor and was estab-lished after a fight lasting over ten years to bring the musicians into co-operation with the regular trade un-

# "WHAT'S THE USE?"

### A Too Common Question Well Answered.

Local Jamestown of the Social Demo cratic Party Tells "What's the Use" of Workingmen Voting Straight for What They Want, Even in Municipal Elections.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 1. The Social Democrats of this city have gone into the local campaign with a full ticket, headed by Dr. A. D. Young as candidate for Mayor. Our party made a very good gain here in the state election last fall and we hope state election last fall and we hope even to improve upon that record. The ampaign is conducted on strict Sochallst lines, as may be inferred from the following campaign leaflet which the local has issued entitled

### "What's the Use?"

"What's the use of voting the So-cialist ticket at a minor election?
"Many well meaning workingmen, who do not understand what Social-ism is, but think they do, have asked this simple question.

Well, what's the use of voting at

What is a vote for, any way? "What is a vote for, any way?"
"Many people have the idea, silly
as it may seem, that the only use for a
vote is to get some slick politician a
job. This is the class of people who
complain of the 'grafting' that is so prevalent in politics just now. They keep trying and trying to get a 'good man' in office, but invariably fail. "A vote is a declaration of prin-

ciples. When you walk up to the ballot box, you say: 'I want so and so.'
If you place your cross at the head of
the Republican ticket you say: 'I want capitalism, with all its joys of poverty, crime, etc.' When you vote the Democratic ticket you say: 'Capitalism is good enough for me. I don't mind being robbed, only I want to smash the criminal trusts.' In other words you are satisfied with your condition. You think you have enough of the good things of this life; that is is only good things of this life; that is is only right that the workingman should slave for others; that he should be 'laid off' when he makes more goods than the boss can sell.

"A vote for Socialism, however, is

an entirely different thing. The man who votes this ticket says: 'I am not who votes this ticket says: I am not satisfied. I do not like my condition. I think I am entitled to the value of all I produce. I think the working class should run this government, since they are in the majority. They create everything. Were it not for this class doing all the useful work of society, everyone would perish and consequently they should rule."

Suppose you do not

"Suppose you do vote the Republi-can ticket because the boss suggests that you do. Will he hesitate to reduce your wages? And would it make any difference if you voted the Demeratic ticket?

"Suppose you go on strike, does not the Republican and Democratic government nlike, ply the injunction, the policeman's club and the militia, as occasion demands? Have you not read the history of both these parties?

But suppose you controlled the government, which you can do, easily chough, would you help or fight yourself? If your class, the working class, controlled all the powers of govern-ment, would you set the militin, the injunction or the policeman upon strikers who were merely trying to better their conditions?
"And suppose you controlled the en-

tire government, municipal, state and national, would it not be natural that should take possess these powers of government and use them for the interests of your class. as is now being done by the capitalist class. What else could you do but take possession of that which your class has created—the means of pro-duction and distribution, and from it produced?

This is merely a suggestion of what cialism means. To find out just what it means will require some study and some thinking and if you have not forgotten entirely how to think, now is the time to do some of it. Sub-scribe to a Socialist paper. Buy some Socialist literature. Read. Study.

"If we should tell you that Socialism would abolish entirely, poverty, crime, strikes, lockouts, etc., you would say that we were dreaming, so we won't say it. Read up a little bit and you will find it out for yourself. "And Socialism is not a plan, It merely means that you will sooner or later, be forced by conditions, to take

and when you do this, the only thing you can do is to take possession of what you have created and what really belongs to you now, only you haven't sense enough to know it, as a

"Minor elections! Bah! There are no such things. Every chance you get to vote at all, is a chance to strike a blow at the conditions that oppress you, and every blow counts. "Wake up! Be a man! Vote for

what you want—good conditions for yourself and family. In other words —VOTE THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT-IC TICKET."

Municipal Platform

The city platform of the Social Democratic Party is as follows:

"The Social Democratic Party of Jamestown hereby reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism, as proclaimed in the Social Democratic Party's party in the Social Democratic Party's party in the Social Percent of the Social Percent Party's party in the Social Percent Party's party in the Social Percent Party's party in the Social Percent Party in the Party in the Social Percent Party in the cial Democratic Party's national plat-

form.
"Together with Socialists of all countries, we hold it to be the supreme duty of the working class to

# ANOTHER CAPITALIST CRIME.

The Darlington hotel collapse, by Tarrant explosion. The proprietors stored immense quantities of explosive which at least twenty-five and possibly many more lives were crushed outand all of them workingmen except two-was not an accident. There is no room for accident in affairs of this sort Steel construction is a science. a matter of applied mathematics. The architects and blulders have no need to guess; they have no right to guess; they can know accurately just what weight a certain frame will sustain When a building frame collapses during construction, falls together like a house of cards, it is absolutely certain either that the builders have accepted inexcusably bad plans or that they have inexcusably scamped the work.

Why is work done in this way? For just one reason: TO SAVE EXPENSE AND SO TO INCREASE PROFITS. This is not the first frightful exam ple of such deliberate criminal negit gence that we have had in Nev York.

Nine years ago we had the collapse of the John B. Ireland building, in which fifteen workmen were killed. The Coroner's jury and the grand jury pointed out the guilty capitalists Democrat Fellows was then District Attorney. He never brought those murderers to trial. He was followed by Republican Olcott, by Tammany Democrat Gardiner, by "good" Democrat Philipin, and finally by Reformer Jerome, and yet the murderers go free.

In 1898, we had the collapse of the Fordinsky building. The constructor deliberately gambled for profit against workingmen's lives. Neither Gardiner nor Philbin nor Jerome has ever tried to bring them to trial. A year later we had the Windsor

hotel fire. Philanthropist Gerry owned the hotel: he knew it was a fire-trap; he saved expense by not providing fire-escapes. Gardiner and Philbin and Jerome have allowed that bloodstained hypocrite to mock at justice. Two years ago we had the New York Central tunnel horror. The directors and officers of the road had long

known of the danger. To keep down expenses and increase profits they had resisted every proposition to improve it. When nearly a score of lives were sacrificed to their greed, it was not they that Jerome got indicted-not the men who had power and misused it, but Engineer Wisker, a wage-worker, under orders, who risked his own life daily because he had to work for a liv-

chemicals in a fire-trap building, because that saved expense for them and only working people's lives were endangered. The grand jury indicted them for manslaughter. Gardiner never tried to bring the case to trial Philbin never tried. Jerome continued the delay for months and then moved to dismiss the indictment. All these were cases of MURDEIL FOR PROFIT, cases where THE CAPITALISTS INCONTROL KNOW-INGLY AND WILFULLY SACRI-

FICED OTHER PEOPLE'S LIVES FOR THEIR OWN PECUNIARY GAIN. We have had District Attorneys of every stripe of capitalist politics, yet EVERY ONE OF THESE MUR-DERERS WENT UNPUNISHED.

Is it surprising, then, that the builders of the Darlington have added another crime to the list? They have the same motive profit. They have the same temptation—the hope of impunity through the collusion of cap:talist politicians and THE APATHY OF THE WORKING CLASS.

It is certain that the builders had the Darlington rushed up, that proper bracing and riveting was neglected, and that the upper floors were overloaded-all in order to save expense and in the hope that the thing would hold together till the contract was offtheir hands and the money for it pocketed.

To sum up: The Darlington affair is not an accident, but a crime of the blackest type. Moreover, it is not an exceptional crime, due to the special wickedness of the Allisons. It is a perfectly typical capitalist crime, resulting from the private control of industry for private profit. Finally, it is sort of crime systematically tolerated and encouraged, because the two old parties are controlled by the classthat profits by such crimes and the working class thoughtlessly continues

to keep those parties in power. Let us by all means demand the prompt and severe punishment of the riminals in this case.

But let us not forget that to punish. crime is not enough, that IT IS BET-TER TO REMOVE THE INCENTIVE AND THE OPPORTUNITY BY DO-ING AWAY WITH A SYSTEM UN-DER WHICH INDUSTRY IS CON-TROLLED BY A CLASS WHICH DOES NOT WORK, BUT LIVES ON THE PROFITS OF OTHER MEN'S

A few months earlier we had the. LABOR.

capture the powers of state from the capitalist class, so that the working class may secure complete control of all branches of government, for the purpose of transferring from the hands of the capitalist class to the whole people collectively, the ownership of all mines, workshops, mills, factories, rattroads, in short, all machinery of production and distribution, the same to be owned and operated by the people collectively as their interests or

convenience may dictate. "So long as the great modern tools of production and distribution are the private property of the capitalists who will permit their use by the working class only on such terms and conditions as are dictated by the interest of the capitalist class, we hold that no permanent relief can come to the workers.

"The glant trusts of to-day which be used to break strikes or interfere re already monopolizing every field with strikers in the peaceful exercise class received its just dues, i. e., all of human activity and are the forerunners of still more gigantic indus trial combinations of capital, present a problem which can only be solved by the adoption of the Socialist prin ciples in economics, the collective own ershiff and operation of all means o

"We hold further that the many contests of recent times between capital and labor of all industries, in and out of the city, clearly emphasize the antagonism of interests between cap-ital, the exploiter, and labor, the exploited: that the capitalist class fully conscious of its power and its inter-ests, aims at and is satisfied with nothing less than the complete sub jugation of labor. The workers, too, must recognize this war between the two classes, take their battles into the political field where they are strong-est, array themselves on the side of the Social Democratic Party, which represents the interests of the working class, vote themselves as a class into complete control of all branches of government, and then enact laws to protect themselves, preparatory to their emancipation.

"We, therefore, enter the municipal campaign piedged, when elected, to enact into laws the following: "First. The municipalization of the

First. The municipalization of the street railway and gas and electric-light plants. The city should own its own street, railway system for the same reason that it owns its streets and public highways. Gas and electric light plants are public utilities like water works, parks, streets, fire departments, etc., and should be own-old, by the city. Rayanus derived from ed by the city. Revenues derived from these public utilities will be used to wages and shorten the work increase wages and shorten the work-day of the workers and to improve the public service; revenues derived from this source are in no instance to be used to reduce taxes. "Second. Employment in public

service to be determined by fitness. No employee to be removed for polit-ical reasons.

Third. Abolition of the contract system in public improvements; the city, without the intervention of so-called contractors, to perform its own work, such as constructing and repairing streets, improving parks, and building schools or other public build-ings. All such work to be done under the supervision of public officials, the workers to be employed directly by

the city. "Fourth. All public work done by or for the city, including printing, to be performed by union workmen at union wages and hours of work, but in no case shall a day's work c of more than eight of more than eight hours, or the wages less than two dollars per day. "Fifth," In no case shall the police

of their liberties. "Sixth. School books and their supplies to be furnished free to all childreu, and children of poor parents to

be furnished meals free.
"Seventh. The establishment of a municipal coal yard, coal to be sold at cost.

### THE DAVENPORT-FIELDMAN DEBATE.

Sunday Afternoon, April 3, the Time Chosen by Mr. Davenport - Great Interest Manifested.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 7.-In reply to the acceptance of the So-cialist challenge by Daniel Davenport, counsel for the American Anti-Boycott Counsel for the American Anti-Boycott Association, Local Bridgeport hast Saturday sent a letter expressing its satisfaction at finding an opponent willing to meet Socialists in fair debate and stating that the Opera House was to be had only on Sunday afternoons and that no other hall in town would probably be large enough for the audience, and asking Mr. Davenport's pleasure as to the exact date. Mr. Davenport agreed that the Opera House ought to agreed that the Opera House ought to be had and suggested Easter Sunday. April 3, from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m., as the April 3, from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m., as the time. He also accepted the statement of the question as proposed by Comrade Fieldman, taking the negative. "Resolved, That Socialism is just, necessary, and desirable," is the brief and broad statement. Details of division of time and the like are being arranged. Great interest is manifested and the half will cortainly be crowded.

whereas it has long been known and declared that the poor have no right to the property of the rich, I want it known and declared that the rich have no right to the property of the poor.-John Ruskin.

### The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Occupative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call : Son Sohn.

THRMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in Advance.
One year
4. 그 중시 프로스 (1922년 1일 4. M. M. 1922년 1일
Less than 100 copies, per copy
5 per week, one year

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts paysable to The Worker. Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker. Communications for the Volkszeitung" or the State Secretary of the S. D. P. should always be separately addressed. "Volkssetting or the S. D. I. should always be separate, addressed. Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by scribers. Acknowledgment wrapper, the services of the service As her day, correspondents day, correspondents day, correspondents day in the committee that day whenever possible. This office by Monday, whenever possible. Completing a hour the business or extracted the day of the land of Directors, Socialis, as the land of Directors, Socialis, the land of Directors, Socialis, as the land of Directors, Socialis, as the land of Directors, so that the land of Directors are the land of Directors.

