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NEW YORK, MARCH 27, 1904.

The Worker.

A YEAR OF HEALTHY GROWTH. THE MERGER

National Organization of the Socialist Party Prosperad During 1903.

National Secretary's Annual Report an Encouraging One-Membership Fifty per Cent More than in 1902-Income Increased, Debts Reduced, and Agitation and Organizing Work Extended Accordingly-Summary of Important Party Legislation—Publicity of Party Affairs.

ganization of the Socialist Party to have made great and solid progress. At the close of the year there thirty-three state and territorial organizations, as against twenty-nipe a year earlier. The Utah organization was declared not in good standing and its charter revoked by the National Committee on Nov. 10 on account of non-payment of dues for sixteen non-payment of does for sixteen months previously. On the other hand, state charters were granted to Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Vermont, and West Virginia during the year. The national office also chartered 101 new locals in nineteen unorganized states and territories, 33 of which were afterwards turned over to the jurisdiction of new state or territorial committees. In all, there were at the close of the year about 1400 locals.

The membership has increased to a still greater extent. As indicated by

The membership has increased to a still greater extent. As indicated by dues payments, the average membership for the year was 15,975—of whom 15,373 were in organized states and 602 belonged to locals in unorganized states. The average membership in the year 1902 was about 10,000. The number of members as indicated by dues payments for the Your quarters of 1903 was as follows:

of 1903 was as follows: April to June 13,392
July to September 16,290
October to December 20,0600
Approximately this represents the growth of the actual membership.

Financial Standing.

The receipts and expenditures of the ational office were as follows: RECEIPTS.

Dues	. 9.940.0
Supplies	. 661.6
Donations	. 352.6
Nat. Organizing Fund	. 2,500.5
Lecture Bureau	. 188.3
Miscellaneous	
Total	.\$14.240.0
EXPENDITURES	
Exchange	
Expense	
· Freight and express	. 198.9
Organization and agitation.	
Office equipment	
Office help	. 1.117.7
Postage	532.3
Printing	. 1,308.0
Stationery	164.4
Telegrams	242.6
National Committee meetin	
Quorum meetings	
Itent	Charles and the state of
Old debt	The second second
Salaries	
Buttons	370.7
aniactumeous	

The items, "National Organizing Fund" and "Organization and Agita tion," do not, however, represent the amount actually received and spent in that work, but only the amount pass-ing through the hands of the National Secretary. The twenty-two national organizers and lecturers who were in the field during the year for periods varying from four to 261 days, re-ceived a total of \$4,732.65 for lectures ceived a total of \$3,102.00 and in collections and donations which was directly applied by them upon payment of their expenses without go-ing to the national office. If this were show a total of over \$8,500 spent for organization and agitation. The na-tional organizers and lecturers put in-a total of 1.545 days' work, holding ganizing 137 new locals.

Debts Reduced. The assets at the close of the year are given as \$2,349.08—of which \$1, 417.00 is in the form of indebtedness of states and locals for dues-stamp of states and locals for dues-stamps and supplies furnished, \$168.44 is in cash, and \$331.90 in office equipment. The liabilities amount to \$1.246.87, leaving a balance of \$1.102.21. The Items of liabilities are as follows: John W. Bennett, organization. \$83.

 George E. Bigelow, do
 49.10

 John W. Brown, do
 51.35

 Ella Reeves Cohen, do
 58

 Winfield R. Gaylord, do
 82.53

 George H. Goebel, do Chas. G. Towner, do A. I. Root, printing....... 324.00
A. B. Edler, account Nat. Committee meeting, 1902..... 86.75 Chas. H. Vail, old debt. (1917) 141.33 Omaha Electric Light Co..... Omaha Gas Co...... Eggers, O'Flyng Co., supplies Corporation Lawyer Says Result Will Be

The Peolpa Have the "Sympathy" of the Court, but the Trust Magnates Are Lesing Little Steep-Mr. Wellman Says Anti-Trust Laws Are Futile, and The Worker Telle Why.

Henry Wollman, the well-known corporation lawyer, in discussing the effect of the Northern Securities de-cision so far as actual tangible results Total\$1,085.90 This leaves a balance unpaid of Comrade Dietzen donated the amount of his debt and it is credited under the head of donatie

occurred during the months of May

ind June, and Pennsylvania, Ohio Vir.

and June, and Pennsylvania, Onio, Virginia and West Virginia were visited.

John W. Brown succeeded Hanford in November and lectured in Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

John C. Chase began a tour of the

South and Southwest in January and

up to June 30 addressed meetings in the District of Columbia, West Vir-

ginia, Virginia, Georgia, South Caro

lina, Fiorida, Alabania, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Comrade Chase acted as

both lecturer and organizer. He also

represented the National Committee at the first Socialist state convention in

In April Organizer M. W. Wilkins

began extended work in Oregon, Wash-ington and Montana.

ington and Montana.
Organizer John M. Ray visited Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee. He represented the National Committee at the C. at Socialist state convention in Alabama.
John W. Brown acted as organizer in New Hampshire and Vermont during May and June, and was in Massachusetts for one worth (October) as

chusetts for one mouth (October) as

campaign speaker, at the expense of the National Committee. Organizer Geo: H. Goebel's work took him through Delaware, Pennsyl-

vania, West Virginia, Virginia, Mary

land, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, In-dian Territory, Louisiana, and Ala-bama, the tour extending from July

Organizer Geo. E. Bigelow traveled through Kausas, Missouri, Indian Ter-ritory, Arkansas, and Okiahoma, Au-

Organizer Harry M. McKee's tour

was confined to Arizona during Sep-tember, October and November. Organizer John W. Bennett worked in South and North Dakota during Oc-

tober, November and December. Organizer Chas. G. Towner worked in West Virginia, Maryland and Vir-

ginia during the months of October

and November.

P. J. Hyland's work was confined to
Nebraska and Wyoming during October, November and December.
Winfield E. Gaylord addressed meetings in Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee,
Alabama, and Florida during December.

er. Meetings were arranged in Pennsyl

vania, District of Columbia and Vir

Geo. E. Boomer, Ella Reeve Cohen, E. P. Clark, W. L. Dewart, B. F.

Adams, Wm. A. Toole and Dan A.

White did organizing work for the na-tional office in Idaho, Delaware, Con-

necticut, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Rhode Island. John

Spargo was specially employed for agi-tation during the Philadelphia textile

Party Legislation.

Two referendums of the party mem bership were taken during the year, At the National Committee meeting

At the National Committee meeting Jan. 29-Feb. 3, 1903, in St. Louis, na tional headquarters were remove-from that city to Omaha and Com

rades Turner of Missouri, Work of Iowa, Untermann of aKnsas, Lovett of South Dakots, and Roe of Nebraska

chosen to compose the Quorum. Two propositions affecting these decisions were initiated and went to general

yote with the result, announced on June 21, that Omaha was retained as the seat of headquarters and the

Quorum was changed so as to consist of Work, Berger of Wisconsin, Debbs of Kentucky, Reynolds of Indiana, and Berlyn of Illinois.

Referendum B 1903 provided for giv-ing National Committeemen voting power proportionate to the member-ship of their states. (The vote on this

Quorum was changed so as to cor

rinia for Chas. H. Matchett.

until December inclusive.

gust to December, inclusive.

and November.

strike.

are concerned, expressed the following views for the New York "Times:" "The question is asked on all sides: What will be the substantial, the real, the practical effect of the decision in the Northern Securities case? The Organizing Work. answer is: 'Nothing.'

The interests of agitation and organization have been promoted as far as possible during the year through lecture tours by capable speakers chiefly in organized staes and through organized. "A large majority of lawyers not connected with the case will admit the correctness, from a legal standpoint, of the decision of the United States Suzers in the territory where these were the most needed. The lecture tour of Ben Hanford bethe decision of the United States Su-preme Court in this case. The public will be delighted that the law has been vindicated, and the defendants will undoubtedly lose little sleep as to the real effect of the decision upon them, gan in August and ended in November, extending through Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohlo, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and closing in Nebraska.

The lecture tour of John W. Slayton

real effect of the decision upon them.
When trusts are spoken of the public thinks, and correctly, too, i. st only
of the pooling of stocks in the hands of trustees, which practically was the original trust, but also of corporations which control large competing inter-ests, either through ownership of the plants and properties themselves, or through the ownership of their capital

DECISION.

"Nothing."

"When trusts were first 'invented' the public looked upon them as horrible consters designed to impoverish, if monsters designed to impoverish, if not to devour, the people. It was prophesied that every economic ill would come from them. Therefore al-most every lover of his people racked his brain to evolve some means or measure to prevent, suppress, or anmibilate them, as every good citizen would endeavor to prevent or put down a pestilence. The great danger anticipated was the raising of prices. Laws were enacted in every State to exterminate combinations tending to raise prices. If a law was found weak, a stronger and more stringent one was put in its place, but all this bore no fruit that was gatherable. Then it was said that the danger was not so much with combinations tending to elevate prices as those which tended to reduce them, and thus freeze out competition. The legislative guns and cannons were trained on that sort of combinations, but still without result In the face of all this legislation, the most bitter, vitriolle, and drastic that the lawmakers could devise, trusts have multiplied and grown beyond the wildest dreams of the 'father of trusts, whoever he may have been. To-day, notwithstanding all the legisla-tion that we have had, there is no place in this country where trusts find any real difficulty in doing business.

One might imagine from the fore-going that the courts have come under the shadow of corporate influence, and have favored trusts and combination by failing to give judicial sanction to the legislative enactments, or by/plac-ing obstacles in the way of the en-forcement of the legislative will, but forcement of the legislative will, but the contrary is the truth. In almost every State the pronouncements of the courts against trusts have been radi-cal, resulting in decrees intended to be destructive, but the trusts seem to have found the judicial poison design-ed to accomplish their death fattening food.

"In New York one of the early cases resulted in 1890 in a decree dissolving the Sugar Trust. The Court of Appeals, in passing that solemn death

nerships of separate and igdependent corporations, whether directly or in-directly through the medium of a trust; no substantial consolidations which avoid and disregard the statumanufacturing corporations must be

manufacturing corporations must be and remain several as they were created, or one under the statute."
"That decree, which was halled with delight as the salvation of the people, unwittingly pointed the way to a vast corporation accomplishing the precise thing which the decree intended to render impossible. Out of the ashes in the urn in that judicial crematory there are no manufacturing there are not made in the urn in that judicial crematory there are no mighty core. there sprang a new and mighty cor-poration, and the Sugar Trust of 1904 can look at the Sugar Trust of 1890 as giant looks upon a boy.

Standard Oll Isn't Doad.

said:
"Its object was to establish a virtu al monopoly of the business of pro-ducing petroleum and of manufactur-ing, refining and dealing in it and all ing, remning and decimal in it and an its products throughout the country, and by which it might not merely control the production, but the price at its pleasure. All such associations are contrary to the policy of our law and rold."

vold."

"It is notorious that that decre did
not disosive the Standard Oil Trust.
The present yearly dividends of the
Standard Oil Company would make a
respectable percentage of the capital
stock of the Standard Oil Trust of

"The highest court of Texas forfeited the right of the Waters-Pierce Oil
Company, the then local name of the
Standard Oil Company of the Southwest, to do business in Texas, and that
decision was affirmed by the Federal
Supreme Court. The Texas agents of
the cogusary were arrested, and they
appealed in vain to the Supreme Court
at Washington for relief. One would

naturally think that that would have put an end to that mighty corporation as far as Texas was concerned, but a new Standard Oil Company was of-ganized under the laws of Texas, and it is well known that the Standard Oil

interests are almost dominant in the newly discovered Texas oil fields. "In Illinois a decre abolishing the Whisky Trust was halled as a great which fruct was named as a great victory for the people. A new com-pany was imediately formed to take its place, and I believe by the very, men who brought about the proceed-ings which resulted in its dissolution, and the present Whisky Trust is stronger and more powerful than the old one was

stronger and more powerful than the old one was.

"Some two or three years ago corporate interests were driven into a cold perspiration by the sensational opinion of the Supreme Court of Illinois against the Grucose Trust, because of the fear that on acount of than being a corporation, no combinacause of the fear that on acount of that being a corporation, no combina-tion under whatever form, could there-after do business in that Stafe, and yet the Corn Products Company, which absorbed it and other similar interests, seems to be running along in Illinois at a steady gait, and every other American trust is doing business in Illinois without a particle of real fric-tion.

"The Supreme Court of the United States a few years ago 'unsettled the market' for a few days by deciding in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case, that an agreement between inter State railronds for making rates con travened the Federal law known as the Sherman act and yet it is notorious that such agreements are in effect to-day to a greater extent than ever

These cases are merely samples.
The highest courts of nearly every State in the Union have rendered opin ions against trusts and combinations regardless of their form, in huguage that was elequent of the wrongs of the people, and in almost every instance the decision was adverse to the ombination. The Federal courts have shown them no friendliness. The Su-preme Court at Washington has al-nest uniformly been unsparing of nest uniformly been unsparing of them. But whether the case was in the State or Federal court, there has always been the same net resultnothing.

The Sympathy of the Court. "In every instance, the real resul attained in the end, not the nominal result, but the tangible result, has been very much like the 'tinding' of the Indiana Justice of the Peace in favor of the widow who sued the bank. After the justice wiped away bank. After the justice which away tears inspired by the powerful apeal of the widow's lawyer, he said, "The judgment must be for the bank, but the record of the court will show that the plaintiff has the sympathy of the court.' In the case of trusts and combinations the courts have always shown their, sympathy for the people, its rendering decisions in favor of the by rendering decisions in favor of the ole, but these decrees have uniformly turned out to be impossible of genuine enforcement.

"Therefore, if we may judge of the

future by the lessons and experiences of the past, it would seem that the objects sought to be accomplished by the Northern Securities Company wil be attained in one form or another, and that the sun will continue to shine

Why Anti-Trust Laws Are Futile.

Thus far Mr. Wollman, cooly telling us that anti-trust laws and decisions us that anti-trust laws and decisions have always proved futile and, by im-plication, assuring us that "the trusts we have ever with us" and that the best we can do is to "grin and hear it." The Socialist, looking facts squarely the face, admits that anti-trust law are fruitless. Nay, more, the Social-ist, having thought for himself about economics instead of leaving his economics instead of leaving his thinking to be done by a man in broad-cloth, has said all along that such le-gislation would be in vain. The So-cialist knows that the trust is a pro-duct of evolution, is more efficient than small business concerns and is, therefore, sure to survive at their ex-pense, law or no law while the comense, law or no law, while the c petitive system of private ownership remains. The Socialist advises his fel-low sufferers not to waste their time in trying to "bust the trust," but unito their efforts to own the trust an use it—to establish collective or lic ownership of the means of pro tion, the means of employment, the means of life, which their united la-

means of life, which their united in-bor has created and which are neces-sary to their social welfare.

To try to stop the formation of trusts or gigantic combines such as are produced under the competitive capitalist system in every country, is like trying to day a great catarict. capitants system in every country, is like trying to dam a great cataract. To try to destroy them after they have grown up is like trying to force the water to flow up the precipice instead of down. Wise men will, instead, try to control the power generated by the falling water and use it to satisfy imralling water and use it to satisfy human needs. So we urge that the people use their political power, controlling the judiciary as well as the legislative and executive branches of government, to control and direct the principle of consolidation in industry, which is now destructive to the welfare of the masses and bendelal to only a few, so as to make it serve the

Public ownership of the things with which yeopie work and produce goods, public ownership of the land and mines and railroads and mills and factories, is the only alternative to trust rule. To that we must come. Socialists desire that we come to it in a peaceful manner and that the change be brought about by the democratic or self-governed action of the toiling masses, in order that individual liberty may be maintained while social interests are safeguarded.

