IN ITALY.

The Worker.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

the vote for 1900 in Brooklyn, because

in New York County.

192

342

220 440 181

for Kings County

1902. 1903. 1904.

1900. 1902. 1903. 1904.

107 316 117

Social Democratic Gains

4th 437 814

3rd

6th

12th

15th

17th

19th

-8th 253

13th 131

,14th 295

16th 219

25th 18 26th 378

32d 258

334 97

34th 263 486

35th 54V 1.042 1,120 Annexed 44 136 200

Totals6,193 10.885 12,361 16,472

Gains 4,602 1,476 4,111 Gains, per cent... 75% 14% 33%.

Incomplete Official Returns

20th

Districts.

First

Fourth

Fifth

Sixth

7th

VOL. XIV.-NO. 35.

OUR TRIUMPH

General Elections Bring Great Socialist Gains.

Vote of the Socialist Party Grows from 162,000 to 301,000 in Four Years -Our Representation in Parliament In creased, in spite of Strong Coalition.

The European mails bring us the assurance that the Socialists of Italy won a decided victory at the general elections held on Nov. 6 and Nov. 13, which the American dailies have been representing as a triumph for our op-

The Socialist vote is about doubled In Italy as well as in the United States. At the last previous general elections in June, 1900, we had 168,000 votes

Definite reports are not yet at hand in regard to the results of the supple-mentary election on Nov. 13. At the first balloting, however, on Nov. 6, the Socialist Party elected twenty-four representatives in Parliament—our candidate in each case having an absolute majority. In twenty-eight of the districts where no candidate had a ma fority and where a second ballot had therefore to be taken, the Socialist ranked either first or second and so entered the supplementary election on

on first ballot and ten more at the supentary election. It seems certain that our delegation in Parliament has

The increase in the number of our representatives is not proportionate to the growth of our popular vote, partly because a considerable part of our gain was in cities where our party already led, and still more because of the pow erful coalition of Liberals, Conserva-tives, Clericals, and other factions in desperate attempt to exorcise the cter" of Socialism In other words, the lines were more sharply drawn this year than ever before, and victory is so much the more strik-

It was very generally feared that the general strike in September would have a demoralizing effect upon the Sorialist movement in some parts of the country. Just the reverse seems to have been the case. As fuller and clearer reports of that strike come to clearer reports of that strike come to hand, it becomes evident that it was carried out in a very orderly and ef-fective way and accomplished its pur-pose, both in awakening the working people to a consciousness of their pow-er and in embarrassing and discredit-ing the new government coalition.

FOR THE DAILY.

Financial Secretary Gerber acknowledges the receipt of the following spms since Oct. 1 for the fund to establish Socialist and trade-union daily paper

in New York City:

Cash contributions—Eugene V. Debs. \$5; 3. K. Willets, Cal., 50c.; W. B. Slusser Cleveland, 25c.; Young People's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn, \$10; B. W. Stokes, Dover, N. J., \$1; Wm. Schaad, Brooklyn, \$3; coll. in Yonkers, N. Y., by J. Wilson \$1.05; Carl Classen, New York, 50c.; Punch-card 270, per B. Bock, 90c.; Do., 282, 283, 404, 501, \$5.56; Local Aberdeen, Wash., per A. Jonas, \$3; part proceeds Fourth of July Henry Smith, Jos. Sonnabund, Maurice Saunders, H. F. Miller, 45c. cach; total,

Paid on piedges—J. Loos, Staten Island, \$1; R. Reschke, do., \$2; F. Schmidt, do., 50c.; J. Muennecker do., 60c.; R. Thorwald, do 1 \$1 50: Wm. Veck. do., \$1: M. Theimer. do., 25c.; A. Lee, New York, 55; Sam Berk-man, Brooklyn, \$1; total, \$12.85. This brings the total received for the fund from all sources up to \$16,589.11.

Contributions and payments on pledges should be sent to Julius Ger-ber, Financial Secretary, 461 Bushwick

agement of the Workingmen's Co-oper-ative Publishing Association, held on Monday, it was decided to present the following resolutions to the joint meeting of the Association and the Confer to be held at the Labor Lyceum 64 E. Fourth street, New York, on Wednesday, Nov. 30: "That we recom-mend to the joint meeting that a secretary be employed and that he com-municate with all speakers engaged in the last campaign in this vicinity, asking them to state what nights they will devote to speaking in the inter ests of our daily paper; that a circular of instructions to speakers for the daily paper be got up and a committee appointed for that purpose; that powers be given to the Board of Management to confer with the 'Volkszeitung' in regard to their new quarters; that an appeal be made to The Worker and 'Volkszeltung' to make a awaken interest in the paper; that the Secretary to be employed be able to write and speak German and English; be requested to report regularly to the Secretary; and that we have a joint meeting every the every three months to receive

HOW ARISTOCRATS ARE MADE

Is one man better than another man? a country clod; give me a gamin FEEDING and EDUCATION I will give you as polished an idler as graces any manon in New York. Who is it that dares OF PARASITISM. Aristocracy does not spring out of useful manhood. Aristocracy is the fruit of evaded service. Aristocracy is the flower of a graft.—Franklin H. Went-

IN MILWAUKEE.

Socialists Fight for Municipal Ownership.

Of Three Parties Represented in City Council, Only the Social Democrats Vote as a Unit Against Continuance of Contract System.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 19.—The ques-ion of establishing a municipal electric light plant instead of continuing to pay profits to a contracting co pany was up for decision in the City Council last Tuesday. It required, under the charter, a three-quarters vote to carry it—that is, twelve of the forty-six Aldermen could block it. It was

Of the three parties represented in the Council, the Social Democrats alone voted solidly for the proposition, though both the old parties were solemnly piedged to its support. Ten Democrats and six Republicans voted Democrats and six Republicans voted against it, an so compassed its de-feat. Four Republican and Democratic Aldermen dodged the issue by

failing to attend the session.

Thus the street railway company renews its "cinch" on the lighting system. But another city election is com-ing. The Socialist vote grows fast in Milwaukee, and it grows stendily, too. Every one of the city, state and national elections held in the last sever years has shown an increase in our vote. The time is not far off when a majority of the capitalist misrepre sentatives in the City Conneil have to give place to Socialist repre-sentatives of the working class—and then it is the franchise grabs and not

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

Carl Joubert has an article in the "Nineteenth Century" of London in which he discusses the revolutionary forces of Russia and shows how com pletely the entire empire is honey-combed with forces desiring the over throw of present institutions. He tells how the various organizations together have arranged for co-operation in tak-ing advantage of the present opportunity. He tells how on the day that Von Plehve was killed the Tsar found a sealed letter on the table in his pri-vate room which had been placed there in spite of all the secret police that swarm about him. The letter was sent from the executive committee of the revolutionary party and dealt with matters with which they were concern-

ed. Their influence is equally felt within the army, and be claims to have seen letters written by soldiers at the front stating that large numbers of the Russian army are pledged "to make no Japanese widows." One letter tells of men voluntarily surrendering to the Japanese in order to avoid fighting for

the Tear. At the same time word comes that industrial conditions in Russia are growing worse. "Vorwarts" prints a statement concerning conditions in Riga to the effect that many of the great textile industries are running only three or four days in the week expressing discontent are evident.

In an editorial article, after surveying the condition of the various ruling classes in Russia, "Vorwärts" con-cludes: "There is certainly one class in which we can trust, who have reached a position where their condi-tion cannot be bettered through any little swindling concession, but only through a fundamental change of the Russian social organization, through at least the introduction of a constitutional government. This class alone can rescue Russia from the influence of the little clique who are sworn to ex-baust all the strength of the country in an exploiting war. This class from which alone we can expect anything is the laboring class. In just so far as this class can express itself is there hope for Russia."

PROSPECTS OF UNITY IN FRANCE.

The International Socialist Bureau will take up the question of unity in France at its next meeting, which will be held in Brussels in December or January. It will also consider at that meeting the question of a better sys-tem of representation in the interna-

tional congresses.

Meanwhile, the Socialist Party of France (Guesdists) and the French So-cialist Party (Jaurèsists) have each elected fifteen representatives to act together as a commission to inquire into means by which unity can be effected. This action greatly increases the ground for hope that the present unfortunate division will soon

ETHICS OF THE MASTERS.

The supreme ethic of the trading class sists of two parts-a conviction of the right to make any bargain which the other party tion of the duty of keeping the agreeme when made. . . . It is an ethic which is held valid despite the fraud and deception which are practised throughout th only the grosser and more patent forms o fraud, against which specific laws have been simed, justify, to the trader mind, the breaking of an agreement. . . . Trading class morality actually recognizes an ethic a silent center for it is non-or flauntingly announced. But it is none the less generally held, and the overwhelm-ing mass of trading-class practises are in accord with it. "I must live," is its inner expression; and its outer expression, which has long been embodied in law, is—"let the bayer beware."-W. J. Ghent in "Mass and

CIVIC HUMBUG.

Socialist Progress Stirs Up Civic Federation.

Posing as the Defender of the Trade Unions Against All Enemies, It Mildly Reproves Parry and Begins a Campaign | THE PROGRESSIVE of Falsehood Against Socialism.

Following close upon the distribe against Socialism pronounced by Pres-ident Eliot of Harvard University—the nan who held up the scab for admiration as "the true type of the American hero"—the Civic Federation has taken up the task of combatting the Scelaffst movement by its own peculiar methods, which are, of course, the methods of brazen faisehood.

The call for the annual meeting of the Civic Federation, which was is sued last Saturday, is an interesting eminent gentlemen who compose that body have awakened to the fact that the trade unions need friends and have volunteered their services in that enpacity. They "riew with alarm" the policy of Parry, Job, Maxwell, Daven-port, and the rest of the capitalist "un-ion smashers," realizing that such open attacks do more to strengthen the labor movement and arouse its fight-ing spirit than any number of labor agitators could do. The Civic Federation people know that such methods are unwise. They know that a policy of pretended friendship and systematic secret corruption would be far safer. But they have no means of restraining their fellow capitalists, and can only plead with them to "be good."

But under its mask of friendship for the unions the Civic Federation makes it its real business to inaugurate a campaign against Socialism. "The So cialists are the worst enemies of the unions," it cries, and repeats the mus-ty, old, oft-exploded lie that the Social-ists wish to see the condition of the workers grow worse in order to hasten

the revolutionary crisis.

Doubtless all the power of the Civi Federation-its money and the social standing of its leaders-will be used orously in the near future to dis-ninate this false statement in the hope of scaring the working people away from the Socialist Party. The attack will have to be met and the fulsehood exposed.

The following letter explains itself:

To the Secretary of the Civic Federa-tion, New York City.
"Sir.—From the call for the fourth annual meeting of the Executive Com-mittee of the Civic Federation, to be neld in this city on Dec. 15, I -quote the following:

Another foe simultaneously assails organ zed labor. That foe is Socialism, though Socialism is the avowed foe also of capital, it regards as an aid to its caus the radical type of employers' organiza tions, because of their common hatred of masses that must postpone indefinitely the confiscation of all the machinery of production and distribution. Before Socialism can deliver its assault upon all capital it must remove from its way the self-improv ng organization of the wage earners.

cialism should equally seek to convert to policy of business negotiation the employ-ers' organizations that are aiding the pro-pagands of Socialism by their heated desire to "smash the unions." At the same time every influence that tends to educate an uplift the movement represented by organ-ized inhor should be encouraged. Despite the acknowledged faults, ranging from economic errors to crimes by individual in social, moral, and physical benefit of the

"Your organization, sir, professes to seek a basis for social and industrial peace. Do you think that this purpose is to be served by the publication of such unqualified falsehoods as that sontained in the paragraph I quoted? Or is it possible that, with the means at your disposal, you have made so superficial a study of the question that you can believe what you say in that paragraph? In either case, you deserve a rebuke proportion ed in severity to the eminence of the men composing your Executive Com-mittee and to the professions of devotion to the public welfare which the

I speak, sir, as an authorized spokes nan of the Socialist Party that has fust cost half a million votes in this country, doubling its record of two years ago. I speak whereof I know when I tell you that the Socialists of this and other lands regard the trade unions as allies in the attack on capi-talism, the movement for industrial democracy; that we rejoice in the victories of the unions and do on part to make those victories more frequent and more complete, that our party, by formal resolutions in its national and international congresses, has repeatedly expres ed its adherents to join the un ions of their respective crafts; that the majority of our organized party mem-bers and the great majority of our candidates and party officers are trade unionists; and that our party organi-zation and its press has again and again raised funds to assist the trade unions in their days of need. For proof I refer you to the proceedings of the International Socialist Congresses held at London in 1896, at Paris in 1900 at London in 1896, at Paris in 1900, and at Amsterdam in 1904; to the proceedings of the national conventions of the Socialist Party held at Indian apolis in 1900 and 1901 and at Chicago in 1904; to the files of the numerous Socialist papers; and finally to the records of such Socialists and trade unionists as Eugene V. Debs, Benjamin Hanford, James F. Carey, Frank A. Sieverman, Morris Brown, J. Mahlon Barnes, Max S. Hayes, Robert Bandlow, and G. A. Hoehn.

"I invite you, sir, and through you the Civic Federation, to retract the false statement quoted or to stand con-victed of wilful mendacity.—Sincerely

"ALGERNON LEE. "Editor of The Worker."

STAGE SOCIETY.

'The Scab," a Socialist Play by Elsa Barker, and "Miner and Soldier" from the French of Tola Dorian, to be, Given Sunday at Carnegie Lyceum.

The first productions by the Pro- It will be observed that, while prossive Stage Society will be given large industrial states of course tressive Stage Society will be given large industrial states of course his Sunday afternoon, Nov. 27, 3 p. m., at Carnegie Lyceum, Fifty-seventh general. Even in the Solid South and street and Seventh avenue, New York in Western territories where we had absolutely no footbold four years ago.

The program will edusist of two one act plays: "The Scab" by Elsa Barker, the poet, and "Miner and Soldier," translated from the French of Madama special interest to Socialists, as the author is active in the movement, and this little drama is the first Socialist play ever written in America by an author thoroughly conversant with the technique of the drama and of recog-nized literary standing. Although a short and simple one act play, it shows by a few quiet set vivid touches the working of capitalism and the resulting class struggle with powerful effect, and indicates the nature, the method and the outcome of the struggle towards Socialism without violating the principles of dramatic construction by the cuching and long, lecturing sp which mar sa many attempts to teach a social lesson on the stage. "The Scab" was written very recently and has never before been produced. "Miner and Soldier," is also Socialistic and has never been presented in Eng-lish. Between the two plays Karlen. Carning, the well-known child actress, will give a monologue in lighter ve'n. The casts of the two plays include many other professionals, who are so pleased with the purposes of the so-ciety, that they are, willing to freely ciefy that they are willing to the society has achieved success sufficient to warrant the regular engage ment of its actors.