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

In the state of New York, on account of ertain provisions of the election in wa, the secunist Yerry is officially accognised under see anuse of Social Democratic Party, and a embient is the Arm and Torck, as shown shove.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confined with the so-called Socialist Libber Party. The latter is a small, ring-ruled, morbund organization which bitterly opposes the trade unions and carries on assistance campaign of shader against the real. Socialist movement, which supports the trade indoor. 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-shadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these Squires:



The next issue of The Worker will contain special matter appropriate to the anniversary of the Paris Commune, which falls on March 18-a historical sketch showing the position of the Commune in relation to other events of the nineteenth century, an article on the lessons of the Commune. and a splendid poem by Peter E. Bur rowes in memory of the great prole tarian revolt. This last, in our opinion, is by far the best piece of verse that the revolutionary movement in the United States has yet produced in our English language.

### THE HUMBUG OF NATIONAL FEUDS AND FRIENDSHIPS.

That "politics makes strange bedfellows," is a time-honored bit of pro verbial wisdom. The queer cohabitations that result when the capitalist politics of three or four centuries are mixed up defy classification and promise an abundant and varied illegiti mate progeny. The echoes or accom paniments of the Russo-Japanese war furnish a case in point. Observe:

A few months ago we saw Michael Davitt, professional Irish nationalist and lover of the Boers through hatred of England, sent to Russia by a sensational New York newspaper to write up the Kishineff massacres. This was a stroke of policy on the part of the proprietor and nominal edifor-to win the Jews by the write-up itself and to win the Catholic Irishmen by the choice of a writer. To serve the former purpose, Mr. Davitt's report was bitterly hostile to Russia and friendly to the Jewish race.

Now comes Mr. Davitt, Conor O'Kelly, and other professional Irish nationalists, clamorously declaring, in th name of oppressed Erin, their hope that Russia will whip the Japanese Why? Because Russia is supposed to be an enemy of England and Japan a

semites of Austria, miscalled "Christian Socialists" (for whatever their claims to the Christian name may be, they are the bitterest foes of Socialism), joining with the Irish spokesm in praying for Russian victory. Why? Because Russia is the oppressor of the Jews and therefore dear to the hearts of that particular sort of professed Christians.

So here we have then: First, Erin and Israel blessing each other and cursing the Bear; next Erin blessing the Bear who curses Israel, because the Bear hates Britain; finally, Hanian Lueger blessing the Bear who hater Britain, because the Bear oppresse Israel. What has become of that lovely Judeo-Hilbernian Statherhood so lately celebrated? What has become of that passion for liberty that madvon Plehve's name hated in Irish hearts only six month 30? What has become but we pause. "Where are the shows of other years?" as old

The fact is, we have here the tripledistilled essence of humbug. Russia the enemy of England? So far as commercial rivalry goes, yes. But the

Russian government would no more spend a ruble for love of Ireland than she would, ten years ago, to help the Armenians against their oppressor, Russia's traditional enemy, the Turk; no more than England, with all her supposed hatred of Russia and championship of Christendom against the Paynim, would then or since lift a finger or let a finger be lifted to help the Armenians against their twin op pressors, the Sultan and the Tsar; no more than Russia would help the Boers against England, two or three years ago. Nay, if we may judge by the history of Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary, Russia would forget all hatred of England and, if necessary, help England to crush any Irish revolt that really threatened to succeed and to inspire the lovers of liberty in other lands. Russia the enemy of the Jews? Hated and instly hated by many Jews yes. But the Rothschilds will find Russian bonds and British consols alike kosher-so long as the interest is paid. And rich Austrian Antisemites

or bankers of more or less authentic Christianity anywhere else will not regard any negotiable paper as the accursed thing," no matter what it is solvent. Equally is it humbug to talk of Rus-States in the sixtles or, on the other hand, of America's chivairie liking, today, for the "little brown men" of Japan. We have been killing "little brown men" a few hundred miles south of Japan, and neither Japan nor Russia nor England said us nay. Three years ago we joined with those and other powers in burglariously producing an "open door" in China. This year we have done in Panama just what Russia had done in Manchirla. and all the Powers chanted a solemn

puts it, "kin in sin"-we, if by "we" is meant the governments of the world. There is not to-day a good govern ment in any land. Some are worse than others. All are the instruments of class rule. The Russian state, by reason of its absolutism and of its bigness, is with much reason accounted the backbone of international capital ist power. Whatever crimes any gov-

Amen. We are all, as Mark Twali

ands are red with them. The Irishman, hating British misrule, who pins his faith on the Tsar. fatally deceives himself.

ernment has committed, the Tsar's

The Jew, hating Russian misrule who looks therefore with love to Tokyo or Washington or London, deceives himself as fatally.

If we hope for Russian defeat, it is on behalf of the real Russia, the Russian working people, whose direst enemy is Tsarism, and on behalf of the Jewish working people and the working people of every land and of every race or creed. If we hope for Russian defeat, it is assuredly not that we shall rejoice in Japanese vic-

The hope of liberty-loving Erin of liberty-loving Israel, of liberty-loving Armenia and Finland, of lovers of liberty the world over, must be in their own wisdom and courage and honor in the international solidarity of Labor, and not in any titled rulers with profit-mongers standing behind the

### SENATOR HANNA AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT

We have never before had occassic to find serious fault with the Cleveland "Citizen," which, for years, has been the best model in this country of what a local labor paper ought to be Much as we admire the "Citizen" for what it has done, however, and much as we hope from it, we cannot fail to protest when we find in it such a paragraph as this:

"The 'Citizen' joins with the people

of Cleveland in expressing profound regret at the unexpected death of Senator Hanna. While there has been little in common between the distinguished statesman and those who occupy an advanced position upon economic and political questions, yet the extraordinary energy and ability of the Senator as an organizer, and his wonderful rower. the Scantor as an wonderful power in impressing his opinions upon the masses has commanded the admiration of those who have always consistently opposed his views. That he was perfectly honest in those views has never been ques tioned, especially by those who en-joyed his personal acquaintance. Senator Hanna has undoubtedly done the labor movement a great service, at least indirectly—be has been more successful than any other living may in forcing to the front the greates question of our time, the issue of Capital and Labor, which is now pre-dominant. He has not lived in vain."

"De' mortuis nil nisi bonum" is a very good maxim for ordinary purposes-though even this will not always apply in the case of public men. whose public records and reputations are legitimately public property. But even that maxim does not cover the paragraph in question. From the Sociallst point of view or even from any self-respecting and moderately intelligent trade-union point of view, there no good to be said of Mark Hanna the politician, whatever may be thought of Mark Hanna the indivi-

Everyone knows that Hanna was a political corruptionist of the most highly developed type—that he brought to that evil work an energy, a methodical pertinacity, a tact, a degree of executive ability, that put him in the hierarchy of political vice far above

such crude practitioners of the modern black art as Croker, Platt, Quay, Adlicks, and Clark.

In his relations with the labor move-nent he applied this peculiar ability n a most subtle and effective way. He knew not only how to use gold o public office to corrupt labor leaders out how to use the cheaper and much more effective methods of flattery an cajolery.

"That he was perfectly honest in hi lews" on the labor problem has cerainly very often been questioned, and with good-reason. But that is neither here nor there. Perhaps Rockefelle is honest in his views. Perhaps Vanderblit was quite sincere when he said "The public be damned." Probably most of the tyrants and tools of tyranny in all history have been honest, in their way. Shall we, then, praise the greatest scourges of hu-What was it that Senator Hanns

did and simed to do with the labo movement? That is the only question for us. In fact, so far from "foreing to the front the issue of Capital and Labor," he used all his abilities, which were admittedly great, and all the power of his capitalized political machine, which counted for much more, in obscuring and confusing that ques tion, in preventing it from coming to an issue, in organizing the master clas to use the iron hand within the velve glove, and in dividing and weakening the labor movement and either se ducing or betraying or ernshing ever progressive tendency that showed itself in the working class.

The very fact that Wall Street and the great masters of industry were planning to raise Hanna up in Roose velt's place is enough of itself to show that the suave Ohio Senator was a far more dangerous foe to the pregress of Labor toward emancipation than is the ranting President, with all his professions of strenuous independence and all his actual servility to the machine. If Roosevelt vainly dreams of being the Man on Horseback, Hanna was in very fact a Talleyrand and Fouche in one.

For us, we regret his death. We would have liked to see him live to succeed Roosevelt, for in the White House he would have been forced to show himself, in such manner that the dullest could not fall to understand as the ablest general of the capitalist forces in the war against Labor's emancipation-and we like to see the lines clearly drawn. That is not to be. Senator Hanna is a fact in pass history. There will be enough to lie in his praise. Let not men who know better join in the chorus.

As several comrades have re proached The Worker for not having had the matter concerning the Corporations Auxiliary Company (a great capitalist spy agency) which appeared in the "Appeal to Reason" of February 27, we mildly suggest that such comrades turn back to our issue of Sen tember 27 last and see that we covered exactly the same ground, having be fore us a letter of the Corporation Auxiliary Company identical in its purport with that which the "Appeal" uses, so that it did not seem necessary to cover it again. The Worker has, during the last year, pubished more documents of the Manu facturers' Association, the Nationa Economic League, the Metal Trades Association, the several scab agencie and spy agencies, and other organiza tions of the capitalist class than any other Socialist paper in the United

### FOR CO-OPERATION IN THE SO

CIALIST PRESS. In another column we print a com munication from A. M. Simons which seems to us worthy of careful consideration by delegates to the Chicago our party press is far from being what it ought to be. The news of the move ment at home and especially abroad is inadequately presented. There are not enough of original articles altogether, and by far the greater part of those that do appear are merely a better or worse restatement of general prin ciples or, at best, an incomplete and hasty comment on current events-and often tardy, at that.

This is no discredit to the comrade who are editing the several papers The best of editors cannot do good work without more money than is at the disposal of most of our party papers at present. Considering the members of the party membership and their general poverty, we may consider that, in general, our party press does very well. Yet it must be admitted that it is not nearly adequate to the task before it.

Since it seems unavoidable that the attempt should be made to run a large number of papers, even though all must be in a constant struggle to exist and must consequently be of inferior quality, instead of concentrating efforts to make a few good papers, it is worth while to look for some method of co-operation, by which, with a inimum expense, the maximum of needful information and of literary ability may be put at the disposal of

Whether Comrade Simons' plan is the best for effecting this end remnins to be seen. He does not offer it as a final and perfect scheme, but as a sug gestion, to be changed and improved much as may be, We hope it will ered 

### CONVENTION EXPENSES.

Local Bridgeport calls attention to the hardship and practical injustice in requiring each state organization to pay the expenses of its delegates to national conventions of the Socialist Party. The hardship and injustice is a real one. When a convention is held in Chicago, it costs the Illinois comrades nothing and those of the adjacent states very little to be fully represented, while the Eastern and extreme Western states can send full delegations chily at a cost that is it some cases practically prohibitive. If the convention were held in New York or in San Francisco, for instance, the hardship would be differently distributed, but in the aggregate it would be even greater.

We are glad that the question is thus brought to the attention of the party. It is probably too late to take action for this convention. Only seven weeks remain before the convention meets. When it adjourns the active campaign in the states and in the nation will have begun. It takes time to decide upon and carry out a plan of the magnitude of that proposed by Local Bridgeport and if it should be decided hastily the proposed assessment would not be paid. It will be better to bear the hardship this time than to risk confusion and indebtness at head quarters.

The Bridgeport comrades have done well to broach the matter. They will do well, we think, not to initiate a general vote just now, but to have the question brought before the convention and there carefully considered and appropriate action taken to provide for future conventions.

"There are not enough cells in the death-house at Sing Sing prison for all the condemned murderers confined there awaiting execution."-Daily na

Horrible! Let the want be supplied at once. Let an appropriation be made for a new death-house, and an extra electric chair, if necessary. What will ever become of civilization and public morality if we have not abundant appliances for killing people with due solemnity and in form of law?. There are not enough hospitals for the consumptives bred in the tenements, not enough schools for the toilers' children, not enough parks and playgrounds in the cramped and stiding workingmen's quarters of our cities. But what of all that? These things can wait. "The poor we have always with us." The first need is a new ex ecution outfit.

Now that the civilized world is being shocked with revelations of the horrible cruelties practised upon the African natives in the Congo "Free" State, under the domination of the Belgian King Leopold and his partners, it should be remembered that attention was first called to these infamies by the Socialist members of the Belgian Parliament, just as, in Germany, it was the Social Democrats in the Reichstag who first denounced the atrocitles practiced by the colonial authorities in German East Africa.