Mr. Wollman no doubt winked ally when he dictated to the reporter that part of his statement designing that the

legislature and the courts have come under corporate influence. It does not take a corporation lawyer to know what it means when great trust mag-antes contribute to the campaign what it means when great trust mag-antes contribute to the campaign funds of both capitalist parties and when lawyer legislators, states at-torneys, and even judges, after leaving office, if they have made a record good in Hockefeiler's eyes, are employed by this big corporations on fat salaries, with little or no work to do. Seing this, the Socialist Party—the Social Democratic Party, as it is call-ed, in New York and Wisconsin—is careful to keep control of ity arganiza-tion in the rank and file, to appeal, on-by to the working class, and to depend

ly to the working class, and to dep n the working class alone for finan ein support and support at the polls so that it may represent the tollers a-truly as the Republican and Democrat ic twins represent the capitalist class

LABORERS' STRIKE.

Stand Firm with Loyal Aid of Bricklayers.

Organized Employers Refuse to Rec ognize Laborers' Union-Sald that Basses Have Forced Strike at This T.me for Reasons of Their Own.

No settlement of the strike of the ew York bricklayers and helpers is in sight as this issue of The Worker roes to press.

The question at issue is the recogni-tion of the Laborers' Union of bricklayers' beliers by the Mason Bullders Association. The program of the Building Trades Employers' Associa-tion (with which the Mason Builders area miinted) as forced on the union by last year's lockout and as still maintained, is to recognize the unions of skilled mechanics under an arbitration agreement so contrived as to give all the advantages of arbitration to the bosses, and to refuse recognition to the laborers or helpers, except as they may be treated with indirectly through the unions of so-called skilled

The present fight began with a wan ton aggression by the Mason Builders cutting down wages under a pretense of merely regulating hours. The bricklayers promptly came to the defense of their helpers. They also took the oc-casion to make a demand on their own ecount for a uniform scale of 35 cents an hour, instead of the present wages

which vary from 28 to 35 cents. In order to make a clear issue, how-ever, the bricklayers have withdrawn this demand and stand only for the recognition of the laborers. The bos-es, so far, positively refuse to concede this, saying that they cannot consent to arbitrate the laborers' grievances. Both bricklayers and helpers are standing solidly together.

There can be no doubt that the or-

ganized bosses plan to overthrow last year's agreement and to establish the "open shop" rule and so to undermine the unions altogether. It is alleged by the bricklayers that

the bosses have another reason for forcing the fight at this time. The forcing the fight at this time. The prices of brick, sand, and other materials have, within the last few weeks, risen from 30 to 00 or even 100 per cent, being forced up by a capitalist combine. Building firms having contracts already made suffer, of course, by this rise. Now in nearly every building contract there is a clause exuilding contract there is a clause ex building contract there is a chuse ex-cupting the contractor from the for-feit for failure to get the work finished on time, in case the delay is caused by a strike. In order, therefore, to delay building operations and wait a fall of prices and yet to escape the penalties of delay, the brickingers say, the or-ganized builders have forced the men to strike at this time.

BIG GAIN IN SEATTLE.

Socialist Vote in City Election About ouble That of 1902. ably Solid, Besides.

SEATTLE, Wash., Mar. 15 .- It ite of the practical disfranchisemen of shout half the workingmen of this city by the residence qualification, the Socialist Party made a large gain in the city election just held. Another pleasing feature is that our vote is solid as well as large. The S. L. P. At the last city election in the spring

of 1902, we cast 312 votes for Mayor. This time our caudidate for that office polled 614—a gain of 97 per cent. The S. L. P. vote for Mayor fell from 172

Our other candidates on the general city ticket polled from 324 to 348 two years ago, and from 586 to 636 this year. Our total vote for Councilmen in the nine wards was 318 in 1902 and rose to 517 this year, the S. L. P. total failing from 170 to 113.

falling from 170 to 113.

A year's residence is required here as a qualification for voting. As a large proportion of the workingmen have to go from place to place very frequently in search of employment—now to Montana or Idaho, now to Oregon or California, now to British Columbia, to the mines, the lumber camps, the docks, the harvest fields, the railroads, the mills and factories. camps, the docks, the harvest fields, the railroads, the mills and factories, wherever they can get a few months' or even a few weeks' work—an immense proportion of them seldom or never get a chance to vote. As labor is more migratory here than in the East, owing to the different conditions of industry, this means that our party suffers very severely from such a law and that our six hundred Socialist votes probably represent at least twelve hundred thinking Socialists in the city.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Labor Secretariat Makes Test Case before Court of Appeals.

Validity of Statute of 1902, by Which, under Protonse of Improving the Law, the Legislature Sought to Render it Practically Useless to Workingmen, is Now under Consideration.

On March 15 the case of "Gmachle vs. Rosenberg & Aaronson w gued before the highest tribu this state, the Court of Appeals in Albany, by Morris Hillquit, of the firm of Hillquit & Hillquit, 320 Broadway, New York, attorneys for the Labor Secretariat. Upon the determination of this case will depend the rights of thousands of workingmen to bring ac-tion for personal injuries sustained by them through the negligence of their employers. That the case is a most important one is well proven by the more than one hundred requests for colles of the complaint, etc., that have cached the office of the Secretariat.

The facts briefly stated are these: That on or about the twentieth day of October, 1902, the son of the plainting october, 1902, the son of the painting in this case was employed by the defendants as a bricklayer in the erection of a building; that it was the defendants duty to erect a proper, safe, and suitable scaffold so as to give proper protection to the employees using it; and that, while the son of the plaintiff was laying brick, stand-ing on the scaffold, one of the planks gave way, in consequence of which he fell and sustained injuries which resulted in his death.

The case was brought in the St

preme Court before Justice James A Blanchard, where the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the notice of the time, place, and cause of injuries had not been given to the defendants within one hundred and twenty days after the accident, as required by the Em-ployers' Linbility Act of 1992. This contention on the part of the defend ants was equivalent to saying that the Employers' Liability Act repealed all former laws on the question on the point involved, and that hereafter no nctions could be maintained for per sonal injuries caused by the negli-gence of the employer unless notice of the time, place, and cause of injuries was given within one hundred and twenty days after accident. The Supreme Court decided in favor of the plaintiff in this case. The case was thereupon carried by the defendants to

theremon carried by the defendants to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Firt Department, where the de-cision was reversed.

Within a short time after this rever-sal a similar case, arising in the Ap-pellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, was decided in accordance with the views of the Sec-retariat. Under this uncertain state of the law the case was taken to the of the law the case was taken to the Court of Appenis in Albany, the high-est court in the state, where it was reached on the fifteenth of this month

and upon the outcome of which will depend so much to the workingmen. Should this case be decided against the plaintiff it will deprive the emplantin the majority of cases of any rights that he way have against the employer forever, as it is only too true that, either for reasons of pure carelessness or else from physical in-abilities in the majority of cases, the time within which to give notice, will be overlooked.

The decision is being awaited pa-

tiently and should not be overlooked.

MASS MEETING FOR SIMONS.

The Second Agitation District of the Social Democratic Party of New York, with the co-operation of the Young People's Social Democratic to pretest against increased rents and famine prices on Wednesday evening, April 6, in Grand American Hall, 7-9 Second avenue. A. M. Simons of Chi-cago, editor of the "International So-cialist Review," will lecture on "The Struggle in America"; May Class Struggle in America"; May Wood Simons will speak on "Socialism and the Home"; and Alexander Jonas will speak in German on high rents and increased cost of living. The meeting will begin promptly at 8 p. m. The Socialist Band will open the even-ing with the "Marsellaise." Admising with the "Marselllaise." Admission is free. The hall will hold about two thousand and the committee in charge is doing its utmost to crowd it. Invitations have been sent to the trade unions and the meeting is being most extensively advertised by hand bills and by a truck carrying the ananyana through the street. The nouncement through the streets. The entire Down Town Young People's Club will assist in advertising the meeting and so should all other com rades.

BRAINTREE DOES WELL.

BRAINTREE, Mass., Mar. 15.—In the town election here last Monday the Socialist Party cast a larger vote than ever before. George E. Woodceived 345 votes, or more than 30 per cent, of the total vote cast. The Re publicans and Democrats nominated a joint ticket in "citizens' caucus."

ANOTHER UNION SUED. CHICAGO, March 20.-The Machin

CHICAGO, March 20.—The Machinists' Union and its members have been sued for damages to the tune of \$200,000 by the Bates Machine Company of Jollet, which has also got an injunction against the union, forbidding it to interfere in any way with the company's business. The company alleges that its business has suffered to the extent of \$200,000 from a prolonged strike of the machinists.

A WRONG SORT OF UNIONISM.

Exclusion Policy Justifies Capitalist Criticisms.

An Example of How Some Unions Still Cling to Idea of Monopolizing Chances of Employment, Thus Forcing Other Workmen to Scab.

By experience and by the growing the organized workingmen are learn-ing to think and feel, not only for themselves individually, not only for men of their own craft and men al-ready in their unions, but for their class as a whole—learning that, if organized labor is to accomplish anyhing worth while, it must be by tryng earnestly to bring all the to within its ranks and to extend

negis of its protection equally to all, They are learning. But some organi-cations have not yet learned, have not yet outgrown the old and suicidal polcy of trying to create for a certain number of men already organized a monopoly of the chances of employment, to the exclusion of new comers,
An example is given by the following true story of incidents occurring

within the last few months: Richard Czorniak is a glass blower from Germany. He joined the union of his trade in Dresden eleven years go and his card shows that he has been a faithful member ever since. After working for a time in England, where he belonged to the glass blowers' union of that country, he went to Mexico to work. Finding no union of his trade there, he took the lead in or-ganizing one. Last July he came to this country and at once applied for membership in the Glass Bottle Blow-ers' Association of the United States and Canada, presenting evidence of his competence as a workman and his second as a uniquist What was his

record as a unionist. What was his surprise, two weeks later, to receive the following reply: "Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 24th was duly received and contents noted Replying, I wish to say that at our convention recently held in Cincinnati the question of admitting foreign workmen into this Association was left in the hands of the President and Executive Board with instructions that foreigners be admitted only in ase of extreme necessity; and anyone seing admitted to this Association this year must pay an entrance fee of \$500 \$100 to be paid at the time of making application and the other \$400 to be paid at the rate of 50 per cent, on all wages carned. Should there be any demand for turned-mould blowers this fall, will let you hear from me.—Very

"WILLIAM LAUNER, Secretary," "Philadelphia, Aug. 4, 1963. Assuming that American unions would be as liberal and fraternal in their conduct as those of his own coun-try, that they would gladly take in all the men in the trade, Mr. Czorniak had also applied in various quarters for work. From two firms he received offers of employment, conditional on his joining the union, as both firms had agreements with the G. B. B. A. n need of turned-mould blowers,

Both firms declared themselves to be from getting work at his trade unless from getting work at his trade unless he was willing to go in somewhere as a seah, which he was not. After some months of vain endeavor on his part, Czorniak's case came to the attention of Ludgiw-Jablinowski of the New York "Volkszeitung." The latter worde to Secretary frauner, on Feb. 29, stating the case and expostu-

ating against such injustice man does not agree with the princi-ples of trade unionism and tends to harm the general labor movement more than a thousand Parry's." Sec-retary Launer replied on Mar. 9, simply repeating that the man must pay the \$100 down and half-his wages unletter is as correct and cold and heart-less as that of a broker in Wall Street The Worker reports this case not

only because of the injustice done to this one man, but because the policy out of which this injustice arises is a out of which this injustice arises is a policy fatal to the success of unionism and to the best interests of the working class. When a union goes on the plau of excluding men from the trade, of trying to monopolize opportunities of employment, it puts liself on a moral level with a Leiter or a Sully and deserves just as severe condemnation. By such action it justifies the criticisms upon unionism otherwise. criticisms upon unionism, otherwise unjust, made by D. M. Parry and the New York "Sun." What is more, it justifies the excluded men in scabbing. As against the capitalist, the union uld stand for the right to work and product. If it denies to a brother ton-er the chance to work, who can blame er the chance to work, who can blame the man so shut out for seizing any opportunity, for going into a non-union shop, for taking the place of one of the men who tried to exclude him, if opportunity occurs, and for cordinily hating that union instead of loving it? This action of the Glass Blowers is not typical of trade unionism to day,

not typical of trade unionism to-day, we rejoice to say. It is exceptional. Most unions are wiser and more humans. But so long as one labor organization follows a policy so discreditable and so injurious to all, every Socialist in the unions will and every manly man in the unions, whatever his political affiliations, should protest and agitate for enlightenment and progress.

VOTE AS YOU STRIKE.

MARTIAL LAW IS RENEWED

PRICE 2 CENTS.

More Capitalist Outrages in Colorado.

Militia Ordered Out to "Protect" Ruffian Strike-Breakers at Trinidad-Also to Prevent Return to Tellur.do of Workingmen Extled by Lynch Law.

This is the news that appears-quite as a matter of course and without edi-torial comment—in all the dailies of

"DENVER, Mar. 22.-Martial law has been declared in the Trinidad coal mining district, in Las Animas County, as a consequence of the miners' strike, and orders were issued to-day by Gov. Peabody for the entire Na-tional Guard of the state, numbering approximately 2,000, to be prepared

for service at three hours' notice "It is unofficially announced that troops will be sent to the Southern coal fields to protect negroes who have been hired to take the place of the striking coal miners.

"It is also reported that the Gover-nor will send troops to San Juan Coun-ty to prevent the exiled Telluride union miners from mobilizing and march-

ing basa to that place in force.

For several months during the past winter, as has been reported in The Worker, martial law has prevailed both in the Cripple Creek and Telluride dis-tricts, where the metal miners are ea strike, and in the coal strike field about Trinidad.

Finding that the miners would not Finding that the indirers would not go back to work, even under pressure of the cruel abuses of martial law, finding also that maintaining the militia in the field was an extensive business, the Mine Owners' Association, for whom Gov. Peabody is a willing tool, land most of the trions withdrawn had most of the troops withdrawn about two months ago. Early the month martial arm was declared at an

month martial fire was declared at an end.

If anyone expected, however, that this meant the end of disorder and the return of at least ordinary fairness and decency, he was quickly disillusioned. As The Worker reported last week, recapitulating the Associated Press dispatches and adding some other facts from its own correspondents, the so-called Citizens' Alliance of Telluridess secret organization of business. uride—a secret organization of business men-took the law into its own han ds and, using force of arms, drove out of the Telluride district a number of the most active union men and teeman of the Socialist Party-and forbade them to return to their homes

It was at first reported that, with the sanction of the Western Federa-tion of Miners, these men would re-turu in arms and resist capitulist law-lessness. Later advices showed that, on the contrary, the workingmen had resolved to make yet one more appeal to the law for protection and to return quietly, though at the risk of their lives, and put on the courts and public officials the responsibilities of pro-

teeting them.

And now we have the Governor's answer. The militia is again called out. And for what? To protect the men who, as the capitalist press itself has stated, were driven out by lynch law at the hands of the business men? law at the hands of the business men?
No. TO PREVENT THE RETURN
OF THESE EXILES. Such is the respect for "law and order" entertained
by President Roosevelt's good friend
and King Risckefelter's faithful servant, Gov. Peabody.