Inasmach as the law prohibits public theatrical 'productions on Sundays at which a curtain is raised and lowered and scenes changed, it is necessary for all who wish to attend the perform-ance to join the society and be admitted by membership cards. The initia ted-by-membership cards. The initia-tion fee is nominal and the small-mentilly dues, to be paid only during the season of performance, entitle—the member to a seat in the theatre at each month's pro-duction. Any person may secure membership by sending the initiation fee of 25 cents and 50 cents dues for November to the president, Julius November to the president, Julius Hopp, 215 E. 113th street, New York, It is only by doing this that admission can be had, and the money should be sent not later than Nov. 24 in order that the membership card may be re

Beiff: organized for the purpose of producing social dramas of progressive tendencies and literary merit, the Progressive Stage deserves the encourage ment and co-operation of Socialists Many Socialists are already in the so ciety, and the President and founder is a member of our party. Comrades should join the society both because it is working along Socialistic lines and

THE PLUTOCRAT'S THANKSGIVING.

I thank thee, Lord, for all I'm worth, For all the bounties of the earth, For all my plenitude of mirth, pocketbooks of mammoth cirth. For travel, lands, and gems.

I thank thee for my bonds and stocks Lord, thou hast saved me from shocks

I thank thee, Lord, yea Lord, I must For all the blessings of the TRUST; Economy is surely just, And all that keeps the yellow dust

Within a narrow bound. O Lord, have merey on the poor, And keep all vagrants from MY door, THOU mayest for them have much in

They're not particular, I'm sure, They only ask to live.

here'll be a different state of things When death the heaven-gate open There workingmen heb-nob with kings And millionaires with peasant sings.

O why can't beaven be here? Before I die I shall declare Some generous purpose to my heir,
And bid him for the poor to care
New Lord, accept my grateful prayer—
But, damn it, there is Debs.

—J. Ackland, in "Workday Poeuse"

UP AGAINST IT. WHAT WILL YOU DO With the army of the ememployed and the organized strike-breakers the employers have defeated nearly every strike of late. and have forced a reduction in wages on the most powerfully organized trade unlous. At the present time, when the trade-union movement has reached its highest state of movement has reached its highest state of perfection, the mine workers and the steel workers and the steel workers and other organizations have accepted a reduction, while the butchers, after a hard struggle, had to succumb its order to save the union. Thus the fruits, of years are snatched from us in a lessmooths.—Terre Haute Teller, trade union

HOW SOCIALISM PROGRESSES.

More Figures Showing the Great Increase in Our Vote All Over the Country.

Territories Where We Had No Foothold Four Years Ago-Our Gains Not Confined to Any One Section-Large Industrial Centers Still Lead, of Course.

Nov. 8 in the various states and ter-ritories are mostly supplied by Nation-al Secretary Mailly, who has shown the same energy and efficiency in the work of gathering the returns that he showed in conducting the nationa

campaign.

It will be observed that, while the the van, the increase of our vote is we now have hundreds or even thou ands of votes for Socialism. This is a most pleasing feature of the returns

ARIZONA.

been received, this is probably not ex-ARKANSAS. Extensive frauds are reported from Arkansus and as a consequence returns are meagre. Partial returns from four counties give 219 votes. This leaves

1900 there were \$28; Sacrame COLORADO.

Owing to the fact that a great fight was made to beat Peabody, and that the Western Federation of Miners supported the Democratic candidate, Adams, the Socialist vote fell off. Par-tial returns from ten counties give 1,552 votes, and warrant increasing the estimate for the state from 1,000 to 2,500.

CONNECTICUT. Partial returns give 3;636 votes, with Fariai returns give 3,536 votes, with two counties to hear from. The 1900 vote was 1,029 and the returns for this year justify an estimate of 4,500. Hartford increased from 253 in the county in 1909 to 608 in the city in 1904; New Maven County from 546 in 1900 to 2,080 in the city in 1904.

In 1900 there were only 57 votes in the entire state, and this year New-castle County alone gives 146 votes. This makes it reasonable to estimate 200 votes for the state. FLORIDA.

tial returns from twelve other co give 604, bringing the total to 1,112. This leaves twenty-six counties to hear from. Tampa gives 104 votes against 2 in 1900, and other places show cor-responding gains. The total will reach nearly 1,500. In 1900 we had 603.

total to 134. There are 127 more roun-ties to hear from and the total vote will be in the neighborhood of 600. Many comrades write that the old par ties in various places stole our bal-lots. This is our first appearance in

IDAHO.

Partial returns from fourteen coun were not yet in the field here. Tw

ILLINOIS.

Sixteen counties give 8,573 votes and partial returns from twenty-eight oth showing the largest increase, both ac tual and relative, of any city in the

INDIANA.

Hundreds or Even Thousands of Socialist Votes in States and

Partial returns from five counties give 743 votes. There was no ticket in 1900. Two years ago we had 519, Ter titorial Secretary Ryan estimates the total vote at 3,000. As there are eight counties from which no returns have

seventy-one countles to hear from, but the vote will probably not exceed 1,500. the same number as cast in the Sep-tember election. Four years ago we began with 27 rotes.

CALIFORNIA.

Complete returns from nineteen counties give 16.612 xotes. Pagilal re turns from eight other countles give 8.621, bringing the total to 25.233. There are thirty counties to hear from, and the total vote will be between 30,-000 and 35,000. Los Angeles County cast 5.315 in 1904 and 995 in 1990; San Francisco (city) 7,231, in 1902 there were 1,903; Alameda County 3,251, in ty had 131 in 1900, and 1,036 this year.

The "Evening Post" puts the total Socialist vote in Conecticut at 4.476, as against 1,020 in 1900. The S. L. P. is given 581; four years ago, 908. DELAWARE.

Seven counties report 508 votes. Par-

GEORGIA. Four countles give 91 and partial re-

hear from. All reports show good in-crease, and it is safe to place the state vote at something near 5,000. In 1900 years ago we had 1,800 votes.

partni returns from twenty-eight ofner counties give 48,536 additional, making the total so far reported 54,100. With fifty-eight counties to hear from it is probable the vote will go to 100,000. Cook County, including the city of Chicago, elected two representatives to the state legislature, J. A. Ambroz, machinist and Andrew Olsen; station. ary engineer, from the Ninth District. ngton, Peoria, Canton Quincy show great increases.

Complete returns from twenty-six counties give 6.278 votes and partial re-turns from fourteen other counties are 5,607, making the total vote 9,885. This leaves fifty-two other countles to hear from, and in all probability the vote will be more than 15,000. Vanderburg County, including Evansville, still leads in the increase with 1,800, as against 330 in 1900. Marion County

Complete returns from sixty countles to 11,708, as against a total for the

The reports or estimates which we state of only 2.742 in 1990. Partial regive below of the Socialist vote cast on turns from seven other counties, giving turns from seven other counties, giving 481, bring the total vote to 12.189. There are thirty-two counties to hear from and the returns already justify an estimate of nearly 20,000. Polk County, including Des Moines, gives 1,565 votes; Scott, 1,150; Wapello, 608,

and Woodbury, 579. KANSAS.

Partial returns from thirty-five coun-ties give a total of 7,894. This leaves seventy-one counties to hear from and the returns thus far received justify an estimate of 15,000. The total vote in the state in 1000 was 1,258. Nearly every county shows a tremendous in Wyandotte, Crawford and Wichita County leading.

KENTUCKY.

Complete returns from six counties give 2,173. These countles include Newport and Covington, two of the largest cities. Incomplete returns from seven other counties give 138, bringing the total vote up to 2.311. As there are 106 other counties to hear from, the estimate of 4,500 by State Secretary Lanfersiek has sufficient justification to stand.

LOUISIANA.

Partial returns from eight parishes, jucluding the city of New Orleans, give 704 votes. There were no votes in 1900, The nature of the returns justifies an estimate of 1,000. MAINE. The total vote of Maine is 1,960. In

1900 the total vote was 878. The counties showing the greatest increase are Androscoggin from 59 in 1900 to 339, and Cumberland, including Portland, from 129 to 388.

MARYLAND. The total vote thus far reported is 2,030. Of this number Baltimore gives 1,453, an increase of 832 over last year. The total vote in the state was only S78 in 1906. It is estimated the vote will reach between 2,500 and

MASSACHUSETTS.

Returns so far received, with three counties to hear from, give 10,552 votes in the state. This indicates that the total will reach about half that of last year, or 13,000. The slump was general all over the state, the light vote for Debs and Hanford causing general sur-prise. Ransden, the Socialist member of the legislature, was defeated for re-election by nearly 200 votes Drew, egislative candidate in Comrade Mac Cartney's old district, was again de-feated by 58 votes, the same as last year. Carey ran ahead of the ticket or Congress in the Sixth District, polling nearly double the heads of national and state ticket in Haverhill. Bellsfuille, legislative candidate in the Fifth District, which Carey formerly represented, was defeated by 170 votes.

MICHIGAN.

Six counties, complete, give 2.571 votes. Incomplete returns from thir-teen other counties give 2,940, totaling 5,511. There are sixty-six counties to hear from and the total vote will reach 10,000. Grand Rapids increased from 395 to 1,195; Detroit increased from 237 in 1901 to 710 in 1904.

MINNESOTA.

Seven counties give 5.555, and incom plete returns from twenty-one other counties give 1,920 additional, bringing the total to 7,475. This leaves fiftyfour counties to hear from and they will probably swell the total vote to retary Nash. Henepin County, includ-ing Minneapolis, increased from 631 in 1900 to 4,833 in 1904; other counties increased in much the same ratio.

MISSISSIPPI.

Partial returns from four counties give 191 votes for Debs and Hanford Mississippi has seventy-five counties in all, but it is not probable that the total vote will be more than 250. There was no ticket in the state at any previous election.

MISSOURL '

Complete returns have been received from twenty-one counties, giving 8,673 votes. Partial feturns from fifteen other counties, giving 2,632, swell the total to 11,255, with seventy-nine counties to hear from. The total vote will in all probability be from 15,000 to 20,-St. Louis increased from 2.750 00; Jackson County, including Kansas City, from 494 to about 2,500. MONTANA.

Four counties, complete, give 840 votes. Eight other countles, incomplete, give 2,271 additional, making the total reported 3,111. State Secretary Graham estimates between 5,000 and 6,000. Silver Bow County, including Butte, increased from 240 in 1900 to 1,261 this year; Carbon County from 26 to 340; Lewis and Clarke from 42 to 535. Other parts of the state show a corresponding increase. In 190 had 708 and two years ago 3,131.

NEVADA.

First time a ticket was in the field Partial returns from three counties give 515 votes, leaving eleven counties to hear from. The total vote will probably be about 750. Washoe Coun-try, including the city of Reno, casts 265 vetes, and Eameralda County, miles away from any railroad, elects

(Continued on page 4)

NEW YORK'S SOCIALIST VOTE

Official Returns for Thirty-four Counties Indicate Over 40.000 for Debs and Hanford.

Social Democratic Party Gains About 25 per Cent. Over Its Vote of Last Year - Figures of 1900 More Than Trebled -Almost Certain That the "Union Smashing" S. L. P. Loses Official Standing.

We are able to present official re. Party and the decline of the De Leonturns of the Socialist vote in thirtyite faction.

In the tables below we do not give four of the sixty-one counties in the state of New York, which have in pre the vote was then reported by which do not correspond with the as-sembly districts. Only when the total vious elections given more than half the total Socialist vote of the state, for Kings County is in can we make and they therefore furnish a fair basis a comparison with the vote of that for an estimate of the whole.

The vote of the Social Democratic Party—which is called the Socialist Party in most other states—for Debs and Harriman in 1900 was 12,809. In 1902 we polled 23,400 for Governor. In 1903, with Matchett at the head of our ticket as candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals (a very favorable op-portunity, since the old parties had sed in support of a notorious enemy of labor), our vote rose to 33,399. The figures given below for t hirty-four counties Justify us in estimating our vote for Debs and Hanford this year between 40,000 and 42,000.

votes for its national ticket. In 1902. sharing in the general increase, it rose to 15,856. In 1903, as the Socialist voters grew more enlightened, and in spite of the opportunity offered by the infamous nomination of Denis O'Brien, it fell to 10,677. This year, if the other twenty-seven counties give a like reportion to those reported, it will all below the limit of ten thousand fall below the limit of ten thousand votes required to give a party official standing.

In the tables below we give the vote for candidates for President in 1900 and 1904, for Governor in 1902, and for Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1902 the highest office in each case.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN NEW YORK, STATE.

1900, 1902, 1903, 1904, Counties. Allegany 12 Cattaraugus .. 22 206 171 Cayuga 56 Chautauqua .. 42 99 Cheming 18 Chetiango 18 Delaware 7 Dutchess 20 23 Erie Franklin 506 1112 1288 109 173 Genesee 26 Herkimer 168 Jefferson 174 521 455 Lewis New York ... 6,193 10,885 12,361 16,472 Outario 57 344 Orange Orleans 20 Otsego 11 Pulnam 23 Saratoga Schenectady .. 431 Schuyler Seneca Steuben Suffolk Sullivan 25 91 Warren Washington ... 24 117 Wayne 14 20 Westchester ... 225 700 761

Wyoming Totals for 34 counties7,188 13,820 18,369 23,027 Gains 6,632 4,549 4,658
- Gains, per cent. 92% 33% 25%

Increase in four years-15.839, or 220

NEW YORK STATE.

DeLEGNITE LOSSES IN

⁸ 1000, 1902, 1903, 1904, ... 12 45 27 27 Cattarangus ... 17 Chautauqua ... 43 Chemung Cortland
Delaware
Dutchess 10 Erie Franklin er Jefferson 126 Lewis 9 New York4,867 Ontario 25 187 20 117 123 Orange Orienns Otsego Putnam Saratoga 311 choharie Seneca Steuben Suffelk Sullivan Wayne 8 Westchester .. 416 Wyoming Yates

Totals for 34 Counties 6,085 9,269 6,312 5,678 Loss in four years—407 votes, or 7

PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE METROPOLIS.

cial returns are in for the whole of New York County, comprising the boroughs of Manhatian and the Broax, and for sixteen of the twenty-one assembly districts in Kings County, the borough of Brooklyn. The results are very satisfactory, as regards both the growth of the Social Democratic

Seventh Tenth Eleventh Thirteenth Fourteenth Fifteenth Sixteenth Seventeenth Eighteenth Nineteeuth Twentieth 1025 1081 Gains 697 929 Gain, per cent... 20% 22% In the districts reported, our candiwhile De Leon, S. L. P. candidate for

his national ticket.
In the 8th A. D. of New York Coun-In the Stri A. D. of New York County, our candidate for the Assembly, Jacob Panken, received 800 votes, running ahead of our national ticket by 105 votes. A number of our Assembly candidates ran ahead of the ticket, but no others, we believe to such an extent.

