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VOL. XIV.-NO. 48.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 22, 1905.

Another Striking Example of the Lawless Methods

Now in Favor at Washington.

William Bishon, an English Workingman Desiring to Enter This Country, Is

Excluded by Immigration Authorities Because He is a Socialist.

The immigration authorities at Ellis ed in a straightforward manner, avow-island have given the latest illustra-tion of the lawless and usurnatory his ideas of Socialist tactics. The at-

methods how in favor in the American innd advocate of assassination utterly government.

Among the passengers who arrived: Then it was that Inspector Ryan unday on the ocean liner New York and a brilliant idea. He said to the rom Liverpool was William Bishop, Board that, though it must be ad-

SHUT OUT BECAUSE OF

tion of the lawless and usurpatory

ing at his trade.

United States.

The Worker.

LOCAL NEW YORK CAMPAIGN REPORT. counting the sale of literature, amounted to \$1,471.70, leaving a sur-

Organizer and Campaign Secretary Solomon Reviews in Detail the Work Done and Points Out Present Needs and Opportunities.

To the Members of Local New York. | State Committee, on Half-day's Pay Comrades:—Unlike other years, this year the campaign of Local New York | literature, \$179.90; for literature to was carried on directly by the Executive Committee, which organized itself as a campaign committee; and, unlike other years, this year Local New York carried on its campaign independently of all the other locals in Greater New York. After the experience acquired in former years, this became absolute-ly necessary, as we knew that the pet-ty jealousies and frictions, so manifest in the other campaigns, and which alone prevented the other committees from carrying on a better and mor tic campaign, could not be unless each local in Greater New York assumed charge of the campaign in its territory.

The Executive Committee, therefore,

assuming charge of the campaign, had to attend not alone to the strictly cam-paign work, but also to the organiza-tion work for which it was specially

The territory to be attended to by the Executive Committee included both boroughs of Manhattan and the Broux. with the exception of the Lower East Side in Manhattan. We knew that the Lower East Side districts have during campaign months a particular agitation, which never met with the Organizations and men not responsible to the party and over whom the party had no control usually assume charge of the campaign there and as a natural result the organization work is completely neglected. They have paid no attention to the rules of our party, and have persist-ently ignored the instructions sent them. They have raised considerable funds for their campaign, often by methods conflicting with the adopted rules of the party. They carry on, however, a very vigorous campaign and the vote for our party in those dis-tricts is very satisfactory. Knowing these facts, the Executive Committee. rather than involve in an unnecessary conflict, preferred for the present to leave this matter unsettled and as such assumed charge only of the strictly political work and left the agi-tation to the individual districts.

The Executive Committee was composed of seven members elected by the General Committee, together with offi-cers of Local New York and one delegate from each organized and working Agitation District Committee. The officers of Local New York and the seven elective members of the E. C. etings. The delegates from the Agitation Committees, bowever, were not bave been desired.

At the beginning of the Campaign the E. C. elected the undersigned as Campaign Secretary and engaged Edward Meyer as assistant. Falling In their attempt to induce some com-rade to act as Financial Secretary, the undersigned was compelled to act also

in that capacity.

The duties to be attended by the E. C. included all work connected with the management of a political campaign—as the purely political work, the raising of the campaign funds, arranging of our outdoor and indoor meet distribution all over the city, printing of literature and, in addition, to this the regular organization work for which the E. C. was elected.

THE POLITICAL WORK.

The purely political work includes I work connected with the calling of primaries and conventions of variou denominations, nomination of candidates for all public offices to be voted at the election, filing of nomination pare filling of candidates' offidevite election expenses, issuing watchers' certificates, etc. All this political work was attended to as punctually as could sired. Had so acting as secretaries or chairmen o the conventions been more attentive in following the instructions received, a great deal of unnecessary work could have been avoided. Nevertheless, we had a complete ticket in the field, which was filed in time.

THE FINANCIAL WORK.

This is to a certain extent the m important work connected with the management of a campaign. The suc cess of a campaign depends a great deal on the methods pursued to raise the necessary funds, the amount raised, and the spending of same. In this respect we have adopted with small changes the methods used by the former campaign committees. We have tried to raise our campaign fund mainly through voluntary contribu tions from our party members, Social-ist sympathizers, and progressive labor organizations. To accomplish this end we have mailed individual letters with York party members; second, regula shire's Magazine," and the "Appeal to Reason"; third, to all the progressive labor organizations. In addition to this we published appeals in our party and sent speakers for this pur lists, which is just as many as were circulated during the campaign of 1903 in the whole of Greater New York.

The total income of the campaign fund amounted to \$5,639.24, subdivided as follows:

On lists, \$1,750.18; cash donations,

es amounted to \$5,181 31,

literature, \$179.90; for literature to sundries, \$669.50; Carnegie Hall and Academy of Music meetings, \$1,046.40;

postage, \$236.45; stationery, printing, furniture, etc., \$467.08; sundries, \$257.45; salaries, \$337.50. These amounts, however, do not in clude the various sums received by the mbly Districts and Agitation District Committees for their own campaigns. When we consider the number of strikes and lockouts that were going on in New York during this camnaign and also that most of our support usually came from the organiza-tions affected by those strikes, we must congratulate ourselves that we butions received were very liberal and is the largest that we have ever succeeded in collecting.

According to the decision of the state convention 40 per cent. on all moneys received on subscription lists had to be turned over to the State Committee for the state campaign and the balance only could be retained by each local for the local campaign. Local New York gave its undivided support to the mittee and con pro point out that it was the only local that made accurate and immediate returns to the State Committee for its share of the funds collected on lists. It turned over so far on lists the sum of \$700, which is exactly 40 per cent. of the \$1.750 collected. It also turned over in addition to this \$100, as 50 per cent. of a donation made by Com-rade Herron, and \$298.68 on the Halfday's Pay Fund. This is almost three times as much as the rest of the locals combined. While Local New York has a membership as large as the other locals combined, at the same time it contributes to the support of the state campaign three times as much as all those locals. This is, how ever, not something peculiar to the present campaign; it was even to a certain extent worse during the pre-vious campaigns. It is actually the contributions received from Local New York that enabled the State Committee to carry on a campaign at all.