Meanwhile the present protest, in the form of a British parliamentary bluebook, comes with a very poor grace from a government which is at the moment engaged in an attempt to introduce coolie labor into South Africa and establish in the mines there a form of slavery more hopeless, repulsive, and degrading allke to slaves and masters than any that has existed since the Carthaginian "ergastula" whose hideous details Flanbert describes with such fascinating power. Dalton, Hoehn, and others asking The British government does not come into the court of nations with clean hands. In West and South Africa, in India, at Suez, in the Sudan, and elsewhere that leading capitalist govern ment of the world has set examples in greed-inspired barbarity for Belgian or German or any other colonizers to emulate. After all, the difference, one way or the other, is a difference in degree of guilt. In kind, the evil manifestations of capitalism are everywhere much the same.

Henry H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company the Trolley Trust of New York, is also the head of the so-called Welfare Department of the Civic Federation, which pretends to exercise a paternal super vision over the physical, intellectual, and moral well-being of the working class. We suggest that Vreeland be gin by complying with the law, which prescribes that street-car employee shall not work over ten hours a day and by making provision for vestibu ing his cars before next winter. We suggest it-but Vreeland won't do it. nless the workers double or treble the Socialist vote next fall

### MANY UNEMPLOYED.

The unemployment chart of the "American Federationist" shows the proportion of unemployment among union men in January, the latest month for which statistics are given, agiler than for the corresponding month in any of the three preceding years (1901 to 1903 inclusive) and higher than for any other month in those years with the exception of June and July, 1901, and October, 1902.

# GOODBYE, MISTER HANNA.

By Horace Traubel.

Good bye, Mister Hanna. I had am really speaking of your kind. othing against you living. I have nothing ugainst you dead. But I say good bye. I know nothing about your stic life. You may have been a good host. You may have been generous to your friends. Genfal. You thay have given money to churches and asylums. You may have belped people with your purse and your good will. I do not dispute it? Mister You had your parts. You've been a model critizen, "I am may have been a model cettien. "I not going to bisect your character risect your reputation. I am go to say good bye. I am going to say it gladly. Mister Hanna, here's better luck to you next time. I am not heart-less. But I am not crying. I am not sorry that you have lived. I am not sorry that you are dead. Especially that you are dead. Good bye, Mister Hanna.

It is this way, Mister Hanna. I

think you did all you could to confuse the economic Issues with which I make it my business to grapple. Not consciously. Innocently enough. But you did it. You were like Mirabeau and Lafayette. You were not an outright epemy. You were not a declared friend. Whenever we threatened to get the sir cleared you raised a dust again. You tossed reservation after admission and closed every question with the wreck that ensued. You yielded enough to deceive. But

you never yielded enough to convince.

You were a master-diplomat. You toyed with delay. You were an adept in peace. You were not a straight in peace. You were not a straight hitter. We never knew when you were going to hit. But we knew you would hit. We never knew where we would find you. You were liable to turn up any time and any place dealing us your foul blows. This is all fair to the current code because this is all war. I admit it. But I do not like it-any better because I admit it. I have watched you because I have thought you were a very dangerous enemy to my cause. A man like Parry is always shooting off. He lives and talks extremes, . He is not danerous. We can dawdle with him. He s pie for us. But you were a more subtle antagonist. You dodged round corners. You hid back of morals. You barricaded yourself with civic federations. You put on the cloak of the priest. You became the lord high god of subterfuge. I do not say you were bad. Only that you were dangerous. A recognized you for a hand in the dark. For the cuming word. For a Anise alarm and a hypocritical reassurance. You kept me guessing. A min like Parry is always guessed. We like our easy enemies. That is the reason I preferred Parry to you. You were more interesting. But you were more threatening. Life will be less interesting without you, Mister Hanna. But the job we have to do will be less vaguely appreciated here-after. That is why I say good bye to you, Mister Hanna, with a whole heart. I wish you no harm, Mister Hanna, in your hereafter, as I wished you none here in your now. I wished cu no harm, Mister Hanna. I only wished my brothers good. That is why I say good bye. With you out of the way, Mister

Hanna, a fog seems to have lifted. We can now a little more definitely schedule ourselves. I do not make too much of you. When I speak of you I

Current # #

Literature

The April number of the "Interna

tional Socialist Review" will be a "con-vention number," devoted almost ex-clusively to the discussion of subjects

that will probably come before the na-

tional convention. In this way it is

hoped that a better understanding may be had of these questions, not only among the delegates, but throughout

the party membership, so that the work of the convention can be ex-pedited and time economized. Letters

have been sent to Comrades Debs,

sey, Titus, Stedman, Ricker, Hillquit, Wilshire, Berger, Untermann, Dobbs,

them to prepare each a short article

1. What changes do you think are

2. What action, if any, should be aken towards setting forth a work-

ng program for such members as may be elected to office within a capitalist

wernment? Should such a program

be attached to the platform, embodied in a separate and explanatory decu-

ment, or entirely omitted?

B. Have you any suggestion as to methods of controlling those who represent the Socialist Party on the pub-

taken towards securing uniformity of action by Socialists elected to munici-

5. Should there be any special ex-

6. Should the present trade-union esolution stand? If not, how should

stockholders, 7 cents a copy; to stock-holders, 5 cents a copy. These prices include postage and are for cash with

William R. Hearst's effort to se

the Democratic nomination for the presidency is treated by Charles Dobbs

pression of our attitude towards th

farmers or negroes? If so, what?

What action, if any, should be

nent, or entirely omitted?

cessary in the party organization?

lowing questions:

lie platform?

resolution stand it be changed?

pe, Will, Slobodin, Mailly, Mas

am at home with the outright ener I am always an allen to the half friend. It may have been all true You may have wished us more tha half well. But we were never sure about it. We would have felt better about it if you had wished us all ill. We know what we are required to do to get rid of the Parrys. But we do not know what to do to get rid of the Hannas. Because the Hannas are not the same sort of Hannas two days running. Now they are and now they aint. Now they bless you and nov they curse. They are foxy. The they curse. They are foxy. are agile. They are master sop Thay keep the pros and cons of an argument well jumbled. When you hit at the ground they are up in the air. When you fire in the air, they are on their beliles on the ground. They compromise. They seem to give up But they never give away anything that is essential. They yield bits off the edge of robbery but they keep the sources of robbery open. The wors of the Hannas is not that the Hanna The worst are the Hannas. It is that they foo so many of my own brothers. I am interested in my brothers. I am in terested even in Hanna as my brother But as the master of men, the of slaves, Hanna is my enemy. that Hanna. And I do not stop my name is dead. That is why I Good bye, Mister Hanna And also why I cannot say: Hanna is dea long live Hanna. I just said that my brothers are deceived. That is the sorrow and the shame of it. The think their worst enemy is their bes friend. I love you, dear brothers. want to get the specks out of you eyes. I want you to be able to see the real shape and size of the opposi

tion. The problem would be easy if we had only friends and foes. It is con-fused by the people who float about on the ground between. Sometimes you mistake these men for mediators They are everything but that. They are the best props of an iniquity. No one does so much to destroy an evil as the man who avows it letter and spirit. The compromiser indefinitely roots it for further harvests. Parr does more for me than I do for myself If I can succeed in keeping Parry go ing and in getting enough Parrys started the most serious part of my work is done. I become their bene-ficiary. But the more Hannas I get going the more I have to work myself The Hannas increase the work. The Hanna dust is the worst dust possible for rebel eyes. With Hanna in the ascendant I not only have to fight my enemies but nurse my friends. That is why I say goodbye, Mister Hanna Good bye can do yau no hurt. Bu it can do us great help.

Good bye, Mister Hanna, I have the kind of philosophy which care of you as well as anybody But it does not take care of you a the expense of anybody else. I am no downcast. I have taken Mitcheli's ad-vice. I have asked half an hour off to celebrate your death. Not in sorrow. Not in gladness. But in relief I am willing to give half an hour to say good bye to you. Mister Hanna. Considering the significance of your removal half an hour is no stretch of post-mortem courtesy. I say good bye to you, Mister Hanna.

a diverting debate with Charles H Kerr, the Chicago Socialist publisher on the time and manner of the adven of Socialism. The editor also make the new bridge between New York and Brooklyn serve as the basis for a sug gestive discussion of art in public edifices and the extension of govern ment functions in supplying the public needs. In a new editorial department the death of Senator Hanna, the Bultimore fire, the Russo-Japanese war and various current topics are treated from the Socialist standpoint. The great Colorado strike and its meaning is treated by Ida Crouch-Hazlett. A M. Simons writes about "Machinery on the Farm." The second instalment of Jack London's sociological study "The Tramp" is a conspicuous feature, and other articles, with the usual de-partments and a variety of illustra-tions, make the number one of unusual Interest.

# Over the Water

In spite of the fact that the principal workers in the Socialist movement in Russia have been sent to Siberia, their activity still continues, as the follow-ing extract from a secret official cir-cular, which has recently been sent to the police efficials of Siberia, shows:
"We have information that the political exiles are still in direct communication with the laborers and with th members of the revolutionary commit-tees, and are thereby enabled eto actively participate in their illegal activity. In this manner the exiling of the persons to Siberia fails of ac of the persons to Siberia falls of ac-complishing its purpose. This matter must be brought to the attention of all it be changed?

This number of the "Review" will not only be of value as an exhaustive discussion of Socialist problems, but it will be of especial importance to the party membership just at this time. It will be out nearly a month before the convention, thus permitting time for action of any kind thought desirable. In quantity it can be had at the following prices: To Locals that are not stockholders, 7 cents a copy; to stock. haust be brought to the artention of all the police in order that such persons may be more closely observed, and in all places where political exiles are located, police supervision must be made more strict and daily reports made more strict and daily reports sent in concerning all political exiles. Where a suspicion arises that such people are still active in revolutionary circles, or have relations with them, unexpected searches of their domicies by the police should at once be under-taken. The houses of the exiles should taken. The houses of the exiles sho be visited as often as possible by the police and their whole correspondence must be thoroughly investigated."

The Swiss Social Democratic Part The Swiss Social Democratic Party have an awkward situation to face. The last congress adopted a resolution that an initiative should be brought forward for the popular vote of the Swiss people whereby the military expenses were to be limited in future to 20,000,000 francs a year. This resoluin the leading article in "Whishire's for March. It is declared that the Hearst candidacy is based on the assumption that the radical vote, reinforced by the purchaseable vote, is sufficient to elect. Under the heading

tion was accepted with great enthu slasm unanimously as the conclusion of a long and heated debate. The Par-ty Executive voted for it. Afterwards lowever, the Executive became doubt ful and consulted the Socialist "frac tion" in the National Council, with the result that the initiative is not to the result that the initiative is not to be proposed, as the Executive does not think that the situation has been prop-erly thought out, and does not want to risk a crushing defeat, which would stulfify the party. Now it is pointed out in the party press and elsewhere that the Executive should have point-ed out all these things before the congress, but that once the congress has adopted a resolution, the Execu-tive, being the servants and not the tive, being the servants and not the musters of the congress, were bound to carry out the resolution; otherwise a serious blow is dealt at party dis cipline, which is the case ongress will be called to deal with sit-nation, and the Executive will probably hear some plain truths.

Another strike on a big scale is un nounced in Bussia this time from Grod no. The number of strikers is no re than 2.000, but those affected on the part of the women workers and a small increase of their very low wages. The employer conceded this, but afterwards withdrew it. Hence a strike. The employer answered by shutting up his factory for three months. The destitution is reported to be terrible—as the Bund is said to be not in a position to guarantee the requisite help. Appeal is made to the generosity of workers, all over the world. The principle involved in the cry: "Workers of all countries, unite, especially important at a momen when everything points to the poss-bility of utilizing the embarrassment of the absolutist régime. Such oppor tunities are rare enough.

### SOCIALISM IN RUSSIA.

On the Eve of the War. Russian Socia Democrats Held Party Congress and Perfected Organization - Increased Revolutionary Activity in the Tzar's Domain. The Russian Social Democratic

Party has recently held its second congress, the first having occurred in 1838. It goes without saying that these gatherings are held outside of Russian territory and, for obvious res sons, it is not advisable to publish tails as to the exact place and t or the identity of the participants. Our brave comrades in Russia, even thos who are fortunate enough not to be in prison, exile, or forced residence or even under public surveillance, have to exercise in carrying on glorious work for human freedom all ing plans of escape under the very eyes of their jailers-and by hard ex pericuce have developed an ingenuity and resourcefulness as remarkable The ordinary work of the party within the country is carried on by personal communication, meetings of any considerable size for the discussion party affairs being impossible especially so, meetings of delegates from remote regions. As the party has grown, however, it has felt the need of some general assembly in which a large number of the militants from different parts of the country may meet fact to face, exchange in formation and opinions, and discuss and formulate plans. Five years ago and again within recent months this ob ject has been achieved by sending the delegates to meet in some other par of Europe. Even so, they have to be ever on the alert to clude the spies of the Russian government, for such spies are at work in every part of the

orld, the United States not excepted. The recent congress was very well attended, delegates being present from the most widely separated parts of the immense Russian territory—from St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, Kharkov, Ufa, Seratov, Odessa, Nikolaiev, Baku, Batuin, Tiffis, Tver, and other places with some from Siberia. There were also representatives of the Social Democratic Party of Russian Poland Democratic Party of Russian Poland and Lithuania, which is separately or-ganized, and from the Federation of Jewish Workingmen.