Governor, runs just 2 votes ahead of

27 Joseph Barondess, our candidate in 44 the Ninth Congressional District, New 80 York County, ran thead of the national ticket by 30 votes in that part of the 2d A. D. which belongs to his congressional district, by 157 in his part. of the 4th A. D.; by 128 in his part of the 8th A. D.; by 60 in his part the 10th A. D.

> S. L. P. LOSSES The "union smashing" De Leonite S. L. P. has decidedly come to grief in New York City. The following tables

show how heavily they have lost in

both New York and Kings Counties, even from their already diminished vote of last year:

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Districts. 1903. 1904 First Second
Third
Fourth 47 44 Sixth Seventh Eighth 46 86 62 Ninth 71 Tenth 182 40, 111 Twelfth Thirteenth Fourteenth Sixteenth: 293 Seventeenth . Nineteenth Twentieth ... 110 Twenty-second

Twenty-ninth (Continued on page

130

129

39

Twenty-third .

Twenty-sixth

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

By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512 Telephone Oall: 302 John-

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me S. O. P. should sively so explain the addressed.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgement is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbrevisted every letter should bear the writer's of the words of the paper, words and matter should not in as few words as nessible, constending with clearness. Communications which do not competent the paper of the paper o not be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should shall their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

e Socialist Party (the Social Democratic y of New York) has passed through its of general election. Its growing power dicated and its speedy victory for-owed by the great increase of its rote lown in these figures:

In the state of New York, on account pertain provisions of the election laws, locialist farty is officially recognised a he name of Social Democratic Party.

the so-called Socialist Labor Party-latter is a small, ring-culed, morthond disation which bitterly opposes the unions and carries on an abusive cam-tof slander against the real Socialist ment, which supports the trade unions.



The separate city edition of Th which was carried on during impaign time, when it was necessary to print a great deal of city matter which was of little or no interest to outside readers, will be discontinued, at least for some months.

HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS.

Last Sunday's papers published this Interesting and instructive news item: LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 49.-The Lowell Coal Company, the largest fuel concern in the city, is financially em-barrassed. M. L. Cobb, a Boston coal merchant, has placed an attachment for \$35,000 against the company William H. Wilson, attorney for th

company, says:

"The real cause of this emberrass ment is the low price at which the Lowell company has sold its coal to Lowell people. During the great fam ine of two years ago the Lowell Coal Company stood between the inhabit-ants of this city and freezing, and sold its coal under cost. Those are the true asons for the present unfortunate addition of affairs."

We assume the facts to be as stated What, then, does the story teach? It confirms the Socialist contention that It is not the wickedness of individuals. capitalists or workingmen, that is re sponsible for the economic evils that exist, but that these evils are a part of the capitalist system itself and can be got rid of only by collective action to change the system

Here was a "good capitalist," a kind kd generous man, trying to soften the series resulting from capitalism What happened to him? Inevitably, he was driven to the wall, and the "bad capitalists," who followed the rule of "Business is business" and supressed any impulses of mercy and brotherly love, triumph in his place The very conditions of capitalist brelness irresistibly compel the masters o industry to be greedy and cruel, on main of bankruptcy.

A plantation owner of the Old South could emancipate his chattel slaves and by so much lessen the evil of sla very. A capitalist master can do noth ing of the sort; he is a victim, an agent, a tool, of the system; he may wash his own hands of the guilt, but by so doing he only hands over his wictims to less scrupulous masters.

It is the system that must go-an-It is only the mass of the victims and ed by a few clear-headed and kind hearted recruits from the other side that can be expected to act togethe o change the system.

THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK

The situation of our party in the state of New York is one that merit very careful attention from all the mbers. We have polled 40,000 votes It is true, and that is a very respects ble figure. We may boast of it, if we like. It is a figure large enough to apprehensions of the old-party politicians-of the Democratic ringsters in the city and the Republican ringsters up the state. But there is no use of denying among ourselves-and what ave say among ourselves we have no

hesitation about saying before the public—that it is not a satisfactory fig are fer us. The vote for Debs and Hanford in the state of New York this year ought to have been 50,000 at least. That is to say, our increase it this state ought to have kept pace with the increase in the country at large.

Whose fault is it that this larger ncrease was not made? It was no body's fault in particular. In other words, it was the fault of all of us. It would be idle to blame the State Committee or the State Secretary for not doing things that they were neither encouraged to do by the moral support nor enabled to do by the financial support of the locals throughout the state. And it would be idle to blame the locals. It is not a question of blame. It is a question of doing better

And we can do better next time if we begin in time. In time? But now is the time to begin-now when the daily papers and the monthly maga zines are full of reports of Socialist progress and of more or less intelligent discussions of Socialist principles, now when there is a general lively interest in the subject of Socialism, which will partly subside if no appropriate action is taken. Now is the time to act. And let it clearly understood that the State Committee and the State Secretary can do nothing without the moral and financial support of the locals, and that the locals can do nothing except by the initiative of the individual members.

This state is not an easy field to work. Perhaps there is not a harde one in the North, unles sit be some small rural state like New Hampshire or Vermont. On the one hand, we have the frightful corruption of the metropolis, sapping the very foundations upon which we seek to build a commonwealth of human honesty. On the other hand, in a great part of the state-both in the rural districts and in the smaller industrial towns-we have a condition of apathy, of Intellectual dry-rot, of death-in-life, that is pecullar to old and small communities . in capitalist societies. We may well envy our western comrudes the conditions under which they work. But it does no good for us to envy them. It is for us to overcome our own obstacles and keep pace with the rest of the country, spite of all. To come down, then, to particulars

What's to be done? So far as Greater New York is concerned, things are going fairly well, and plans are under way to make them go better. But up the state it is different-excepting, of course, Rochester and one or two other large centers that are able to take care of themselves. Leaving these out of account, we have a large number of isolated and struggling locals, half a dozen fairly active commdes in a place, perhaps, but without trained speakers, without funds adequate to the needs of their territory, and comparatively without experience, ... The problem is, how to make each of these locals a source of revolutionary en ergy for the movement, so as to permeate the whole mass of the state that a miserable buckster like 'Odell now disposes of as if it were so much cheese or other groceries.

It is extremely important that the locals should, to the very best of their ability, avail themselves of the offer of the State Committee to send speakers through the state often enough to visit each organized place at least once a month. Locals that are not sure of being able to bear the whole expense involved-and it is not heavy-should not hesitate to state the fact clearly. If they show themselves willing to do their part, we believe that the larger locals, such as New York, Kings County, and Rochester, will gladly provide the State Committee with the neces-

sary funds. s this, it is important that to verp locality, an earnest effort should be made to get new renders for our party papers-especially for The Worker, just because it is the only Socialist weekly in the English language published in the state.

But we hold that still more should be done, and we appeal both to the State Committee and to the locals to see that it is done. There are a number of counties in the state in which the Social Democratic Party has from 200 to 600 votes and in which we have locals, but in which little systematic year-round agitation and organization is done, and in several of which w have made but small gains this year in some we have even lost and in some the S. L. P. lus gained, not through its own good ework, but through our failure to do good work. What is to be done, then, to put the locals in these counties upon such a footing that they shall be able to do independent organized work on their wn account and not merely to nom nate candidates and accept speaker when sent to them? They need speakers. But at this moment they need omething more. They need organiz ers. Take a county where we had 100 votes two years ago and 200 last year and 205 this year. There are several such, approximately. In such a county there is pretty surely one local, or may be two or three, only half active, be cause of lack of experience in party work more than anything else. Let an organizer be sent to that county-no to address one or two public m

merely, but to stay for two or three

with the comrades, to get them together, to inform them, to inspire them, to them really in touch with the State Committee, with The Worker, and If possible, with the local trade-union movement, and then to go on to another county for another fortnight's or month's work. Ten to one, such a county, giving us 200 votes this year, will give us 500 in the state election of 1906. It is personal work that counts.

We repeat it, we appeal to the Stat Committee to take up such work as this-which has often been talked of, but has never been done, in this state And we appeal to the locals and particularly to the locals of New York City and the few other large ones in the state, both to urge the State Committee on to such activity and, by gen erous financial support, to enable it to carry the plan into effect.

Let us not fall short of 80,000 in 1900 We shall deserve contempt 4f we do.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

When the Socialist vote in som state or locality doubles or trebles itself in a year, as it did in Massachu setts-in 1902, we need got be surprised nor alarmed if, in the following year, we lose a part of the extraordinary gain. But if still another year brings another backward step, we may know that something is very seriously wrong and we must go to work to set it right.

We believe that Comrade Boewer' article in last week's issue of The Worker very correctly stated the cause of the unsatisfactory results in Massachusetts at the last two elections. Flushed by their early success es, and depending upon the work of a few prominent individuals, the comrades in Massachusetts have for years paid too much attention to the purely political side of the movement an have neglected the all-important work of education and organization. For a time, with able leaders and under fav orable circumstances, such a policy may bring good results at the polls. But in the long run it fells, even in getting votes. And it never serves well the prinary purpose of our movem which is to make Socialists who shall be ready for any emergency and capa ble of performing any task that cir cumstances may require of them.

What is now needed in Massachu setts-needed everywhere, indeed, but especially there is an awakening of the rank and file to their responsibility and a mobilizing of their forces to re trieve lost ground and make new advances with firmer lines of battle "Sweetness and light" is all very well in its way and in its place. But dis cipline is more important; and without discipline, our best-hald plans are pret ty sure to go wrong.

The comrades in Massachusetts mus see to it during the coming menths that the party organization in theh states shall teach Socialism—not broth erly love and "new thought" and the "religion of humanity" and so forthbut Socialism, scientific Socialism class-conscious proletarian Socialism revolutionary Socialism, the only sort of Socialism that can inspire the toiling masses, the only sort that can withstand the tricks of the politicians the only sort that can really alarm the parasite class. It is on that basis that New York and Ohlo and Illinois and Wisconsin have built, and the steady advances we have made in these states justify the course.

To do this it is necessary, both that the locals do their utmost in their sev eral fields and that the central organi zation of the state be given new life Hap-hazard work is better than no work; but it is not the thing for the Socialist Party in a large industrial state in this twentieth century. System and method in the use of our energie

The Worker is informed that a number of comrades in Massachusetts are urging the selection of Franklin H. Wentworth as State Secretary. We may express the hope that, if the position is offered him, he will accept it. He is a trained man of affairs and he is a thorough Socialist, and those are the two things needful. His election to the secretaryship would be a guar antee that, so far as the central man agement is concerned, the work of education and organization would be carried on along right lines and in a manner both energetic and systematic Doubtiess there are other men as fit for the place, if they are available at this time. But whoever may be the man in the state office, let him have ective support from every local in real and thorough Socialist work, and we may confidently expect to see the vote of 1902 regained in 1905 and the way prepared for greater victories in the

We are assured that the inauguratio odore Roosevelt on the Fourth of March next will be quite the mos elaborate ceremony of the sort An has ever witnessed. There will be gold lace and bunting and music and Maminations and salvos of artillery and glare and blare generally and lavish nospitality to all the well dressed donothings in sight and exchanges of fulme compliment with all the crowned igands of Europe. We are going to ourselves proud" this time, and give some pointers to the cor artists of the Old World. Aren't you

namen who don't know where the vinter's coul is coming from? Aren't ou glad you're elected the magnificen Theodore, fustend of putting common porkingmen like Eugene Debs and House? When your bables cry for warmth and food, comfort them with stories of the splendor at Washington, and rejoice that you did not vote for

NOTE COMMENT AND ANSWER

A whole lot of frate Manhattaners said last week that Brooklyn had made a larger proportional gain than any other borough in the city of New York. Being convinced by official figures, and being solicitous about our scalpn the locks are growing thin by Comparing 1904 with 1902-which is ceptional-New York County has in creased its Social Democratic vote by 51 per cent, and Kings County by 47 add: First, we honestly believed what we said, and had reason, from the figures then before us, second—you Brooklynites, get a move on you, and justify in 1905 the good word we have rashly given you this year.

frage Association is sending out a circular of protest in regard to the provisions of the bill now pending in Con-gress for the admission of Oklahoma and Arizona as states, which put sex along with filiteracy, felony, and insur-ity as admissible grounds for disfran-chisements. We heartly agree with the Association. The clause in question is an insult to half the people of the United States. In any decent so-clety women would be recognized as having equal rights with men. The Sociallst Party is working for it, and it will come. So far as we know, the Prohibitionists are the only others who frankly and unqualifiedly support woman suffrage as a matter of right and reason. And yet, to their shame be it said, in the four states where equal suffrage prevails, there are tens of thousands of women who support the two old parties which, nationally class all of their sex with criminals and funatics. Could not the National find some better method to advance its cause than begging from its enemies?

A reader asks whether, in the several Southern states which have imposed property and educational qualifications for the avowed purpose of excluding negroes from the suffrage, these restrictions affect the right to vote for fleers. . We would reply that the qual ifications differ in different states, but that they affect the right to vote for President as well as the right to vote for state or local officers. Strictly speaking, the people do not elect the President and Vice-President. The voters in each state choose Electors to number equal to the number of that state's Senators and Representatives in Congress, and these Electors vote for President and Vice-President. It is only by custom that Electors are boun l to vote for the nominees of their spective parties for these offices; the of their re nothing in the Constitution or the laws to preyent the Electors chos his month, the large majority of chom are Republicans, from choosing Alotu B. Parker for President; but the custom is as powerful as any law. These Electors are, in a sense, state officers; the constitution and laws of each state provide how and by whom its Electors shall be chosen and the United States Constitution has noth-ing to do with it, with this one exception: The Fifteenth Amendment pro vides that "The right of citizens of the or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servi-tude." nled or abridged by the United States

In order to evade this provision sevcral Southern states have imposed spe cial educational or property qualifica-tions, so devised and so applied as practically to exclude only accross. In Alabama, for instance, one must have pald poll tax, and either must own worth of taxable property or els must be able to read and write and "worked at some lawful occupa-for twelve months preceding election; this applies to voting for Elecers, for Governor, and for all other officers. Very few of the negroes own \$300 worth of property; comparatively few of those who do not own property can read and write well; and the colored man can read. In some North ern states also ability to read and write is required, and in some the pay-ment of a poil tax, generally of 50

ment of a poil tax, generally of 30 cents or \$1 a year.