As for the Trinidad troubles, the
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company
which, under various names, owns.

which, under various nat and rules that region, finding that its old employees cannot be starved into submission, has had its agents scour the South for the toughest and most desperate elen a state of ignorance and degradation. brutalized by oppression, and filled with rancor against the whites by repeated outrage and these men have been imported to sorve as strike-breakers in the coal fields of Southern Colorado and to provoke violence so as to furnish a pretext for the free use of cold lead in "restoring harmony be-tween Capital" and Labor." It is to 'protect" these selected thugs that troops are now being sent to the Trini-dad district.

Workingmen, this was the continuous thing you got from the Democratic party at Homestead eleven years ago and in Idaho five years ago. This is and in Idaho five years ago. Workingmen, this was the sort of the sort of thing you get from the Re-publican party just now. This is what you have voted for on both old-party tickets. Will you vote to endorse it

HAYES RUMS WELL IN L. T. U. So far it seems reasonably certain that Max S. Hayes of Cleveland will

that Max S. Hayes of the three rep-be re-elected as one of the three rep-resentatives of the International Typo-resentatives of the Internations of he American Federation of Labor for ceived the endorsement of 343 local unions; Hayes has 315; Frank Foster unions; Hayes has 315; Frank Foster of Boston, 163; Garrett of Washington, 96; Colbert of Chicago, 60; Eugene F. O'Rourke of New York, 5. As noted last week, Boston No. 13 endorsed Hayes, in spite of vigorous opposition, especially by Foster and his friends, Chicago No. 16 made Hayes its choice along with Most Property of the Chicago No. 16 made Hayes its choice, along with Morrison and Colbert, as against Foster, by a vote of 263 to 136. Morrison, it is said, is making an active campaign against Hayès on the ground that the latter is "a red-button Socialist."

-Poverty is no crime-but it is

ship of their states. (The vote on this proposition was concluded since the close of 1903 and was favorable; but the more recent adoption of Referendum A 1904 presumably revokes it.)

Some twenty-four questions were voted on by referendum of the National Committee. Of these the most important were. heodore Debe Mahlon Barnes Jugene Dietzeh

to 5.

Protest of Nebraska State Quorum against counting of Ohio vote on Referendum A 1908; decided, 9 to 5, that the vote was not properly taken in

portant were:

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY wn in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

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the R. D. P. should always be separately the R. D. P. should always be separately acreased to the second and th

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 creain provisions of the election laws, the locinitist Party is officially recognised under he name of Social Democratic Party, and is emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

e Socialist Party for Social Democratic y in New "" should not be confused the so-called Socialist Labor Party, latter is a small, ring-ruled, moritound mixation which bilterly, opposes the e minors and carries on an abusive can-not stander against the real Socialist cannot, which supports the trade unions. THE SOMMALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Larty (the Social Democratic Farly of New York) has possed through its Journal general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for-indoved by the great increase of its rote as shown in these figures:



OUR FOREIGN-SPEAKING NA. TIONAL ORGANIZERS.

We would especially commend to the attention of our readers- and quite as much to those of American birth as to those who have come here from other lands-Silvio Origo's letter on the organization of foreign-speaking Socialists in the United States. It is unnecessary for us to repeat his arguments in favor of a close affiliation o the various foreign-speaking branche with the American movement as a whole. The position he takes is, we believe, the one that will commend itself to the great majority of the comrades, though some may not fully realize the importance of the question. Our purpose in referring to the matter now is not only to induce the comrades to consider it carefully with reference to action that may be taken by the convention, but also to urge upon locals, in every city where there is a considerable number of foreign workingmen-and that means nearly every city in the laud-the advisability of giving earnest support to the National Secretary in this branch of the work by arranging meetings-for the foreign-

Origo in Italian, B. Feigenbaum in Jewish, Robert Saltiel in German, and work of introducing them into new fields will necessarily fall mostly upon the local American comrades, but once of their work will strengthen the local as well as the national movement; and there it's constructive work of this sort will do much more than can any resolution or rule adopted by a conven tion to maintain unity in the organiza tion, while adapting our propaganda geneous population of our cities. Th National Secretary is now arranging for Origo's tour and it is to be hoped that so many locals will ask for date that he can make the distances between meetings very short and the exwhere Italian meetings cannot easily be arranged, it will be well worth while to get him for an English meeting.

It is not often that The Worker purely personal matters; but the sev entieth birthday of Alexander Jonas justifies an exception to a generally

Comrade Jonas occupies a position quite unique in the Socialist movement of the United States. He ha been a fighter and a distinguished fighter in its ranks since its infancy. He led in the establishment of the 'Volkszeltung" twenty-six years ago. in our party history given such service to the movement as to win and to de-By his energy and his ordent revolu

taking, so difficult in those early days and so full of splendid service to the great cause.

It is hard for us in this day to real ize what it meant to be a Socialist in this country a quarter of a century ago. We have to work hard, we have to make sacrifices, we have to endure hardships, and we do it all gladly. But our labors are easy, our sacrifices and hardships are light indeed, com pared with those of the pioneers. We can never repay, we can hardly even understand, the debt we owe to those who opened the way for the march toward freedom which now grows so strong and comparatively so easy. We cannot repay the debt; we can only, by doing our part well, seek to hand on a like debt and a like inspiration to those who are to come after us and are to fight the battles of progress, whatever they may be, in the next

generation. But it is right and good that we should hold those pioneers in loving remembrance, that we should pay due honor to such of them as still survive For our own sake, even more than for theirs, we owe such memory and such

There were many of those who fought the good fight when it was a bitter one and hopeless to ordinary men. But Alexander Jonas is unique in this, that after all these long years, he remains a fighter, full of the revolutionary spirit still, bringing industry and good sense still to the service of the cause, a veteran who has no thought of falling back from the fore most rank in the line of battle.

In the name of the American com rades, who have inherited the result of the Germans' work and who are proving themselves worthy of the heritage, The Worker congratulates Alexander Jonas on the seventy years he wears so lightly and wishes him yet a long addition to his well used life.

A BIRTHDAY BANQUET

On March 16 the Yorkville clubhouse was filled with comrades who had gathered to celebrate the sev-entieth birthday of our veteran comentieth birthday of our veteran com-rade Alexander Jonas, of the "Volkszeitung." To celebrate the same event, a banquet will be given to Comrade a banquet will be given to Comrade
Joans on Sunday evening, March 27,
at the Union Square Hotel, Fifteenth
street and Fourth avenue, at 6 p. m.
The cost of the dinner will be \$1 per
plate and comrades desiring to be
present should remit to Herman Reich, 12 St. Mark's Piace, at once, as all those wishing to attend must notify him by Friday, March 25, at the lates:

LABOR EXPOSITION.

Women and Girls Are Enthusiastically Enlisted in the Work-Plans for Exhibits and Entertainment Growing Definite and Promise Success.

Last Sunday's meeting in the Labor Lyceum brought the assurance that a large and energetic body of Social Democrafic women and girls are going to work with all their might for the success of the Industrial Exposi-tion for the benefit of The Worker and the "Volkszeitung" which is to be held in Grand Central Palace at the end of next month. A number of women comrades and sympathizers have been organized into a club for this purpose for some weeks past and the Bronx division of the Social Democratic Womens' Society had already given its support; but at Sunday's meeting the attendance was much larger than ever before, the branches of the Won-

were repersented, and a spara of man-enthusiasm prevailed.

The meeting of the general delegate body for the Exposition, which was body for the Exposition, which was held in the Labor Lyceum the same afternoon, Comrade Simon presiding, was also very encouraging. New dele-gates were scated from Carpenters No. 476 and Branches 23 and 153 of the Kranken Kasse. Heary Haupt was table.

Rock Corresponding Secretary in place of Comrade Schulz, who is prehe duties of the office.

Carpenters No. 476 asked to be in-ermed how they could best aid in the work and Comrades Loewenthal and Willyonseder delegated to visit the unon and reply. Comrades Busch, Loewenthal, and Willyouseder were lected as a standing committee on the work of English-speaking organiza-tions in connection with the enter-prise. Comrades Hoffmann, Benke. Richter, and Wolferstorff were added

Reports showed that good progress is being made in getting much ng made in getting mu dramatic talent. An international en-tertainment troupe will be organized to add to the pleasures of the long fea-

Among the interesting exhibits that were announced will be that of a prac-tical air-ship on an entirely new model, which has been invented by Carl Classen of the 22d A. D. Comrade Classen will be in attendance every day to supervise the exhibit.

MAN A SOCIAL PRODUCT.

Labor is essentially social, and if we only strike a nall in a wall with a we only strike a mall in a wall with a hammer, we can hardly realize what untold evolution in industry had to pass before it was possible to produce that nail and hammer. The individuality of a person is entirely lost in the production of any given article. The individual is an evolved unit of the present society, and when a "clever," and "talented" individual struts his exalited virtues peaceck fashion before us, what a miserable caricature of a man he would be if the inheritance of all the ages wer cabstracted from his man he would be if the man from his all the ages wer cabstracted from his personality!—A. P. Hazel.

thonary spirit, combined in mare and fortunate conjunction, with putience and industry and sound good sense, he contributed more than any other individual to the success of that under
"It is the man who counts," said Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., to his class Sunday. But some men are able to count a good deal more than others—because they have got it to count.—The New York Evening Mail.

LOVE BETWEEN THE MILLSTONES.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

It is not by the friction of single interests but by that of several united, against another several united, and aware of their difference, that society is unified. It is not by a love of union desired for the several united and aware of their difference, that society is unified. It is not by a love of union of their difference and the several united in the several united in the several united. is unified. It is not by a love of union derived from heaven into some single souls, or reasoned out by some single minds and so ordently pressed upon the attention of others, through the precept and example of their love preaching, that everybody sees the beauty of the thing called altruism and, presto, the human race slakes hands with itself, and becomes a so-sal unit.

It is not this way; first because unity fiself is in the present age a power which defeats, and makes more persons hate than it excites to love. Persons hate than it excites to love. That which will finally blossom into That which will finally blossom into love must appear for a long time as the mere policy of success ere it deepens itself into humanity, the root of social affection, the social will, the thing loving and the thing loved. Very extensive defeat is the basis from which social unity must be acquired, and among those to be defeated are the very persons who are now, at so many thousands per annum, the self-styled ministers of love, and those to whom they peddle out social affections which, if they were more than phrases, would be surely ground between the mill stones of contending inter-

sts.
If the world's appointed teachers were always under the control of its most poverty-stricken men, teaching that poverty's ways are the ways of love, the world would adopt and love poverty until such a time as it began to take in rheumatism, hunger-pains and the loss of life. Then, if you and the loss of life. Then, if you please, the love of that poverty wis please, the love of that poverty wis-dom would wear away and a class struggle would ensue between the men of precept and the fellows who were getting too much of nothing with rheumatism for sauce. If the teach-ers forced them for love's sake, the others would then fight for hatred And yet it would not be a struggle for love or hatred in themselves but a struggle against hurtful conditions Not under the direction of love, or of lovers, it would still be a struggle for wisdom or for unity; merely a struggle against hunger-pains and the loss of life. Nevertheless, if it turned out its gains, that the experience and ac miration of unity was its very first item of achievement; for love and wisdom are not taught by words; they are ground out between the mill stones of hatred and folly. Moral forces comnot by call, nor are they produced di-rectly; but they come by indirection

and surprise.

To get our wisdom teeth cut, we have arrived at painless dentistry—painless first, dentistry afterwards.

Then we found time to be good and amilable. When we found men around which had an interest in clubling us us who had no interest in clubbing us and no desire, we found those whom we might dare to love; for love is a secondary state following rest and

It is a greater thing to be united than it is to love, because under wrongful circumstances (the sort of circumstances which have mostly prerailed in the world), it is always po dble to unite and not always po

force, and samnot be a preceding cause' among social forces; it is an experience following armed unity against the hurtful, it is the wisdom of struggle, after success; the right sort of friction grinds out love. And yet, Oh my brothers, may we not as a race hope to see the day when love shall be the social force of morality with-

out the millstones?
Suppose now instead of selecting from among the most poverty-stricken people the persons who shall be our sources of wisdom and love we turn to the property-stricken and say to the very richest men; You shall be our preceptors and exemplars in love. Now we have it, the safe is locked, dinner is over and the wine is on the table Christian love." But who is that knocking at the door? We frown fiercely and slip the bottles under the

companionship in stolen goods. What is there in a guard of bristling bayon-

a very lively looking for more and a giving or allowing to others less, Riches in fact is as much of a struggle as poverty. Alas, that I should say it who know something of the supineness of many workers in their neurons. of the earth.

Riches are restless and, therefore, oing of something and that some There is nothing in the nature of such an occupation to confer upon its beneficialies an exclusive right to preach the gospel of love, but they do. Of course, they do not know what love is. That little warmth about the region of the stomach which poets have been harping upon for centuries and calling it love, instead of digestion, is their only love. And how little more than this can ever there be, it is a blush to tell in a world of economic combat for bread, liberty and life on the one hand, and with wealth, dominton and measure of death on the other-There is nothing in the nature of the one hand, and with wealth, dominion and measure of death on the other-all taking place in an atmosphere impregnated with the sweetest sighs and lullables of hypocrisy that ever wet its dimpled cheeks over drowning files.

Love is not yet, oh no. The hard mill stenes of class interest and struggle are grinding out many a great thing that we see. But the greatest thing of its grinding we see not yet; for it is the last to leave the hopper and the first to enter the bag; and its name is love. It is the last and first and ready as

how without friction to get rich that we may all fall in love with each oth-er peacefully and become socially unit-ed and loving without having suffered

So it appears that getting rich, or keeping rich, is not the permanent activity for the broad way of life, that it has no room for love, and can only force it between the millstones, like poverty, there to be ground away until men are ready for it, which can not be as long as contending intersts are in friction.

To be rich is a superlative thing

To be rich is a superlative thing, merely a matter of measurement. It is a height from which one has to look down from so many thousand dollars distance upon the positive poverty-of common men, which consists of pains and things that persist in asserting themselves without the aid of book keeping. Being entirely relative, as compared with the positive, realistic and always the same sort of feeling known as hunger, the richer pole of experience would supply the world known as hunger, the richer pole of experience would supply the world with an entirely different sort of philosophy from its opposite; it would be idealistic until its victims began to get too fat, or debilitated by over-gorging, when the hog would have to take a turn at self-imposed poverty to save its own bacon. Now as every hog could heave off, each in its own back yard, there being no commission what. yard, there being no compulsion what-ever, in the nature of the case, for them all to spue together, it follows rightly enough that by taking turns, some being sick, some recovering and, some recovered at the same time, the essarily call for the organization of it-self as a whole against evils which are limited to the stomach of each in-dividual hog. The excesses may be those of the rich experience, but they are not that which constitutes the rich are not that which constitutes the rich experience. In the same way as the pains of dependence, privation, shivers, hunger and so forth constitute and make one whole consciousness of the poverty-stricken experience. A squirt here and there, in the way of philanthropy or any other way, gives all the relief required by riches. It is a status to experience, considering the clear quo experience, considering the class

However pale the face and forlorn looking the momentary victim of a moving stomach may be, as he cries, like Sterne's starling, "I want to get out," he will return in five minutes wanting to get in again. Though, he is willing to change pains he is not willing to change pains he is not willing to change conditions. The painful experiences of the wealthy are not of that sort which call for broadfielded and progressive change as the pains peculiar to, and which constitute ore superlative than anything that

ever was called imperial.