The principal object of the congress

was to work out a definite program and a party constitution to bind to gether the various regional federations

nd lecal groups.

The program adopted resembles in its general lines the programs of the Socialist parties of other countries-differing chiefly in its "immediate de-mands," as is to be expected from the peculiar economic and political condi-tions of Russia.

This interesting document, as we gather from the French text which the "Revue Socialiste" presents, points out that, while capitalism has aiready be-come the dominant form of production in Russia, there yet remain many survivals of the earlier system, of which the most powerful and the greatest ob stacle to progress is the Tsarist autocracy. The first alm of the Russian Social Democracy, then, is to overthrow the absolutist régime and to re place it by a democratic republic

The "minimum program" enu-merates in detail the party's demands merates in detail the party's demands in relation to the protection of labor and to the agrarian question. It is interesting to note that these latter include as a necessary condition the abolition of all laws restraining the peasant from the free disposition of his land. It must be explained that, until within recent decades an ancient until within recent decades, an ancient system of village communism in landownership prevailed in full force. Ever while serfdom continued, the peasants while serfdom continued, the peasants theory was, "The lord owns us, but we own our land," and the peasant lands, instead of being individual posiands, instead of being individual pos-sessions, were the property of the "mir" or village community—a primi-tive democracy, which collectively regulated the work of its members on the common land and was collectively responsible for their conduct. When serfdom was abelished under Alexan-der II, this communal ownership was retained in its main outlines, partly from mere insertia, perhaus, partly beretained in its main outnies, partly from mere inertia, perhaps, partly because the government found convenient to held the whole community jointly responsible for the payment of taxes and for the maintenance of order. With the modification of agricultural methods and the growth of namufactures and commerce which have since tares and commerce which have s taken place and the consequent

reased mobility of the country popu intion, the power of the mir has steadily weakened especially power for good as it had—and came in practise merely a government agency for tax collection and police regulation. The legal restrictions on regulation. The legal restrictions on the disposition of peasant property to which the present orberam the relies of this ancient but pracstitution. Twentyl years ago, many Russian Socialists still dreamed that this primitive communism might be rehabilitated and made the direct basis for the collectivishings, the future.
That fanciful idea is now thoroughly discredited, ...In Russia, as elsewhe capitalism must rise on the ruins of the old half feudal half primitive-communistic order and prepare the way for Socialism. The capitalist stage may be abridged and modified, but it cannot be skipped over. Capitalism is rapidly growing in Russia and the Social Democrats of to-day would hasten its development rather than retard it. Among the tactical resolutions we note the following: First, a declara-

tion that the separation of the trade-union movement (also illegal, except for certain associations organized by government agents under official patronage, according to a recent policy patronage, according to a recent policy only tentatively and spasmodically fol-lowed) from the revolutionary political movement could tend only to weaken the proletariat in its struggle; second, a resolution recommending public manifestations and mass demonstra-tions (in deflance of law, of course), as being an excellent method for the political education of the masses and their training in united action and as being likewise the principal means of systematically disorganizing the gov-ernment michinety, third, a resolution recommending the extension of So-cialist propaginda among the adher-ents of such of the various dissenting religious sects as have democratic ten-dencies (these sects, some of them wildly fanstical, but differing much in character, being one of the striking features of Russian social life and forming one manifestation of the gen-eral ferment of ideas and vague revolt against existing conditions.)

against existing conditions.)
In the matter of relations with the various Liberal ractions, the congress decided that the Russian Social Democracy cannot make alliances of any sort with any bourgedis-parties (it will be understood what meaning the word except such as, in their struggle against absolutism, frankly take a po-sition by the side of the Socialists and make universal, direct, and secret suf-frage their rallying-cry: By an amendment, moved by Plechanoff, the congress declared the Liberal faction ret many by Peter Struve, to be "antiproletarian and antirevolutionary."

A resolution was unanimously
idopted severely condemning Anti emitism, which has shown itself of late in the horrible massacres a Kishineff and elsewhere, as well as all acts or courses of conduct aiming to excite national or racial antipathies.

The party organization is centralized, as is unavoidable under the circumstances, if any unity is to be attained. At the head is a Central Committee, charged with the duty of practical unification of action, and a committee to direct the party "Iskra" ("The Spark"), whose i is to develop the theoretical and doc trinal unity of the party. To co-ordinate the action of these two bodies a Supreme Council was created.

The congress remained in session four weeks and its deliberations were undoubtedly more thorough, profound, and extensive than those of any other national or international congress of the party that has ever been held.

As was indicated by an extract from "Iskra" which we published last week, the Russian revolutionists regard this as a most opportune moment for in-creased activity both in propaganda and in public demonstration. Toward and in public demonstration. Toward a government of knout and gallows, a government of chronic famine and nn ceasing extortion, there can be no in telligent loyalty among the masses. The Tsar's government they regard as brigand gang, outlaws to humanity a brigand gang, outness to numanity, against whom any effective measures are justifiable. The government has never thought of mercy or of honor in dealing with popular discontent; and the Russian-revolutionists are not inclined to be squeamish about taking the advantage, that presents itself. There can be no doubt that every failure of the Russian arms in the Far East brings much more joy than sor row to thinking Russians outside the crushing defeat would mean the downfall of the present government

To disturb the government, inspire the masses, and hasten the breakdown, active revolutionary demonstrations are already being made in many parts of Russia. The Fluntsh nations spirit in the northwest and that of the Armenians in the southeast are also manifesting themselves and becoming more and more assimilated to the cen-tral revolutionary movement.

### WHO WILL WIN?

The attention of all comrades is difected to page four, containing the list of books being given as premiu for subscriptions.

In order to encourage a greater de-

gree of activity, we will give any on: of the six sets of cloth-bound books to the local or individual sending us the largest number of yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Any one sending us five or more yearly subscriptions at 50 cents will receive the book or books to which the offer entitles him.

Those who purchase yearly sub-scription cards, will be credited with same, on this offer, as subscriptions. Two six-months subscriptions will ount as one yearly.

This is an opportunity to secure some of the best books on Socialism comrades without cost and we hope all the comrades will take advantage of

it.

Get your neighbors subscribe for The Worker and earn a book.

Remember this offer holds good until, March 20 only. Who will be the first to be registered as participating in this contest.

When the American people choose to make a new constitution they have the right to do it. As Thomas Palies said, "It is the living and not the dead that are to be accommodated."

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l Secretary has referred to the Quorum additional correspondence, relative to application for clocal charrelative to application for local emrete, from Salt Lakes(City, resolutions from Local Muscatine; Ini, relative to the "Appeal to Resista," inde correspondence with the Bohemian Central Committee of Chicago relative to position of the constant of the con sition of that committee, vi

On March" 3," National Secretary the national convention and the be ginning of the presidential campaign. He will spend the week of March 13 in Milwaukee, for the municipal cam-paign. Comrades Clark, Martin and Oneal will attend to office affairs dur

and important questions to be co ered by the Quorum, the National Sec convenient to where the Quorum memquestions for considerations are ones very difficult to handle by correspondence and the National Secretary felt that they should have the person al attention of the Quorum members. The meeting should not extend over

National Secretary reports actions of the National Committee as

follows:
Motion No. 9, by Floaten of Cologado. That the National Secretary shall have power to declare any motion out of order if it conflicts with the rules and regulations of the party, provided that if one sixth of the members of the National Committee appeal the motion shall be submitted," is carried by the following vate: Yes. All. drus, with 1 vote; Lowry, 2; Richard son, 14; Floaten, 5; White, 3; Reynolds 3; Work, 3; Mills, 4; Chase, 11; Watter, 3; Holman, 6; Fox 96, Montana, 4; Christensen, 3; Claffin, 4; Goebel, 10; Hillquit. 18; Barnes, 18; Kerrigan, 3; Healey of Vermout. 1; Roomer, 9-in all, 117; No-Healey of Clerida, 2; Bertyn, 16; Dobbs, 2; Tarage, 2; Caldwell, 6; Lovett, 1—in all 32; nost young—Fox of Maine, Massey, Halbrooks, and

Motion No. 10, by Floaten, "That no speaker or organizer shall be con-sidered eligible to appointment by the national organization unless he or she of the members of some state commit-tee in good standing. Any rule conflicting with this rule is hereby repealed," is defeated by the following 3; Holman, 6; Turner, 7; Fox of Montana, 4; Claffin, 1; Goebel, 10; Cald-well, 6; Lovett, 1; Kerrigan, 3; Healey 1; Lowry, 2; Berlyn, 16; Reynolds, 3 Work, 3; Mills, 4; Dobbs, 2; Chase, 11; Christenson, 3; Hillquit, 18; Barnes, 13; Boomer, 9-in all 85; not voting-Fox of Maine, Massey, Halbrooks,

erger. Motion No. 11, by Caldwell of Ohlo, "That the whole question of moving headquarters be referred to the national convention to be held May 1 at Chicago, believing that the question can be fully discussed by the membership and that the delegates will come vote: Yes-Andrus, 1; Holman, 6; Fox of Montana, 4: Goebel, 70: Caldwell, 6: White, 3: Healey of Florida, 2; Ber-White, 3; Healey of Poroas, 2; Berlyn, 16; Reynolds, 3; Work, 3; Mills, 4; Dobbs, 2; Chase, 11; Walter, 3; Turner, 7; Christenson, 3; Claffin, 1; Barnes, 13; Healey of Vermont, 1; Boomer, 9—in all 101; not voting—Fox of Maine, Hillquft, Massey, Halbrooks,

State Secretary Helfenstein of California reports that the State Committee has recalled the charter of Local Santa Barbara. Local charters have been granted to

Columbus, Ga., Pawtucket, R. I., and Santa Fe, N. M.

NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND. The following contributions have een received for the National Organizing Fund since hist report: Card 1532, sent in by F. E. Miller, Gen-nessee. Idaho, 50c; H. H. Myers. Sandusky, Ohio, \$1; W. L. Prose, Larned, Kansas, \$2; card 1559, sent in by C F Carter Boise Idaho \$1.50: card 1510, sent in by Jas. Smith, St. Anthony, Idaho, \$1.50; card 1528, sent in by Frank James, Russell, Idaho, \$1.50; card 739, sent in by Mrs. Rit-chie, Malden, Mass., \$1.50; A. Lench, Allegheny, Pa., \$1.50; Miles Pearson, Charlotte, Mich., 25c.; card 1768, s. at in by Jos. Menide, Oregon City, Ore., \$1.50; card 905, sent in by Arthur J. Dennis, Allentown, Pa., \$1.50; Local Meriden, Conn., \$2; a Comrade, Covington Ky 20c J S Pledger Thiby Turi Delp, Duquesne, Pa., \$2.50; card 342, sent in by Local Braidwood, card 342, sent in by Local Braidwood, Ill., \$1; card 1759, sent in by W. E. Boynton, Ashtabula, Ohio, \$1.50; card 1755, sent in by E. P. Clarke, New York City, \$1.50; card 1102, sent in by Wm. Heary Fox, Ashtabula, Ohio, \$1.-30; card 1788, sent in by Louis Egner, Newark, N. J., \$1.50; card 436, sent in by E. W. Bausworth, Sheidon, Ia., \$1.30; card 672, sent in by Local New-port, Ky., \$1.75; Chas. Ufert, West Hoboken, N. J., \$1; card 808, sent in Holoken, N. J., \$1; card \$08, sent in by Silvio Origo, Springfield, Mass., \$1.-50; Branch 2, 12th Ward Bobenfian Branch, Chicago, Ill., \$2; card 35, sent in by Bert Kiser, Bessemer, Ala., \$1.40; card 478, sent in by J. M. Bil-lings, Soddy, Tenn., 95c.; card 1990, sent in by T. J. Neathery, Camden. N. J. \$1.55; W. D. Altman, Rosen. N. J., \$1.65; W. D. Altman, Rosen-steel, Pa., \$5; card 1002, sent in by M. D. Bowles, Bowles, I. T., 60c.; card

Portland, Me., \$2.40; card 544, sent in Portinnd, Me., \$2.40; card 544, sent in by W. A. Richards, N. Judson, Ind., \$1; \( \) \text{m. Hummel}, New Ilm., Minn., \$1. Total to noon, Mar. 0, \$85.52; pre-fously reported, \$2.862.37. Total, \$2048.20. Local Outlook, Washington, has notified the National Secretary that contribution of \$5.50 already ac-knowledged was intended for the striking coal miners in Colorado. The morey has therefore been returned.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

John M. Ray finished his work in outhern Indiana March 4 and has returned to his home in Tennessee.
Charles Pergler, Bohemian Organizer, will fill two dates at Racine,
Wis, immediately after his Milwau-

gins work at Brooklyn, N. Y., speaking there March 13, 14 and 15. He will go from Brooklyn to Yonkers for March 16, 17 and 18, and will probably speak in New York City befor starting west through New Jersey and

week, George D. Herron will speak at Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 29, on his way east from his short tour in

the west.