The really serious disfranchisement in the North is by the provisions requiring continuous residence in the election district for two, three, four, or even six mouths before election; tens of thousands of workingmen less their rotes every year through the necessity of going from place to place in search of going from place to place in search of work. A large and increasing pro-portion of the unskilled laborers, espe-cially, are thus indirectly distran-

devoted to the development of capital ist interests in our little step-sister re-public of the Antilles. From an article in the October number we quote:

"It is my belief that it will pay to si "It is my belief that it will pay to sit up hights studying the possibilities of export trade and the intrincetes of foreign exchange. The day will come when the American factory, financed by the American banker, must secure systematically, consistently, and intelligently, permanent foothold in the natural foreign markets, for the glory of the United States as well as for the profit and commercial advantage of

This identification of national glory and corporation profit might shock some old-fashioned idealistic patriots. It does not shock us Socialists, because we very well know that pairlot like other line sentiments, always its ultimate basis in sconomic inte

The frank Statement of the identity smuses and rather pleases us. When amuses and rather pleases us. When the vells and masks of ideology fall from the sortid fetishes the people have been taught to worship, some of their unreasoning reverence is likely to disappear. That English Social Demo-crat was not far wrong who, during the Boer war, defined modern parriet-ing as "love of the either fellow's counism as "love of the other fellow's coun

Referring to the resolution intro-luced in the International Socialist longress at Amsterdam and referred to the Stutigart Congress of 1907 for lecision, which pointed out that "workdecision which pointed out that "work-ers of backward races (such as Asiatic and African coolles) are frequently unported by capitalists in order to keep down native labor by means of cheap competition, and declared the purpose of the Social Democracy to combat this practise with all the means at its com-

Comrade Katayama is the only delegate and it might have been difficult for blan to one such a declaration, but what is th there no other means to prevant the cheap competition and such imported working-men? Would it facilitate the ultimate resilzation of Socialism, if they abould think we are backward races? Is it not far better ists of the world rather than to make race conflicts? At least our laborers, who ure Socialists, are ready to join the organizations of native workingmen in other coun-tries and demand the same rate of wages der such circumstances, we doubt that it is necessary to pais such declaration, which

The "Social Democratic Herald" of Milwaukee comments as follows:

We think our Japanese comrades are needlessly exercised, probably from the fact of their not being in contact with the stage of capitalism that now invests the classic land of labor exploitation, the Unit States. It is no reflection on the peop of the East that their customs and tradi western laborers. Capitalists hunger after cheap labor and labor that can live cheap can exist on low wages and he used to bea down the current wage in the lab ket. This is exemplified in the experience in California with Chinese lab which the capitalists imported in swatt and even do yet, although there is a law seninst if. Also witness the importation of the South into the coal strike fields of III nois, because the wants of the negroes were placed and they could exist on lower wages

We would add that the phrase "backward races" was certainly not meant to be offensive, nor to carry the meaning of "interior races." The Arci-can and Asiatic peoples are certainly "backward" in the sense of not being far advanced on the unavoidable road even of the Japanese, remarkable as has been the change of their industrial and social life in the last thirty or forty years. As for the Chinese, the Malnys, the Kunakas, the Indian proand the various African races them in the degree and the nature of their civilization, it can be said of all that capitalism has not yet become naturalized among them, that there is hardly any beginning of a class-cor letariat, that they are the hetpless tools of Western capitalism in its efforts completely to degrade and ensiave Western labor. "It is a condition and not a theory that confronts

The present policy of the United Sintes in excluding Chinese labor does not harm the Chinese laborers. If admitted to this country—while capital-ism still prevails here—their lot would be, as it is at this moment in South Africa, worse even than that of the Chinese laborers who stay at home. Chinese contractors and government officials would profit by their admis-sion. So would American capitalists. Chinese laborers would suffer by it. and American laborers would suffer

At the present stage in history, the only hope for the oppressed militors of Asia and Africa—unconsciously to Asia and Africa-unconsciously to next of them, as yet—is the rising la-bor movement of Burope and America. The Socialists of Japan certainty re-ognize this, and so do a few individuals in China, India, the Philippines, and Africa. It is their duty to do what our Japaness contrades are dowhat our Japanese comrades are doand of self-reliant revolt, among the toiling masses of their countries in just proportion as capitalism invades those countries and makes of those toffing masses a real proletariat capable of such class consciousness.

We shall doubtless have more to say

in the near future on the special sub ject of Japanese exclusion, which is now being arged by many trade union-ists in this country. For the present, we only refterate, it is not a question ded inferiority, but of actual mekwardness in capitalist development, and "It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us." ___

The correspondence to and editoria The correspondence to and editorial comment of the capitalist press of the United States upon the political labor movement in Australia are veev atausing. It is a very diluted and sophisticated kind of Socialism, that in vegue at the Antipodes, but it is strong enough to fill the masters of industry with dismail forebodings. The papers assure us that the workingmen of Australia and the strong processing the strong process that the control of the strong process that the strong proce tralia suffer from it even more than the capitalists, but they do not try to explain why these workingmen keep on voting for it in increasing numbers, after seeing it tried.

But that is not the only and thing in the stories they te'l. Here, for instance, we have the New York "Evening Post" publishing a two-col-umn letter from its Sydney correspondent about the folly and "tyranny" of the Australian Labor party, wherein we find the statements that "two-thirds of the wealth annually produced things of the wealth annually produced in Australia is produced by the capitalists," and that "the workingmen are not worth the wages they are paid, being lasy, shiftless, sometimes dishonest, and often wholly incompetent." The Australian capitalists must be very silly fellows. Since they produce

two-thirds of the wealth and the other third, which the workers produce, is not shough to cover the wage-bill, why don't the capitalists just leave the their two thirds for the ep it to them

themselves? Nothing would except to see that the crespondent is a liar. The Australian capitalists are just like cap-Italists in the United States, of cour duct of labor is theirs by divine right that the workers owe them thanks for every dollar of wages paid, and that higher wages or enables the worker t escape from the killing strains of ion "Christian men to whom God His infinite wisdom has entrusted th

property interests of the country."

After reciting at length all the crime of the Labor party, however, the "Post" corresp sdmit-incidentally, and without ing how big is the admission—that the Labor party is distinguished by its lib erality in matters of education, include ing university education, while the in order to reduce taxes for the prop erty-owners. There is nothing surprising in that. Capitalism is to-day th enemy of all true culture and S ism is its only effective defender-no in Australia alone, but all over the

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Circulation of The Worker Showed Good Increase Last Week-Individual Subscription List Not Setisfactory, However - Now Is the Time to Get Subscribers.

Last week's issue of The Worker had the largest circulation, with the one exception of that of Oct. 23 and of ne May Day numbers, in the histo some May Day numbers, in the histor, of the paper. The comparative state ment for the last two weeks follows:

Single subscriptions10,610 Outside bundles 4,451 10,057 Samples 119 or at retail 5,950 6.930 19,850

If this good record is to be kept up. however, it must be by an immediation of new individual subscript It will be observed from the table there was again a slight loss in this department last week. This is due to the expiration of a large number three-month subscriptions taken du yearly subscriptions put on the bo last week. Thus the loss is not so bad the paper and its real usefulness ecially on the growth of

Now is just the time for swelling this list. We begin next week the publication of an extended series of arti-cles intended to popularize the fundamental principles of scientific Socia ism, believing that such a work is needed and will be appreciated by a great many who have but recently come into contact with the Socialist movement, and even by many com-rades of longer experience who have had little time or opportunity for systematic study. It would be well if some hundreds of new subscribers ould be added to our list before next

week's issue goes into the mails. Already an energetic little army of corkers for The Worker" are in the ness in well-doing. Comrade Esterline of Nashua, N. H.

has done some good work as a hustler for subscriptions, and will do yet Comrade Stinson of Wichita, Kas. has been rushing The Worker there at a great rate. This has something to do with the big increase of the Social-

st vote in that city. Comrade Jaeger of Newark keeps things going. Last week he sent in an order for fifteen yearly subscription cords, having exhausted his stock, and for 100 copies of the last issue of The Worker in addition. There's some-

thing doing in Newark. At the last lecture meeting of the William Morris Educational Club in Brewnsville, Brooklyn, three yearly d thirteen half-yearly su

for The Worker were taken. A good record for one evening. Comrade Goebel is among the stanch-est supporters of The Worker. The of subscriptions he has got last two years bears wit ness to his cornestness in the Last week he sent in a bunch of ten from Bradford, Pa.

The secretary of Local Troy, William Wollink, sending for fif-ty half-yearly subscription cards and a bundle of 300 copies, writes as follows: "Local Troy held its regular meeting yesterday and a com tion was read from Comrade tion was read from Comrade Chase urging the locals to hold regular lec es during the winter time. A ho sion followed the reading of this letter and, on my proposition. Local Troy decided to put its whole strength in the circulation of The Worker, as it the surest, cheapest and least publisome method of agitation. Local Troy came to the co when The Worker comes into a man se for a year it will do more goo

THE GREAT FACT OF HISTORY.

The class struggle is the dominating fact of history. Since the time when man gut spon his hind feet and swung a club ouer his weaker fellow, a ruling class he starved and exploited a serving class. But all the long centuries this heutal fact star us in the face and blockens the archives every state and astion. No matter he berilliars and sittering the subjections. nt and gilttering the brilliant and guitering to theretoes my nation may have been, if you is its social system you will find is the of its construction large aumiers of and sromen whose lives facil northin infilter toil and guaving pain of hus Pranklin E. Westworth.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

BEGINNING OF THE END.

By Horace Traubel.

a long time. How do you like the

horus? Do the six hundred thousand

shake your confidence? Do they open

case you have fought? Or do they

leave you still of your old mind? Still

convinced that you are not opposing

evolution but are opposing an episode?

that, dear masters. For I want you to

know the truth. I want to do what I

can to show you what you are trying to do and what we are sure to do.

want to show you how your try will go

blaming me. You will admit that

have been warning you all the time We are getting strong. Our side,

We are getting strong. Our side, I mean, is getting strong. It will get

stronger. We are just gesturing and

exercising. All that we have so far lone is but preliminary. It is a prom-

ise, a forecast. We have issued a not

to posterity. We will meet the not

when it is due. We put by a little treasure here and there. We add to

ourselves. We are obeying an ancien

njunction, We are increasing and multiplying. We are imperfect. We

make mistakes. But we are after the

perfect. The perfect is not a mistake You only heard us sharpening out

weapons on election day. Our weapon

ere not weapons of destruction. The

neard them. They were not couving

ing to you. That is a pity. But we

have no quarrel with you. We quarrel with the economic idea by which you are enthralled. You do not know it.

But we are going to be your saviers Six hundred thousand of us voted th

other day to save your soul. You you

sell went to the poles and voted to damn your soul. To-day we will save you in spite of yourself. To-morrow

we will save you because of yourself.

To-morrow will find you breaking your chains. After all you will save your

self. Events are hurrying you to a

recognition of the equities you now de

warning. This is what our ballot

ean. They do not mean office and

mean. They do not mean our rule. They means alvation and sacrifice. Six hundred thousand warnings in one warning. Six hundred thousand lavitations in one lavitation. Six hundred walcome.

thousand welcomes in one welcome Did you see the cloud? Did you see

the sun break through? Did you hea the voice? You listen to earthquakes You are shaken by the tempest. You

freeze and die in the driven snow. You

burn in fires. Have you listened to the six hundred thousand? Do the six

hundred thousand shake you? Does

your iden freeze stiff and seem like to

tie in the blast of this unswerving but

lot? Do you scorch in the flame of the

arousing democracy? Let me tell your

ancient idea that the six hundred thou

saud index no chance revolt. It comes in obedience to the law. To fulfill the

law. The six hundred thousand with

This is but the beginning of the end, , with their destiny in love and the comlear masters. You have just heard six Do not think, dear masters, that we hundred thousand lips say to you what a few lips have been saying to you for

say these things in pride. We say them neither in pride nor humility. We are simply servants of justice. We are not superior or inferior. We are in the crowd. You can distinglish no our us from the rest of us. We limb your eyes? Do they strengthen the wish to step out of the crowd and be alone. We would not be satisfied knock at the door and ask for add ion singly to the social paradise. We want salvation for all or for no one. You have tried to get heaven for a few and hell for the rest. What have you done? You have got hell for all. We are after a social heaven with seats enough to go round. If our social left anybody out we would think there was something the matter, with it. Six hundred thousand of us have arrived. God knows how many, mere are on the way. I can see them, coming in every direction. Distance capnot hold them back. Mountains and sion cannot hold them back. Oppres-sion cannot hold them back. Even luxury cannot hold them back. Justice has made an appointment with man. Man is getting ready to keep it. Men are becoming man. The sun is up-

We will grow from few to many, Then we will grow from many to all? We will grow from war to pence. Wg will grow from starvation to nourish ment. We will grow from a little og nothing to plenty. We will grow from races to race. We will grow from religious to religion. Grow from all sorts of division to the one sort of That is what we mean when re vote. Bo you suppose we went to the pells with any smaller notion of our task than that? The question was put and there were six hundred thou-sand yeas. Not enough, you say. Not enough for dominance but enough for propliccy. The question will be put again and again. Again and again? Again and again. The yeas will increase. A little bit ago there were no yeas. Now there are six hundred thousand. Are you a good scholar? Will you learn the lesson? The question will e submitted again and again. Again and again. The yeas will increase They will increase and increase. The nos will decrease. They will derease and decrease. The fight is now n our territory. Before long we will drive it over into your territory, dear masters. We will keep it there. will increase and incre decrease and decrease. The yeas will stand true to the faith. The yeas of the ballot will consummate in the year of justice. There will be only yeas on the day of judgment. Only yeas, The historic protest will have disapeared in the historic affirmation.

when, we post our six hundred th sand accusing yeas. That is what we mean in our weakness. What we mean in our weakness will be what we mean in our strength. That is the historic issue which we have provoked. You in your decadent majorities. We in our ascendant rulnorities. That is why I say our six hundred thousand has only led you to the threshold of the new world. Why I say that the six hundred thousand is but the begin-

its destiny in the million. The million six hundred thou with its destiny in all. Hate and greed ning of the end.

Current # # # Literature

Robert Hunter's book on "Poverty has appeared and a cursory examina-tion has convinced us that it is full of valuable material. Fuller notice will on be given. The book is published illians at the price of \$1.50. It can be had of the Socialist Literature Company, 181 William street, New York.

Mary E. Marcy's "Letters of a Pork Packer's Stenographer" are continued in the November issue of the "International Socialist Review." They make on "Political Unrest in Aus writes on "Political Unrest in traffa," and an account is also of the recent general strike in Henry L. Slobodin discusses "Law nics" E. F. Andrews, Isa son's Economics." E. F. Andrews, tsa dor Ladoff, Charles Kendall Franklin and Henry Bergen also contribute arti

"Formers and City Wage Workers" is the title of a little tract of eight pages issued by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor for distribution in the rural districts. It fills a long felt want and deserves a thorough distribu-tion, says the "Social Democratic Her akl." Unlon men in states other that Wisconsin will do well to order copie for distribution. A single copy of the pamphlet sells for five cents, but you can get 100 copies for seventy-five cents or a thousand copies for \$5. Address, Frederick Brockhausen, State Secretary, 553 Orchard street, Milway

We have received the first nur of "La Vie Socialiste," a semi-monthly review established by French Social ists of both parties for the purpos furthering the movement for unity Francis De Pressensé is editor-in chief, with Pierre Renaudel, Jean Longuet, Albert Thomas, Emile Tar-bouriech, and Joseph Weiskopf among the collaborators. August Bebel con tributes a plea for unity, and De Pressensé and Longuet Amsterdam Congress with especial ref men Congress of the German Social Democrats and the recent general strike in Italy are among the ated. The price of sub scription, for this country, is \$2.40 n year. The pu Rue Soufflot, Paris

THE WORK OF THE UNKNOWN HEROES It is in those moments when the unknow heroes of the mass have struggled to the ing_classes; have raited their starving fel-fews and swept the infested and outween political systems out of existence; it is in DISPLAY YOUR ORIGINALITY.