These rich fountains of wisdom whom we have imagined as pent up in the palace car of progress are now our preceptors and exemplars, they are to instruct all the race in the blessings of love, wisdom, and unity, beginning with riches. And as in the previous example we had to assume the extreme of poverty for our pulpit with all rest of the world for pews, so now we assume the other extreme of riches with all the rest of the world for Rockefeller's Sunday school. In order to be wise, loving and united you must share our poverty was the logic of the poverty teacher and the effect of it was that though the preacher never meant it to teach this way, this the people a common pain, the best beginning to a common weal, and having that much in common, they sought a bread common highway out of it for them all, they granted and ground and struggfed themselves into common action, into that unity of operation, which precedes unity of habit, which precedes unity of will, which precedes unity of will, which precedes sense of common strength and fearlier sness, which precedes leisure and tranquility of mind, social unity, unsuffed love.

py you must share our riches. This is the logic of it. If riches is the way for all all must have a taste of that palace car. It was here, doubt-less, that that brilliant aphorism, less, that that brilliant approximation which has since spread its celestial consolations to all who travel on the There's plenty of room on top."

But the trouble with the gospel of

riches is that the vast majority to be saved by it, can only hope to get the saved by it, can only hope to get the gospel of it and to leave the sweet riches to others; whereas the instruc-

heavenly bourne from whence no agi-tators return. Until at the end of a few centuries there is the same car, perhaps a few more, but oh! so few are seated, and cushloned and alto gether comfortable, but what has be while poverty is like the womb, from

You do not see persons united by common connects into great moral units; hore is not produced by putting men together in palace cars of riches, locked inside; but you do see and you will see the world united and led into love by the necessity for acting together to save ourselves from a state of suffering a necessity more dynamical than anything inside that car. More dynamic because no man can be in joverty three hundred and sixtyfive days without feeling it most of the tinge; whereas a man may be rich all that time and only feel it now and again. A man may grow progressive-

DO YOU NOT SEE, DEAR BROTHER? THE DEMOCRACY OF

By Horace Traubel.

Do you not see, dear brother? You no oner get your trouble settled but it nsettles again. You beg, borrow and to the beggar, the borrower or the thief. It will only come to law. You compromise. You arbitrate. You give something to get more. You go to bed happy. The stars are all calm. But the sun in the morning comes up with trouble in its face. Why is your peace never peace? Why is settlement never nettlement. You are always, chashed. never peace? Why is settlement never settlement? You are always chasing phantom hopes. The thing you expect to happen never happens. It could not happen. You make your appeal to the wrong court. You think that you can hit or miss yourself into the equities. That you can evade the law and appeal to the accident. You have seen what accident can do for your case. It cannot lift you a foot. The law's the thing. The law's the trap by which you must catch the king.

Do you not see, dear brothers? Your masters are afraid of the law. But they are not afraid of the accident.

masters are afraid of the law. But they are not afraid of the accident, The accidents are all grist to their mill. All money paid by you over their counter. They are willing to trust them-selves to chance. They will not trust themselves to law. They can shoot the chances. But they cannot load the law. Every chance you are willing to law. Every chance you are willing to play is a throw on their side of the table. The chance game is a game they love. And it is a game without a fruit. But the law plays for good.

a fruit. But the law plays for good. The economic law. The law of the brain. The law of the brain is the law of the law of good. It plays for justice.

Dear brothers, you have taken your chances and failed. Every time. Failed, The current commercial code is not a code of chance. It is a code of law. When you play chance against it you find it invulnerable. It remains unburt after your most angry assault. Which can destroy it? Law. A law bigger than itself. A law consequent. A law without haphazards or peradventures. Intrenched behind their peradventures. Intrenched behind their law the dominant commercial classes may defy you. Defy you. That is, as long as you come dragging along your hosts of accident and maybe. You are nearer a realization of the cause of your inefficacy. Your shattered army retires and reconsiders itself. What is the fight for? Your accidents and your maybes sleep the sleep of de-feat and depression. May you ever win? Not by your present method. Not as long as you throw your army of chance up against their army of mtrenched law. You have got to mobil ize laws against laws. You have go to learn the law yourself. To learn the better law. The superceding law. And when you hurl the hosts of that law of the modern spirit upon a forti fied medieval code, you will whip it. Yes, you will rout the disciples and missionaries of the ancient regime. Then. And not till then.

Do not imagine, dear brothers, that

nien can have the same riches and be therefore seized with one great desire to make the same great change? It is impossible to imagine what desire of change they could be all together seized with, except it might be to cut the common throat and share what's left. For our hypothesis precludes the change back to poverty—it is the gospel of riches.

The gespel of riches is the queerest of all gospess; it can only spread itself by suickie. On the other hand poverty knows itself to be no gospel at all. From the moment it tastes itself it laughs at its panegyrists and begins to move out. The only people that poverty will leave behind it are the preachers of it; and they, as soon as the master class ceases to pay for the preachers of it; and they, as soon as the master class ceases to pay for the preachers of it; and they, as soon as the master class ceases to pay for the preaching, will pack up their deeds and follow the band. Whereas riches must leave everybody behind it, and everything, including the gospel itself, and that they would certainly not the Czar at the beginning of the war. They now-have offered to fit up. and that they would certainly not leave behind, if those in the rear could read it and learn thereby how to get

A nurt, a very great number, and felt in the same way, a hurt not only felt by many in common but which has for its source something common to all the wounded, a family hurt, a village which we all must do for a living, an which we ail must do for a living, an economic device that has broken every workman's right arm and leaves him begging without getting aught, a hurt that shuts the tool house in his face, that steals away from him the instruments of production, that is the big-cest, widest and most dynamic of all-hurts to the working man. If it be a hurt that is felt all over the social a burt that is felt all over the social hody, if it be a burt falling upon the great gouty toe of old society as a whole, making it quiver and swear, why that is the sort of a burt which leads at last to an oathless world, to the goutless toe and to the love that is to be our last experience and cannot be our first, till masters cease to chew the and classes are at rest.

us and classes are at rest.

Now there is no hurt, and no motive. Now there is no lunt, and no motive, inside the palace car to unite the world by its immates, but outside of that palace car, that palace car itself drops the fire that lights the grass that fires the forests and compels all other men to fly whither the palace car or its immates can never lead, but to which they ever drive us—to

wrong in the trade unions is to ed-monte the rank and ille of the mem-hers and inspire them with higher ideals and a greater self-reliance than they new have. Only in that way can the minisaders be effectively dethres

mentaries of chance. Your bosses smile. They are willing to take chances with you. And you get your palm round the blade of the knife. Chance is starthe blade of the knife. Chance is starvation. It is low wages. It is the lockout. It is class arrayed against class. Good people and bad people. The four hundred and the masses. Law is a full stomach. Better than that it is a full heart. Law provides. It is universal. Chance leads always from appeal to appeal. And while this is going on you are paying all the bills. You work not only to pay the costs of your own contest, but the costs of the case of the opposition. Chance is expensive. Law is cheap. Chance needs sophistry to sustain it. The law can speak for itself. You have gone on a long time sending out one fallacy to chase another. But your one fallacy to chase another. But your couriers never come back. The haz-ards of the task are too great. Your couriers are swallowed in the abyss. Dear brothers, think of the chance

Dear brothers, think of the chances you have taken. Think of the stakes you have put up. What can you show for it? You have put up your bodies and souls. You have put up your wives and children. You have put up the prostitute. The jall. What has it done for you? You might go on hauting this seed forever. The fruit planting this seed forever. The fruit, would be the same. You are always pausing with expedients. When will you go on with solutions? So much rent is right and so much is wrong. So much interest is right and so much is wrong. So much profit is right, and so much is wrong. Well. You thresh out your problems that way. You get your ri ght rent and interest and profit. But have you got justice? You have had your gamble. And now you stare blankly at the emptiness of your result. The trouble is not with your result. The trouble is not with right interest or wrong interest. It is with interest, You can only reduce your trouble by reducing your rent. You can only get rid of your trouble by getting rid of your rent. Right interest and wrong interest are chance. No interest is the law. Property is the law. Private property is the accident. Ownership is the law. Private owner. Ownership is the law. Private owner-ship is the accident. As long as you put up one private right against anther you are playing a game of

other you are playing a game of chance. But when you prove the private by the general right you are operating in the domain of law. Do you not see, dear brothers?

Dear brothers, you are hanging round on the outside of things. You are risking on margins. You are toying with fringes of the garment, but you do not touch the garment. You chance so much. You law so little. You think that you will get your man half off your back. That if you can get him to put one foot on the ground half your burden will be gone. ground half your burden will be gone. Half a burden is better than a whole burden. But as long as he holds on you are a victim. Chance says it is not right for all the man to be on your not right for all the man to be on your back. Law says it is wrong for any of the man to be on your back. And as long as you appeal only to chance you will be carrying some of the man. The law alone is your salvation. Chance is war. Law is peace. In every case in which law comes up against chance chance is licked. That is why I am always saying to you. Do not imagine, dear brothers, that anybody has anywhere at any time invented the creed against which you rebel. It came by law. By law it will be destroyed. Your trade union is the accident. Your strike is the chance. Ownership is the law. It is for the law that you must declare. Give up everything for the law. For the law percent against chance chance is licked. That is why I am always saying to you. It gives what it must. What you have the power to take. That's all. You go to your bosses quoting the com-

war. They now have offered to fit up a field hospital at their own expense for the use of the Russian army "Little Father" has, however, at pres "Little Father" has, however, at present no need of this service. Poor people! The more they are kicked, the more obedient do they become, and then they hope to gain concessions by this method! Or is it possible the Jewish bourgeoisle are by no means so anxious to see the restrictions removed as far as the Jewish projectories. are concerned. And all the time, be noted, the Jewish financiers in Berli government to its knees, because where would the latter be without the power to raise loans? The Russiar government has indeed, apart from these loans, no means of meeting its normal expenditure—let abone war.
But the Jew capitalists prefer to keep
the "Little Father" going rather than
help their fellow countrymen. Here
one sees clearly the solidarity of race
pitted against the interests of the pitted against the interests of money-dealing classes. I say mo dealing advisedly, because these try don't lend their own money bankrupt government. No, it is celebrated small investor who celebrated small investor who has been bled and will pay the piper. It is no wonder when one thinks of it that the feeling of sympathy for Russia should be so strong in France. The list of Russian securities held in France tells an eloquent tale.—J. B. Askew, in London Justice.

"Volksrecht." our daily organ in Zu-rich, has secured the unique distinc-tion of heing the only paper in the Swiss press to have a special corre-spondent at the war; moreover. It seems that the Japanese government has accorded to him, a Sectal Demo-cratic correspondent, with the English correspondents the privilege of accum-panying the Japanese army. In an in-terview with the Mikado, the latter expressed his gratitude at the splendid attitude of the European Socialist

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

It is to be expected that the labor movement will make mistakes. It is to be expected that its deeds will sometimes fail below its ideals. It is to be expected that it will suffer from factions and dissensions sometimes. It is to be expected that its leaders will not always prove worthy of the confidence reposed in them. It is to be expected that it will often fail in the things that it attempts, and that, by hard experience, it will learn that will not always prove worthy of the confidence reposed in them. It is to be expected that it will often fall in the things that it attempts, and that, by hard experience, it will learn that many of its cherished policies are un-wise and untimaly

wise and untimely.

All this is to be expected, because it is a movement composed of men and women with all the raults and limita-tions of humanity. The labor move-ment sets up no claim to perfection or

ment sets up no claim to perfection or infallibility.

Granting all this, we can still say of the labor movement—using that term in its broadest sense, to include all organizations consciously founded on the interests and aspirations of the working class—that it has a vitality and bower of progress and askills. and power of progress and self-development above every other move-ment of the present age.

It makes mistakes, but it learns to

see and acknowledge those mistakes and to avoid them hereafter. It does not always live up to its ideals, but it does not forget its ideals, or keep them for holiday use; its ideals are high and it ever sirives toward their realization It is sometimes rent by faction and its ty ever at work within it to heaf inter nai dissensions and re-establish good feeling. Its leaders sometimes prove unworthy, but sooner or later it gets rid of such leaders and develops better ones. It makes failures, but it learn by them. It may carry caution to far; but, as a whole, it is never big goted or unwilling to see new light.

Why has the labor movement this great inherent vitality and power of progress within itself? Because, as a progress within itself? Because, as conscious movement of a socially use ful and the oppressed class, it is in its nature inspired with the ideal of com-radeship and wedded to the methods of democracy. It is ever beset by coerdemocracy. It is ever beset by coer-eive or corrupting influences from without, feuding to pervertt it, to de-stroy these two essential virtues that give it power-by individualistic, "practical" worldly wisdom, by the example of business dishonesty ampie of business distancesty, by the caut of false patriotism and false re-ligion and false morality, by the power of law abused for capitalistic purposes, by organized espionage, by organized shader, by organized bribery. Through one or more or all these influence here and there a leader is seduce here and there a union is disrupted or emasculated. But the needs of the working class, the instincts of the working class, the growing thought of the working class raise up new lead-ers and build up new organizations in

Whenever and wherever we feel the

not only that one is as good as another, but that the good of all is above the good of any one. Our democracy does not mean the license of each to do as he pleases for his own advantage and aggrandizement. It means the right of each to participate equally in expressing the collective will and the duty of each is to obey that will when expressed.

Under a despotic or oligarchic rule.

disobedience is often a virtue. Under true democracy, disobedience is a crime. The member who violates the law of his union or the officer or delegate who disregards instructions from the rank and tile strikes at the very life of the labor movement, strikes the very root of democracy. His ac in itself may be a small one, not worthy of heavy blame, but as an act of disobedience to the mandate of a democratic society, it is blamable in the highest degre and must be promptly repudiated and signally punished, lest the habit of disobedience spread and respect for the collective will be lost and comradeship and democracy be undermined and give way to mutu-al suspicion and the rule of cliques

and bosses.

Lenders, like other men, often make mistakes, and sometimes do wilful wrong. If the mass follows those leaders blindly, it must suffer for their mistakes and share the responsibility for the wrong doing. Each man in it makes in the state of the man in it makes in the state of t makes nistakes and no man in it, per-haps, sees the whole truth; but their mistakes tend to balance each other and the knowledge of one to supplement the knowledge of the others; so that the mass is generally wiser than any individual in it, always wiser than most of its individual members taken separately. Each individual may sometimes do wilful wrong, may allow personal ambition or greed or preju-dice or passion to influence his action; but it will never happen in a democratic body of comrades that all of the najority act together from such un majority act together from such un-worthy motives. The organized body, as such, is always honest and always wiser than most of its members. That is why democracy gives vitality and makes for progress. And that is why we ought to see to it that the acts which are done in the name of the or-ganization shall be in conformity to the real will of the rank and file and should vigorously resent and resist every open or covert attack upon

Eternal vigilance is the price, not of liberty alone, but of all that we have warm and strong bond of comrade- won or hope to win by united action.— ship, whenever and wherever we hold Hall Server in The Carpenter.

se comrades will have to say to this They will, no doubt, recognize that the interests of the European proletariat in the downfall of Czarism and the Russian terror in Europe are paramount. Not out of love for the gov-ernment of the Mikado but from hatred of the knout rulers, is the policy of the European Social Democratic Party dictated; but it is to be hoped Party dictated; but it is to be hoped that our comrades in Europe will not forget in their enthusiasm for the opponent of Russia the difficult position of our plucky Japanese comrades who have striven so hard to keep the red flag fl ying, and to make known the principles of Socialism under circumstances of exceptional difficulty.—J. B. Askew, in London Justice.