J. W. Slayton will work under the direction of the Colorado State Comwaukee to take part in the city cam paign.

reports the organization of anothe branch at Springfield, Ill., compose Staunton locals also had good meet-fings. Herman Rahan of Staunton, Ill., writes of Saltiel's meeting there mans were out in force. We sold all the books he had with him. He also sold some butfons, and we received at hink we will get some more at our next meeting. I think Saltiel is on: of the best German speakers we over had in Staunton. "Reporting from St. Louis, March 4, Comrade Saltiel states that is kept busy addressing branches of the party and German trade unions. Many German Socialists have not identified themselves with the party organization and Saltiel St. Louis, closing about March 20,

After his address at the Commun celebration in St. Louis March 12 James F. Carey will ill dates at Nashville, Ill., on March 14; Monmouth, March 16, and in Chicago from March 17 to 23 inclusive. Comrac Carey writes from Telluride, Colo. 'As you are aware, martial law rules in this place. On the way here, at a train is stopped, surrounded by sol-diers and a sheriff with a gun goes through the train looking for the members who have been deported cr other objectionable persons. The seldiers wait with guns ready on the outside. If one is found who might be objectionable, he is pulled train and placed in charge of the soldiers who send him back on the next train. They objected to no one to of the train I was on. On my arriva here I hunted up Comrade Floaten, National Committeeman from this state. He find a permit from the mil-It have it, signed by the officer in command. When the meeting was opened, in marched a squad of sol-diers, the sheriff, his deputies and the city marshall, all armed. I spoke straight Socialism, including the class struggle, and after I was through I went down where they were lined up.

They marched out, I fell in behind

and went out with them and it was all over. None of them said a word to me. You do not know how impressed I was with the magnificence of OUR institutions." Comrade A. H. Floaten writes of Carey's Telluride meeting as fol-lows: "By permit' signed by Bulkely Wells, Captain commanding Camp Telluride-a mine manager agains whom the present strike is directed, and now in command of the state militia here—Comrade Carcy spoke to 180 people on the 24. He spoke under the auspices and in the presence of Captain Wells and a squad of soldiers, the sheriff and his deputies and the night marshal. There was one good thing about it; they had to ils-ten to a good Socialist speech. This is the only meeting we have been al-lowed to hold since the rule of despotism was inaugurated. Our local is not allowed to meet at all. How long this will be continued I don't know, but I hope it will last long enough to show the workers that it is necessary to own the government in order to have freedom for their class. I want shem to get it hard enough so that they will never forget it. I hope it will last till next election, and then they will probably elect a Democratic administration, which will give it to them the same way. Then, two years from new, they might be willing to listen to the only freeds they have

who are capable of showing them the way to relief." FEBRUARY REPORT.

The National Secretary's financial report for February shows \$1,248 re-ceived for dues, more than in any preceding month in the history of the party and total receipts of \$1.719.76, more than in any mouth execept Sep-tember, 1903. The dues paid in the last three months would indicate a

The amounts of dues paid by the general states was as follows: Organ-ized states—Alabama, \$15; Arizona, \$5; Arkansas, \$5; California, \$68.85; Colo-rado, \$20; Florida, \$10; Idaho, \$11.90; rado, \$20; Florida, \$10; Idaho, \$11,30; Illinois, \$100; Indiana, \$35; Iowa, \$25; Kansas, \$75; Kentucky, \$20; Loudaiana, \$7,70; Maine, \$16; Massachusetts, \$100; Michigan, \$25; Minnesota, \$50; Mis-souri, \$50; Montuna, \$5; Nebraska, \$23; New Hampshire, \$12,40; New York, \$174,65; N. Dakota, \$21,10; Ohlo, \$75; Oklahoma, \$17,90; Crescon, \$23; Pean. M. D. Bowles, Bowles, I. T., 60c.; card 1251, sent in by W. Aryidson, Rutland, Vt., 8150; A. P. M. Scattle, Wash. 25c; card 1270, sent in by C. J. Rechstener, Segantup, Ph., 75c.; John M. Ray, collected in Michigan, \$1150; Vermont, 30c.; Washington, 519.20; "Patriot," Knoxville, Tex., \$10; card 422, sent in by Chag, Hicksthier, Ryan, Ia., 82; F. Schniz, Hawthorne, Conn., \$1; Hugo Pick, 25c.; F. Lenke, Foxboro, Mass., 40c.; Aurian F. Hill, Boston, Mass., 10c.; card 508, sent in by G. B. Ruth, Haistead, Kas., \$1.50; card 600, sent in by A. Scoiffer, cal Milwankee paid \$100 in considers.

tion of getting speakers for the city

Expenses for the month were \$1, 719.76; balance on Feb. 1, \$84.92; bal The largest items of expense were Salaries, \$252.33; office help, \$138; agi-

tation and organisation, \$522.5; special speakers for Milwankee, \$187.90 printing and supplies, \$121.50.

The National Secretary has an nounced the apportionment of delegates to the national convention as

To the Socialist Party of the United States of America, Comrades:—In accordance with the call issued, I hereby announce the apportionment of delegates to the national convention of the Socialist Party, to be held at Chicago, May 1, 1904, based upon the average number of dues-paying members for the months of December, 1903, January and February, 1904, as shown by the books of the National Secretary, on

books of the National States and March 1, covering that period.

Organized states and territories:
Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 3; Arizona, 4; California, 12; Colorado, 5; Connect cut, 3; Florida, 3; Idaho, 3; Illinol cut, 6; Fiorida, 3; Idaho, 3; Ilmois, 18; Indiana, 6; Iowa, 4; Kansas, 6; Kentucky, 3; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 4; Massachusetts, 11; Michigan, 5; Minnesota, 9; Missouri, 11; Mortana, 4; Nebraska, 4; New Hampshire, 3; New Jersey, 8; New York, 20; North Dakota, 2; Ohio, 10; Mklahowa, 5; Oraco keta, 2: Ohio, 10; Oklahoma, 5: Ore gon, 4; Pennsylvania, 14; South Dako-ta, 2; Texas, 3; Vermont, 2; Washing-ton, 11; West Virgina, —; Wisconsin,

11. . Total, 218. Unorganized states and territories Georgia, 1; Indian Territory, 2; Md. and Dist. of Columbia, 1; Mississippi, 1; New Mexico, 1; North Carolina, 1, Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina Tennessee, 1; Utah, 2; Virginia, 1; Wy oming, 2. Total, 16.

Article X of the national constitution provides that the basis of representation in national conventions Shall be by states, each state being entitled to one delegate-at-large an one additional delegate for every hun-dred members in good standing." Each of the states and territories, organ ized and unorganized, will therefore be entitled to one delegate-at-large. The delegates-at-large are included in the list given above. This will make a total representation of 218 from the organized states and territories and 16 from the unorganized states and ter-ritories making 234 delegates altogeth-

The call for the convention further provides that: "Alternate delegates upon the same basis of representation shall be elected and such alternates be presented to the convention in case of inability of delegate to attend.

"Only delegates or alternates shall e entitled to wote in the convention. and they must be residents of the states or territories which they are

elected to represent."
"On March 1, the National Secretary shall call for nominations of delegates and alternate delegates from unorganized states and territories and in unorganized states and territo ries, the basis of representation shall be the same as provided in Article X

National Secretary shall pro vide blank credentials with dupilcates for delegates and alternates to sec retary of each state and territorial

"The respective state and territorial secretaries shall forward to the Na tional Secretary on or before April 23 duplicates of credentials containing names of delegates and alternates elected from such states or territories the original credentials to be retained "The National Secretary shall an-

nounce the results of election of del-egates and alternates in unorganized states and territories and issue ere deutials to the same

eutials to the same.
"The originals and duplicates of cre-ientials of delegates and alternates from organized states and territories shall be signed by the respective of-ficials of the state or territorial or-

"The hall and hour of assembling the convention shall be announced as

Since the call for convention was is sued the National Committee has vot ed that "every delegate attending the convention shall be required to pre-sent his due card as evidence that he

Socialist Party."

Full information about reduced railroad rates will be given by the national office with the credentials for dentials will be issued as soon as pos-

New York City.

The next meeting of the General Committee will be held Saturday, March 12, at 64 East Fourth street. Very important business will be trans-acted. The meeting will begin promptly at 8 o'clock and delegates are urged to be there in time. The meeting will take place at the Labor Lyceum be-cause the hall at the W. E. A. club-house could not be secured for this

reminded that the vote to fill the vacancy in the State Committee, in place of Wood, closes on March 10 and returns received after that date will

not be counted.

Nominations for delegates to the na-Nominations for delegates to the har-tional convention from the division comprising Local New York and Rich-mond will close on March 10, and the secretaries of the assembly district branches are requested to notify Or-ganizer Solomon of the nominations made by their assembly district at once.

once. . New referendums to be voted by the New referenaums to be voted by the eatire membership of the local have been sent out as follows: Referendum vote for National Committeeman; vote closes on April 1; Morris Hilliquit, Russel R. Hunt, and Wm. Butscher

the May Day Parade Conference. Each assembly district is entitled to two delegates and those that have not elected their delegates are requested to

The May Day Parade Conference will meet on Thursday, April 17, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth

The regular meeting of take Side Agitation Committee will take place on Monday, March 14, 8 p. m., place on Monday, March 14, 8 p. m., at 342. West Forty-second street. All compades residing on the West Side should attend this meeting. The re-port of the picale committee, and of the Etris Hall lectures will be given.

At the last meeting of the 7th-9th 25th A. D., the following comrades were nominated for delegates to the national convention: N. P. Geiger, H. L. Slobodin, Egod, Martin, M. Hillquit, I. Sobodin. Eggl. Martin, M. Hillani.
Ed. M. Martin, Alex. Jonas, Algernon
Lee. Decided to send to all subdivisions a statement giving reasons why
they should, vote in favor of the
amendment, to the by-laws, that the
General Committee should meet twice
a month, and Comrade S. Solomon, and
Ed. M. Martin were elected as a committee to draw up the statement. retary reported that he had sold 23 lickets for the festival of Feb. 22. Chas. G. Teche, formerly of the S. L.

P., was admitted to membership. Following is the list of the Sunday evening is the list of the Sanday evening fectures at Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue, for the rest of the month; March 13, Elsa Barker, "Individual and Collective Idealism"; March 20, Henry L, Slo-Idealism", March 20, Ireny L. So-bodin, "Why I Speak of Sheller": March 27, Johanna Dahme, "Woman's Political and Economic Position." John Sparro will be one of the speakers at the Analyersary of the

Institute in Cooper Union on Comrades of New York and vicinity

re reminded of the Commune ce ebrition arranged by the First Agitation Pistrict, S. D. P., on Friday even'nt. March 18, at Clinton hall, 151 Clinton street. Good speakers and execul at talent have been engaged. A meeting of the First Agitation District Committee will be held Thursday, March 10. KINGS.

A conference of delegates from labor organizations, to arrange a May Day demonstration, will meet Sunday afternoon, March 13, 2 p. m., in the Brooklyn Leber Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Organizations interested are avenue. Organizations interested are invited to send representatives. The 16th, 17th and 18th Assembly

Districts will hold their next mee.log near Troy avenue.

New Jersey.

Under the auspices of Branch 7. Charles Dobbs will speak in Newark. Monday evening, March 14. in the Woods Building, 118 Market street, on the subject: "A Forfeited Trust." Owing to the fact that people have been turned away in increasing numbers at the previous meetings, the large hall has been engaged for the remainder of the series, and the nid of all Newark comrades is asked in illing it. The meeting of March 28 will be addressed by Algerton Lee on "The Socialist Ideal, in Battle and in Triumph," and on April 11 John Spargo will speak on "The Economics

Tenth Ward Branch, Jersey City, has elected officers as follows: Organizer and Secretary, Frederick Gilliar, 25 Beach street; Financial Sx retary, George Leary; Treasurer, Richard Mandel; delegate to County Committee, Annie D. Gilman Roe; to C ty Committee, Mandel and Bert B'nder; to Lecture Committee, Leary; Litera-ture Agent, Gilliar. This branch meets on the first and third Friday of each month, 8 p. m., a. Manuzisko hall, Van Winkle and Germania avenues. All 'readers of The Worker in the Tenth Ward are requested to come and oin this branch.

In compliance with Art. VII, Sec. 2, f the state party constitution which has just been adopted by general vot :, Local Philadelphia, at the meeting on March 3 elected Jos. E. Cohen and W. J. Grouchy to complete the State Committee, which under the old constitution consisted of only seven members The new members were seated or March 7.