MEETINGS. The E. C. assumed charge of all out-loor meetings and in order to avoid the confusion of former campaigns when some districts were overloaded with meetings and others were practically neglected, it was necessary to centralize the distribution of speak and their assignment to the various assembly districts. Speakers were requested to speak only at places assigned to them by the E. C. and to cancel all engagements made with individual assembly districts. In enacting suc a rule we have incurred the enmity of some districts and speakers who preferred the old haphazard way of assigning speakers, which gave an op-portunity to certain districts to monpolize a great number of speakers to

the detriment of the other districts The meetings as a whole were well attended and our speakers were re-ceived more cordially than ever be-

We had, of course, to work under committees when it comes to the as-signment of speakers. We always have a small number of speakers who have more or less dislike to be the first speaker or to speak at places where no large crowds can be gathered. Such speakers never appeared in time and such places never had all the speak-ers assigned to them.

The total number of meetings held during the campaign of 1903 amounted o 236. In this campaign we had abo 600. Of these 508 were held in the evenings and the others at noon. This does not include the meetings held on the East Side, which alone amount

Considerable attention was given to the noon-day meetings; while during the former campaigns we usually had about half a dozen, and those on the Lower East Side only, in this campaign we had about 92 noon meetings all of them very successful. Thes meetings were held mostly alon Broadway, some in front of the big eadquarters of labor organizations on strike. As a rule we had some of ou best speakers at those meetings and much good was accomplished, as we succeeded in bringing our ideas befor people that we could never reach rough our regular evening meetings.

THE VOTE. Indoor meetings were held in almost every assembly district and the attendance exceeded a great deal that of former years. The features of the present campaign were the two big railles arranged for Eugene V. Debs, one in Carnegie Hall and the other at the Academy of Music. Owing to the the Academy of Music. Owing to the considerable expense that those meetings involved we were compelled to charge an admission fee from 10 to 50 cents. Both those meetings were extraordinary successes and such enthusiasm was never seen at any of the Socialists, gatherings, before These stasm was never seen at any of the Socialist gatherings before. These were the largest meetings held by our party. Every available space in the halls was occupied and thousands of people were turned away. For the first time we succeeded in compelling the capitalist press to take notice of our meetings and nearly all the daily papers in the city gave us fairly good reports. Also, perhaps, for the first time, we succeeded not only in covering all the expenses of those big meetings, but also in realizing a good-sur-

SPEAKERS.

In this campaign we used about 63 speakers, most of them regular local speakers, some of them speaking al-most every evening, others three or more times during the week. As the campaign progressed, we realized that, successfully to carry out the plans we had outlined, we must have additional

While our local speakers received only a very small compensation for their work, the engagement of out-oftown speakers involved a considerable expense. Under those circumstances we could not proceed to engage outof-town speakers unless first ascer-taining whether we should be in a position to meet the additional expens that such engagements would involve. Nevertheless, we secured the services of such well known speakers as John Collins, Jos. Wanhope, Sol. Fieldman, Dan A. White, John W. Brown, Franklin H. Wentworth, Chas. R. Bach, Ella Reeve Cohen, Fred. Krafft, E. T. Ne

ben, and others.

The majority of our outdoor speakers were furnished by our own local and, if we were able to carry on such an energetic campaign, a great deal is due to our own speakers, who in this campaign more than in any other have done excellent work and have spoken as often as we could provide m speakers in the field and the average number of meetings addressed by each was not less than 43.

We have spent in this campaign for speakers the sum of \$979.35, as against the sum of \$289.35 spent during the campaign of 1903.

LITERATURE.

Local New York at the beginning of the campaign being completely out of debt, our E. C. did not have the unpleasant experience of our former com-mittees, when the printing of campaign literature had to be delived for lack of funds or of credit. Starting our campaign with a good amount in our treasury, we were in a position to print our literature as soon as we needed it.

This being a national campaign, most

of our leaflets dealt only with national issues and were the regular national leaflets reprinted so as to adapt them to our New York campaign. In addition to the national platform, the two national leaflets entitled "The Mission of the S. D. P." and "Which Party Should Workingmen Support?" and the state platform, we also printed a general propaganda leaflet entitled "A Last Word to the Voters," and leaflets in the following foreign languages: German, Jewish, Italian, French, Bo bemian, Polish, and Hungarian. We also circulated a large quantity of the also circulated a large quantity of the Debs and Hanford posters and about 150,000 campaign stickers.

The literature was always printed in time and with some persistent effort we succeeded in inducing every Agita-tion Committee to use as much as possible and pay promptly, so as to en-able the E. C. to print any additional

literature necessary.
We printed during this campaign 652,000 leaflets, as against 325,000 during the campaign of 1903. We paid for literature the amount of \$849.40, while during the campaign of 1903 we spent for literature only \$457.39. We realized from the sale of literature the amount of \$737.10.

The amount of literature used by

1904.	1903.
Pirst Agitation Commit-	
tee 76,000	70,000
econd A. C 54,000	36,000
Vest Side A. C 42,000	32,000
furray Hill A. C 51,000	22,000
orkville A. C143,000	93,000
Iarlem A. C 37,000	26,000
Bronx A. C	66,000
nnexed Assembly Dis-	

tricts 12,000 9,000 culating our free literature. an enormous quantity of pamphlets, such as Debs' "Unionism and Socialism" and Hanford's "Labor War in Colorado," and at almost every meet-ing we sold copies of The Worker and dld our utmost to get subscribers for that paper. This was done by the assembly districts individually and we have no record of the thousands of copies of The Worker sold during the present campaign. Among other inways requested them not to leave the platform without appealing to the au-dience to buy or subscribe for The Worker. At the bottom of our leaflets we always mentioned The Worker. At our Academy of Music meeting have distributed 3,000 copies.

The official returns give us, as the total vote received by the S. D. P. in New York County, 16,475, which is an increase of 33 per cent. over the high est vote received in 1903. In the ele tion of 1903 we polled only 3.62 per cent. of the total vote; in this election we polled 4.48 per cent. of the total vote. Each assembly district in New York County shows an increase in its rote. The 4th A. D. loses the title of rict, while the 12th A. D. by polling 15.52 per cent. of the total vote of the district becomes our Banner District in New York County.

ORGANIZATION.

ORGANIZATION.