In the Congress of Lombardy Social ists at Brescia there was a definite trial of strength between the Revolu-tionary and Revisionist sections of the party, by 72 against CS votes, with a resolution which runs as follows: "(1) The Gongress emphasizes afresh the character of protetarian action as

continually revolutionary and irreco-cilable with the existing state and d clares the transformation of the politi cal organization of the proletariat into a mainly parliamentary, opportunist, possibilist, constitutional monarchical party to be a corruption of the spirit

contrary to the principle of the class war and the conquest of political pow-er by the proletariat all alliance with the bourgeoisie-be it in the form of participation—either of a republican or a monarchical government by the members of the party, or be it the support of a bourgeois ministry.

"(2) In consideration that all reform activity in the bourgeols state, even when evoked by the activity of the proletariat and where it is of use to the workers, always remains imper-fect and never touches the mechanism of capitalist production itself, the Con-gress is decidedly of opinion that the work of carrying out of such reforms be left to a bourgeols government without any co-operation or concession from the side of the proletariat.

"(3) Further, considering that the principles of the party which stand in direct apposition to monarchical insti-tutions render, in view of the strength of the Revisionist sentiment, a sharp or the Revisionst sentiment, a sharp and energetic declaration of the anti-monarchical position necessary, the Congress is of opinion—although it wishes to explain that it does not acwisnes to explain that it does not accept the formalities of the Republicans—that the party agitators shall direct energies to pointing on the incompatibility of the proletariat ideas with the monarchy.

"(4) Considering that parliamentary action has for its chief aim the propa-ganda and the initiation of the proletariat into the management of public affairs, and that the party looks to Parliament neither for the abolition of Parliament neither for the abolition of private property nor for the conquest of political and economic bower now preparing, the Congress declines to re-linquish any weapon of attack or de-fense against state or government, and reserves to itself the right to use force where necessary."

The significant point about the acceptance of this resolution is that it should have occurred in a part of Italy which was believed to be strongly influenced by the Revisionists, Turatt & without dishonest customs.—Emerson.

ionist Milan daily, declares that it is all up now with the unity of the party, all up now with the unity of the party, and that the coming National Con-gress at Bologna will decide that. This has been taken up by the bourgeois press with Joy. However, the very able correspondent of the Vienna "Ar-beiter Zeitung" in Rome, Madame Ler-da (Oda Olberg), is of opinion that nothing of the sort is likely as the nothing of the sort is likely, as the vast body of the party are in the main in accordance with the principles laid down in the resolution, though modi-fied and relieved of some of the redundant adjectives, and she thinks that at the most a few of the extreme Re-visionists will go, but that does not amount to a split. Individuals are rot a party, or anything like one.

Current # # Literature

The publishers of the "Internation al Review" say that the proposal to make the April issue a special num-ber devoted to the discussion of the convention has aroused great interest throughout the country and many ex will be of far greater interest and importance than was at first thought possible. Nearly all the comrades in-vited to contribute to the discussion have responded, as well as many others. In addition to this, an article has been received from George D. Herror most remarkable and thorough survey of the problems and the opportunities that confront the party both from within and without. This article will occupy some twenty pages of the "Review," and not to crowd out the other communications the April issue will be calarged to eighty pages. The whole number will thus be a mass of information on party matters which will at once be of timely interest and permanent value. Price, 10 cents a copy, to stockholders, 5 cents a copy, Published by Charles H. Kerr & Company (Co-operative), 56 Fifth avenu;

GOOD GUESS ABOUT GORDON

An opponent of Socialism has made he discovery that all the capital one seeds to start a shoe plant to compete with the great establishments now do ing business, is ability and character Since this opponent of Socialism is liv-ing a precarious existence outside the shoe business, I very naturally conclude that he has neither ability nor character,-Senttle Socialist

Political Manager: "I can't con-sent to open bribery in this campaign.

We've got to pay some ontward atten-tion, at least, to the ethics."
Ward Hedor: "That's a crowd!
never heard of, but I' in willin' to be;
a handred dollars they can't swin;
helf a dozen votes in the whole dog-

NATIONAL ORGANIZING PUND.

The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report: 14th Ward Club, South Boston, Mass., 75c.; Card 38, sent in by Local Clifton, Ariz., \$1.50; James J. Dobbs, Sawtell, Cal., \$1.50; James J. Dobbs, Sawtell, Cal., \$2.50; Local Perry, Perry, Okla., \$1; A. M. Hanter, Coyeto, Utah, \$1; Cards 1800-1803, sent in by A. Shornberg, New York City, \$3; Local Santa Ma-ria, Cal., \$1; CaPd 1292, sent in by J. Smeaton, Williamsport, Pa., \$1.50; J. M. Recter, Monarch, Mont., \$1.50; Lo-cal Chayaga, W. St. Card 181. cat Cheyenne, Wyo., \$1; Card 484, sent in by Local Pulaski City, Va., \$1.06; 1088, by Local Moline, Ill., \$1.50; 1451, by Local Albany, N. Y., \$1.25; 1798, by Alron, Ohlo, \$1.50; 331, by Lacal Kan-kakee, Hl., \$1, 510, by D. Homan, Elk-hart, Ind., \$1.50; 138, by Local Bar-stow, Cal., \$1.50; 1824, by Samuel Scheer, New York City, \$1.05; Local Washington, D. C., \$2.50; Card 1895, gent in by Emil Ursprung, Union Hill, N. J., \$1.50; 192, by F. C. Childs, Sa-tank Cole, \$1.50; 17, by A. J. Cole tank. Colo., \$1.50; 17, by A. L. Colo, Florence, Ala., 70c.; A. L., New York Clty, 25c.; Geo. A. Riggs, Hazelton, N. D., \$1; Ernest A. Vogel, Yonkers, N. D., \$1.50; Card 1692, sent in by W. L. Finaliton, Marion Ind., \$1.50. Total for week ending noon March 19, 40,06; previously reported, \$3,021,10. Total, \$3,061.16.

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZERS. THE NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Geo. E. Bigelow has had some interesting experiences on his trip in Oklahoma. The meetings have been well
attended and generally successful in
spite of the frequent attempts on the
part of Republican and Democratic
rowdies to create a disturbance and
drive the speaker out of the hall. At
Orlando, Comrade Bigelow had to personally eject two "drunks" by force.
This action precipitated several fights sonary eject two drums by force. This action precipitated several fights on the outside, but the people were evidently so accustomed to such pleasantries that the andience was not disturbed. Writing of his experience at Spencer, Comrade Bigelow says: "It is a little place of perhaps 150 population. Republicanism has gone to seed. tion. Republicanism has gone to seed. Comrade Snyder had sixteen to hear him two weeks before. I had fifty. They sought to disturb me by talking out loud. It stood it for awhile and then scored them, after which some left, but the rest kept quiet. Those who left, however, fired rocks against the building. I reminded the ones in-

for others in the future."

Comrade Bigelow will fill twenty dates in Louisiana, beginning at Lake Charles on March 29, after which he will fill a few dates in Mississippi and then enter Alabama. Dates arranged are as follows: Lake Charles, March 20 and 30; Shreveport, March 31; Longstreet, April 1, 2, 3, 4; Welsh, April 6; Jennings, April 7; Mermenton, April 8, 9, 10 and 11.

side that apparently the anarchists were on the outside. It was the best meeting ever held by Socialists in Spencer and no doubt paved the way

April 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Both from letters and newspaper elippings splendid reports are coming in from James F. Carey's meetings. The comrades everywhere are well pleased and many of them write that they are succeeding in getting people out who have never attended the meet ings before. Carey will close his work in Milwaukee. April 2. He will then enter Michigan for eight dates, beginning at Hancock, April 4. From Mich igan he will go to Indians, Other dates are being arranged and will be an-nounced next week. His tour closes May 1; but a few dates will be arranged from the national convention on his

way home to Massachusetts. National Bohemian Organizer Charles Pergier will be in Chiengo, March les Pergier Will be in Chiengo, March 23 to 26. From there he will go to Cleveland, Onio, Whore the will address a Commune Festival, March 27, and will stay there until April 3. He will then go to Dillouvale, for April 4, thence to Bellafre, for April 5 to 7, and then to Wheeling, W. Va., He will see the best week among the Bellam. next begin work among the Bohemines in Favette County, Pa., and work

National German Organizer Robert Saltiel has been working in St. Louis, and Comrade Hildebrand of that city writes as follows: "When Comrade and Comrade Hidebrand of that early writes as follows: "When Comrade Saltiel told us here in St. Louis about the dangers of winning office and what practical experience must needs be had inevery section where our party stands a chance of coming out victorious in the near future, I felt that our national office could not do a more useful work for the stability of our party organization than to send a man with the experience of Saltiel into the states where the conditions point to nuncerous victories in the near future. with the experience of Saitiel into the states where the conditions point to numerous victories in the near facure. I feel safe in asserting that the many valuable hints given us by Saltiel will help us avoid many rough places in our future travels."

'Saltiei will fill a return date at Dan-

wille, Ill., March 28 on his way to Ohio, where several weeks' work await him.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins reports his work in Idano as follows: "Spoke a third time in Nampa on Feb. 17. Only fifty-five people present, but was told of several new converts. At Empett, where I spoke on Feb. 18 and 19, a local had been organized the preceding Saturday night, but over-twenty people remained at my after twenty people remained at my after meating on Feb. 19. Spoke in Merid-ion on Feb. 29 to twenty-five people— I believe the only Socialist meeting ev-er held here. I was advertised-to speak at Boise. 2:30 p. m., Sunday, Feb. 21, but I did not know I was expected un-til night. At the afternood meeting a big crowd could not get into hall. At night it reined but hall was full. That meeting on Feb. 19. Spoke in Meridion on Feb. 20 to twenty-five people—
I believe the only Socialist meeting every created the first of the committee of Local New York Will be lead Staturday evening. March 26, at the 1 did not know I was expected until night. At the afternoo, meeting a big crowd could not get into hall. At night it rained, but hall was full. That was my fourth Boise meeting. On Feb. 23 and 24 I was at Idaho City, thirty-five miles into the mountains by stage, where I had two hundred in any audience both times, and organized a local—first Socialist meeting there. Spent one day getting back to Boise, and two days in helping get under way for balance of route in this state. Then started for Middle Valley, a farming community in Washington County. The material for the City Executive. District delegates reported various forms of activity noted elsewhere in this paper. Organizer was instructed to community with secretaries of assembly disfricts to procure a fist of all party disfricts to procure a fist of all party mulcate with secretaries of a semily disfricts to procure a fist of all party in the local at Emmett make five may local.

cals for the month. Affairs for run-ning smoothly in this state; they are bound to with an earnest, efficient, painstaking Sinte Secretary like L. E. Workman. He would be a splendid roke mate for Sinte Secretary E. E. Martin of Washington."

Many letters have been received,

commending the ndvice Wilkins gives for conducting the regular detail work of local organizations, and saying that he has shown them how to do a great ne ans shown them now to do a given deal for the cause that they had never thought of before. Wilkins will close in Idaho near the eastern line on April 15 and will then be routed east through Wyoming and Nebraska. PTALIAN ORGANIZER ORIGO.

navigation and became chief quarter

navigation and became chief quarter-master. During that period he trav-eled extensively and was at sea at the time of the insurrection of the "Fasca Sicilian." while Crispi was rul-ing Italy with an iron hand. The ship Origo was serving on was ordered to Palarma when the state of Councils Die

Palermo when the trial of Comrade De

Fairmo when the trial of Comrade De Felice and others by court martial was going on. The plea of the Social-ists appealed to Origo and an irres-st-lible desire seized him to learn more about Socialism. He began to study and the conclusions he reached wer-euough to disgust him with his naval

career and at the end of his form in 1895 he left the service. Origo then came to the United States and settled in Massachusetts

and soon mastered the English, French, and Spanish languages. After many experience as business man, fac-tory employee, and teacher of lan-

guages, he was finally appointed teacher in the public schools and in-terpreter of the justice court in Spring-

field. All this time he became mor

and more interested in Socialism and became a member of the Socialist La-

bor Party. He found it necessary to

oppose the DeLeonite administration

of that party and finally joined with the Social Democratic Party, for

which he stumped the states of Mas-sachusetts, Vermont, New York, and

Ohio during the campaign of 1990. He was afterwards a delegate to

the Indianapolis convention of 1901

Origo is an eloquent and convincing speaker, is a good organizer, and can address meetings in English and Span-

ish when necessary. He has now giv-en up his position to work for the So-cialist Party in the capacity of Na-tional Organizer for the Italian pop-

New York State.

Following is a list of nomination

made for delegate and alternate to represent the division composed of Westchester, Orange, Rockand and

Sullivan Counties at the national cou

vention, Nominated by Local Yorkers Delegate, Paul Bauerberg, of Yorkers

Alternate, Albert Gasteiger, of Rock

ester. Nominated by Local Peekskill: Delegate, John Heleker, Jr., of Peekskill: Alternate. E. L. Holmes, o.

Peekskill. Nominated by Local New

Rochelle, H. W. Wesling of New Ro-chelle. All locals in this division have

received a list of nominees, and are re-quested to send in the result of the

them half an hour about Social'sm and the trade union movement and

was listened to attentively and invited to call again. I left seventy-tive copies of The Worker on the table and

they were taken eagerly. Would-like to arrange a meeting here for some nearby comrade, or if any speaker

from New York is passing this way will be glad to entertain him. The people here have not heard much about the movement, but they seem to be eager to learn."

Local B uffalo, S. D. P., will hold a

very important business meeting Sunday, Mar. 27, at 3 p. m., in Washing ton Hall, 512 Washington street Among other things will be discussed

the advisability of organizing ward

branches, the renting of new head-quarters, and nominations for delegate to state convention. The cards for the

evening, Mar. 29, at 329% Joseph ave-nue; business of importance. A. M. Simons and Mrs. Simons will be with the Rochester comrades on April 17, and they are also arranging for a May

Day celebration, and a picnic on July 10 at Ride Range. So far 200 of the 1,000 shares in the paper which the

Rochester comrades are working for have been sold at \$5 each.

Monroe County has elected Frank Slevernan its delegate to the nitional convention, with Doel Moses as alter-

New York City.

posed national referendums to be cau-ed for by a larger number of locals than at present and making fuller dis-cussion of such referendums possible by having them stand open longer. ITALIAN ORGANIZER ORIGO.