By E. S. Egerton.

Under capitalism the people have, or retend to have, great respect for the law and the press religiously reports benefit of lawyer and layman alike. Decisions are very important. It is well the people are informed of them; especially decisions as to the necessity of an injunction, or the constitutionality of a "bull pen," or the unconstitutionality of a "bull pen," or the unconstitution. tutionality of an eight-hour law

There is but little originality in the decisions of our justices, as most of them are based upon precedents; or in other words, the interpretation of the law by some other court. But little onsideration is given to existing conditions. Precedents judges must have, 'dry rot" of past centuries to find them. Why don't they give us some-thing original? An editorial in the New York "Times" of Nov. 17 is authority for the fact that probably no present opportunity, part of torial will now be quoted:

"An interesting question might arise in connection with the arrest of the man who was seen to remove a package from the top of a mailhox on Broadway with a view s overing the uncanceled stamps. It not fikely to arise, since the man arrested is PROBABLY A TRAMP AND CLEVER COUNSEL WILL PROBABLY NOT BE RETAINED TO DEFEND HIM; but it w quires no great ingenuity to discover that the definition of his crime might be made matter of considerable difficulty. It is enderstood that robbing the malis is 4 well-defined and serious crime, but a stamp-ed package prepared for mailing which has not been mailed has not come under the rotection of the Federal Government.

Supreme Justices, you now have the chance of your lives to display your originality. Why don't some of you "go down in your pockets" and retain clever counsel" to defend the tramp? Judge Parker needs clients and will defend him if you will dig deep enough in your pockets. He once was one of you; his judicial dignity and great learning will impress you and the American people will bless you for an original decision.

Pray give us something new. The injunction is an old story.

THE KEY TO FREEDOM

Remember, workingmen and trade unlessists, the capitalist class, the men who reap the fruits of our toll, controls every branch of the government, and it makes no differ ments when it is necessary by invoking some power of government, as they have always done. The workers must seems control of this savereign force—the governent-and use it to feed the opportunities

ten concerning inventions and their inventors. The newspapers and maga-zines of this country and others have carried the names of a few inventor into every home where the people are wright, Watt, Edison and many more whose achievements in mechanical in-vention have been recorded on the printed page. It is the general custom to give individual inventors sole credit

for the inventio" that bear their names on the patent plates. Will the custom stand the test of investigation? Are inventions individ-

would require a book of many pages The history of transportation from the stage coach to the palac rends like a romance. As much can be said of all the great inventions that have revolutionized the race. The same story of human struggle and achievement runs through them all. Consider a few of them and see if any

tion of the last century was the elec-trict telegraph, known as the work of Morse. But did Professor Morse give us the telegraph? He did his part of the work, which happened to be the last of that necessary to make it a success. There are, however, four elements in the telegraph, each of which required many minds to de-velop; the battery, the conducting wire, the electro magnet, and the transmitting and receiving instruments. Each of these had to be dis-covered, experimented with and devel-oped before the telegraph was com-

The development of the battery be and with Volta, also an Italian in 1800. Professor Daniel perfected the Daniel battery in 1836, which was folse of Groove, Smee and

The second element, or the conde ing wire, was discovered and developed by Professor Steinhill of Munich, Weber and others.

The third element, or the electromagnet, was invented by Professor Joseph Henry of Princeton Univer-sity. This inventor refused a patent because he did not believe the government should give him the exclus right to the proceeds of its sale. He knew that it had required many minds before his to make his work possible. In 1819, Professor Oersted of Copenha multiplier was added by Schweiger 1820. In the same year, Arago ma additional discoveries; M. Ampere sul stituted an helix for a straight wire, and Sturgeon of England made a pro-totype of the real electro-magnet in

The fourth element, or transmitter and receiver, was made by Morse in 1832, while on board ship returning

we find that no less than fourteen men, in different parts of the world and at different times, added their knowledge to the task of inventing the telegraph. There were doubt-less many others who worked on the problem, but whose names have never been recorded. These unknown be-long to that great industrial army, by whose labors the advance in civilization, with all its culture and refine ment, has been made. So true is it that no great invention is the work of a single mind, that all mechanical though the telegraph was the produc mechanism was in the rough. Many workers yet were needed to bring the telegraph to present day development. Cocke and Wheatstone of England were among the list.

Since primitive man arose out of the overcome the forces of, nature has been the motive power of human progress. In his monumental work on "Ancient Society," Lewis Henry Mor-gan traced the development of ma-chinery from the crudest implements chinery from the crudest implements of savagery, through barbarism to civilization; and showed the present to be inseparably linked with the past. True, the line of advance has been a zig-xag one. The heights have been difficult to scale. It required centuries to develop the brain power that was able to capture the lightning and make it do man's hidding. And even of natural forces which he did not understand. Before the mind was strong enough to investigate, every unknown natural phenomenon was called a god. ross the wires was an insult to the mory of all those, the sum of whose devements had finally made tele Samuel F. B. Morse was an

Samuel F. B. Morse was an artist, a portrait painter; and, as such, was a financial failure. But he was also a dreamer, a day dreamer. He believed that a man in Baltimore ought to be able to send an instantaneous message to a man in Washington, D. C. And when the task was finished; ofter all those years of struggle years. after all those years of struggle, years which doubtless hundreds had la-ed in vain; after man had thus far succeeded in overcoming space, by his own efforts, unsided by any revelation own efforts, maided by any revention from the skies or elsewhere, on May 24, 1844, there was flashed from Wash-ington, D. C., to Baltimore, Md., this absolutely meaningless exclamation: "What hath God wrought?"

A great deal has been said and writ-en concerning inventions and their the Western Union Company fifteen

Boston, Mass., derised a system of telegraphing fire alarms. It was adopted by the city of Boston, May 19, 1857. The system has since been en-larged until it is in use in all the large cities of the world, and by its use hun dreds of other cities have been saved from destruction. Similar systems have from destruction called the pressed into messenger service, burgiar alarms, railroad signals, hotel annunciators, elevator calls, etc. The number of men, whose mind power habeen required to develop these systems ceas scarcely be determined. Bell boys, hotel porters, professors, patrolmen, tramps, men of all sorts and conditions have added their quota of knowledge necessary to perfect the alarm and an-nunclator systems, now being used in all parts of the world.

In 1881, William W. Smith invented

In 1881, William W. Smith invented an instrument for telegraphing to mov-ing trains. It has been improved by Edison; and, if in use, would make Edison; and, if in use, would into railroad accidents next to impossible. As school children, we were taught that Cyrus W. Field invented and inid the Atlantic cable. But he was only one of the many that were necessar to perform that herculean task. Man great work was none. After the came was faid, many improvements fol-lowed; and the number of ocean cables has increased until all the peo-ple of the world are now in talking dis-tance of each other. Human progress has outstripped fleet-footed Mercury, of thought and love, flashes over every continent and under the waves of

graphic art is that of wireless tele graphy. Heinrich Hertz of Ger electric undulations that gave them the electric undulations that gave them the name of "Hertzian waves, rays, oscil-lations." Testa, in the United States, Branly and Ducretet in France, Right; in Italy, Papoff of Russia, and Lodge of England have all made contribu-tions to the art of wireless telegraphy. Marconi is only, one of the many who have helped to realize the idea of tele graphing without wires. Those who began the experiments were called dreamers, and laughed at. He who finally perfects the system will be

ndividuality of inventors and inver individuality of inventors and inven-tions is lost in a maze of names and mechanisms that belong to the story of development. The individual in-ventor is only one of a number of individual inventors, all of whom had to draw upon the knowledge that had been handed down from century to century. The individual invention is swallowed up in gigantic mechanisms and improvements. The inventor of some useful machine may think that his invention will be a lasting blessing. to humanity, that it will be in actua use for years. But in a short time the child of his brain is surpassed by something greater still. That over something greater stin. That over which he devoted hours, months and may be years; that which, when com-pleted, was a delight to his patient soul and loving eyes; that which was pro-nounced a wonderful product of sciened a most necessary service for man, He was one of the connecting links between all that has been in the past and all that will be in the future.

Electricity has become a potent fac cars, and, in the language of Edward M. Byrne, "it electrocutes our crimi nals." But this last, being a relic o harbarism, will be done away with when the people shall have become in-telligent by means of the economic detemgent by means at the economic de-velopment made possible by the labor saving inventions, including the elec-tric dynama, that powerful mechanism which produces the electricity for the world, and back of it, the steam en-gine or some other great power to give the dynama life.

he dynamo life, power grew until "Out of the maze of centuries, a steam engine was born."
But mankind was not yet ready for
the advent of steam. The first steam
engine was considered a curiosity and oon forgotten.

soon forgotten.

During the middle ages, the spirit of invention slept. It was a religious epoch, that is to say, the people were awed in the presence of natural phenomena. Man did not think, he had faith. The race had so completely reverted to the first concept of nature that it required almost eighteen centuries to revive the spirit of invention. When the night finally broker when at When the night finally broke; when at last man stood erect, brushed the dust from his knees, and tore the entaracts

24. 1844, there was massed from washington, D. C., to Baltimore, Md., this absolutely meaningless exclamation:

"What hath God wrought?"

Such a statement puts ignorance on an exact equality with education. The belief contained therein had stiffed the spirit of investion for centuries during the present era.

But to return to the marrative, we have seen that Morse did not give us the telegraph. He did his part of the work, to be sure, but others preceded him. Many have followed him is perfecting the telegraph. Many more will yet follow these.

In 1848, Bairà e chemical telegraph was brought out. Dr. Wm. Ginth of Prassia invented the duplex lelegraph in 1853. It was improved by Carl. Ebscher of Hanover and by Janeph B. Steams of Boston, Mass., who brought it to perfection is 1872. The quadruplex system was perfected by Edison in 1874. This invention made it possible to send four messages over one wire at the same time; and is said to make the same and tore the cate from his knees, and tore the cate that time on, both the intellectual and material progress of the world has act material progress of the world

a child of the Middle Ages were to re-turn to earth and make his reappear-ance along the line of some railway just as a monster locomotive were pull-ing a limited train by at the rate of ing a fimited train by at the rate of sixty miles an hour, he would fall upon his knees and worship it as some un-known god. Clothing his thoughts in primitive language the steam engine would be a new god to him. We have grown so accustomed to the uses of steam that its wonders do not attract us. "It moves the train

not attract us. "It moves the train faster and farther than the birds can fly; it moves the ship faster than the fish can swim." It grinds our grain, weaves our cloth, makes our shoes, prints our books, in very truth, it moves with "tircless arm the countless

heels of toil."

And all this is the work of man And all this is the work of man. Yet no individual can be given credit for any great invention. No one mind is strong enough to devise the Ingentous mechanisms that are woven into the very life of society. These gigantic lastruments of material progress are social products. They represent the accumulated intelligence of the ages. In the process of human development, "Science took a tear from the check of unpaid labor and converted it into steam," upon which all civilizainto steam," upon which all civiliza-tion now depends. That task, the strug-gle of man to overcome the forces of

nature, seems almost complete. The reward is clearly the heritage of the reward is clearly the heritage of the human race. It is enjoyed by a few. At the present time, superb floating palaces are rushed across the Atlantic in five days. These too are the pro-ducts of the centuries. Any school child can tell you that Robert Fulton invented the sisambout, but there is a invented the steamboat, but there is a long list of inventors before Fulton's name is reached. No less than eighteen men and two hundred and sixty-four years of labor were required to make the first crude steamboat that could the railed a success. But even these are a very small part of those engages in developing the vast steamship

These great floating palaces contain almost every convenience that mechan-ical ingenuity can supply.

With them, international travel is a pleasure and delight; and with their human freight, touching at the ports of all the countries of the world, they are readering a most allowed here. of all the countries of the world, they are rendering a most eloquent paragraph in the world's economic drama. They have made the world market possible, and in these markets, the workers of the world are getting acquainted with each other and gradusily opening their eyes to the fact that their interests are one. No matter what may be the color of their skin or what languages they appair, when for the language they speak; when for the sake of new markets a human being is slaughtered by a civilized Catling gun or run through with a Christian sword, beneath his Caucasion, Ethi-opian or Mongolian skin, there flows the same red human blood.

Before the art of printing, traditio was the means by which the living learned what the dead spoke and did. The printing press gives to the pres-ent the secumulated knowledge of the past. In ages gone, only the leisur-class could get knowledge. With the advent of printing, the intellectual de velopment of the great masses of work verbyment of the great masses of work-ing people became, not only possible, but compulsory. The ruling classes had to teach the workers so that the work-ers could supply the wants of the rul-

Printing from letters engraved on wooden blocks began in China many centuries before the Christian era. To would write on paper and while the ink was still wet, lay the copy on a block of wood, trim the wood from the impression and use the wood plate for

Modern printing began with Gutter berg in 1436. Blaew, Clymer, Rust König, Cowper, Applegath were among the first to materially add to the de velopment of printing. Thousands of others have assisted in the great work of perfecting the art of printing, and, as a consequence, a modern newspape office is one of the most wonderfu products of the century, with their all but human presses that print, cut, paste, fold, and count 96,000 papers per hour.

A critical study of inventions wou show how few, if any, are the work of single individuals; it would show that individuals; is absolutely submerged in the great concourse of individualities, whose combined ingenuity is necessary to the industries of the world. It would also show that inventions have followed in the wake of economic necessition and that from the first plow, made of a crooked stick and fastened to the horn of in ox by some justed straw, to the agricultural show how few, if any, are the work implements of to-day, the process of invention has been in proportion to the intellectual development of the race. Every invention for the use and convenience of mankind has been, not only a social product, but also a steptained, only to see the beckuning hand of progress point to something higher still.

SENTIMENT WILL NOT SAVE OS. Unjust social conditions have never foun relief through sentimental effort. There are always a few to the ruiting class whose hearts yearn to relieve the mineries of the people; but they are mere drift in the great sea of exploitation. They are caught in the meshes of their class interest, and when the crists comes the balance falls back too-often against the people. Belief of social wrong has never yet come out of the class that profits by social wrong. The wrong people have been writing history, and the taken of chivairy, which reflect such credit upon the ruiting class, if probed to their upon the ruling chas, if probed to their actual fact, are but records of brutal and sellah exploits garalabed with the verbinge of heroism. The holy wars of the middle of heroism. The holy wars of the middle ages were but monatrous crimes of greed which took a flattering name. It is unsteen hutchers like Napoleon who have been woren into the faleric of history; the real heroses have died unknown deeths, and have long repeated in graves unmarked for honor. All the world's progress toward dignity and light has been made through the struggless and rebellious of the working class; not through the spectacular enspaigns of their explaiters. No step in history anywhere records a fant of vitial significance to the fundamental heavily of life, more those out of which me have here hore who declared the basic principle of ethics: that if a mandoen not work, neither shall be est.—Franklin H. Westworth.