Pennsylvania is entitled to fourteen delegates to the national convention. The fourteen receiving the highest number of votes will act as delegates and the fourteen next will be alterand the fourteen next will be alternates, all to be elected by the state at large. The state will send as many delegates as financial conditions will allow, beginning with those receiving the highest vote. Comrades will see the necessity of contributing as liberally as possible to a fund for this purpose.

The State Secretary has sent individual voting blanks and forms for reporting the vote of locals and branches, on Referendum B 1904, to all of the local secretaries. The vote of all locals must be reported to the State Secretary, as it will not be counted if sent direct to the national office.

The state convention will be held on May 30. Decoration Day locals will see the first the control of the place of convention are almost entirely examined and will be convention to the place of convention are almost entirely examined and will be place of convention are almost entirely examined as a great many states are therefore incumble of seeting the expense of the full number of delegates to which they are cutilited and a system is any interest. The vote of all locals must be reported to the State Secretary, as it will not be counted if sent direct to the national office.

The state convention will be held on May 30. Decoration Day locals will

The state convention will be held on May 30, Decoration Day, locals will proceed in accordance with Art. X, Sec. 2 and 5, of the constitution to elect delegates.

A. M. and May Wood Simons will speak in Philadelphia on Sunday,

April 3.
On Sunday evening, March 13, there will be a discussion on "The Difference Between Reform Movements and the Socialist Movement," in Jefferson Hall, Ninth street, below Dickinson, Philadelphia. Receipts of the State Committee for the week were at follows: Charlerol,

\$2; Brownsville \$1.30; Sumneytown, \$4.50; Erie, \$5; Gobdwill Hill, 70c.; Beading, \$10; Utahville, \$1.20; Phila-

delphia, \$4; Scranton, \$1.

Dr. Knopfnagel will speak for the
Socialist Party in Franz Schubert haliin Allegheny on Wednesday evening,
March 16. Admission is free.

Massachusetts.

George Willis Cooke will give a course of six lectures in the Parkers Memorial Church, corner Berkeley and Appleton streets, Boston, on successive Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, he califer an opportunity cash week to secure rifting March 23. His subject will be ginning March 23. His subject will be "Trophets of the Twentieth Century," and has apecial topics will be Toletay and his apecial topics will be Toletay and to the topic was to the advance of the August Parkets and the Aug

March Celebration of Local Hudson County, Socialist Party! SEABOARD At UNION HILL TURN HALL, Lewis St. and New York Ave.,

SUNDAY, MARCH 13, at 8 P. M. And at GRAND VIEW PARK HALL, Franklin St. & Ogden Ave., Jersey City

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, at 8 P. M. The program includes the first production of Fred'k Kraff's Labor Drama. "SHOOT TO Kilds," and two acts from Schiller's Drama. "WILHELM TELL," in German. Address by N. P. Geiger. Songs by Workingmen's flinging Societies, and Drill by Socialise Fife and Dram Corps.

Tickets Including Hat Check. 25 cents in advance; at the door, 25 cents. Tickets good for other performance.

would be giad to publish such matter if paid for by the local comrades who could thus secure many of the advantages of a local Socialist paper at an expense of only

in a variety of ways-for leaners, pass-phlets, etc.

7. It would lead to the organization of a body of news gatherers and correspondents national in scope, which is an absolute easential to the operation of the daily press which must soon appear, which lead me to call attention to this matter now.

I hope that those courades who are interested either as writers, editors or alwarders of the party press will consider these matters in order that some part of action may be taken during the time of the next-national convention.

A. M. SIMONS.

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

whether by Socialist or non-Socialis speakers, and by Socialist speakers before other organizations, are listed be

low. Unless otherwise stated, lectures

are called for 8 p. m., and admissio

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

Etris Hall, 168 W. Twenty-third

West Side Socialist Club, Clark's

MASS MEETING

Tonth Assembly District, S. D. P.

together with the Verein fuer Volksbildung.

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ALEX, JONAP, German.
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A musical program will follow.

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FCTURE CALENDAR

and Individualism, Ibsen and Personal Liberty, Whitman and the New Democ-racy, Zola and Collectivism, Morris and Socialism, Wagner wind the Music of Humanity. The object is to con-sider some modern social, theories in eider some modern social theories in connection with the writings of lead-ing poets and novelists. Admission to the course will be 50 cents. Questions will be invited following the lectures. Local Malden has adopting the following resolution: "Whereas, At the State Executive Committee meeting of Feb. 6 a motion prevailed that a delegate shall be elected to the initional convention of the Socialist Party from each councillor district, and that each district shall pay the delegate's ex-renses, which is a fair proposition, but when the State Executive Committee passes a motion, and it is carried, that two delegates-at-large shall go to the national convention and their exdebt hanging over the ctate organization of the party, it is mafair and unjust to entail any more expense at fresent. therefore, be it—Resolved, That Maiden Socialist Club does hereby enter its emphatic protest against this needless expenditure of money, especially by the new State Executive Committee, who are on record that they intend that the expenditures of the party shall be kept within its re-celpts, and we sincerely hope they will see the necessity of dispensing with these two delegates at large."

The Michigan state convention was held at Lansing Feb. 27. According to press reports great cuthusiasm throughout the sess.o.a. elected state secretary and the follow ing state ticket was named; For Governor, C. J. Lamb, Dryden; L eufen-ant-Governor, J. A. C. Menton, Film; Secretary of State, H. P. Keavor, on Sunday, March 13, 3 p. m., at the Laurium; Treasurer, Martin Cooney, Sacinaw: Auditor-General, D. B. Ho evie, Grand Rapids; Land Commission-er, J. J. Stoll, Alpenn; Attorney-Gen-'eral, Ira G. Mosher, Charlevolx; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wesley Emery; Member State Board of Education, Geo. Perry, Gladstone; Supreme Court Justices, R. C. Kirsch. Manistee: J. D. Hunt, Jonesville and Peter Kratt, Muskegon.

Local Milwaukee appeals for aid in the city campaign in the following terms: "Milwaukee is to be a battleground for Socialism this spring. Present appearances indicate that we have driven the two old parties to combine against us. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association (mostly Republicans) have petitioned David S. Rose, the Democratic-grafter Mayor, to run as a non-partizan, and

he has accepted. Father Sherman has horored us with his presence, as also Father Helter. Capitalism has an-nouncel its intention to stamp out Socialism in Wisconsin after the set-back given it in Massachusetts,' and the Re publican National Committee will send money for this purpose. The com-bined attack of all these forces of capitallsm upon us gives us an unusual opportunity to make class-conscious votes in this situation. Docal Milwaukee is going to make a campalga that will be heard of the world over. and the battle has already begun with tions for an immense amount of liters ture in four languages. But all this will take a great deal more money than is now in sight, especially as than is now in sight, especially as many of our most liberal and loyal comrades are out of work. Wisconsin has never before asked for outside

(Continued on page 4.)

DELEGATES' EXPENSES.

2. Local Bridgeport, Conn., has adopted the flowing resolutions as an expression of opinion, at least, and will either take steps to initiate a general vote for amendment of the constitution or else have the plan

FOR CONVENTION

TO CONSIDER.

To consider.

To the Editor of The Worker:—It is so seldom that we have any general representations that we have any general representation of the consideration of some sort of speny or availation of some sort of speny or availate for the gathering and distribution to offer the following suggestions as a possible outline for at least a beginning in this direction:

1. The election of an 'bissistant to the National Secretary to have sharpy of the literary work of the unitional office and especially of the literary surface received and send of soil week to the transmit papers who might desire it.

2. These papers could pay any \$1 a wreek for the service, which with the increasing number of the party papers would pay all viponess sare the secretary's salary.

3. The national office could amounce that for such matter as wist used a rate of way \$1 per one thousand words would be to the third of the party papers.

The following are some of the advantages which I believe would result from useh a updant.

2. It would at thee ruise the grade of

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ensess the journal would finelif pay for the matter.

4. It would enable the Socialist Party, to largely control the character of the press with none of the disagreeable features of a censorship. They would control only by offering a superior article and the greater portion of the space in each paper being still made up independently there would be ample room for different paper being still made up independently there would be ample room for different important advantagles of the plan is that it would quickly develop an organized body of able Socialist vertices, and would enable the Socialist vertices, and would enable the Socialist vertices, and would enable the Socialist press to void and further develop its staff of writers.

6. It would bring the national office in close touch with the entire literary talent. and permit the utilization of that talent in a variety of ways—for leaflets, pan party of the state of the construction o

ning January 11th, 1904. The SEABOARD IS the SHORTEST

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Comrades who have an opportunity SUNDAY, MARCH 13. Colonial Hall, 101st street near Co to reach Italian workingmen and wish to make propaganda for Socialism among them will do well to use the lumbus avenue. Elsa Barker: "Indi-vidual and Collective Idealism." new pamphlet Socialist Literary Society, 232 East Broadway. S. O. Pollack: "The Paris "Che Cosa e il Socialismo?"

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CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 20—Office and Employment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The collowing 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-Glubhouse, 206 E. 88th St., 7.30 p.m.; Dist., 1V -342, W. 424 St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V-8300 Third Ave., 8 p. m.: Dist. V.—1907, Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI.—1907, Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII.—1818 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board? of Supervision mests every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL NAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION), moots first Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Labor Lycoum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary, H. Frey. 171 East 67th street.

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Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergen
Counties. Meeta every Friday, at 11 a.
na. at headquarters. 535 Contral agence,
July 7 Ct y.

INTERNATIONAL TEWELRY WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St. Marks Place. Executive meeting every 1 t = d and thurnd y. Office Hypersum .e. Loom 39

LOCAL 576, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpetters and Joiners of America. Meets Section of Holemian Hall, 32° E. Tall J. Tougher and T. Tall J. Tougher Lary, W.M. E. P. Schwar E. Milli street, Astoria, I. I. Rocarding Secretary, J. S. Norlter, 774 E. 190th street. THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIA.

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

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# DISMAL HOMES AND FAMINE PRICES.

. ... Wir . . By John Spargo.

O. God! that bread should be so dear, and human fiesh and blood so cheap. Thomas Hood. The people live in squalid dens, where there can be no health and no hope,-Thorold

Nogers. Wan 19;
We find that George Schultz,
Thomas Keenan, Martin Albrecht, Kate Russler, William
McKenzle, Harry E. Mott.
Josephine Hay, William Hay
and William McClancy came to
their deaths on the dates named
by tobaling illuminating gas. by inhaling illuminating gas nd we believe that the Cor dated Gas Company is deserving of censure, not only for the bad uniers in New York, but for the system of pressure which is used whereby persons, without any warming, are exposed to the poisonous fumes of said gas.— Verdict of Coroner's Jury, New

Equally as important as the question of what a man earns is the question of what he can buy with what he earns. To the average workingman, having to spend all or nearly all, of his wages to provide a living for him-self and his family, the cost of living is just as important as the rate of

wages. Yet workingmen have not made any very serious effort to protect and increase the purchasing capacity of their wages. They have no method wherethey can control prices. In their de unions they have to some extent been successful in protecting their in-terests as producers. While they are still robbed and exploited, receiving only a very small part of the wealth they produce, the workers in the unions have in some ways improved their position so far as wages go. But, notwithstanding theurfact that the manner and comfort of their lives must depend upon the dimount of necessary and comfort giving things which their wages will cauble them to procure, they have neglected alto-gether that aspect of the labor que-tion. And it is perfectly natural that and comfort giving things the trade union should fall to protect the interests of the worker as con-sumer. For the trade union is based upon the idea that so long as the workers get a "fair share" of the wealth which they produce, or a "living wage" as we sometimes hear the should belong to somebody else, in spite of the fact that the some body else in question—the capitalist—has done nothing toward the produc-

ion of that wealth.

If the workers in the trade union demanded that the wealth produced should ALL belong to the producers, as the Socialists do; if they worked to that end, as the Socialists do, they would be working to protect their in-

would be working to protect their in-terests as consumers—as users of wealth as well as makers of wealth.

In one of the stores upon Third ave-nue recently, a woman was heard tell-ing a friend that when her husband's wages were increased fifteen per cent. as a result of the efforts of the union to which he belonged, she thought that it would be easy for her to obtain certain things which she had for long time desired for the home, "Bu soon found," she said, "that some-ow, I was little or no better off than Everything seemed to be just a little dearer than before, and though

Exactly. That is the experience of almost every workingman's wife. It is quite a common thing to hear that kind of talk-from workingmen's wives earnings. The Socialist alone points out the remedy for this serious condition, namely, that as workers we must unite to secure the full product of our labor and not merely a little more in the shape of wages

The fact that the class which employs us owns what we produce—not of course, always the same men, but the same class—gives to that class the power to take back from us whatever ever we come, as consumers, to buy back a portion of our product in order that we may be enabled to live. Then us at their mercy.