Italian National Organizer Silvio Origo has organized an Italian Branch in Brooklyn, and writes encouragingly of the prospects among the Italians in New York and hopes to get many of them into the party. Origo has just begun his work under the direction of the national office. He was born in Genica, Italy, in 1870. At fifteen years of age he went to see and was in the merchant marine hve years and four years in the Italian navy, where he studied navigation and became chief quarter. Letters to the enrolled S. D. P. voters urging them to join the party can be had from Organizer Solomon at 25 cents per hundred.
Fifty thousand copies each of John
Spargo's two leaflets, one of a gen-eral character and the other dealing

with high rents and increased cost of living, are now ready and can be had from Organizer Solomon at \$1.50 per

The referendum for choice of na tional headquarters has been sent to the assembly districts and the vote will close on April 5. The assembly districts have also been supplied with coin cards for the national organizing fund which should be returned direct to National Secretary Mail y when fill-

At the last meeting of the West Side Agitation Committee, March 16, bills were ordered paid amounting to \$51.94, covering the expenses of the lectures in Etris Hall. The collections taken at Etris Hall amount to \$8.95, donation from 1st, 3d and 5th A. D., 70c.; Ed. M. Martin, \$1; F. L. Zaches, \$1. It was decided to hold a picnic on Sept 18 at Hudson County Park. N. P. Geiger was elected deelgate to to have a festival at the West Side Union Hotel, 342 W. Forty-second street on April 17 and an arangement committee was elected composed of Ed. M. Martin, Mrs. Hall, Hoins, Brown, Harth and Dressler. A special meeting of the West Side Agitation Committee will be held Monday even ing, March 21, at Spindler's shop, 255 W. Twenty-seventh street. All com-rades residing on the west side are earnestly requested to attend this meeting and help in the arangements for the festival which must be made a financial success to provide funds for an empty treasury and make it possible to carry on agitation during the

The financial report of the Ag'tation ommittee of the Bronx for the seven months ending Jan. 15 is as follows: Receipts—on hand, July 13, 1903, \$1.-00; Br. II, 35th A. D., \$10; members of 34th and 35th A. D., \$20.50; S. D Women's Society of the Bronx, \$25; Arbeiter Liedertafel Morrisania, \$23. 15; Cigarmakers No. 90, \$10; C. M. I. U. District 5, \$5; Kranken Karse, Br. 6, \$25; Br. 179, \$25; Br. 180, \$5; Kin-der Sterbe Kasse, Br. 6, \$10; Midwives' Union of the Bronx, \$5; Bakers No. 164, \$35.40; Cremation Society, Br. 9, \$5.25; Brewers No. 1, \$25; Carpenters No. 464, \$19; collection-box in Club-house, \$3.15; sale of literature, \$57.36; total, \$300.99 Expenditures—print n.z., \$25.46; street meetings, \$16.10; potage, \$5.12; literature, \$130.88; mus.c, etc.,\$16.06; transparency at Clubhouse, \$10.05; total, \$220.86; balance, Jan. 15,

Courtenay Lemon will address a meeting of the enrolled voters and So-cialist sympathizers on Friday even-ing, Mar. 25, at Janssen's Hall, northvote on these candidates to Louis Uff-ner, 72 Union avenue, New Rochelle, on or before March 28. Fred M. Dennis of Bath writes: east corner 146th stret and Third ave-"The carpenters of Bath organized a few weeks ago. To-night I talked to

A. D. S. D. P. are orgently called upon to attend the next regular meeting to be held in Labor Lyceum on Thurs-day, March 31, at 8 p. m.

day, March 31, at 8 p. m.

Comrades in New York City and
very many elsewhere who have formed John Spurgo's acquaintance will be
grieved to learn of the death of his
wife, which had been been seriously. wife, which took place on Sunday, March 20, at Saranac, N. Y., where she had gone some months ago in hopes of recovering from an affection of the lungs. One child, a boy three years of age, remains to the father. KINGS.

The vote for delegates to the national convention from Kings County closes on Mar. 26 at 6 p. m. Ffnancial: secretaries of assembly districts are requested to see that the vote of their respective organizations are returned

The Brooklyn Young People's Social Democratic Club will hold a public lecture at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue on Friday evening, Mar. 25.

For the Daily.

The Arrangements Committee for the July Fourth Pestival to be held at Liberty Park, Glendale, L. L. for the benefit of the "Call," held its first meeting hast Tuesday evening, and detection of the Editor of the Worker the benefit of the "Call," held its first meeting last Tuesday evening, and decidde to make this affair as elaborate as possible, so that those who attend will have an enjoyable day from beginning to end. The following program for the day was adopted; annateur circus by the Turn Verein "Yor waerts" at 2.30 and 6 p. m.; singing contest by the workingnien's singing societies of Greater New York at 3 p. m.; grand firework's display at 8 p. m. In addition to the above, the committee will try to arrange for a balloon ascension and parachute drop. There will be dancing and other modes of enjoyment arranged for young and old. Arrangements will also be made, if possible, for special trains from Locz Island City direct to the park for the accommodation of commides and friends living in Manhattan and Bronx. As the proceeds are for the Daily Call Fund all comrades should help advertise it, and soil as many tickets as possible so that the festival will be well attended and a large sum realized for the commission of the committee is on Monday, March 28, at 64 E. Fourth street.

At the meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association on Thursday, Mar. 24, in the Labor Lease of the meeting of the counsities on the counse of the publishing Association on Thursday, Mar. 24, in the Labor Lease of the meeting of the counsel of the revolutionary forces, but 'Requiseagat in search for a full of the section of the revolutionary forces, but 'Requiseagat in search for a full of the section of the revolutionary forces, but 'Cot, what, a large sum realized for the commission of the counseling the force of the marvellos in the Sontal State of the marvellos in the Sontal State of the marvellos grawth of the marvellos grawth of the west.

The Editor of The Worker Lasa to tell my. of the extreme delight I feel in the growth and charged in San francisco and the san of the marvellos grawth of the marvellos grawth of the working men in the force of the marvellos grawth of the work in an intensity of the work in an intensity of t At Likerty Park, Glendale, I. I., for the benefit of the "Call", held its first as elaborate meeting has Tuesday evening, and decidle to make this affair as elaborate as possible, so that those who attend will have an enjoyable day from beginning to end. The following prigram for the day was adopted ameteur circum; by the Turn Yeren "Yor warers" at 2.30 and 6 p. m.: singing tour learning societies of Greater New York at 5 p. m. In addition to the above, the committee will try to arrange for a balloon ascension and parachite drop, There will be dinnering and other modes of enjoyment arranged for young and old. Arrangements will also be made, if possible, for special trainsform the accumulated and City direct to the park for the accumulation of commands and friends living in Manilantan and Broux. As the proceeds are for the Daily Call Fund all comrades should help advertise it, and soil as many tickets as possible so that the festival will be well attended and a large sum realized for the coming Socialist hally paper. The next merting of the rounnititee is on Monday, March 24, in the Labor Lyceum, of E. Fourth street.

At the meeting of the Workingmen's Cooperative Publishing Association on Thursday, Mar. 24, in the Labor Lyceum, of E. Fourth street.

At the meeting of the Workingmen's copietic Kinffrey Indian force of plant, premises, staff, advertising, etc., is on the order of business.

Bew Jarsey.

Frederick Kinffr's labor drains, "Shoot to Kill," portraying scenes in the lamps of the lamps and companies and continuous control of the lamps and control of the lamps an

for solidifying the organisation and preparing for the coming campaign, and Comrades Geiger, Egerton and Staring were elected for that purpose. At the general meeting March 19 it, was decided to request the delegates to the national convention to advecate Hudson County's Commune celebra tion, in Union Hill Turn Hall on March Heights, on Saturday evening. March 26. The audience was visibly affected by the deathscene in the home of a striker who had been shot without any provocation by the militia. This and vote for the establishment of a national Socialist literature bureau, the publication by the national secretary of a weekly official bulletin, the re-afany provocation by the mintal. This play is, in a measure, more satisfactory than "Now and Then" by the same pathor and is designed to arouse contempt for the press and the militia. Alberton Lee will lecture on "Socialist Politics and Labor Politics" in the Socialist Party headquarters, 375 (entral aroung Leroy City Sunday. firmation of the resolutions on the relation of our party to the trade un-lons, and for provisions requiring pro-posed national referendums to be call-

Central avenue, Jersey City, Sunday evening, March 27. Courtenny Lemon will address an open meeting of the Union Trades Council in Elizabeth on Thursday Council in Emzapeth on Inursary evening, Mar. 24, in regard to the Hearst movement, for the purpose of showing the delegates that the Social-ist Party is the only political force which should receive the support of the working class.

Ponnsylvania.

A series of Socialist lectures for pro A series of Socialist lectures for pro-paganda among the colored workers will be held in Philadelphia, commens-ing Sunday afternoon, Mar. 27, 3 p. m. sharp, at Light Star Hall, 1235 Pine street.

Street.
The State Committee has issued a charter to a new local at Sharon, Mercer County.

Meetings are held every Sunday af-ternoon and evening in Alleghen?, Sunday, March 13, Dr. Knopfungel gave a lecture on the "Interpretation of Events of the 13th of March, 1881, in Russia." Beginning with April they will start street agitation meeting-

(Continued on page 4.) AS TO HEADQUARTERS

To the Editor of The Worker:-The men-sership of the Socialist Party should car. pride or projudice for or against any par-ticular locality, and sinking their personal tictaar locality, and sinking their personal whims in the good of the cause and in the good of the party organization. Let all santters affecting the funre of the party, as far as possible, be taken into account, and then let the best judgment of the member-ship decide where the headquarters small

be. I believe the peculiar anxiety as to what city the seat of the national organization shall be will be far less in evidence in the

inture than it has been in the past. If cannot be successfully denied that various elements have hithects felt, or a semal to freit, that they stood in the relation of sponsar general to the fact, and that headquarters must be located near them as they cond keep a weather eye on affalis generals, I do not speak of this as an adverse crit.clsan of such elements, for to my mind it is but a manifestation of that incomparably deep intervest most of us have felt in the cans., and without which the party organization could not have reached its present high of der of efficiency.

But now the question is up as to where our national office is to be in future. And it should be settled in such a manner that another move won't even be hinted at again in the next year or two at least. The merits of the respective localities ought to be set forth before the vote is taken, and then let everyloody vote intelligently and without prejudice. I would damiss Washington from consideration for the single reason that it is too far away from the center of the country. Then Chicago and Indianapolis remain. Those whe favor Chicago tell iss of the great metropolis, its numerous rallroads, etc., etc., yet a Chicago comrade writes me that he cannot being himself to the concration that tarity by the lake is the right place for our national office. In regard to mail facilities, Indianapolis has every advantage that can be claimed for Chicago. Many trade unions have their headquarters there, others are feeling that the future is very likely to bring about situations winch may make it extremely advisable to have our national office located a little outside of a maderi maelstrom like Chicago. I believe safety lead that the future is very likely to be infusing that the future is very likely to be infusing that the future is very likely to be infusing that the future is very likely to be infusing the trade andon influence, it performes to one which is widely known for its continuous clash of the classes. And while it is true that there was a stron

In a country of such great proportious as the United States, certainly the national office should be located near the center. Indianapolis fills all the requirements and no argument, it seems to me, can be ad-vanced against the Hoosler capital. It was found to be an excellent point at which to hold two of our national conventions. Let us put the national office there per-

F. L. ROBINSON. Louisville, Ky., Mar. 12.

AFTER THREE YEARS ABSENCE

omenon of all. Here in 1900 we were leally non-existent. Even in April out, the Socialist Club of Jackson County

was only a fittle band of tal. To-day, less than a year later, it has a membership of 150, and they are clear-cut revolutionary Socialists. I do not mean that there are no half-baled sentimentalists among them, but I do mean that in soundness of understantings of the Socialist phil sophy, and in determination to reasist all compromise, they will compare favorably with any Eastern local. To those of us who have seen a danger to the movement in its rapid growth in the West this must be cheering news indeed.

growth in the West this must be cheering news Indeed.

Taking them individually there are here in Kansas Ciry some as the stalwart revolutionary courseles as are to be found anywhere in the country. I cannot resist this temptation to mane a few of those who are to be found fighting all the time "in the one cause wherein no man can fall," though I can name but a few and there are hosts of others just as true. First let us name Conrade Chas. A. Richardson. His longue and pen and purse are ever fighting the good fight and he may well be called the Grand Old Man of the Kansas City Sechal Democracy. Thus there is the eff lient the Grand Old Man of the Kansas City S-cial Democracy. Then there is the cfl ient State Secretary, T. E. Paimer, and his abe and threless unpaid assistant, F. G. Fut-voye, who is the best secretary of a meet-ing I have ever seen, and whote Socialisa is of the true Marsian brand. Next let me name that stirling and much malignet Socialist, Comrade George E. Baird, for-merly of Omaha. He is one of the strong-er were in the measurement here, and is a

merly of Omaha. He is one of the strongest men in the movement here, and is a
persistent worker whom nothing can discourage or swerve from the track. I hope
The Worker will get do this true comradtardy justice by placing him before the
Eastern comrades in a true light.
Most of those who attended the memorable Rochester convention will remember
with pleasure "troal of Missourt," and will
be glad to hear he is still pounding awe;
for Socialism. He conducts a Karl Marx
class every Sunday afternoon. Among others whom I can simply name are Comrades
Schmidtourn, Turner, Tripp, Schenkel (our
candidate for Mayor), Marcy, and Scot.
The following clipping from the Kansas
City "Times" will show the uncompromising character of the movement here:

City "Times" will show the uncompromising character of the movement here:

"The leaders of the Workingmen's Party who have been equating on the support of the Socialists are likely to be disappointed. At a meeting of the Socialist Clublast night a committee was appointed to get a list of the Socialists who are supporting the labor ticket, with the declared purpose of expelling them from the Socialist organization."

purpose of expelling them from the Socialist organization."

The resolution under which this committee was appointed was prepared by Comrades Richardson and Baird. As evidence,
of the soundness of the movement, let me
add that it is not likely to be necessary to
expel more than three men under this resolution, and this with a strong and popular
Union Labor teker in the field.

In conclusion, let me express the hope
that the movement has at last become
sound and revolutionary enough to strike
the immediate demands from the platform
at the Chicago national convention. At any
rate, let us have a discussion on this point
in the columns of, The Worker.

ROBERT RIVES LA MONTE.

Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 17.

THE IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

A Philadelphia comrade writes in regard to the probable changing of the "Immed.ate demands" or "working program" of the party by the national convention, as folows: As the immediate demands now stand

they seem to be the risult of hasty amend-ments in convention.

As "public utilities" from a Socialist

As "public utilities" from a Social'st standpoint means all utinities which Lae public require and the first paragraph and vocates the public comerably of such, it would be impossible still farther to reduce the income of the capitalists as is advocated in the next paragraph.

A national insurance for tack of employment, third paragraph, is also superfluous. The "practical working program" gives by Marx and Engels in the "Communist Manifesto," while requiring revision, is a much abler document. It advocates a scheme of taxation, the proceeds to be used in acquiring the industries. As many of the comrades have not read it, I will insert it here:

sert it here:
 The first step in the revolution by the

The first step in the revolution by the working class is to raise the protectarist to the position of the ruling class; to wist the battle of democracy.

"The protectarist will use its political supremacy to wrest, by degrees, all capital from the bourgeodisc to centralize a.l in struments of production in the hands of the state, i. e., of the protectariat organisal as the ruling class; and to increase the total of productive forces as rapidly as mostlike. possible.
"Of course, in the beginning this cannot

"Of course, in the beginning this cannot be effected except by means of despotic inroads on the rights of property and on the conditions of bourgeols production; by means of measures, therefore, which appear economically insufficient and untenable, but which, in the course of the movement, outstrip, themselves, necessitate further inroads upon the old social order and are unavoidable as a means of entirely revolutionizing the mode of production:

"These measures will, of course, be different in different countries.