The Seamen's Union convention sets at San Francisco, Dec. 6.

REPORT OF OCTOBER QUORUM MEETING

m met 11 a. m., Oct. 171

chalman main most of meeting.

National Secretary reported correspondence with National Committeeman W upon the question of calling for nom tions for the election of an Executive C

Berlyn moved that as it was probal it would take several months after Jan. 1 for the various states to elect their addi-tional members of the National Committee. house members of the National Committee, that the National Secretary on Dec. I call for nominations by the National Commit-tee for an Executive Committee in conform-ity with Article 6, Section 1, of the Na-

cicetion to take place from Jan. 1 to 22, closing the intric date.

Towner moved that meaninations for the election of National Secretary be called for Dec. 1, noninations, 50 close Zen. 1, election to take place from Jan. 2 to Jan. 22,

State Secretary Martin of Colorade, as re-ported to the National Secretary, was laid

State Secretary, T. J. Counted of Enumericand H. R. Clark, Idaho Falls, relative t the Idaho state secretaryship, was sub-mitted. The report from State Secretary matter. The report from state secretary Workman showed that the new executive committee had met at Boise on Sept. It and that a referendsm of the Idaho locals on the question of the gate secretaryship had been ordered, to be conducted by A. I. Freeman of the Executive Committee. Workman had since reported that the ref-crendum would close Oct. 22.

The communications from T. J. Countred showed that he was still ciaiming to be state accretary and acting as such that he hast remitted \$3.65 for dues and \$4.35 for national campaign fund, collected by retury, who had sent the stamps to Workfairs. A lengthy reply to this states was read from Workman, who said was read from Workman, who said that Councot, hand falled, the send record book in his possession showing for what months locals should be recepted and cred-lted for stamps, and to regly to requests for information from Workman and A. L.

upon the question of the state secretary, ship.

Cerrespondence from State Secretary Will

C. Decker and I. J. McKlinney, which stated that there was no party local in Sheridan County, that no delegate had been sent to-convention reported by the Kanasa City "Journal," that no persons cluthing to he Socialists and participated in any way and nane had been nominated for any office.

Inquiry was also made by State Secretary Will as to wholes.

ary Will es to what petion could be take and obstructed the state organiza National Secretary instructed to notify Comrade Will that setton comes within sphere of state organization and state con-

titution.

Letter from G. E. Leonard of Minnesot: received Oct. T relative to assisting the state organization to get the full number of electors on the state ballot, the finances of the state organization preventing the fil-ing of more than three electors on account of the law requiring payment of \$50 for each nominee. National Secretary replied that as request was received only the day

Do power to set.

Quorum decided request was received too late for action.

Correspondence with State Secretary Pal-mer of Missouri relative to a report of fusion in Newton County. Report showed fusion in Newton County. milence with State Secretary Pu number of Populists had met and decided to join the Socialist Party, instead of reor-ganising the Populist party, and had signed ganishy the Populist party, and nan signed the regular application think for member-ship in the usual manner. It was allown, however, that a number of old purit office holders had managed to get into Nessho-lacal (Newton County), but their resigns.

local (Newton County), but their resigna-tions had been demanded and had been filed and accepted, so that they were no longer members of the local. Accepted. Letter from North Flatte, Neb., asking it a nomine of the Socialist Party could ac-cept the endorsement from the Democratic and Populial purities. National Secretary tion to the principles upon which the party is organised, and a Socialist Party nominee should promptly repudiate such endorse-ment through every possible channel at his

disposal.

Reply of National Secretary endorsed.

Report from State Secretary Chase of
New York That the Democrats had Sted 2 New York that the Democrats had filed a protest against the use of the party name in that state (Social Democratic) as an in-fringement upon the Democratic party name. A hearing was to be held on Oct. 12. If the decision goes against the Socialists, another name would have to be gotten on the ballot and the state flooded with literature and speakers to offset the blow given the name.

given the party.

Berlyn moved that National Secretary keep in close touch with New York State Committee and be authorized to use his discretion in rendering assistance through literature and speakers, if the emergency requires. Adopted.

Correspondence from Territorial Secretary

requires. Adopted.

Correspondence from Territorial Secretary Landia of Okinhoma relative to the mon-payment of does by the territorial organization since last April was read. Comrade Landis reported in answer to the National Secretary's inpuly that it had been accessary for him to use all of the money received from locals to carry on the work of organization and to use money that should have gone to the National Secretary replied Sept. It estings that rereitarist Secretary Enndis take slope to transmit amount collected for national dues from locals at once to national office, pothat the members is Okinhoms who had pull does could melianta their simulating in the national party. No regly had yet been

eceived from Comrade Landis. Nations faschke of Oklahoma with request that ac Maschie of Oklahama with request that action be taken. Letter was also read from
Charles C. Hodges of Schwater asking for
further information relative to securing accounting from Territorial Secretary Landis.
National Secretary had replied Territorial
Quorum should act and feterred Hodges to
National Committeemas Massake.
Action of National Secretary approved.
Become

Report was made upon the treatment ac-corded National Organizer Bigelow by the State Secretary of South Dakota, who had neare negretary of South Dakots, who had requested Bigelow for the mouth of September and agreed to make all arrangements. Bigelow was reafed out to the Black Hills up to Sept. 10 and left there. After waiting five days for word from State Secretary and receiving none, he was compelled to return home to Lincoln, Neb., thus therefore juries extense upon the most the mass the reafer waiting the secretary may be set to the secretary in large extense upon the mass that the ma ten State Secretary Levett for an explana tion, but had received no reply to date. Letter was also submitted from secretary

of Legal Slour Falls, S. D., complaining about neglect of the State Secretary to attend to business and asking what steps should be taken by locals. National Secretary reported that Lovett was also National Committeenium and no complaint about his conduct as state secretary could be filed with him.

Towner moved that Nutional Secretary submit statement to locals in South Da-kota, without comment, and request that some action be taken. Adopted.

Correspondence from Joseph Gilbert and George E. Posts relative to the Utah appli-cation and party conditions in that state was submitted. Comrade Gilbert's letter referred to the legality of the protests file gainst granting, the charter, by. National Committeemen Derger and Towner. Upon inguity Comrade Gilbert stated that his letter expressed only his personal epinion. Comrade Poate'a letter was in the main a recttal of the factional differences in Etch. National Committeemen. Cold. a Utah. National Committeeman Cald well's motion to grant a charter to Utal

National Committee.

Berlyn moved that correspondence be laid over pending result of referendum of Na-tional Committee upon the Utah applica-tion. Adopted.

Protest had been received from Emile Washington, protesting against Joseph Gillbert being allowed to act as National Committeenus from Utah on the ground that Comrade Gilbert was a member of Local Spokane when it was suspended two years ago by referendum of the Washington locals, for violating the state constitution of accordance with the laws of the state or gunization." National Secretary had notified Comrade Herman that a protest of this character should be made by the Washing ton State Committee and only after Utal had been granted a charter as an organ-ized state.

Action of National Secretary approved. Report of Robert Bondlow as a tive of the National Committee at the convention of the Plantsh American Atlance held at Chereland, Oct. 3, was submitted. Report accepted and ordered printed in ficial bulletin and thanks extended to

Comrade Bandlow for services. Letter of Emile Vinck, Belgium, to A. M. Simons relative to that of this country next spring was submitted.

Decided that communications be referred back to Comrade Simons, as Querum could

pot see its way clear to art.

Request from William Mahler of New
York that the National Committee pay a
debt of \$25 loaned to the National Execu-

Upon motion of Berlyn it was voted to pay the debt in conformity with the agree ment made at the Indhinapolis convention in 1901. National Secretary reported verbally upon

the national camputen, in the course of which he suggested that a comrade be sent along with Courade Deba for the remainder of the campaign. Berlyn moved that Comrade Reynolds be requested to accom-pany Debs until the end of the campaign. Adopted.

Communication was read from Butte

National Secretary instructed to notify

lintte comrades all the energies of the So-cialist Party are used to fight the capitalist system and to advance the education of the working chass for the establish

Berlyn was elected chairman of afternoor

There appeared before the Quorum Comrades Charles Tyl, representing the Bob mian Central Committee, and Charles Per-gler, Bohemian National Organizer, on the case of the latter. Courade Tyl said the charge was that

Pergier was attempting to disrupt the Ro-hemian organization. Both comrades were heard at length upon the different points involved, after which Towner moved: That in view of the fact that the charges were hot sustained, the Quorum decide to keep Comrade Pergler in the field at least until election day. Adopted. National Secretary reported that report

Quorum then adjourned until Dec. 14. . WILLIAM MAHLLY,

THE HOUGE OF BEING A SOCIALIST. The high and world-wide honor of this destiny must occupy all your thoughts. Neither the load of the oppressed, nor the idle dissipation of the thoughtless, nor even the harmless frivality of the insignificant, ent is to be built.

It is the lofty moral enraestness of this

It is the lofty moral cornestaces of this thought which must with devouring exclusiveness possess your spirits, fill your minds, and shape your whole lives, so as to make them worthy of it, conformable to it, and always related to it. It is the moral carnestness of this thought which must never leave you, but must be present to your heart in your workshops during the hours of labor, in your workshops during the hours of labor, in your workshops during the hours of labor, in your meetings, and even when you stretch your limbs to rest on your heart on your heart on the your limbs to rest on your heart on the your limbs to rest on your heart on the your limbs to rest on your heart on the your limbs to rest on your heart on the your limbs to rest on your heart of the your limbs to rest on your which must fill and occupy your minds till they lose themselves in dreams.—Furthmend Lossaile, "The Workingman's Program."

L. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST. 776 Second Aug.

THE COMRADE AN HIVSTRAILD ocialist Review of Review

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410.

first time the Socialist Party has been

in the field. Comrade Miscally also re

ports that at least 150 votes were cas in Richmond County, but hardly more

in Richmond County, but hardly mor than one in ten counted.

TENNESSEE.

Five counties and partial return

from nine other counties total 1,224. Memphis comrades report fraud in

their county, the returns giving ther

only 75 votes, the same number as cast

mate for state, 2,000. In 1900 we had

TEXAS.

Four counties and towns in fifteen

other counties report 1,204 votes. There

turns received justify an estimate of from 8,000 to 10,000. Texas gave us 1,846 in 1900 and 3,514 in 1902.

UTAH.

Towns in eight counties report 3,368.

leaving nineteen counties to hear from. Increase is about 800 per cent. over

good for the state is justified. In 1900

we had 717 and two years later, 2,927.

VERMONT.

Towns in four counties report 522 votes. Ten counties to hear from Total vote about 1,000. We had 371 four

Official returns give us 859 votes. In ber we had 770. In 1900 we

VIRGINIA.

Returns received give 193 votes.

showing a good increase. Estimate for state, 500. Four years ago had 225.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Returns from six counties, partial

give 994 votes, and if the ratio of in-crease is maintained the total will

ports fraud in several places. In 1900 we had 286 votes in the state.

WISCONSIN.

The vote so far reported is 21,798

and returns indicate that it is about half what the total will be. The esti-mate is 45,000 for the state. The vote was increased more than 2,000 in each

of these congressional districts. The total vote of Milwaukee is 18,362,

which is more than Parker received.

WYOMING.

Incomplete returns give 736. All points heard from show decided gain. Estimate for state, 1,500. Our party

ippeared in this state for the first

NEW YORK.

(Continued from page 1.)

Loss in one year-561, or 14 per cent.

In 1900 New York County gave 4,867 votes for Malloney, the S. L. P. candidate for President. In 1902, it

gave De Leon, S. L. P. candidate for

KINGS COUNTY.

31

1903.

1.139

Loss in one year-149, or 13 per cent.

at last been compelled to sign the scale of the Beer Bottlers' Union.

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM

By Morris Hillquit.

What some non-Socialist papers say about this book: Chicago "Record-Herald"—Morris Hill-quit has written a good history of Social-ism in the United States. It provides a distinctly needed help in the broader study of the whole social-industrial situation and

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covers the development of Secialism fractors to do the same.

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time in 1902, polling 552 votes.

Thirtieth

Thirty-first

Thirty-second

Thirty-third ...

Thirty-fifth

Totals

Governor, 5,820 votes.

.....

Districts.

Fourth

Sixth

Seventh

Tenth Eleventh

Fourteenth

Seventeenth ...

Twentleth

Totals

Sixteenth

reach 3,000. State Secretary Kline

1900, and on this basis an estimate

are 246 counties in the state. The re

00, while 500 were assured. Esti

SOCIALIST PROGRESS.

(Continued from page 1.)

District Attorney and Superinten-lent of Public Schools as well as the Constable of Goldfield Township. Goldleld casts 205 votes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Partial returns from five of the ten ties give 397 votes. This is an in rease of about 50 per cent. over 1900, and on this basis the total should be more than 1,000. In 1900 we had 790 and in 1902 we had 1,057.

NEW JERSEY.

Returns in full from eight counties give 5,400 votes and partial returns from three other counties, giving 2,525 votes, bring the total to 7,985. With ble that the vote will reach ark increased from 992 in 1900 to 2,387 this year, and Hudson County, including Jersey City, from 1,373 to

vote in Passaic County is better than was expected. Debs and Han-ford receive 1,017 votes, and Kearns for Governor, 939 . Last year we l 336; four years ago 337. We win offi-cial standing. The S. L. P. has 441, as against 256 last year and 349 in

NEW MEXICO.

In the field for the first time and cast 206 votes in three counties. As there are seventeen counties to hear-from, and as good work has been done in the territory, the total vote is likely to reach 500. Two precincts in Albuquerque give 185 yotes.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Nov. 21.—The official count gives the Socialist Party 7,380 votes in this state. In 1900 we had votes in this state. In 1900 we had but 823, and in 1902 we polled 3.157. Our best stronghold is in Douglas County, including the city of Omaha, which gives us 3.548 votes, as against 250 four years ago.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Incomplete returns from three coun ties give 168 votes, justifying an esti-mate of 250 for the state. Spencer, which cast 22 votes in 1900, cast no wote, because no tickets were receive by them. The estimated streng The estimated strength

NORTH DAKOTA.

Returns are slow in coming in. To date only eight counties have reported, and they are all incomplete. The vote so far reported is 488, but with thirinties to hear from the total near 3,000. Four years ago we had 518 and two years ago, 1,245. OHIO.