Local New York emerges from the present campaign with its organization in better shape than at any other time. Each assembly district organization has gained in membership and three new branches were organized during the present campaign. In addition to this, arrangements are now under way to organize a Hungarian and a Finnish branch. Not alone did not the mie of dues stamps not fall off fisring the campaign months, as is

Control of the Contro

der those provisions of the law which John Turner was deported last year, yet he (Ryan) considered that Socialists ought to be excluded too, and sug

mitted that Bishop was not an An-archist and could not be shut out un-

from Liverpool was William Bishop, a young boilermake, from Oxford, England, whose intention it was to make his home in this sweet land of liberty and try to get a living by work-Bishop is a Socialist and had a letter of introduction to Henry Kuhn, the National Secretary of the Socialist Lagested that Bishop should be deported "as a person likely to become a public charge." The Board natled this as a bor Party of America. It was this fact that disqualified him, in the opin-ion of the authorities, to enter the happy solution of the difficulty and unanimously ordered that Rishon be unanimously ordered that Bishop be deported, nominally on account of be-When asked the usual question, whether he had any relatives or ing a poor man and actually on account of advocating the abolition of a friends in New York, Bishop unsus-pectingly produced his letter to Secre-tary Kuhn. The Inspector immediatesystem that makes workers poor and idlers rich.

HIS POLITICAL OPINIONS.

It will be remembered that the deportation of John Turner, the English Anarchist, last year was made the occasion for very vigorous protest by Sodalists and progressive trade unionists, as well as by Anarchists. In one sense the present case is still more out-Turner, There was at least some basis for the act in the law. Here the government has arbitrarily usurped po thin not even its own infamous new laws give to it. An emphatic protest

WRITES TO ROOSEVELT.

was "put

Meses Opponheimer Demands that President Take Immediate Action In Bishop Case to Check Usurpation of Power.

ly saw his chance to distinguish him-

self as a faithful follower of the Big

Stick policy, and sent Bishop before

traordinary fashion. Ingenious lead-

per questions were fired at him in

out of him some hasty answer that

night be so construed as to justify his exclusion as a dangerous charac-ter. Bishop kept his head and answer-

the Board of Special Inquiry.

Here the Englishman

The following letter was sent; to President Roosevelt last Tuesday: To His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washing-

President of the United States, Washing-ton, b. C.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed I 'fransmit to you a ellipiding from to-day's "Nun" reciting the rase of an Englishman detained by the au-thorities at Ellis Island under the amended

thorities at Ellis Island under the amended Immigration Law. This case, as stated, looks not only like a hogicide farce and a mockery of legal precedure, but it presents also facts showing that in "the Land of the Free" an unboly inquisition has been established under the auspices of the high effice occupied by you. In laying the case before you, I ask as a citizen of the United States, for a thorough and competent investigation, for speedy redress of the wrong done to the detailed immigrant, and for the stern rebuke of the persons who attempted to pervert the law in such an unwarrantable manner. Very respectfully,

espectfully,

MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

New York, Jan. 17.

The signature should call up in the President's mind the memory of his debate at the Secial Reform Club in March. 1807, which made a remarkable sensation at the time and in which, according to general opini Comrade Oppenheimer made the thei Police Commissioner regret that he had not acted on the rule that "Discretion is the better part of valor" and

HOLLAND.

We can show a score of Christian parsons, members or sympathizers of our party, who advocate the cause of Socialism. Till now the Socause of Socialism. Till now the So-cial Democracy could not find a pro-pagandist among the Catholic priests. It seemed as though the Catholic beagainst Socialism; but also this stronghold must give in, we have discovered a breach there. A Catholic priest, Dr. van den Brink, arrests the attention of the whole land. In a leastet he has published, which has already se published, which has already seen to seventh edition, he proclaims pure So-cial Democracy. Of course, his fellow believers do not like this, and try to make his fife insufferable, and already they have succeeded in getting him suspended from his office, but he is not yet disconcerted. He goes his way; he has become a member of the party, and is writing in the party organ that is issued for the province Noord Brais issued for the province Noord Bra bant—the dark south, as we call it.

Troelstra interpellated the Government last week about the attitude of abode at Amsterdam of the Russian had asked for the photograph of the Congress containing the photos of the Russian revolutionaries, but the pho-tographer—a comrade—refused it, of course, and obliterated the portraits of the Russians from the photographs of the whole congress. By the inter-pellation it became clear that there has had asked for the photograph of the been correspondence between the Russian and Dutch governments about the Russian Socialist delegates, although the Minister of Justice declared that only the chief officer of police at Amhis service to possess all the portraits of the Russian revolutionaries. Jus-tice, London.

The School of Socialism is proving a great-success. At the first two lectures the hall was so crowded that larger quarters will have to be secured. The lecturer on the History of Socialism, Morris Hillquit, recommended the reading of Kirkuy's "History of Socialism." Ely's "French and German Socialism" and Dawson's "German Socialism and Ferdinand

FOR THE DAILY.

A Thres-Days' Affair for the Benefit o the Daily Catt Fund to Be Held on East Side in March A regular meeting of the New York

"Call" Conference was held on Jan 12 at 64 E. Fourth street, W. Kohn

W. J. Ghent, Wm. McCullough and Jacob Strobel from the 15th and 17th A. D., Social Democratic Party; Fred. Bach and Wm. Dussling, from Local Union No. 112, United Journeymen Pie Bakers of New York and Vicinity; and Joseph Fertig, from the Down Town Young People's Social Democratic Club were seated as delegates.

It was decided that the election of

officers be laid over to our next meeting as the attendance was small.

It was a princed that the Ways and Means committee have arranged for a meeting of delegates from the Socialist Literary Society and down town East Side assembly district on town East Side assembly district or town East Nide assembly district or-ganizations of the Social Democratic Party to be held during week of Jan. 16 for carrying on the work of ar-ranging for the fair-to be held at Clin-ton Hall on Mar. 17, 18, and 19, for the benefit of the New York "Call" fund. The committee has secured talent who will volunteer their services to the entertainment part of the program, Tickets will be issued and further an-nouncements will be made by the com-mittee through The Worker, the "Volkszeitung" and the "Forward."

Delegates are requested to attend the next meeting of the Conference punctually at 8 p. m., Thursday, Jan. 26, at 64 E. Fourth street, as important matters are to be disposed of and elec-

tion os officers is to take place.

At the meeting of the Workingmen's
Co-operative Publishing Association held on Monday the following were elected trustees for the ensuing twelve months: Comrades Malkiel, Fraser, O. Wegener, and Gerber. Comrade Han-nemann was elected to fill the unexpired term of a member of the board whose sent was declared vacant be-cause of non-attendance. Comrade Clarke was elected to the Auditing Committee. Comrade Gerbe elected financial secretary and William Butscher treasurer. Comrade George Lewis reports an additional \$11,10 received by the Fourth of July Picni Committee. Many tickets to this pic nic are still outstanding and organistraightened out. Comrade Malkiel re ports that all preparations are being made for the fair and Commune festi-val to be held in Clinton Hall on Mar. 17, 18, and 19 for the benefit of the "Dally Call." The features will be a vaudeville performance, ball and con cert. Platon Bounoff will take charge donate presents to the fair are request-ed to send them to the headquarters at the rooms of the Socialist Literary Society, 233 E. Broadway.