"Nevertheless, in the most advanced countries the following will be pretty generally applicable:

"I. Abolition of property in land and ap-

"I. Abolition of property in land and a: plication of all rents of land to public pu

plication of all rents of land to public purposes.

"Z. A heavy progressive or graduated income 1az.

"J. Abolition of all rights of inheritance.

"A. Confiscation of the property of all
emigrants and rebels.

"S. Centralization of credit in the hands
of the start by means of a national bank
with state capital and an exclusive monomote.

opoly.

"G. Centralization of the means of cour".

"G. Centralization of the means of cour". munication and transport in the hands of

we 3

abould seek to escape the Social Revolution by emigrating to other lands. They hold that the property of such absentees should be confacated—just as the French Republic confacated the property of the emigrant notices, in the days of the Revolution—Frederick Engela note.)

If the party considers it advisable to retain a working program this document should help us to form a better one that we now have. This subject should be thoroughly discussed in the party press, for in a convention the work is usually hurried and the results are likely to be influenced by the personality of the different members.

MINNESOTA COMMADES THINK

WELL OF CARL D. THOMPSON.

To the Editor of The Workers-In the Issue of The Worker of Feb. 25, under the head of party lews from Nebraska, there was reference made to the work of Comrade Cari D. Thompsom in that state, characterising it as counsing anarchy in the organization, and that it would take some time to overcome his destructive work.

The State Executive Committee of Manuscotz wishes to protest against any such statement in regard to the work of our estreated cadurate, and I have been instructed by the Committee to make answer to these charges, in order that the comrades of the East, who are not familiar with the work of Comrade Thompson, may not form an incorrect opinion.

Comrade Thompson has been our State Organizer, and has acted in a like cipacity in several other organized states, and everywhere he has been his work has been very highly commented upon, in fact he has done mare for our cause in the Wext than any other comrade in the movement. This is not only the opinion of the comrades of this state, but also that of other states where he has done service.

Comrade Thompson came to this state about one year ago when the state, ourside of Minneapolis, was very porly orgatice, and whom we had no funds to guarantee the support of a state organizer, and he took the financial responsibility of the work, without any funds of his own, but simply a strong faith in the movement. He-came at a time when services of this character were most needed, and his tour of the state proved an entire success. I would like to have the name of some speaker/and organizer in the movement to make such an offer, and it ought to be appreciated by every comrade, not only in Minnesota, but he every other state.

Comrade Thompson's tour was a great success. He made ninety-dwy speeches in ninety days, organized five locals, and responsibility of the work without any funds of his own, but simply days, organized five locals, and responsibility of the macon thom on the state up to that time or, as far as I know, since that time. It is mainly though Comrade T

among people calling themselves Socialists.
When he spoke in Minneapolis on "The
New Trade Unionism," trade unioni to
were out in force, and as a result many
of them joined the local. The S. L. U. men were also there to criticize anything that was not strictly scientific, and several told me personant told (or) feet to a single word. His great debate with T. B. Walker, the millionaire lumberman, was one of the best things that ever occurred in this state to advance the cause. Of course Conrade Thomps in had the win aing side, but this debate was published on the front page of every daily paper in St. Paul and Minneapolls, which did more to advectise our cause than anything that has ever taken place in the state. He was called from North Dakota by the Trades and Labor Council of Minneapolis to de-liwr an address at a meeting called in sympathy with the striking telephone operator of this city, which shows the good in

lst Party organization has grown more rap ldly in Minnesota than in any other stat Thompson than to anything else.

And this is the "anarchy" that Comrad-

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The address of the Financial Secre-tary of the National Executive Com-mittee is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ, Bi-ble House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

(Continued from page 1.)

Ohio; but ordered, 15 to 3, that it be By Mills, that result of Referendum

Critchlow of Ohio, that the Na-

tio nal Secretary recognize resolutions only when coming from the locals in good standing in unorganized states in the organized states; defeated

to 9. In July the Nebraska State Quorun presented charges against Mills and Critchlow for alleged violation of the state autonomy provision in the c stitution. Motions by Kerrigan Texas to refer to national conventinal convention Tu rner to dismiss charges, by Dobbs to see Kinssas State Committees for explanation, by Christenson to ex-press disapproval of Mills' and Critch-low's action, by Mills to seelare Dobbs' and Christenson's motions out of order, and also to declare charges against himself out of order, were an defented. On question by National Secretary, it was decided that Mills and Critchlow were entitled to vote on motions affecting themselves. On question by Critchlow, he was declared not guilty of any breach of party tactics, principles, or responsibilities in the matter. dittes in the matter.

Motions by Kerrigan, Richardson of California, Berger, and Berlyn, result-in omission of regular National Committee meeting and provision for national convention to meet in Chicago

By Hillquit of New York, that convention choose delegates to Interna tional Congress at Amsterdam; car

In October the National Committee Secretary and Quorum, granted a state charter to West Virginia, notwithstanding irregularities in the ap-plication. The National Secretary then proposed the two following resolu-

That, hereafter, applications for state charters by newly organized states be not aproved or recognized unless the state organizations present ing same have conformed with the method of procedure provided by the rules of the National Committee adopted January, 1963." Adopted, 19

"That no state or territorial organi-zation shall extend its activities be-yond the limits of its own particular yond the limits of the national organ-ization, which has sole jurisdiction over states or territories where no state or territorial organizations ex-Adopted 17 to2

On Oct. 4 the National Secretary sub-mitted to the National Committee an application for a state charter made six locals in Louisiana following upon a state convention, regularly call-ed and held in accordance with the national constitution and the rules of the National Committee. Afterwards protest was made by Kerrigan of Texas and Goebel of New Jersey, on the and Goebel of New Jersey, on the grounds that the platform adopted by the state convention contained a plank criminating against the negro race National Secretary had been submitted the National Committee, Work ed that the charter by witheld un til the negro plank is eliminated. This was carried, 14 to 5. (The condition has since been complied with and the charter granted.)

Publicity.

In February the National Secretary began the issuance of a weekly bulle to report the activity of the na tional party and its organizers and speakers and other matters of importince and interest to the Socialist Party. Special bulletins giving news Party. Special bulletins giving news of Socialist and labor progress in other countries, reporting election returns and events of interest and significance erning the movement have also been issued. All of these bulletins have received universal publication in the Socialist press of this country and have been widely quoted in the Euro-

pean Socialist press.

The weekly reports to the National larly and have been sent with th ins to the press, the state and dium the party organization has been kept fully informed of the business transacted by the Natio The report closes with the follow

"The National Secretary desires to express his appreciation of the services rendered by Comrade W. E. Clark since February last, and more recently by Comrade C. R. Martin, as assist-ants in the national office, both of whom have shown themselves capable and enthusiastic in performing their 'He also wishes to acknowledge the

"He also wishes to acknowledge the uniform courtesy and fraternal co-operation which have been extended toward the national office by the state, territorial and local secretaries, the Socialist press and the general party membership during the year 1903. "He has felt strongly and endeavored to respond to the evident and expressed desires of the party members."

pressed desire of the party members and their officials generally for the up-building of a permanent organization which would fitly represent the Socialist movement of America, and he trusts the coming year, already large with great possibilities for Socialist progress, will see a continuance of this spirit, which, united with devetion to the movement's interests and adher once to its lofty ideals, will finally sethe complete triumph of the principle for which the Socialist Party stands.

The real problem is not one of

PARTY NEWS. (Continued from 3d page.)

unday, March 20, they held a Com mune festival; speaches, recitations and songs were given in Jewish, Ger-man and English. Comrade Mervis spoke in Jewish and Comrade Knopf-nagel in English.

nagei in English.

A. M. and May Wood Simons will speak in Old Fellows Temple, Broad and Cherry street, Philadelphia, Sun-

day evening, April 3. Silvio Origo, the Talian National Organizer, will spend two or three days in Philadelphia about April 26, organizing Italian branches of the Socialist

State for National Organizer Goebel as follows: Royersford, March 20; Pottstown, March 30; Allentown, March 31; Lansford, April 1: Luzerne County, April 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; Shamokin, April

April. Comrade Moore is one of the ablest speakers in Pennsylvania and is well known for the active part he took in the agitation during the coal strike. Locals should not fail to take dvantage of this opportunity to hear

Marshall E. Smith will take the leading part in discussing "The Weak Points of Socialism," at Jefferson ball, Ninth street below Dickinson, Philadelphia, on Sunday evening, March 27

the last two weeks were as follows Franklin, \$2: Philadelphia, \$8225 Charlerol (English - spenking local), 40c.: Scranton, \$1; Sharon, \$2,10; Mauch Chunk, \$3; York, \$2,50; Irwin, \$1.30; and Williamsport, \$5. Contrib-utions towards paying off the State debt: 25th Ward Branch Philadelphia. \$1; 32rd Ward Branch Philadelphia \$1; Sellersville, \$1.

of Philadelphia will give a plain talk on Socialism in Read-ing on Thursday evening, Mar. 31.

Massachusetts. Delegates from the various towns of Hampelen County met at Chicopee Falls, Mar. 17, and formed a county club for the purpose of working mitedly and systematically throughout the county. The following officers were elected: John H. Kelly of Chico-Springfield, secretary, and Comrade Buckland of Holyoke, treasurer. It was decided to meet the first Sunday of each month, and the next meeting will be held at the headquarters of Local Springfield, No. 469 Main street, or

April 3, at 2 p. m.
At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Socialist Educational Association a committee of three was appainted to work in conjunction with the State Committee to raise funds It was decided to ask George D. Her ron to give his lecture on Parsifa about April 25 for the benefit of the fund for the coming "New Liberator." Comrades are requested to push the sale of tickets for the ball to be held in Berkeley Hall on April 18, and remit funds to F. W. Wolffer, 17 Al pine street, Somerville, Mass,

A. M. Simons will lecture on "So cialism" and Mrs. Simons on "Womer and Socialism" in Fancuil Hall, Bos ton, Friday, April 15, 8 p. m. The pro-ceeds will be given to the fund for es-tablishing a Socialist weekly paper in Bosien. The tickets cost ten This is the fourth meeting in the course given by the Boston Socialist Women's Club. Other clubs that Intend to engage these excellent lectur-ers are urged to make arrangements as soon as possible. The expense is so moderate that the smaller clubs

need not hesitate to apply.

A ball, for the benefit of the coming "New Liberator" will be given by the Socialist Educational Association in Berkeley Hall, 4 Berkeley on Monday evening, April 18. will be a concert from 7.30 to 9 and dacing from 9 to 2 o'clock. Merritt's

Robert Martin will speak on the question "Is Socialism the Solution of the Labor Problem?" Sunday, March 27, S p. m., at 699 Washington street. A general discussion will follow the

The next meeting of the Boston So-Women's Club will be held April 1, 8 p. m., at 330 Shawmut avenue. "The Advantages of Socialism" will be discussed by Mrs. E. V. R. Goodwin, on the basis of the Rev. Charles Vail's "Principles of Scientific Socialism." Dr. Antoinette Konikow and Agnes Wakefield will discuss Carl Thompson's "Principles and Program of Socialism." As some of the members favor and some oppose cele-brating the Paris Commune, that question will be debated by the entire Club and voted on. Business will be put last in this meeting, in order to give ample time for the educational work. Members are therefore request-ed to invite friends who are interested

The Boston Socialist Sunday Scho in the Metaphysical Club's hall at 30 Huntington avenue, each Sun-day at 3 p. m. In the session of March 27, the lesson will be on "The Begin-ning of Slavery-When? Where?" How?" followed by "The Story of a

Minnesota.

S. M. Holman, retiring State Secretary, issues the following letter to the comrades of Minnesota: "Being about to retire from the office of state secretary, it seems proper at this time to call attention to the growing necessities of our coranization." The growth The real problem is not one of wages high or low but of ownership. No per cent of wages will affect the question of ownership.—Horace Tranbel.

—Mr. Bryan says that Mr. Cleveland was "separated from public duty by a lack of conscience." Mr. Bryan was separated from public duty by lack of votes.—The Atlanta Journal.—For his magazine articles, Mr. Cleveland gets pay by the line. "No charge is made for anything that may appear between the lines.—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—Wint are you doing for The Worker?

work outlined by the State Conven work duffined by the State Conven-tion for the coming campsign will re-quire a greater outlay than has here-tofore been possible, but can easily be met if the comrades will all do their share. Six candidates on the state ticket and eleven presidential electors have been nominated. It requires \$50 each to place these names on the bal-lot, or \$550 in all. Seven delegates to the national convention at Chicago, May 1, were elected. This expense will be at least \$200. It is also pro-posed to keep from two to four orposed to keep from two to four or-ganizers in the field after the middle of May until election; also the State Lecture Van. The State Executive Committee thinks this is not only po sible, but absolutely necessary if Min-nesota is to keep pace with other states in the great movement for the uplifting of humanity which is sweep-ing the country. State Secretaries are April 2: April 1: Lease.

April 2: 3, 4, 5, 6; Shamokin, April 1; Williamsport, April, 8; Austin, April 10; Bradford, April 11; Sheffield, April 12; Barnes, April 13; Butler, April 14; ed to make contributions to the state fund. We ask all who can afford it to make a regular monthly subscriptor from now until election. On leaving the office of state secreary. I wish est and faithful co-operation, and ask that the same be extended to Comrade Nash, who is an untiring and zealou worker for the cause, and who will prove a great credit to the grand vement which he now represents. In the future kindly address munications to J. E. Nash, State Servitary, 45 South Fourth street, M n neapolis, Minn."

Financial report for February shows: Balance on hand Feb. 1, \$55-\$6; receipts, \$144.05; expendi ures, \$71. 04; balance on hand Feb. 29, \$128.87; Habilities, \$24.56.

Michigan.

Michigan is getting ready for the 1904 campaign. Five thousand circu-lars will soon be sent out to separate addresses outlining the plan of cam-paign and these circulars will go to nearly every town in the state. It is hoped that about 500 towns, village and school districts will be placed or circuits at each of which will be con-rades who will take charge of meetings, care for speakers and distribute advertisements and literature. Speak-ers are wanted and it is thought that rom ten to twenty-five competent speakers and organizers can be kept busy from about May 25 till the November election. The state organizer and campaign manager C. J. Lamb, of Dryden, who is also the Socialist candidate for governor, hopes, with the co-operation of comrades, to be able to advertise all the meetings and to supply a large quantity of good lit-

Nebraska.

Comrade McCaffrey continues his success in the work of organizing. He has organized locals at Geneva, with seven members, at Le Roy, with seven members, at Wilcox, with six, and at

Bartley, with seven.
A. D. Alexander of Garfield sends \$1 for the campaign and organizing fund and previously \$1.20 from the com rades there. Gustav Woldneck of Spencer, an old time German Socialist, sends \$1 for dues and campaign fund; he reports 31 Socialist votes at the last fall election. B. H. Vail, who has I turned from California, contributes \$1 to the fund. A comrade at Gresham contributes \$1 in literature and \$1 cash for the campaign. A. D. Shirley of Local Wellfleet orders a lot of am-munition and supplies with which to wage war on capitalism in Lincoln County. Phillip N. Darr reports \$1.25 from Grand Island comrades for the campaign. F. Ryder of Sutton raises campaign. F. Ryder of Sutton \$1 with which to push the work.

South Omaha is in the midst of municipal campaign. The comrades there have secured a large store room at 2508 N street for headquarters. It is expected that they will have J. W. Slayton give them an address before the campaign is closed.