Twenty-six counties, complete re urns, give 26,371, and partial returns from sixteen other counties give 3,149, bringing the total to 29,520. As there forty-six more countles to hea from the vote will probably pass the 35,000 mark Cuyahoga County, includ-ing Cleveland, shows the greatest number of votes, 7.823; Hamilton County including Cincinnati, is next with 7,071; Lucas County, including Toledo, 2,425; Mahoning County, including Youngstown, 1,960, and Montgomery County, including Dayton, 1,168. Other counties show great increases.

OKLAHOMA.

The vote in full for seven counties Is 1,223 and partial returns from twelve other counties, giving 424, bring the total to 1,647. There are seven more counties to hear from, and the reports received justify an estimate of 8,000. In 1900 this territory gave 815 for the Socialist Party and in 1902 it gave 1,963.

OREGON

Twelve counties report 4,826 votes Incomplete returns from seven other anties give 207, bringing the total to 5,033, with sixteen counties to hear from. State Secretary Axelson esti-mates the state vote at 12,000. Multinomah County, including Portland, polls 1,805, as against 347 in 1900.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Twenty-nine counties report 13,929, incomplete returns from thirteen of counties, giving 7.448, bring the to 21,377. With twenty-five countal vote will be between 25,000 and 80,000. The city of Reading increased from 169 in 1900 to 1,153 in 1904. Eric gave 1.062, as against 462 in 1900, an er County, including the city of increased from 153 in 1902 to 1904. Philadelphia gives 3,140 950 in 1904. Philadelphia gives 3,140, as against 1,297 in 1900.

Allegheny County, including Pitts-burg, Allegheny, and other industrial cities, gives Debs and Hanford 3,438 according to official returns years ago we had 424. The 12.5

RHODE ISLAND. No presidential ticket in 1900. In

1903 the vote for governor was 309. This year it is 789 for Debs. The Socialist Labor vote declined from 943 last-year to 444 this year. SOUTH DAKOTA.

Seven counties, reported in full, give 1,145, and partial returns from three other counties bring the total to 1,40c. There are forty-three counties to hear from and the vote will reach 3,000. In 1,000 we had 100 votes. In 1,002 this rose to 2,738.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A. G. Miscally of Columbia reports the total state vote as 36. This is the

PARTY NEWS.

900000000000000000000000

The National Secretary's financial re-port for October shows receipts of \$1,379.25 for dues, \$4,006.59 for the campaign fund, \$1,371.92 from sale of literature, \$753.53 from Debs' and Han-ford's tours, and other items giving a total of \$8,508.88. Expenses were \$8,

Dues were paid as follows: From organ ized states—Alabama, \$5; Arkansas, \$5 California, \$190; Colorado, \$40; Connecticut \$40; Florida, \$15; Idaho, \$16.15; Illinois \$120; Indiana, \$45; Iowa, \$25; Kansas, \$60 Kentucky, \$15; Maine, \$10; Massachusetts \$85; Michigan, \$30; Minnesota, \$50; Mis-souri, \$50; Montana, \$10; Nebraska, \$10; New Jersey, \$50; New York, \$100; North Dakota, \$16.25; Ohio, \$90; Oklahoma, \$7; Oregon, \$22.50; Pennsylvania, \$100; Rhode Island, \$10; South Dakota, \$28; Texas. \$22.50; Washington, \$54.1); West Virginia \$12.50; Wisconsin, \$57.05; Wyoming, \$5.10 from locals in unorganized states—District of Columbia, \$2; Georgia, \$3.50; Indian Ter-ritory, \$7.60; Maryland, \$18.60; Mississippi, 60c.; New Mexico, \$7; North Carolina, \$4.50; Tennessee, \$17.60; Utah, \$8.80; Virginia, \$2 The principal items of expense wer Printing, \$3,120.63; lithographs, aliteratur and buttons, \$1,631.44; express, \$969.93; of ranization and agitation, \$762.38; postage

\$731.20; salaries, \$585; office help, \$483.

The dues payments would indicate membership of 27,585; but it may b that the true figure is not above 25,000 as a considerable number may have paid up arrears of one or two m The National Secretary has submitted to the National Committee a letter rom National Committeeman Geo. H Turner of Missouri, in the form of a complaint against W. E. Clark, one o assistants in the national office charging that Mailly had sent out, some thirteen months ago, a circul friends in the party, attacking Mills, Turner, and others and urging the de-feat of candidates for the National Committee who might be favorable t Mills, which letter, it is alleged, Clark showed to certain comrades in Kansas City, and that the purpose of Clark' visit to that city was to get certain comrudes to use their influence to de-feat Turner in Missouri. The charge is based on a statement made by Garnet Futvoye. Mailly submits a statemen n reply, denying that Clark was sen lato Missouri to influence the election of National Committeemen, stating that Clark was there on a visit to his family, calling attention to the fact that Clark was then a member of th party organization in Missouri and had right to interest himself in that elec nies that at any time he has directly o indirectly electioneered to secure his own continuance in office as National Secretary or to influence elections the National Committee; he does no deny that he has expressed his opin-ions, in both personal and official cor-respondence as to the positions taken by various comrades, Turner among them; he insists upon his right and duty so to do, as a member of the So-cialist Party. This matter was considered at length by the National Quo rum on April 29, and it was then de-cided that Turner had no case. Turner now brings it before the National Com mittee. The correspondence will no doubt be printed in full in the "Official Bulletin," of which every comrade

should get a copy.
Receipts for the National Campaign Fund during the two weeks from Nov. 5 to 15 inclusive were \$342.15, of which smount \$52.84 came through half-day's pay contributions, making a total of

Right now is a good time for local to take up the question of furnishing Socialist plate matter to local newspapers. This can be done cheaply if a sufficient number of papers can be secured to use the matter. Full in formation as to cost, etc. will be readi ly furnished by the National Secretary

upon application. The eighth congress of the Polish So cialist Alliance of the United States, held recently at Philadelphia, adopted resolutions extending greetings to the Socialist Party, the assurance of the Alliance's readiness actively to second the work of organizing the Polish workingmen of America into the So cialist Party, and congrat the advance made in the November

The National Secretary desires to extend thanks through the Socialist pre to all comrades who enabled an early ate of the national vote to be estimate of the national vote to be made by sending in returns by wire and postal card. For obvious reasons individual acknowledgment is impossi ble and the use of the press be

recessary.

Following upon the election, there has been a decided slump in the re-ceipts of the national office, with the result that a number of outstanding bills cannot be met promptly. Cor rades can be of assistance in relieving this state of affairs by paying their dues, and by sending in whatever has been collected on the campaign fund lists and not yet remitted to the Na

New Hampshire.

Comrade Clark of Dover writes Dr. Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester Mass., spoke in Socialist Hall, on Nov 9. He was at his best and he pre-cented thoughts on the class struggle that found lodgment, and will surely grow. His effort was rewarded by several applications for membership.

Wm. H. White, member of the So-cialist Party in Stoughton, Mass., took part in the Republican primaries and was expelled from membership in the socialist Party therefor. Our party annot and will not stand for fusion or confusion. If a man is a Socialist he cannot be a Republican or a Demo-crat at the same time. People who wish to "straddle" should keep out of the Socialist Party.

The State Executive Committee at st. Party clubs of Massachusetts on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 18, 1 p. m., in Boston, at Phoenia Hall, 724 Washing-ton street. Each club is asked to send-two of its best workers as delegates. The object of the meeting is to formu-late some plan for better education and organization and confer with the

General and Executive Committees as

ment in Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts State Executive nittee, looking toward an improvement in the party organization in that state, has asked Franklin H. Wentworth of Hanson to consider the

Position of State Organizer.

Squire E. Putney will speak at
Homestead Hall, 724 Washington street, Boston, Sunday evening, Nov. 27. Subject: "Lessons of the Last

Marion Craig Wentworth is to read Maeterlinck's great play, "Monna Vanna," at Steinert Hall, Boylston street, Boston, on Wednesday evening Nov. 30. She has placed a number of special tickets in the hands of Antoi-nette Konikow, 330 Shawmut avenue, whereby Socialists may attend at half

The regularly authorized watchers of the Socialist Party in Bridgeport were denied admittance to the Second Dis-trict polling place at the counting of the ballots, after three attempts to enter and after having had the opinion of the Town Clerk that they had a per tor, who was sent for and deman made to him personally. This is a clear violation of the election laws and the Bridgeport comrades notified the State Committee at once, who ordered that action be taken against the Mod-erator, and also filed a protest with the Town Clerk of Bridgeport against the action and the count and demande a recount. Legal advice has been ob-tained and a warrant will be sworn out for the Moderator's arrest. The Bridg oort Socialists have been discriminated against at all elections by the politi-cians and officers of elections and have now determined to prosecute every case in the future where it will be necessary to secure their rights. A heavy fine and term in state's prison is the penalty for this violation of elec-tion laws and with a chance of conviction hanging over these corrupt politi-cians they are likely to treat us with

--- New Jersey. Branch 7 of Newark, after one of the most successful open-air campaigns ever carried on in that city, will open the winter campaign on Monday night, with the first of a series of hall meet-ings. The meetings will be held in Harmony Hall, 653 Broad street, one of the most beautiful halls in Newark quit, whose brilliant qualities as speaker and active part as delegate to many national conventions, and recent-ly to the International Congress at Amsterdam, well qualifies him to speak upon his topic: "Socialism at Home and Abroad." It will be the aim in this series of meetings to have the lec tures of such a character as both to educate more fully those already So-cialists, and to make plain to those not yet with us just what Socialism is, un-der circumstances and surroundings to which no one can take exception The comrades of Newark and vicinit are therefore requested to aid the meetings by being themselves present and each trying to induce at least one non-Socialist to attend. At all the neetings either Organizer Goebel or the Literature Committee will be glad for The Worker and other papers.

Last Sunday afternoon a meeting was held in Helvetia Hall in Paterson. A collection brought in \$2.54. On Tue day. Nov. 29, there will be a jubile ers of The Worker are requested to me and invite their friends.

At the last meeting of the State Committee a communication from Local Denver read and filed. A new ranch was chartered in Plainfield and Bayonne...Reports from every part of the state show good increase of vote and also many crooked transactions by the election authorities to prevent a still better vote. Subscription blanks will be issued to raise funds for the winter campaign. It was decided to recommend the re-election of Comrade Mally as National Secretary. A refer-endum will be held for the election of state officers for the ensuing year

Pennsylvania.

Gaylord Wilshire will speak in Philadelphia at Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown, streets, on Saturday evening, Nov. 26, on "The Significance of the

have established headquarters at 3 condemned by the 26th A. D. Diamond Square, Pittsburg, have lectures every Sunday.

"" Virginia."

Local Newport News has decided to organize a German branch. A meeting for that purpose will be held on Sun-day, Nov. 27, at the C. L. U. Hall, corner Thirty-second street and Washing-ton avenue. It is hoped that a vigor-ous branch can be formed which will add greatly to the strength of Socialism in Virginia.

.... Illinois.

The movement for a Socialist daily paper in Chicago is taking form. The "Socialist" last week published a stir-ring call for action. The method adopted is to ask every subscriber of the existing weekly to get ten pledges for \$3 each, to be paid in monthly instal-ments of 25 cents, as subscriptions for the daily for one year. As soon as enough pledges have copie in to make it plain that the people want the daily, a working plan of publication will be sent out with requests for stock sub-scriptions sufficient to meet the first cost of starting publication. Already nearly two thousand dollars have been pledged towards these first expenses At the last meeting of Local Cool

County 307 applicants were admitted to party membership and three new branches chartered.

lows. Several locals report a good increase in party membership since Election

Day.

The Iowa "Socialist" is certain that

give us thirty from three wards. No report from the First, where I personally know of ten votes being cast. We are credited with nine votes in the Fourth, and to my knowledge no few er than twenty-five voted for Debs. We had no watchers at the polls." There's the trouble—no watchers.

A Sheldon comrade writes: "Sev eral Prohibitionists say these wish they had voted for Debs. They realize that only failure perches on a ballot for Prohibs only, and that the wage

New York State.

Local Pecksidil has taken on new life. One new member has come in, with more to follow soon. The last meeting of the local was the best and largest attended for a year. The com-rades decided to make a hustle right away for subscriptions for The Work-er, recognizing its value in making class-conscious, uncompromising So-cialists and keeping all interested in the party organization. Beginning in January the local will take two lec-turers a month for three months, as they are sent out by the State Com-mittee. The lectures will be held in Labor Hall regularly on the second and fourth Wednesdays in the month From now on, writes Comrade Hele-ker, you will hear often from Local Peckskill as doing her part in the Socialist movement.

J. D. Abbott of New York spoke to a large and attentive audience in the First Unitarian Church of Albany, Sunday evening, Nov. 20, on "The Re-ligion of Socialism." His remarks were several times applunded even though he spoke Socialism "straight from the shoulder." Much interest was shown by his hearers and he was required to answer many questions put to him at the close of his address. The local comrades are much pleased with the results.
State Secretary Chase's financial re

port for the campaign, July 1 to Nov 20, which will be printed in full next week, shows receipts of \$1,703,36 and expenditures of \$1,681.54, leaving a balance of \$21.82 Of the income \$472.40 was from the sale of literature and the rest from donations, and Howard Caldwell, National Commit

man for Ohio, dropped Thto Buffalo last week unexpected and addresse several successful meetings. He spot at a street meeting on Friday evening on William street, where many of the Jewish comrades live. On Saturday, at the corner of Main and Mohawk streets, he held the biggest crowd the Social Democrats ever had in Buffalo for two hours and achaid. Sunday afternoon Comrade Caldwell addressed a meeting at headquarters, 512 Washington street. This meeting was very interesting, as it consisted principally of answers to questions. Sun day evening he spoke on the street a short time until the rain dispersed the pe ople. The S. L. P. were holding a meeting right across the street. eting right across the street.

At a well attended joint meeting held at 197 E. Fourth street on Nov. 12, the Uptown and Downtown Branches the Hungarian Socialist Club decide to affiliate with the Social Democratic

New Yark City.

nained neutral as between the Social Democratic Party and the S. L. P., but iation has been exhaustively discussed with the result stated. Steps are nov as Hungarian-speaking branche 16th A. D. and the 28th A. D.

The 16th A. D. will hereafter meet on the first and third Friday of each nonth in Lafayette-Hall, 8-10 Avenu D. At the last meeting it was decided Friday, Dec. 2, a mass meeting will be held in Lafayette Hall for the purpose of organizing a club. Good speakers will address the meeting. All Socialists and sympathizers are invited.