THE FARMER'S DILEMMA

Everything the farmer uses from the out-ide world; his sugar, his coffee, his clothes, and on the other hand everything be sells farmer in the world. Capitalist society plays the farmers against each other and thus monopolises the food products at its own price, and then lifts the cost of living to the industrial workers by deliberate combination. This is how the workers of the world are made to ensiave one another, and it will continue until the workers on the farm and in the shop become claus-conscious; that is to say until they realize that their subration lies in standing solidity to

-All social evils and relig

National Convention Plain-

FOR SOCIALISM

SCOTCH MINERS

ly Declares Itself.

The Scottish Miners' Federation, Considering Unemployed Problem, Holds That It Can Be Solved Only by Socialism -- Meanwhile, Demands Remedial Measures.

The agitation over the unemploy-ment question in Great Britain is growing and Socialist views are stead-

lly making headway.

The joint conference of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the General Federa dress on the subject which shows a strong leaning toward Socialism, though it is not an absolute Socialist declaration.

The Scottish Miners' Federation. whose convention met at Edinburgh this month, has gone farther. The Scottish correspondent of London "Justice" says:

"From reports just to hand it seems

that the annual conference of the Scottish Miners' Federation is a thoroughly business-like gathering. It proclaims straight for Socialism as the only remedy for all the evils that affeet the material well-being of the workers Mr John Wilson the mover of the Socialist resolution, pointed out that the workers could not expect to get full value for their labor so long as they were content to work with the ordinary weapons of trade unionism; and until the means and instruments of production, distribution, and chauge were owned and controlled by the state in the interests of the prople, they were merely skimming on the surface of the industrial problem. And to affect the transformation, he said. the workers must organize themselves and send only such representatives to Parliament and other public bodies as have a direct interest in working for this change, and no vested interests influencing them against it."

Resolutions were adopted demanding that, as a measure of immediate relief the government take steps to provide work for the unemployed. It also de-clared itself in favor of state maintenance for school children.

TERRORISM IN RUSSIA.

Dr. Parvus, in a remarkably inter-esting number of his "West. Politik" (Russia), dwells on the assassination question in Russia. While defending very ably the right of the desperately very any the right of the despited any oppressed at all times to employ any weapon at their disposal and showing how the very bourgeoisie in Germany who are loudest in their condemnation of the Russian "Nhillists" have always asserted the same right for themselves, yet he shows why the Russian Social Democratic Party opposes the revival of the "Terror" method. Principally because the "Terror" gives an exaggerated importance to individuals and demoralizes the work of organizing the masses, which is our principa duty and is especially necessary in view of the fight on the one hand against Tsarism, on the other agains

Even the Revolutionary Socialist Party—the propagators of the "Terror" iden—are abandoning it. The fact is, only those are likely to accept the gospel of "Terror," l. e., quite apart from the question of what an individual may do under stress of desperation we may defend the latter withou wishing to see his action become a gen-eral rule-who forget the fact that we are fighting against a system, not individuals; the organization of the class war and the abolition of class exploitation, not the mere substitution of Governor Tweedledum for Governor Tweeest that the propagators of the gospel of "Terror" in Russia are the Revision-ists, and naturally that is the solution of the "ideologue."-Social Democra

DO YOU WISH TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY?

This paper goes every week to several thousand persons who are favorable to Socialism, but do not belong to the organized Socialist Party. All of these ought to join the organization. To carry out our principality of the organization of the organ

ised rank and file for guidance and to export.

If YOU are a Socialist, we want YOU. It is your DUTY to join, to do-your little part in the work, to contribute your little part in the work, to contribute your little single to the expense, and to exercise your equal inducers in selecting the party of and didn'tes. Framing its editing the party of the content of the party of the content of the party in different localities from 10 cents to 25 cents a month—5 cents going to the National Committee, 5 cents to the State Committee, and the rest to the local or its subdivisions. When a member is unable to pay by reason of sickness or unemployment, he is excused and does not lose standing.

pile to pay in the property of course standing. If you can contribute more, of course there is nivers use for it, but it is not required. You will be expected, if you join to attend the monthly or fortnightly meetings of your local or branch and to give some of your lessure to the work of the party-for the greater portion of the work of the party-for the greater party arty-for the greater and the done by volunteers.
Are you a real WORKING Socialist, or all one who is grilling to TALK Socialism and vote for it when it lan't too much rouble? If you're the real thing, join the rouble?

If in New York County, address Organ ser U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street, New in Kings County, address Organize en Afkinson, 122 Ft. Green place cliewhere in the state of New York, cas State Secretary John C. Chase, 64 ourth street, New York; being any other state, a card inquiry to an Secretary William Maily, 200 born street, Chicago, will being the pulse of the property of the pulse of the pu

SOCIALISM ON THE STAGE: THE STAGE FOR SOCIALISM.

of Music This Sunday Afternoon.

For the Benefit of The Worker and "Volkszeitung," the Progressive Stage Seclety Will Present "The Scab" and "Miner and Soldier" - Every Socialist Should Try to Attend.

p. m., the Academy of Music on Fourteenth street should be filled to the doors with Socialists and their friends. The performance to be given is, in certain ways, unique in the history of the Socialist Party and in the history of the stage in America.

The Progressive Stage Society, which has been so remarkably success ful from the dramatic standpoint as well as in the interest it has aroused during the present winter, will devote Its efforts next Sunday to the financial benefit of the party press in this city

The Society will produce two oneact plays-"The Scab," by Elsa Barker of Local New York, and "Miner and Soldier," translated from the French of Tola Dorian and J. Malafäyde Apart from their interest simply as plays, they have an added value because they deal with the labor question in a way that is altogether impossible on the ordinary stage-deal with it from the workers' point of view, not from that of the profit takers.