Blair held city convention on Mar. 12

and nominated a complete city ticket, headed by George Sutherland for May-or. The platform adopted is practi-cally the same as that adopted by the Seattle, Wash., comrades in their re

gates to the National Convention have

Local Blair, B. McCaffrey, Wm. outh nominates Wm. Mailly, B. Mc Caffrey, T. P. Lippencott, C. Christen sen; alternates, J. P. Roe, A. L. A sen; alternates, J. P. Roe, A. L. A. Schlermeyer, J. J. Condon, P. H. Mad-

The members of the temporary Lo-cal Quorum of the State Committee of Oregon are A. H. Axelsen, H. C. Yar-wood, Gustav Heckethler, George R. Cook, temporary state treasurer, and Wm. McDevitt. 70 Park street, tem-porary state secretary. The state con-Wm. McDevitt, 70 Park street, temporary state secretary. The state convention elected B. F. Ramp chalrman of state convention, and W. S. Richards, secretary of convention, as members of the temporary state committee to act with the local querum in the matter of making and filing the certificate of nomination of the state and district nominees.

The state convention located state headquarters at Fortland, subject to a referendum of the locals of the party.

The State Secretary's records show il locals in Oregon. 45 of which are in good standing, and 16 of which are in good standing, and 16 of which are delinquent for January or February dues.

dues.

The Oregon Local Quorum is issuing a call for contributions to a state campaign fund. This fund will be used tokeeporgauizers in the field during the campaign, for the purpose of organizing new locals and reviving dormant ones. All the comrades are urged to assist in making this fund as large as possible, so that Oregon may furnish inspiration to all the other states by showing an immense and significant increase in the number of el Socialist votes and in the growth of Socialist organization, which is even more necessary than mere votes. Send your contributions to the temporary state searchary, Wm. McDevitt, 79 Park atreet, Portland, Ore. Owing to the peculiar importance of the Oregon elections in June, the comrades of this state should receive help from Socialists all over the land.

THE LOCKOUT OF LITHOGRAPHERS.

Employers' "Individual Agreements Are Meeting with Little Favor-Mon

Realize Reed of United Action -Bossos Plan Introduction of Child

the general lockout of lithographic workers except the usual output of misrepresentations from the organized employers' headquarters, which are eagerly taken up and published under

cagery taken up and published under big headlines by the capitalist press of both old parties.

The bosses, solidly organized them-selves, insist that the workingmen of the trade must come to them as indi-viduals and sign an individual em-ployment contract, in which are many seductive phrases, promising good seductive phrases, promising good treatment and fair adjudication of should come back as individuals, to hold employers to these piedges. The men fully realize that the promises of capitalists are as unreliable as those of princes proverbially are, that once the workers' organizations are broken the bosses would have no scruple about violating their piedges and would find abundant prefexts for so doing, and that the only hope of the employees is in united action.

The bosses charge the officers of the union with bad faith in the method of submitting the employers' proposition, but the union's reply shows that the lefect was an accidental one, resultng from haste, and that It was pro y rectified. From the employers own freular we take one extract, showing low little their attacks affect the minds of the lithographic workers. In editing this circular the agent of the employers, after telling with due pathos how the bosses are acting in the interest of the workers' wives and representative in Dertoit to its_New York beadquarters: "Our men (mean-ing the lithographic workers) "ex-press surprise at reported action of idence in them and NONE IN US. No fools, the Detroit lithographers

It is believed by the workers that one of the prime objects in the attack made by the employers' association (which is in close touch with the Typothetae and with Parry's organizaion) is to abrogate all rules in regard to apprenticeship and so to introduce bild labor in many parts of the work. reducing the payrolist and throwing men out of employment. The Worker is in a position to say, from indepen-dent information, that this belief is well founded.

It is worthy of note that Henry V. Boyer, an active member of the lithographic employers' association, has been in Albany a great deal during the present legislative seesion, using his influence quietly to weaken labor legislation.

LECTURE CALENDAR

FOR NEW YORK

Lectures for the week under the uspices of the Social Democratic Party and auxiliary organization whether by Socialist or non-Socialist peakers, and by Socialist speakers be ow. Unless otherwise stated, lecture are called for 8 p. m., and admissio

THURSDAY, MARCH 24. Etris Hall, 168 W. Twenty-third street, Room 5. Peter E. Burrowes: "Towards Socialism."

FRIDAY, MARCH 25. West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floo: Walter L. Oswald; "The Working Class and Its Position in Past, Present, and Future Society."

SUNDAY, MARCH 27. Colonial Hall, 101st street near Co lumbus avenue. Johanna Dahme: "Woman's Political and Economic Po-

Socialist Literary Society, 232 East Broadway, Nic. Geiger: "The Col-lapse of Capitalism."

THURSDAY, MARCH 31. Etris Hall, 168 W. Twenty-third street, Room 5. Bertha M. Fraser: "The Workers and Their Masters."

FRIDAY, APRIL 1. West Side Socialist Club, Clark's L. B. Boudin: "The Idealism of the Materialistic Conception of History,

Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street. Charles Dobbs: "The Folly of

Buffalo Hall, Buffalo avenue and Fulton street. Elsa Barker: "The In-dividual and the Collective Ideal."

OUIT THE S. L. P.

The following is the text of a letter sent on Mar. 6 by Daniel J. Duggan, Jas. J. Murphy, Andrew P. Wittel, Harry L. Rubovitz, Henry Carlesa, Moritz Hoffman, Wm. Walker, Frank W. Wilson, Wm. Wolfowitz, Alfred B. Ott, and John Laffey to Section Essex County, N. J. of the S. L. P. County, N. J., of the S. L. P.:

"Comrades:-We hereby tender resignations as members of the So

resignations as members of the Socialist Labor Party. We regret this severance of connections with Section Essex County and particularly with those comrades with whom in the past we have worked harmoniously for the emancipation of our class.

But believing the endorsement of the Socialist Trade and Labor-Allianes to have been tactically a mistake, and being convinced, by the National Committee Influence brought to bear upon our recent state enovention, that the party will continue its suicidal Alliance policy, we deem this the proper course to pursue."

The eleven comrades named continto maintain club room at 78 Sprin field avenue, Newark.

Despite the claims of pessimists. Democratic harmony does not appear to be so far removed. Even Mr. Rryas and Mr. Cleveland appear to be agreed on their opinions of each other.—The Detroit Free Press.

Hawk and Handsaw Tales.

TOLD BY BEN HANFORD.

Supreme Wisdom.

Supreme Wisdom has spoken out of the mouth of the Supreme Court. Bad to say, Supreme Wisdom as ex-implified by the Supreme Court is no stallible—that is, not now. So much the worse for Supreme Wisdom.

By a verdict of five Supreme judges to four Supreme judges, the Northern Securities Company is declared to be

The irreverent layman, puzzling a to now these supreme intellects reached their 5 x 4 wisdom might think it came via the dice box. For instance how simple It would be for the nin versy their decision shall favor, next they might "shake it off" to decide the assignment of the particular judges to their respective sides.

But it is at least doubtful if ou Supreme Judges do this. In fact, there is strong constructive evidence that they do not. Chiefly because it would be too dangerous. If our Supreme Judges were to shake dice to arrive at their decisions, the people would win some of the time. This they never have done-not in the Supreme Court. Nor is the habit likely to be formed at an early date.

The People's Interests.

In the Northern Securities case however, the people's interests were not represented in any way by any one. The only possible way in which the interests of the people could be served in this and sin se through an action seeking the tak ing away from James J. Hill (and all other Captains of Industry) of their private property in capital (in this case railways) and making that capital social and public property. serve the interests of the only would it be necessary to make privately owned capital social property, but it is necessary to make the change in ownership without substanchange in ownership without substan-tial compensation to the so-called private owners. This would be call d by the Supreme Wisdom of the Su-preme Court of the United States, CONFISCATION. And if that were the issue we should see no division in the ranks of these nine wise man. No 5×4 decision then.

Wealth Without Equivalent.

A railway privately owned is simply means of exploitation by transpor-tation. Ar. Hill's only purpose in the ownership of the Great No. thera and Northern Pacific railways is to get wealth without rendering an equivalent in labor. That is all that Jesse and Frank James wanted. Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan sit in their office in Wall Street and by OWNING things necessary to the people have treath BROUGHT to them. Jesse and Frank James did not OWN rallways, but they owned six-shooters. So they took their six-shooters and WENT AFTER other people's wealth. The James Brothers and Hill and Morgan both get the same result by different methods of which the James Boys' method as far more honorable. The purpose of both parties is to get wealth without giving an equivalent in lalor. That is the aim of every thief, great and small.

Six-Shooters and Rifles.

Now, to understand the decision of the Supreme Court in this case you have simply to look upon the Great Northern Railway as if it were a sixdooter in the hands of Jesse James Hill, the financier, and through the possession of that six-shooter of private ownership of a public necessity every traveller that way must hold up his hands and deliver his wealth to Hill. The Northern Pacific Raifway is a six-shooter in the bands of Jesses. six-shooter in the hands of Jesse James Morgan, and he is just as industriously performing his function of holding up travellers as his brother captain of industry (same as chevaller de l'industrie) Hill. Now, these mod-ern James Brothers (Hill and Morgani have carefully figured it out that the would do better to temporarily lay aside their six-shooters, and instead employ a repeating rifle. This was to be done by a merger of their private property in the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways into one great corporation owning both, i. e., the Northern Securities Company, In stead of two six-shooters, they desire to have a repeating rifle.

But the Supreme Court of the Unitwith a rifle. It does not say that rob with a rifle. It does not say that roll-bery is had, and that roll-bery shall cease. It simply says to Messrs. Hill and Morgan that those modern "gen-tlemen of the road" shall stick to their old-time six-shooters.

The People Pay All.

Some people really believe that the Supreme Court has made a decision in favor of the people by declaring that Morgan and Hill must not rob us with their fine new rifle, the Northern Securities Company. But if a highwayman takes all you've got, what is the difference to you whether he does it with a rifle or a six-shooter?

The theory of the court is that if Hill: has a six-shooter (the Great Northern Railway; and Morgan has a six-shooter (the Northern Pacific Rull-way), that Hill and Morgan will shoot and rob each other. Nothing of the kind is likely to occur. Whatever they do afterward, they will first rob the recoile.

They may then quarrel over the di-vision of the swag, but the people will not only furnish the swag, but the COST OF T.IE QUARREL should

The Only Solution.

The Only Solution.

Under a just government in the interest of the people the problem presented by this case could be presented in two forms with but one same solution. Either Hill and Morgan must be disarmed of their six-shooters or we must see to it that every member of the community is supplied with a six-shooter. Now, it is obvious that all caunot be supplied with six-shooters (private ownership of a railway) if we have to continue the use of steam railways. Therefore, if we are not to have arms, we must in self-defense disarm others. We must take frees Morgan

and Hill their six-shooters, their private ownership of railways.

It is useless to change one private owner for another. We must do away with all private owners. The railways must be owned by all the people. And when the people take them from their present owners we should make the same compensation to those ownthe same compensation to those owners that should be made to Jesse James on taking from him his six-

Jesse James Hill in Jail.

Nor would it do any good to set Jesse James Hill to jail. I will adm that I am so confoundedly human that I should like to see him there. But if that six-shooter is going to be in the hands of any one, if that railway is to as well jailbird as "honest" mar Placing Hill in prison would undoubt ly make some other financial highway men cautious for a time, but there is no reason to suppose that the cul-tivation of caution on the part of thieves will add to the wealth and security of honest men.

The Trusts Uninjured. Notwithstanding all the scare hear lines in the daily papers, so far as the trusts are concerned, the decision amounts to nothing. While on its face it appears to be a 5 x 4 affair, it is it our judges are against, and one judge (Brewer) subscribes to the verdict of the court in this case, but so qualified his affirmation that it is altogether un-

certain how he would stand on any

This is more than mere justice. It is good politics. It has taken three years to get a decision in this case. Five Republican judges are seemingly on record as opposed to the trusts, and Mr. Roosevelt and the Republican party can now go before the country as the sure-enough trust-busters. When the votes have been cust the court can then reverse itself, for which it has many shining precedents nicely laid down by itself. There are three Democratic judges on the bench and they were all opposed to any trust busting

The Real Thing.

There is, however, one use which will be made of the decision which will surprise some of those who have been so delighted to find that the Supreme Court was "all right." I have not seen it referred to in any of the papers so far, but we shall find just what the decision means, and just what kind of trust-buster it is in the next great labor trouble involvin those "conspiracies," "mergers" and "trusts" known as labor unions. The Attorney-General of the United States road, industrial and other corpora tions. Certainly not. But when workers' organization has dif-Beulty with employers, then we shall understand the full meaning of this decision of the United States Supreme Court against "conspiracies in restraint of trade."

In such a case the Attorney-General of the United States will not be at pains to inform the people that the decision applies only to "the case at bar." He will then inform us that the decision laid down settles and de fines a "fundamental princ ple of law," and he will govern bimself according ly. That will not mean waiting thre years to get another decision on a

It will mean the instant issue of in the enforcement of those injunctions will be placed in the hands of the United States Army. That will mean prisons, stockades, bullpens, arrest for exercising the right of free speech and free press, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and trial by jury, and every other cowardly and infamous act by which despotisms in all ages, past and present, have sought to maintain their interests.

This is what the decision will mean in action. Let every union working man take due notice thereof and gov ern himself accordingly.

The printing plant of "Robotnik," the Polish Socialist weekly published in Chicago, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is \$2,000, with insurar only \$300. In spite of this heavy b "Robotnik" has re-appeared, after a suspension of only two weeks.

General Committee of the Grand Labor Industrial Exposition and Food Show

on Sunday, Ma:ch 27, 3 P. M., at New York Labor Lyceum,

Very important Business will be Transacted. All Members and Comrades are re

64 E. 4th St.

NINTH Annual Spring Festival **Entertainment and Ball**

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given by the

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Songs, Living Pictures, Moving Pictures,

March Celebration of Local Hudson County, Socialist Party 1 on SATURDAY, MARCH 26, at 8 P. M.,

BRAND VIEW PARK HALL, Franklin St. & Ogden Ave., Jersey City. The program includes the production of Frederik Krafft's Labor Drame, "SHOOT TO KILL," and two sets of Schiller's Drama "WILHELM TELL" in German. Address by R. P. Geiger. Songs by Workingmen's Singing Societies, and Drill by Socialist Fife and Drum Corps.

Tickets, including Hat Check, 25 cents in advance; at the door 35 cents.

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tific.

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5 Ladoff—The—Passing of Capitalism.

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The whole six sets, FORTY VOLUMES, to any local, branch, club, or individual sending in THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY yearly subscriptions.

NOTE.—Two new six-months subscriptions at 25 cents each will in any case count the same as one yearly. Party locals and Socialist clubs that maintain reading rooms, as well as Party to casts and so cannot cluos that maintain reading rooms, as well as the reading circles that are being formed in many places, should especially take advantage of this offer. A local club, or circle with twenty members, if each will get but one subscription a week, can ADD TO iTS LIBRARY AT THE RATE OF ONE OR TWO VOLUMES A WEEK, without cost and with advantage to all the members. The only condition is that if the premiums are to go to an organization, all the subscriptions gathered by the members shall be sent in through the literature agent or secretary, to avoid confusion.

PAPER-BOUND BOOKS. For the benefit of those who may be able to get only a few subscrip-tions, or who may prefer to get several paper-bound books instead of a few in cloth covers, the following special offers are made

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