A well attended joint meeting of the branches of the 26th A. D. was held Nov. 18. The literature agent reported that several thousand pieces of litera-ture have been distributed during the year and several hundred books of var-lous kinds sold. The question of com-batting the "Hlas Lidu," the Bohemian newspaper, was discussed and it was decided to have leaflets printed in the Bohemian language setting forth the attitude of that paper toward the working class and especially toward Socialism. Although "Has Lidu" did not see fit to publish a single article or Socialism during the campaign, it has of late referred to Debs as "our com many organ is well understood and is

eeting of the General Committee of Local New York will take place on Saturday, Nov. 26, at 8 p. m. sharp, at the clubrooms of the W. E. A., 206 E. Eighty-sixth street As usual, very important business will be transacted at this meeting and the presence of every delegate is carnestly requested. To those delegates who have missed the last two meetings it may be said that if they are not present at this meeting their seats will be declared vacant and their districts requested to send new delegates in their

places.

Courtenay Lemon will give the Socialist view of the election returns, in a symposium on the result of the presidential election, at the Manhattan Libertial election ele eral Club, 220 E. Fifteenth street, Friday evening, Nov. 25, when six speak

day evening, Nov. 25, when six speak-ers, representing all parties, will dis-cuss the question; "Wby Did the American People Do It?"

The Collectivist Society's ahmual din-ner, held at Peck's restaurant on Nov. 19, was well attended and in every re-spect most successful. Some account of it will be given next week.

On Saturday Dec. 3, the comrades.

of it will be given next week.

On Saturday, Dec. 3, the comrades, young and old, will, fock to Grand American Hall, 7 and 9 Second avenue, to the concert and ball of the Down Town Young People's Social Democratic Club. The concert program will be rendered by the New York Letter Carriers' Band of sixty pleces under the direction of Mr. Frank E. Houts. The program will be published in next week's edition of The Worker. A first class band of Local 310, A. F. of M., will furnish the dance music. John Spargo will de-The Jown "Socialist" is certain that a large proportion of our votes were not counted. Local Oelwein writes: "We find men in each ward, and in some we had to fight like tigers to get justice. As it was, not more than a dozen votes were thrown out, and they were not marked properly." Local Port Dodge writes: "We were first credited with two votes, and when we made a complaint, they concluded to 16:30 and 7:30 p. m. on the evening of

the affair and they will be taken care of by the committee. The flags can be taken down after the concert if desir-ed. The executive boards of the dif-ferent unions should not fall to comply with this request. Tickets twenty-five cents a person can be bought at the office of The Worker, 18-William street; Socialist Literary So ciety, 233 E. Broadway; Labor Lyreum, 64 E. Fourth street; Working men's Educational Association, 206 E Eighty-sixth street; headquarters, 53; Eighth avenue

BROOKLYN.

Leonard D. Abbott will lecture in the Silver Building, 315 Waashington street, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, Nov. 27, on "The Religion of Social-

The second annual euchre and recep tion of the Social Democratic Club will be held in Buffalo Hall, Buffalo avenue and Fulton street, on Thurs day evening, Dec. 8. Admission costs 25 cents. The proceeds are to go to the lecture fund.

The 16th, 17th, and 18th A. D. will meet at Comrade Holzer's house, 73 Fruxton street, on Sunday, Nov. 27. A Young Men's Social Democratic

Club was organized in the Sixteentl Ward on Nov. 8, with the object of educating the young people of this ward in the principles of Socialism and naturalizing those who are not citizens Meetings of the club will be held every Wednesday evening at 47 Gra-ham avenue, and readers of The Worker are invited to join.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLIGHT

By John Spargo

As was to be expected, the utter rout ing of the Democratic Party in the recent election has renewed the struggle crats" and their conservative associ ates. The reorganizers are once more busy. Hearst and Watson and Bryan their genius, the potence of which they at least do not question. "We told you so!" they cry with glee: "Democracy to win must be democratic. We must reorganize and throw off the incubus of Clevelandism, D. B. Hillism, Behnontchevelandism, D. B. Hillish, Belliolism, McCarrenism—in a word, we must throw off the plutocratic yoke and adopt a truly radical policy."

while they cry the same shibboleths the reorganizers are united as might appear from that fact "You cannot join us," says Mr. Wat-son to the silver-tongued Nebruskan, "you deliberately and openly clasped the hands you declared to be foul and elean. You lowered the standard of the common people and became stand-ard-bearer of McCarrenism and plutocracy. You have leased your political soul for the next four years, by adopt-ing the St. Louis platform and policy." It is an interesting and alluring study, this contemplation of the future of the Democratic party. What if the radical malcontents

should once more assume the reins in 1908? Is it likely that they can suc-ceed? Nothing seems to us more un-likely than that. To begin with, it is quite certain that no policy can praye successful which fails to unite the various elements of the party into a coherent, organic whole. And no rad ical platform will be accepted by the element which placed Parker in the saddle. It is clearly apparent from the utterances of Messrs. Bryan and Wat-son that neither of them is able to conceive of any "radical" platform which does not consist of planks stolen from the Socialist platform. They hope that by parading a few emasculated Social-ist principles they will be able to draw a considerable proportion of the Social-ist votes, forgetting the psychological truth that the bulk of those who will be ready to go so far will be more than likely to elect to "go the whole hog" and support the Socialist ticket.

But waving that consideration for the moment, it is quite certain that the great bulk of the conservative element in the party, the element of Cleveland in the party, the element of Cleveland-and Parker and Hill, would absolutely refuse to support such a platform. The secession from the party in the Bryan campaigns would pale into insignif-cance beside the wholesale secession which would inevitably occur in such which would inevitably occur in such an event as the adoption of a platform of that character. Defeat would be as certain as the sequence of night and

On the other hand, suppose the con servatives maintain their hold on the party, which is not at all unlikely unlikely than that Mr. Bryan or the reins-what will happen then? The revolt of the disgusted and wearing radicals will be so great as to prevent ssibility of electoral success.

We do not deal in political prophe cies, but he would be credulous indee who, in the face of facts such as these so plain that all may read, believed that the Democratic party could ever again win a presidential election.

Grover Cleveland's present title,
"The Last Democratic President," bids

fair to become permanent in history's

AN APPEAL TO SOCIALISTS. To the Socialists of the city of New

York and vicinity. Comrades:—The Socialist movement in this country has reached a state where its influences are felt in every phase of life and the spirit of our movement is gradually pervading art movement is gradually pervading and and literature.

One of the most powerful factors in

the diffusion of modern thought, the stage, has up to the present time been entirely neglected and dramatic art is subjected to the lowest demands of With the object of producing modern

social dramas and other dramatic works of literary merit, the Progressive Stage Society was organized and elsewhere in this issue of The Worker announcement will be made of our first performance on Sunday, Nov. 27, with full particulars. I carnestly appeal to you, comrades, to join our movement; financial obliga-tions are only nominal, while the in-tellectual benefits derived are of a high

in this city we ought to be able to and we must have a modern theatre of the proletarist and those who sympathize

SECOND ANNUAL CONCERT AND BALL ARRANGED BY THE

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1904, at 8 P. M.,

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GRAND AMERICAN HALL, 7 and 9 SECOND AVENUE. CONCERT BY NEW YORK LETTER CARRIER'S BAND SIXTY PIECES. Frank E. Houts, Bandmaster. Address by JOHN SPARGO. Dance music by Local 310, A. F. of M.

Fifty per cent. of the net proceeds will be turned over to Local New York and ten per cent. to the State Committee, Social Democratic Party. TICKET, 25c. A PERSON. For sale at office of The Worker, 184 William street; Socialist Literary Society, 233 E. Broadway; Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street; W. E. A., 206 East Eighty-sixth street; Headquarters, 533

arry the expenses of a theatrical perormance, then we shall continue For freedom, economic and artistics.

JULIUS HOPP,

President. difficult undertaking. omic and artistic.

THE WORKMAN.

This is the work of my hands: be but a cog in the wheel-A strand in the cable that hauls— to do and to do- not to feel. To toll till the last curtain falls. Fet ever the toller is blest Who sees the fair vision unrollnterprets the dream half-expressedis the work of his hands with his soul!

This is the work of my hands: These monsters that furrow the deep And baffle the power of the sea Were given the sinews to leap, Were bolted and forged by me, Out-spun from the shore to the shore, rolled them, and weve them, and bore

This is the work of my hands. Eat bread by the sweat of my brow In accord with the ancient decree Yet labor with courage endow; To know that, though meager the gair While justice shows many a flaw-In spite of distrust and disdain

This is the work of my hands: The shield that we've wrung from ou

foe; Ennoble the right we demand By the honor and faith we bestow. For brother am I to all, The helpless ones and the great; Pogether we rise or we fall, ? Free workers within a free state. -Robert Bridges, in Collier's Weekly.

WELL DONE, DOVER!

(DOVER, N. J., Nov. 8.—The Socialist Party polls 127 votes here. In 1960 we had and in 1902 we had 29.)

A grizzled, singing royer, I'll chant my lay to thee. Thrice happy town of Dover, Stronghold of Liberty. Trustridden state of Jersey.

There's yet some hope for thee-Lo! now I cry you mercy.
For Dover's sake, you see. I do not wit in clover, And yet I am not sad-

The news that came from Dover Has made me wondrous glad. Oh! Alton, conched by Grover, Went down in dire defeat-Their friends don't half from Dover, Whose boys are hard to beat.

I've heard a strange bird humming, A joyous song to me:
"Look! Socialism's coming;
Columbia shall be free!"

Because I lived in Dover. Some ten odd years ago I sing, a timeworn rover, Fair town, this song to thee.

and within the limits of that famous little town whose revolutionary spirit manifested itself so gloriously during the period of our war of independence. There were, however, Single Taxers, all-around reformers, and other such small fry galore, and for us who believe in evolution it is not astonishing to see the splendid showing our Dover comades made in the last elections. Their ac their but proved what men can accomplish who fight on class-conscious lines. Never-theless they are entitled to an extra sugar plum, which in the shape of my simple poem, I herewith hand over to them, trust-ing that they may enjoy it.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE FARMER.

The tragedy of the farmer's case is that he is duped by the idea that he is a capifalist. He is deceived into believing that the possession of a few mortgaged acres gives him some kind of independence and privilege. But my own experience in farm ing proves that this is not true. There s no division of laborers who work harder than the farmer works. All summer long I have been working from soon after favbrenk until the dusk of evening, suffer ne such fatigue that I often could not sleep from excess of weariness. I have carted the products of my farm to the nearest market, and often carted them home gain to feed to stock, because I could not sell them. Fruits of tired days, thrown into the pens when somewhere I knew housands of children were going supper ess to bed! I execrate a social system that alanet or on some other I will never rest until what is grown for human beings shall be caten by human beings, and not fed to swine,—Franklin H. Wentworth.

THE ALIGNMENT OF CLASSES. The struggle of the non-possessing again

classes are forced by the current of cir umstances now to this and now to tha the antagonism between the two extreme classes, based on the economic conditions separating them, which determines the form of the struggle, the intermediaries arting the part only of transient auxiliaries -W. J. Ghent in "Mass and Class."

THE PUNDAMENTAL FORCE.

41.

The first place [among social forces] be tough to the economic force because primi tive and fundamental for all the others

order to exist and to perform the funche provider of the necessaries of life, it is as essential for the man pearest the brute as for the sage at the climax of civilization. Its basal character can be ignored only by ignorance or by a false piritualism which itself depends on eco must either earn his bread or else eat the bread earned for him by some one else J. H. W. Stuckenberg in "Sociology."

TWO OF A KIND.

writer whose aim is TO SUIT Met a rollicking Tenderloin 'beaut'; She said, "Come and play." He replied, "Go away

STATE SECRETARIES.

The following is a list of the names and addresses of state secretaries of the Socialist Party, which may be of use to readers in unorganized places:
Alabana-F. X. Waldhorst, 1016 S. Twenty-third street, Birmingham.
Arkansas-E. W. Perrin, 304 Scott street,

Arkansas-R. Little Rock.
Arkaona-Albert Ryan, Jerome.
Arkaona-Albert Ryan, Jerome.
California-Edgar B. Heifenstein, 13116
N. Broadway, Los Angeles.
Colorado-Geo. T. Cramton, 1715 Champa Colorado-tico, T. Cramton, 1715 Champa street, Denvey.

Connett W. E. White, 129 Exchange street, N. Haven.
Florida-Wm. C. Green, Orlando.
Illinois-Jas. S. Smith, 163 Randolph street, Chicage.
Indiana-Prederick G. Strickland, 134, E. Washington street, Indianapolis.
Idaho-I. E. Workman, Boise.
Iowa-J. J. Jacobsen, 1129 Twelfth street, best Moham.

hes Moines.

Kansas Thomas E. Will. Sedgwick milding. Wichtta.

Keuturky - Walter Lanfersiek, 506 Washagton arenue. Newport. hrenue, Newport, slame-Patrick O'Harc, 723 Tonlouse New Orleans, ne-W. E. Pelsey, Lewiston, sachusetts-T. B. Spillane, 600 Wash-Massachusetts—T. B. Spiliane, 660 Wnah-ington street, Roston.
Michigan—J. A. C. Menton, 1923 S. Sagl-naw street, Filmt.
Minnesota—J. E. "Nash, 45 S. Fourth street, Minneapolls.
Missouri—T. E. Palmer, Rookery build-ing, Kansma City.
Montanu—Wim. H. Pierce, 708 Main, street, Butte.
Nebraska—J. P. Roe, 519 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

reet, Oniaha. New Hampshire-W. H. Wilkins, Clare-New Jersey.-W. R. Killingbeck, 270 Main New Jersey-W. R. Killingbeck, 240 Main-street, Ornner.
New York-John C. Chase, 64 E. Fourth atreet, New York City.
North Dakota-T. H. C. Growells, Pargo, Ohlo-Edward Gardner, 218 Chappell atreet, Dayton.
Oktahoma-D. S. Landis, Stillwater, Orcron-A. H. Axclson, 1070 Union and new, N. Porthand.
Pennsylvania-F. H. Silek, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia, Rhode Island-John W. Higgins, 400 Web-tler atrente, Arlington.

South Dakota-Samuel Levett. Aberdeen, Texas-E. B. Latham, Box 126, Gaines-Vermont-John Abderson, 106 Summer street, Barre. Washington-E. E. Martin, Box 717, Seat-West Virginia-Geo. B. Kiine, Mc-Mechen.

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Fraser, Mrs. Bertha M.—803 Union street, Brooklyn.
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yn. Herron, George D.—50 W. Forty-fifth treet, New York. Hillquit, Morris—320 Broadway, New Hingus, York.
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Kraft, No.
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rk. Jas. M.-285 Barrow street, Jer. N. J. I.-300 E. Eighty-ninth street, New York, Schineter, F.-691 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn. Henry L. -280 Broadway, Slobodin, Henry L. -280 Broadway, Spargo, John -23 Relmont Terrage, Yon-kerson-Hudson, N. Y. Stone, N. L. -1570 Washington avenue, Stone, N. 1.-1570 Washington avenue, New York, Ufert, Charles-500 Clinton avenue, West Hoboken, N. J. Wilshire, H. Gaylord -125 E. Twenty-third street, New York.

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