The performance is in itself a good work of Socialist propaganda of a somewhat novel kind and the proceeds will go to provide "sinews of war" for our usual propaganda through The Worker and the "Volkszeitung." No comrade or Socialist sympathizer who can possibly attend should fail to do so, and each should also do his utmost. in the few intervening days, to interest his friends and acquaintances in the performance. As this is not the regular monthly

production of the Progressive Stage Society, but is a special performance, members of the society will not be ad-mitted by membership card but must purchase tickets the same as the gen eral public.

Tickets are being sold at prices ranging from 25 cents to \$1, as follows: Sents in lower boxes and first few rows of orchestra, \$1; rest of orchestra

On Sunday, Jan. 22, beginning at 2, and upper boxes, 75 cents; orchestra circle and first balcony, 50 cents; sec-ond balcony, 35 cents; gallery, 25 cents. Tickets are on sale at the office of The Worker, 184 William street; New York Labor Lyceum, 04 E. Fourth street; Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 945 Willoughby avenue; office of the "Forward," East Broadway; Workingmen's Educational Association clubhouses. 206 E. Eighty-sixth street and 3300 Third avenue (Bronx); Hariem Socialist Club, 250 W. One

Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; West Side Labor Hendquarters, 342 W. Forty-second street; Paul Fläschel, 235 W. Fourth street. Tickets will also be sold at the box office of the theater on Sunday, but those wishing to attend will do well to get their tickets in advance, as they will thus have a better chance of get-

ting good sents. Comrades are especially requested to be in their seats by 2 p. m., as the per-formance will begin punctually and those who come in later will both miss the point of the play and disturb their The cast for the two plays is an-

ounced as follows: "THE SCAB."

JohnRoy Dana Tracy. Mary, his wife......Anne Throop Little Annie, their daughter, Carline Carman. Jim, Mary's brother. John de Persia.

The LandlordLouis Walnwright. The Collector L. Milton Boyle. "MINER AND SOLDIER."

John RaveauJ. H. Greens. Charles Raveau,
Willard Duncan Howe.

Grandpa LaFosse. Charles James. Etienne Faurian... Louis Wainwright. Jules Conture......John de Persia. Capt. Richard de Beaumont, Arthur Story.

Lieut. Pierre Guittard, R. Milton Boyle.

A CITY PLATFORM.

That of Fitnburg, Mass., Given as Sample of What the Socialist Party Stands for in Municipalities.

As a sample, for the information of persons newly interested in Socialism of the things for which the Socialist Party stands in municipal administration, we quote the city platform unant mously adopted in the Socialist cau-cuses of Fitchburg, Mass.

We, the Socialist voters of Fitchburg, in caucus assembled, renewing our allegianc to the principles of international Socialism and confirming the national and state plat forms of our party adopted in 1904, presen the voters of Fitchburg these same prin cipies worked out in detail, to be applied to municipal rather than to national issues as our platform in this campaign.

We believe that a workingman should get the equivalent of all that he produces,

and we demand that he should get it. A only means of realizing this de we declare that the people who get only small share of what they produce (th working class) should peac llot-box, take possession of the ment and convert this land of trusts, cap italists, oppression, tyranny, "bull-pens, child murder, graft, starvation for th poor and extravagant luxury for the rich, into a Co-operative Commonwealth, "of the people, for the people, and by the people," In the campaign just closed the two old

parties stood for the same principles; there was practically no difference in their platforms: they were both pledged to the mon

In this campaign the two old partie ference that existed between them has been removed the past year; they both stand for the capitalist class in this city (the manufacturers, merchants, etc.) and are pledged to their interests, as opposed

As a majority party we would put our principles as a whole into operation: but as a minority party we favor all measures of benefit to the working class as a who and such as will lead to the establishmen We, therefore, favor the following meas-

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Municipal ownership of street railways ecessary to the life of our citizens. These may be operated in three different

1. All service absolutely free of cost to public, to be paid for out of general fund. (Instances, roads, streets, police and fire 2. Service at cost of production. (In-

stances, water department, postoffice partment.)

8. Service to be run at a profit to the city, and used for the benefit of the whole community; none of the profits, however, to be used toward the reduction of taxes.

A particular instance, precusary magnets to local conditions is our lighting plant. Many cities in our country as well as in England and other countries, now own their lighting plants, and Fitchburg should not be too far behind. There is no reason why this city should own its water supply

which does not equally apply to the gas and electric lighting plant. Why should we pay \$130 per year for each are light when other cities similarly situated provide it at \$65 or less with their own plants? saving on this one item would go far to-ward providing for other much-needed improvements.

LABOR.

Abolition of contract labor on city work. The pensioning of all city employees (including school teachers) who have faithfully served the city for many years.

Rigid enforcement of all labor and fac-tory inspection laws, and laws for the protection of women and minors.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

An efficient and economical hospital see-The equal enforcement of health laws among rich as well as poor.

The establishment of a proper standard as to light, ventilation, over-crowding, and

saultary arrangements in tenements and other buildings, and the condemnation and destruction by the city of all buildings ne conforming to the standard LIQUOR QUESTION.

The extension of our principle of na-

tional governmental control to the litraffic, thus doing away with the perennial local wrangles over the matter, the results of which, at their best, are transitory and devoid of satisfaction to the people as a

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. The city now furnishes textbooks free to school children. It should also furnish free clothing and free meals. Proper nout ishment and protection from the weather are as necessary to the education of our children as text-books. We especially condemn the niggardly retrenchment that refuses to appropriate the usual \$200 for shoes for needy children. While our public schools are our finest institutions, yet we regret the tendency of the present time to make them merely preparatory for the higher education that is available only to the rich. Our schools should make their for every-day life rather than for those who ware fitting for high school or colleges. No pupil should graduate from a grammar school without a thorough knowledge of arithmetic and other common studies of earlier days. Too many have done so. The

therefore they are the ones entitled to the nost careful consideration. In history and economics the proletarian standpoint should receive equal consideration with the capitalist standpoint.

great majority never attend a high school;

legislation, and as to their rights before the law. CITIZENSHIP Equal civil and political rights for mer

WARNING. But in advocating these measures we warn the working class against the so called public ownership parties, and of such planks in old-party platforms, as an at-

tempt of the capitalist class to get a

stronger hold upon the reins of government, and thereby to increase their power to draw profits out of labor in other industry. Workingmen: Socialism is your only hope; without it you are slaves; with it you may gain freedom, not only for yourselves but for the millions unborn.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Noteworthy Performance Will' Be Held in Academy

The Worker. EN ORDAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

This undertaking is a very difficult one

and, in our opinion, as important as it

made a remarkable success. At admis-

sion prices much below those of the

ordinary theaters it has produced three

very noteworthy plays (two of which

could never have been put on the

poards otherwise) with an excellence

of acting and of management, even in

these early attempts, that has won en-

thusiastic praise from competent and

disinterested critics. When such work

as this is being undertaken with such

intelligence and zeal, we think The

Worker would fail in its duty did it

not devote especial attention to the at-

tempt; and we think those comrades

who coldly wait to see whether the

undertaking will succeed or not with

out their help, but who can afford to

pay seventy-five cents of a dollar

every two or three weeks to see strict

ly bourgeols plays often very badly

acted (but sumptuously staged, yes) in

they fail to realize the breadth and the

dignity of the Socialist movement and

By all means, let us not sacrifice our

economic and political activities to

anything else. But we do not need to

do that at all. So by all means let us

give both moral and financial suppor

to every such development of the

"spiritual" side of our movement as

the Progressive Stage Society repre

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN.