When they were divided-when competition prevailed in the commer-cial world, there was an important nitation to their power in this direc tion. While competition caused untold ruin and misery, it served to keep prices down, especially in periods of duliness and comparative industrial and comparative industrial on, when wages tended downward and the number of unemployed But now competition is nopoly rules supreme.

Under these new conditions we find spite of the fact that wages the down grade, and that the number of unemployed workers is steadily increasing, prices are rising upon every hand. We are the prey of unscrupulous and untrameled mo-

During the great coal strike of last year the coal barons took advantage of the situation, and, in face of the fact that there were many thousands of tons of coal stored within a very few miles of the city, forced prices to famine height. The people of this and other cities suffered terrible privation; disease was rampant and people were even frozen to death in their homes. "When the miners go back to work,"
we were told then, "the price of coal
will come down again to its normal
level." But it has not. At the present time we are paying seven dollars a ton for coal which, if the state a ton for coal which, if the state owned its own coal mines, as it easily could do, and worked them in the in-terest of the whole people, as Social-ists propose, could be sold at a retail price of not much more than one dollar a ton. And the mine-werkers could be, well paid, of that there, is not much

So too, with the gas supply. At present the Gas Trust controls the gas supply of this City of New York. Through valuable franchises which we, as citizens, have foolishly per-

er the United States of America cannot do. They direct the production and distribution of the beef supply of ALL the people, but in their own nar row and selfish interests. The whole of the people could do it, through THEIR agents and employees, in their of people who constitute the Gas Trust are enabled to take advantage of our common need of gas for lighting and heating purposes, and plunder us in the most reckless manner imaginable.

The City of New York could very easily put an end to this wholesale

ish its own gas plant and, while pay-

ing its employees much higher wages for shorter hours than any Gas Trust in the world, supply gas of the finest quality for fifty cents per thousand feet. At the present time we are charged by the Gas Trust at least four

times this amount. The nomina

price is \$1.00 per thousand feet, but owing to the poor quality of the gas itself, the disbonest meter system and

the pressure of air through the pipes

to make the meters register faster, we have to pay much more than when the nominal price was \$1.75 per thousand

feet. There is not a great city in the whole world, probably, worse served in the matter of its gas supply than

in the matter of its gas supply than this city. Deaths from gas poisoning due to the fraudulent high pressure methods of the company are tommon The light obtainable is wretched and the bills are shamefully high. Thou-sands of citizens after having reduced their consumption of six after a

their consumption of gus, often at their inconvenience and even peril

have had their bills increased fifty per

been elected at the last election the City of New York would have estab-

ished its own gas plant. It would nive done this with the interest.

the working people alone to guide and

sponsible for the killing of those whose deaths could be traced to its

But the people of New York State, and New York City, voted for the sys-

tem of giving valuable franchis

away and thus placing in the hands of

private individuals and corporations the power to wring profit out of the

people by taking advantage of their

social requirements. What applies to the Gas Trust applies with equal force to our street railway companies, to the Ice Trust and every other agency

of capitalist exploitation of the needs

of the people. That a few people should be allowed to take advantage

of public needs, or public improve-ments, for their own profit is a mon-

The problem of housing its ever in

greatest and most vital problems

month it becomes harder and harder for people to find homes, and every month it becomes harder for children to live in the city. And rents mount

higher and higher. Every improvement of the transit facilities fails a

an aid to the solution of the problem, and only adds to the power of the

landlords to draw their revenues from

the people. The fact that the subway

lem will be made any easier. True, it

are being increased in anticipation of the opening of the subway. Thus, the

otherwise. So long as the capitalist

ever step we may take for the im-provement of life in the cities and

towns will be diverted to serving the interests of the capitalist class. To abolish the capitalist system itself is the aim and purpose of the Social Democratic Party. That is its final

pemocratic Party. That present sys goal. But, even under the present sys

tem. it would be quite possible to dea with the problem of housing the peo

ple in a manner that would relieve many of its worse evils, and, at the

same time, contribute largely to its permanent solution. So the Social Democratic Party believes. Therefore it declares in its platform for "the

erection of modern dwellings with

ample provision for light, air, and privacy, to be let at cost." That is to

such dwellings as possible each year and charge only rent enough to cover the cost of building and maintenance. That would not only give the people

nomes at a lower rent, but would als

very materially reduce the terrible ravages of diseases due, partly at least, to unsanitary dwellings.

Coal, gas, and rent are not the only

things getting dearer. Food is steadily advancing in price. The Beef Trust continues, in spite of the fact that it is paying \$1.35 a hundredweight less

for beef on the hoof than it was pay

ing this time last year, to charge the same famine prices as then prevailed. In spite of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, in spite of injunctions, knowing

well that any fine imposed by the courts would be only as a drop in a bucket compared with their profits, the beef barons have created an arti-

ficial famine a famine in a land of

plenty. When, maddened by the ex-actions of the Beef Trust, women and children revolted on the East Side last year and paraded the streets demand-

ing food and protection, they were clubbed into submission by the police. At that time the Social Democrafic Party pointed out that the only remedy for such conditions must come

through intelligent action at the ballot box. "The State of New York," we said in our appeals to our fellow-workers, "is perfectly capable of own-

workers, is perfectly capacite of own-ing its cattle ranches and slaughter houses, and to sell beef at cost, which would mean at 3 and 4 cents a pound." There is no doubt whatever as to our ability to do this. The problem is

ability to do this. The problem is much easier than managing schools, and certainly much easier than the building and equipping of a navy—a thing which nations much less powerful than this State of New York do without exciting any special notice. It is ridiculous to say that a few men, with hired labor from the managing staff down to the humblest laborer, can do what the State of New York

escape from this sort of thing.

system continues

ought to mean that, but already rent

of it by the city government.

party of the workers.

direct it. Not only so, but the

ommon interests. Bread, the one indispensable thing-the staff of life"—has also fallen u der the spell of the monopolist's con-trol. The price of flour, and, as a con-sequence, of bread, has been increased. Why? Has there been a failure of crops causing a shortage? No! There is no suggestion of anything of the kind. Bread is dear, and people must pay famine prices or starve, not be-cause it is impossible to find food for all who want. Why, wheat enough could be grown in one state of this country to feed all the people in the world! No, Mr. Workingman Voter, bread is dear because the foolish citi-zens of this republic allow the Flour Trust and the railroads to plu them. You are told on the one hand that bread is dear because ellere is war between Russia and Japan, and on the other hand you are told that on the other hand you are the increased breid is dear because of the increased cost of transportation. The war has nothing to do with the price in New York of Dukofa wheat. It is a stupid 16. And why should there be any "increused cost of transportation"? Why ing railroad owners? And why should you, as a producer of wealth, be content to receive a smaller loaf or less rolls for your money, in order to give these non-producers who own the call-rogue, bigger dividends? These are questions which you must answer spections which you must answer, scoopes on later; If you are, where you will answer them at the ballot box by scottag, for (Socialism—the ownership by all the people of all the things upon which all the people must depend. Houses, railroads, factories, mines, bakeries, gas plants, slaughter houses, food depots—all are socially necessary food depots—all are socially necessar, and should be socially owned and con

Perhaps you think these are strange matters for a political party to choose for its "issues." That is true. It is for dis "issues. That is true, however, only because the mas-ter class in control of both the old par-ties has always taken good care to see that neither of these parties made issues of the matters of most vital oncern to the working class. But the Social Democratic Party believes that voting is a useless thing unless by voting we can better our conditions. The Social Democratic Party believes that voting is a foolish thing if it will only help our enemies. The Social Democratic Party believes that the working class will be benefited by voting when it has the sense to vote

strous wrong. When the workingmen of New York realize this they will end the rule of the monopolists and vote for the Social Democratic Party, the Party is a party of the working class And that is why it opposes both the old parties, and all other parties of any description not based upon the principle that the workers who create all the wealth of the world ought t own all the wealth, and, therefore facing the City of New York. The problem grows vaster and more dread-ful every month. The most diarming thing about it, however, is the neglect

## LITHOGRAPHERS' FIGHT.

Organized Bosses Propose to Force on Them an "Arbitration Agreement" but Workers Are Inclined to Resist

The lithographic workers of New York City—and, soon or later, of the whole country, for that matter—must face the same problem which is mak-ing trouble for the unions of building trades. The employers' association has decided to force upon them what it is pleased to call an "arbitratio ent"-that is, a contract by which the lithographic workers will pledge themselves, whenever they have a grievance or a demand to make or, whenever the employers make an argressive move to reduce their wages, to submit the question to the decision of Bishop Potter or some such lacker of the capitalist class. The worker of the lithographic trades are not in clined to knuckle down to quite suc an extent. They are disposed to "hav a fight for their money," at least and it is very likely that by the time this paper reaches its readers a lockout will be in force which will test the solidarity, the intelligence, and the man-ly spirit of all the printing trades—for all of these should naturally come to the assistance of the lithographers i: their resistance to this thinly disguised Parryism.

### That is to TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS' STRIKE.

The Western Union and other tele graph companies, whose Chicago mes sengers are on strike, after invoking the power of the law against the boys as reported last week, have taker lter behind female petticoats. The are hiring girls to act as strike ers. In view of the fact that the companies' representatives declared in tasking for an injunction against the boys, that the men whom they In baking for an injunction against the boys, that the men whom they first engaged as scabs were in danger of grievous bodily injury by the strikers, it would seem pretty cowardly and heartless for them to hire girls for the work. No doubt the stories of violence by the boy strikers were mostly, lies and the girls are employed in the hope that some of them will be insulted or annoyed, when the companies can anneal to the sentiment of panies can appeal to the sentiment of chivalry against their recalcitrant messengers. Besides which, girls are generally even cheaper than boys. It pleasing to note from the dispatch es, though, that a number of girls have quit, on coming to understand the case, and sjoined the strikers

WILLING SUBJECTION. The direct aspect of the tragedy f woman is that her efforts at emancipation find their bitterest opposition from their own enslayed sex. Modern from their own enslaved sex. Modern woman in the mass does not yet want the ballot. She does not want her rights. She wants to be let alone so long as she can find a man to keep her, and she looks sullenly at the woman who has risen to the light as one, not who would help her, but who would rob her of her slave privileges and give her nothing in return.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

It is now generally conceded that step twards Socialism is to be-of 100,000 votes cast for lie steeps.

PARTY NEWS. (Continued from 3d page.)

help and has always assisted others iberally. But this is your fight as well as ours. Capitalism has concentrated its forces here for this campaign, and this is the battle-field of American Soclahem just now. This is the confidence need, and we appeal with confidence need, and we appeal with confidence to the comrades of the Socialist Party local throughout the country. If every local will send us a little contribution, we shall be sole to flood Milwaukee with literature that will change the history of Milwaukee and Wisconsin politics. The local situation is one which Se-cialists have not had an opportunity to face pefore in this country. Contri-butions should be sent to W. R. Gay-lord. Secretary, 344 Sixth street, Mil-waukes, Wis."

The Socificat Party of Colorado has issued the following appeal to the comrades and sympathizers through out the land:
"We are at present fighting one of

the greatest buttles of the presen

nic era in Colorado. The com blined forces of enpiful and of organ lized labor are engaged in a deutl struggle on these mountains and plains. The business interes with the are engerly watching the struggle of the glants wondering what the outcoine will be. The Socialist with his sympathies enfisted in the cause of the workingmen is the only-one who can hook upon the scene with a clear conception of the real situation. He sees in the conflict the fulfillment of the prophecies of the futners of his philosophy. He knows that this is but the initial struggle in the worldwide conflict which must precede the the working class. Here for the first time in history the lines are clearly drawn: Capitalism versus Socialism for it is those into unions which have declared for Socialism that are the objects of capitalism's flercest ut-

tacks. That this conflict has begun in on of the younger states does not dimin ish its great importance to the work ing class everywhere; in this the dan

ger to one is the concern of all.
"The Socialist Party in Colorado is keenly alive to the importance of ac-tion and realizes that this is the day of opportunity. The military tyrinay which has Russianized the state of Colorado, which has imprisoned our comrades in talls and thall pens which has torn them from their fam-ilies and driven them into exile and which has inflicted untold loss an ourrage upon them, has prepared the minds of the people to receive the economic teachings of the Socialist propaganda as never before.

"The National Committee, under standing the situation fully, has gen erously sent Comrades Carey of Mas sachusetts and Slayton of Pennsylva nia to help us in our emergency, but unless we can accompany these con-rades throughout the state with our own workers who understand our people and their conditions and follow up their efforts by persistent work, clinching the nails they drive, and or gantzing the enthusiasm they create, the work of the national organizer will result in but little permanent "The Colorado State Committee, re

alizing this, is planning to follow up the work of Carey and Slayfon by enuipaign of organization and educa-tion on a larger scale than ever before. do not know. The resources of the State Committee are wholly finade quate and they cannot be largely in-creased from our members within this state. Owing to the industrial crisis many of our comrades are out of em-ployment. Many are blacklisted. Many of them are wandering from town to town in other states seeking work. Some of our best iceals have been almost destroyed by wholesale deportations of their members by a tyranulcal milliary. All of this tends to diminish our resources. Yet this work must be done. It shall be don, and we believe that Socialists and work. Some of our best locals hav trade unionists everywhere will help us to do it.