The provision is a wise one-a neces

the very highest importance and, be

eled rather on the House of Repre

sentatives than on the United State

Committeeman from that state. Only

right and duty to give on occasion. But

we believe that he, as an officer co-or-

dinate with the State Committee in

rank, owing his election equally with it

to the general vote and consequently

responsible, in the last instance, to the

rank and file alone, has a perfect

right, where he believes the instruc-

tions proffered by the State Commit

tee do not truly represent the will of

a majority of the rank and file, to dis

regard those instructions, act poon bis

own judgment (if immediate action is

necessary), and await approval or re-

buke or removal, if need be, by the

Some of our renders outside of Loca

New York may think it unreasonable

general vote.

indirect responsibility.

respective states.

their responsibility for it.

is arduous. The Society has so far

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

THE BOCIALIST VOTE.

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

In the state of New York, on account of the provisions of the election laws, the school of the provision of the election laws, the school of the same of Social Democratic Party, as the endiem is the Arm and Torch, as show

shore.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party is New York) should not be confused with the socialist Lobor Party. The latter is a sunsil, ring-ruled, morthund eggalisation which hitterly opposes the trade unloss and carries on an abusive campaign at shander against the real Socialist movement, which supports the trade unions.



A NEGLECTED PHASE OF OUR MOVEMENT.

It is really a thing for the Socialists of Greater New York to be ashamed of, that Cooper Union should not have been half filled last Thursday, when Marion Craig Wentworth read "The Sunken Bell." Surely not one of those who did attend but congratulates him self on having done so, for Mrs. Wentworth's reading is so high in intellectnal and sympathetic quality as well as in purely technical merit as to make Hauptmann's mystical drams an open fairy-tale and, at the same time, an affecting and inspiring tragedy of universal human life.

There are two ways in which such events as this should be viewed, and oth views lead to the same conclu-

In the first place, this was a benefit for the State Committee. It should have been better supported on that account. We are quite sure that, of the comrades who falled to come to Coopor Union last Thursday, at least half went during the week to some place of amusement-theater, concert, or what not-and spent twice as much as this reading would have cost them. And we are equally sure that none of them saw or heard anything elsewhere more pleasing and elevating at once than this that they missed That is the first view-the financial view; there were very few who stayed away from the Wentworth reading for lack of the quarter; most paid to a capitalist enterprise more money for a poorer return than they would have had to pay to the State Committee for this

But there is another view." Socialism is more than an economic theory and a political party. Socialism is a new civilization, growing within the shell of the old one. Besides its own politics, Socialism has its own ethics and at least the rudiments of its own art in every esthetic field. Can Socialists afford to neglect this phase of the snovement? If they do, they neglect something of inestimable importance to the cause-not something that can be counted up and recorded in tahn lated form like votes, but not therefore the less real. If we have in our ranks one of the three or four best dramatic readers-if not, indeed, the very bestin this country, if we know that her ion of our Socialist aspirations, and if then we give her far poorer audience than any capitalist entertainment bureau would have brought out for her-well are we not open to a pretty serious criticism besides that of neglecting to swell the party funds?

beginning development of an art of ur own, organized independently of cois art, is to be found in the ork of the Progressive Stage Society. A few of our readers-New Yorkers all, curiously enough, not outsidershave found fault with The Worker for the amount of space it has given to the

MEN. FORM A WORLD ALLIANCE! Translated from the French of Jean Paul De Bergager (1780-1858), by Kate Brown

Dedicated to Eugene V. Debs, who, like this great poet of a people atr liberty, fraternity, and equality, has suffered imprisonment for conscience, like him, has won the crown of immortality.

saw the goddess. Peace, descend from I With shattered arms to earn your bitter Strewing with golden glory hill and

With boly calm she hushed the war god's cry, And tunnit censed on many a war-scourge she proclaimed, "equal in power

and pride, French, English, Belgian, Russian, German Men, form a World Alliance, side by side, And give a brother's hand!

and pride, Forced, fleeced and frightened, eyes astrange to sleep, Rise, claim your own; the world is good Beneath the sun none need to want or

weep; Cast of the galling yoke of fratricide, the regular theaters-we think that Men, form the World Alliance, side by side.

> "Against your kin you wage wild war and wrack,
> And tempests wake and wrath and rule
> spread;

> spread;
> And then your mad exploiters drive you back,

breed. In sight of your high scritage, in vain The blood of innocence stains stream and

"Tyrants in sight of harried homes aflam With their proud boasting number great And draft your sons to reeling ranks of

Whence all their ghastly triumphs loudly

ep unto the slaughter shorn and tied. You wait in dumb despair and trembling Men, form a World Alliance, side by side, And give a brother's hand!

Down with the hell-born god of war and dread:
Hall to the counsdeship of kindler age!
No more let brother's blood by man be shed, Though kings command and petty tyrants

Their evil stars pass downward with the They pate and sick upon the sea and land. Men, form a World Alliance, side by side, And give a brother's hand!" Toledo, O., Jan. 1, 1905.

COME, LITTLE CHILDREN, UNTO ME.

By Horace Traubel.

ELECTION AND CONTROL OF Come, little children, unto me. The great man who said that meant fairly "Next," our party paper in Seattle, by it. But you who worship or pre tend to worship that great man. You iotes that the Washington State Comnittee has overstepped the limits of its who repeat the divine call off the lips of that great man. Do you mean fairly by it? It has been said that authority in assuming to elect a specessor to National Committeeman you make false use of the prophet Boomer, "Next" is quite right. This That you quote the great man as if he concealed a raw hide underneath question was adjudicated, if we mistake not, even under the old constituhis cont. That he came to save. That tion of the party, before the Chicago do you think of that? You who make Convention; at any rate, the new party up the castes of the world. You who hold in stolen fee all the franchises of constitution is very explicit in provid ing that the members of the National the world. You who build fails for the little children and the men and women their fathers and mothers. Jails and Committee must be elected by general vote of the party membership in their call them factories. Jails and call them stores. Julis and call them offi-ces. Julis and call them farms. You sary one indeed. In many states on who but gray batrs into the cradle What do you mean when you say that account of the incompleteness of our phrase on the market place? organization, the State Committee is, little children, unto me. What do you in a sense, a local body-a certain local mean? I think I see the rawhide un-derneath your coat. I think I see the or group of locals being entrusted by the state convention or by general vote blood of the children on your palms You have your east sides, with the power to elect and remove the East sides of slavery and starvation State Committee, Unsatisfactory as You selze and voke the children. this method is, it seems to be the only You have heard of the maiden tribute practicable one for the present. So Have you not also heard of the cradle tribute? What have you done with your children? Can you go to head-quarters and report honestly about ong as the State Committee remains strictly executive or administrative body no great harm is likely to come your children? Can you make you account good with the children? The of it. But it certainly is not to be borne that such imperfectly represent ative bodies as the State Committees you gave them work. You drove them should exercise the power of choosing their immature bodies. You piled National Committeemen—a function of slaveries slave high upon the children Then the children said no. They struck. They said they would not sides, one in whose fulfilment there is obey your mandate. The little makers not the same need of quick action as The little heroes of labor. in the ordinary administrative func-Come, little children, unto me, you tions of the State Committees, such said. And they came. Then you drew your rawhide and they felt it on their as the collection and transmission of backs. You drew your wage lists. You chalked down the wage. Why dues, the assignment of speakers, the chartering of locals, the political work of campaigns, or the supervision of cause you loved the children? Because you loved the great man who loved the children? You are civilizathe respective State Secretaries in these matters. It were much better tion. Yet you have built your ecothat a state should go for a month or nomics over hell. Even the children two unrepresented in the National are your prey. What can three cents more or less be to the starvelings of Committee than that it should leave to the metropolis? What have you got under your cloak, civilization? Why its State Committee the power of choosing its representative; and, if do the children shudder and shrink at things are managed right, even this the sight of you? I guess I know, civilization. I see the butt end of your will happen very seldom indeed. Our National Committee ought to be modwhip. I see the blow back of the caress. I see the mockery back of the shrine. You may fool the little children but von cannot fool us. We Senate, with its indirect election and throw your coat open wide. We dis-Shame on you. dose your weapon. It is very doubtful whether a State Horror on you. Civilization, slt down binding instructions to the National passes at nightfall. Your crowd. The of his name. Who made the most of his phrases. Who made the least of his phrases. Who made the least of his love. Come, little children, unto passes at nightfall. Your crowd. The you proud of what you have done? Do you like to look into the faces of ions for his guidance it surely has the

the little boxers whose three cent strike indexes your economic degeneracy? Do you think no one and no thing is responsible for this? That is just happened? The children. The innocents. They thought you meant them honest. You have set your wolves locse upon them. You have signed their souls away in laws. You have choked the bodies of your chileren in festering tenements to celebrate your plous apothegm. All the They came to you trusting you. Not suspecting the rawhide. You weep tears over battles. Where are your tears for the children? You ery out land when some one way off s cruel. Where is your cry for this barbarian if he is far enough away Do you then see the barbarhan? When we call your attention to the children our attention to your prop It has come to that, then, tu it2. Your property against your chil-dren. And you decide for your property. I say damn your property Danm everything that stands in the way of the soul. Dann your rawhide Damn your palaces. Come, little chill dren, unto me. The darling youngsters everywhere come. You bore a high sounding name. Civilization. You talked the liquid syllables of plety. You took beautiful words out of the mouth of the prophet. You put poison into the beautiful words. Then you re lolen beautiful words serve you hideous mastership. You went into words made ugly into your religion You went to the legislatures and put the beautiful words made ugly into your laws. You dressed up in the im age of the prophet. You extinguished his light. You built a false fire in his name. A fire of destruction. His flame immortally illumined. Your dame mortally consumes. I am not working vengeance on you, civiliza-tion. I am only reading aloud in my most imporntive voice the record of your shame. I am only trying to instolen. To give the slave back to lib erty. To give the children back to back to childhood. They will some day tell about you, civilization. Gen erations to come will tell about you They will tell about your desolat ng industrialism. They will tell about your starved children. That your very children had to strike for bread. That you would not feed your chil-dren. That the very cradles had to organize a trade union to protect them selves against your rapacity. That you you spoke the words of the prophet. you spoke the words of the prophecy. But that you falsified the prophecy. You civilization, who made the most

SPENCER ON THE VICES OF THE POOR.

ing cutting from Herbert Spencer's "Social Statics," with the suggestion that it might be useful:

"It is a pity that those who speak disparagingly of the masses have not wisdom enough to make due allowance for the unfavorable circumstances in which the masses are placed. Suppose that after weighing the evidence it should turn out that the workingmen do exhibit greater vices than those more comfortably off: does it therefore follow that they are ally worse? Shall as much be ex-ed from their hands as from those born into a more fortunate position? Surely the lot of the hard-handed in-borer is pitiable enough without having barsh judgments passed upon him. i; to have every faculty subordin ated to the sole function of work—this, one would say, is alone a misfortune, needing all sympathy for its mitiga-tion. It is very easy for you, oh, re-spectable citizen, seated in your easy chair, with your feet on the fender, to hold forth on the intsconduct of the people, very easy for you to be a pat-tern of frugality, of rectitude, of sobriefy. What else should, you be? Here you are surrounded by comforts, possessing multiplied sources of lawful happiness, with a reputation to maintain, an ambition to fuffil, and prospects of a competency for old age. If you do not contract dissipated habitation in the contract dissipated habitation in the contract dissipated habitation.

petually straitened stocking weaver, or hat of the mill hand with his periodi cal suspensions of work? Let us se you tied to an irksome employment from dawn to dusk; fed on meagre from nawn to dusk; led on meagre-food, and scarcely enough of that; married to a factory giri ignerant of domestic management; deprived of the enjoyments which education opens up; with no place of education but the pot-house; and then let us see if you would be as steady as you are. Suppose your savings had to be made, not, as now, out of surplus income, but out of wages already insufficient for neces-saries, and then consider whether to be provident would be as easy as you at present find it. How offensive it is as other men are, passing harsh sen-tence on his poor, hard-worked, heavi-ly burdened fellow countrymen, inly burdened fellow countrymen, in-cluding them all in one sweeping consame prim respectability as himself. Of all stupidities there are few great-Of all stupidines there are few great-er, and yet few in which we more dog-gedly persist, than this of estimating other men's conduct by the standard of our own feelings. We cannot un-derstand another's character except by derstand another's character except by abandoning our own identity, and realizing to ourselves his frame of mind, his want of knowledge, his hardships, temptations, and discouragements. And if the wealthier classes would do this before framing their opinions of the workingman, their verdict would savor something more of that charter which covereth a maltitude of steat.