"Believing this, we, the Local Quo rum of the State Committee of Colorado hereby authorize our Secretary-Treasurer to publish this appeal in the Socialist and labor press of the entirecountry and to urge every local of the to send us a donation for this work. We also urge individual Socialists and trade unionists everywhere to send us whatever they feel they can spare. Every dollar will be promptly receipt ed and accounted for and every do nation however small will be of g ly intrinsically, but also as a messen ger of cheer to the soldiers behinds the ramparts of freedom's beleaguered fortress. Send all remittances to L. W. Martin, Secretary-Treasurer, 429 Gharles Building, Denver, Colo."

Missouri.

At the meeting of the State Committee Quorum on Feb. 17 the follow-

mittee Quorum on Feb. 17 the following communication was received from St. Louis: "The endorsement we gave Comrade Bonannon was to the effect that he was in good standing (as to dues) and possessed ability as an organizer. This endorsement was by the City Committee, and not by the local; but the City Committee wishes to inform the State Quorum that we would, not knowingly endorse, any one who has been expelled from his union. Under the circumstances the City Committee, wishes to apologize for hasty action, and requests that you inform all the locals in the state of the facts in the case." Application for charter has been received from Higginsville, where 4 local is organized. Higginsville, where a local is organized with seven members, all coal miners. The application announced last month from Nebo, is from an organization of farmers. Quorum has decided that hereafter all applicants, engaged in agricultural pursuits must state whether they are land owners, tenants or hands. Chartee has been granted to Wellington, where the local starts with twenty members. Popular Bluff, Jefferson City and Kansay. City report putting up musicipal tickets. Arrangements have ben made to put Clyde A. Berry in the Fifteenths. Higginsville, where a local is organ

Congressess District at small expense to the party. Arthur Deprue and wife will cross the atme from Kan-eas City to Hannibal, speaking at va-rious places at small cost to each. W. L. Garver of Chillicothe will do some gratuitous work in Fulton, and possi-bly in Mexico and Moberly. Miss Martha Biegler will do the same in St. Joseph. The Quorum regrets to report complications in Springfield. The charter has been sent back with ention signed by offi a communication signed by officers of the local, but so far as we can learn not by any action of the organization These officers have been written indi vidually that the charter is not revok vidually that the charter is not revok-ed, but will be held pending an in-vestigation; for as long as there are five men in Springfield willing to abide by party obligations, the therter is theirs. The story of Springfield is a long one—the movement being har-rassed by old party politicians. A list of the membership his been requested of the membership bulk been requested and the Quorum hopes the get things straightened out soon Application for charter has been received from tea Cocialists at Jasper, which, in accord ance with the rule, will be granted at the expiration of thirty days unless

some one files a protest.

. In reply to a letter from Local Ome ha, which was printed in The Worker many weeks ago, Local Kansas City has sent the following letter:

"Comrades:-Owing to the increase work incidental to the present munirades have been unable until now to complete the investigation of chargesideration, the printed sheet sent hav-ing been carefully studied, as has also been the written statement made by Comrade Baird.

"As a result no charges have been filed against Baird and no and this committee is instructed to in-form you on the following points: "First-We received George E. Baird

to membership here in the same man out any of the red tape and investi-gations you seem to think so neces-sary; we received him as we receive sary; we received him as we receive all, relying solely on the obligation re-culred and on our own ability as in-telligent men and understanding So-cialists to make him live up to it in every particular, or deal with h m as the case might demand. We do not have any investigating committees, judge advocates, prosecuting attor-neys, sworn witnesses or executive ses-sions in Kansas City Local.

sions in Kansas City Local.
"Second:—That we consider the charges against Baird unproven by your own showing—except in the case of signing the petition for the candi-date for police commissioner; and considering Baird's subsequent action, this is a trivial charge.

"Third—We condema your action in the matter of the trial, noting that you are careful not to say that Baird was NOT present. We have good evidence that he was not. The trial was thereing of sending the charges broadcast before the trial and still more your ac-tion after the alleged trial sending out the circular in which you "give a litle of the evidence" and "as several locals have already repudiated Baird" ask that others do so. All this on your

own showing.
"Fourth—In view of your own statement of the reorganization of Nebras-ka, setting yourselves up as the direct-ing force by a trick which has been played several times in the Socialist movement (one, however, that is only possible with a small membersh'p, ig-norant of lawful procedure in organization), we are instructed to say that The Socialist Club of Jackson County oks with suspicion upon the presen organization in Omaha.

"This criticism is directed not against the rank and file of the Omaha who became active in the movement in May and June, 1902, and whom you have allowed to impose upon you."
H. H. Weber, D. W. Tripp, and F. G. Futvoye sign the letter asea com-

It may be noted that the Omaha comrades, when charges were there preferred against Baird, informed bloo of them and notified him of the meet ing of the grievance com he falled to appear.

Upon receipt of a request from Local Brazil, Ind., to take action upon a set of resolutions against holding the national convention or other conventions dicing religious people against Social-ism, Local Elgin, Ill., adopted instead a series of resolutions approving the action of the National Committee in for the opening of the convention, pointing out that workingmen are compelled to hold meetings on Sun days because they cannot get away from their work on other days since "the capitalist class; through possession of the means of production and exchange, is absorbing the very lives of thousands of men, women, and little children who are often compelled to work in mills, factories, shops mines, etc., on Sundays, these industries being generally owned by so-called religious people," and deciaring that "the Socialist Party by bowing to this and that prejudice would place itself in a compromising position and cease to be a Socialist Party in the true sense, and become a mere truckler to the prejudices in people's minds which arise from this unjust and slavish system of capitatism."

I do not know what woman will do when she is free. I am willing to trust her. I do not even know what man will do when he is free. But what I do know is that all butworn inwhat I do know is that all outworn in-stitutions of human tyrainly that fear the free man, are the same ones that doubly fear the free woman; and every weapon which revolutionary logic can give me for my own salvation, I will glory to place in my sister's hand for her salvation, too.—Franklin H. Went-worth worth.

Lewis, is a pamphlet setting forth the ideas of our party in the plaines language. Circulate it. Ten copies for a quarter; fifty for 85 cents; one hun

Hawk and Handsaw Tales.

TOLD BY BEN HANFORD.

Where Are We?

See where we are to-day. See where we are to-day.

When darkness comes to-night, you strike a match; and in striking that match you pay tribute in the form of profit to Morgan and Gould and Rockeeller and the Match Trust. The nex thing you do is to wind up your little alarm clock, so that you will be sure to get up bright and early to-morrow morning and not be late to work and get docked; and when you wind up that alarm clock you pay tribute in the form of profit to Morgan and the Ansonia or Ingersoil Clock Trust.

Well, morning comes. Your wife, if
you have the luxury of such companion-

ship, gets up a haif hour earlier than you to prepare breakfast. If she lights a coal fire, every moment that it burns you pay tribute in the form of profit to Morgan and Baer and the Coal Trust. Should she light an oil or gas fire, every moment that it burns you pay tribute in the form of profit to Morgan and Rockefeller and the Oil and Gas Trust. Next the wife place a little tin pot on the stove, you will pay tribute to Morgan and the Tin Plate Trust. She places a little in the form of profit to Morgan and Arbockle and the Coffee Trust; or, if she puts ten in the pot, you pay trib ute in the form of profit to Sir Tommy Lipton and the Tea Trust, And be fore drinking the tea or coffee, you put little sugar in, and for that aw ing you pay tribute in the form of profit to Morgan and Havemeyer and

the Sugar Trust. Well, likely as not, that drink of trust tea or coffee will make you sick. If so, you send for a trust physician. es, gives you a prescription (for a consideration), you send it to the pay for that prescription you pay trib-ute in the form of profit to Morgan and Park, Tilford & Co., or to Morgan and the Potter Drug & Chemical Trust. Well, it is easily possible that that

dose of Trust medicine may kill you If it does, your body will probably be placed in a coffin made by some casket company, which Mr. Morgan owns. But it does not stop there. When your relatives, if they have money enough, go to buy you a grave they will dis cover that Mr. Morgan is interested in more than one cemetery, and you who Morgan will be placed in Morgan's cof fin and buried in Morgan's cemetery

that your enfranchised spirit will go up and look for admission through the there, reach forth his hand, and ask you for a letter of recommendation from J. Pierpont Morgan before you can enter Heaven. And even this may not be the worst

Possibly you may have been a ver wicked man, and failed to do penand or your sins, and instead of going up above you may go down below, in which case I feel confident you will find that Hell is all Morgan's—and I'm not sorry for it. I can, however, with safety venture the prediction that be ore Morgan is in Hell for ninety days ne will organize a Trust down there, and freeze the Devil off his own fire.

See where we are to-day. This illustration is not extreme. Mr. Morgan is a director or trusts

n scores of different corporations and ie holds stocks in hundreds of others while as a bondholder and banker ha has an interest (often a controling one) in yet other scores and hundreds I want you to see by this illustration that neither you nor your wife can spend a nickel, a dime, or a dollar without paying tribute in the form of profit to this trust, that trust and the other trust, and while these corporations may be separate legal entities they are all owned by practically the same intle group ter captain of

working his will with each.

This, however, is but one side, and the brightest side, of the picture.

Not only must you spend your wages with Morgan, but it you work on railway you must work for Morgan and Vanderbilt and Gould; if you work at coal mining, you must wor for Morgan and Baer: if you work in the oil or gas industry, you must work for Morgan and Rockefeller; if you work in the iron or steel industry, you work for Morgan and Carnegie; if you work in copper or the precious metals, you work for Morgan and Rockefeller and Clark and Heinze.

In my illustration to-day I have out how you are expl monopoly in spending your money. You have only been robbed of what you had. You can scarcely believe me when I tell you that this robbery that you see so plainly is of little real importance The GREAT robbing of the working

class is accomplished by taking fro them what they haven't got. It, r foubt, seems strange to you, Mr. Workingman, to be told that a penniless, propertyless, naked man can be robbed, and that the robbers can get rich of the spoils of him. But it is true. It can be done. It is done. What's more, it's the payingest kind of robbery that ever was.

And the safest-so far. How's the game worked? That'll be another Hawk and Hand-

THE COMING WOMAN.

### With the coming of economic

portunity comes a woman who rises to her full height and does not sell her self for life for board and clothes. To gain the free woman as a mate it will require something more than the ability to buy her; man will have to deserve her to hold her. The free will have to deserve her to hold her. The free woman will make her own laws: she will laugh at the laws man has made child.-Franklin H. Wentworth.

In arranging a public meeting r fall to have Socialist papers for never fall to have Socialist distribution. A hundred cop Worker cost 75 cents; two \$1.20; three hundred or more, 50 cer

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# STEADILY THE TRUSTS GROW.

The Allis-Chalmers Company, the largest machinery manufacturers in this country, has bounded in the country of this country, has bought out the Bullock Electrical Manufacturing Company. The Bullock plant will be used for the manufacture of electrical appliances. The Bullock Company oper- Socialistic Co-operative Association. ates a plant covering thirteen acres at East Norwood, near Cincinnati. It has \$2,000,000 of capital stock, half of be issued as a six or eight-page East Norwood, near Cincinnati. It has \$2,000,000 of capital stock, half of which is preferred that has received weekly. It is generally. 6 per cent dividends for several years.
Plans are under way for the formation of a department store community as large and cheap mation of a department store community. mation of a department store com-pany to be known as the Henry Siegel Corporation, with \$4,250,000 of pre-ferred stock and \$6,500,000 of common stock, to take over the capital stock of Slegel, Cooper & Co. of Chicago, the Simpson-Crawford Company of New York, the Fourteenth Street Store of New York and later to take in a department store which will be put up in Boston. So the trusts keep growing. Let working-class spirit and intelligence grow proportionately and we have nothing to fear from them. "Let the Nation own the Trusts," the campaign cry of the Socialist Party, is the maxim of the future.

What are you doing for The

### IT IS FOR THE WORKER. We have many inquiries about the

Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held in New York City at the close of April. The surplus is for the labor press, The Worker and the "Volkszeitung." It is the desire of the news and good propaganda matter. This can be done if every comrade will put his shoulder to the wheel to make the Exposition a success. We have already many letters asking for tickets and the Committee has therefore de and the Committee has therefore de-cided to send-vevery reader of The Worker five Exposition tickets. The tickets participate in the great prize distribution in which more than one, thousand peties will be distributed. We hope that every reader will do his utmost to self the five tickets to his triends. Remember, it is for the bene-fit of your press. The Worker fit of your press, The Worker.

The birds of prey search the Bible to find some text that will justify their existence. Myron W. Reed.