AN ELEMENTARY COURSE IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

The Series Interrupted to Answer Questions on Some Points in Earlier Articles that Readers Have Not Found Clear.

value from one commodity (the ma

chine) to another (the cloth); this

the loom; it has been produced in the

So, likewise, as the yarn is used up

its value reappears as a part of the value of the cloth—its value, and no

value, but only the transfer from one

commodity to another (from yarn to cloth) of a value already in existence.

This part of the value of the cloth is

not preduced by the weavers who me

as been produced previously by the

spinners, carders, ginners, plantation bands, and all whose labor contributed

But the old value so transferred from the machinery and materials

form only a part of the value of the

product. The difference is the nev value produced by present labor an

new value, this surplus of the valu

of the product over the value of the

machinery and materials used up, is proportionate to the amount of labor

necessary to carry on the productive

Every commodity that we use-a load

of brend, a coat, a cigar, a book—is the result, not of one productive process only but of a long series of processes,

the product in each (up to the last) be

coming the raw material for the next in each of which processes (after the

first) certain already existing values have been transferred from one mate

hial form to another and certain new

value added to them by the labor spen

in that process. At each stage, the machinery and tools and the materials

(including accessory materials, such as fuel for the engines, etc.) has only

temporarily embodied the value pro

idded to these old values. And tall

to the making of the yarn.

Drocess.

the making of the loom.

[This is one of a series of articles, begun in The Worker of Dec. 4, as an at-tempt toward a systematic mad correct and yet popular statement of the fuscaments les of scientific Socialism for th saistance of those who really wish to study (not merely to read sourcthing cast) and who have too little time to undertak larger and more complete treatises. Tho who find any points not made clear or who Editor of The Worker, and are assured that an enruest attempt will be made to ausw

Several comrades having written us sking for further explanation of certain points in the preceding articles which they have not found clear, we interrupt our series this week to an

Questions and Answers.

1. You say that the value of a connocity depends upon the amount of labor increasing to produce it, or reproduce it.

How about a painting by Velasquez or Titian, which is to-day worth thousands or tens of thousands of dollars, although it took no more labor to paint it than some other picture that can be bought for ten dollars. How about the correspondent dollars? . How about the enormous price paid for Stradivarius violins, Caxton a Elzevir beoks, and other rare and antique defects? Not long sgo I read of an old book colling for \$6,000. "Under the conditions and by the methods now generally prevailing," such a book could be produced by omparatively small amount of laker that it ought not, according to your what was actually paid for it. How do you explain these facts?

We pointed out in our fourth article (which ought to have been the and vice versa), but it seems we must repent, that the economic laws which we are formulating apply abso only to a system of commodity-produc tion under absolutely free competition that the present system is essentially a that the present system is essentially a system of competitive production of commodifies; but not absolutely so not all of our production being comme dity-production and absolutely free and frictionless competition never ex isting. This explains the difference between price and value, In that ideal or typical state of universal and abse Intely unlimited competitive commo-dity-production, price and value would be identical; just in proportion a actual conditions differ from that typi cal system, to that degree price differs from value. This if a buyer does not fully know the state of the market and as not time to investigate before buy ing. he is likely to pay a price considerably above the value of the article ought; his ignorance of the market makes him to that extent not a com-petitive buyer. Or if one dealer gets a partial or complete monopoly, by whatever means, of the supply of tion is limited and be is able to com mand a price for it above the value formed about market conditions and has to sell quickly, or if for any rea son, a large portion of the ordinary buyers agree to abstalu from buying certain goods (as, for instance, when the colonial patriots put a boycott or ten in the days before the Revolution then prices actually paid are likely to fall considerably below value. But is so far as competition, actual or poten tial, in production and selling and pur chasing does prevail, to that exten price will closely approximate to

picture is not a competitively produce commodity. There is a certain number of Velasquez pictures in existen and no more can ever be produced. It is impossible, "under the condition and by the methods now prevailing to produce another Velasquez painting by the expenditure of any conceivable amount of labor. In the strictest sense as well as in popular phrase, a genuine Velasquez painting is "invaluable"—Its value, if you like, is infinite, inexpressible, which is the same as to say that, in the economic sense, it no value. The owners of the Velasquez paintings that exist have an absolute monopoly, and the price they can get is limited only by the ability and willingness of wealthy connois seurs to pay or by the needs of the present possessors. The same is true of a Stradivarius violin, a Caxton book, a Greek statue; the supply is ab-solutely limited; no more can be produced by any means; the law of value has nothing to do with them, for they are not commodities. Copies can be and are produced to an indefinite extent; such copies are commodities; and their prices do actually comply with the law as we have stated it.

In studying economics, we are not concerned about these exceptions articles, but with the food, clothing fuel, furniture, buildings, machiner, and all the other things, constituting the great bulk of the world's wealth expenditure of labor. These things are expendrate of shoot. These times are commodities; they are produced for sale under a system of general though not perfect competition. They have value; their price fluctuates somewhat above or below this value to proportion as competition is unperfect and a through monopoly, price rises much above value, this fact stimulates competitive production, limits the monopoly, and so tends to bring price toward value. If, on the othe hand, for any reason, the price of a commodity permanently falls below value, production ceases, unless cheap-er methods of production can be de-

"These tools and machinery are not source of wealth in themselves." Now I know an idle machine is not a source of wealth. But I am told by Marx that when a machine is operated by labor-power it is capable of producing its own worth and re-

would fall? Certainly, bricklaying work would be suspended until they were starved into submission or unti , wealth so long as it is operated by labo Our reader has got mixed in his own preument. The true statement is this wages, the greater is the tende up), its value is embodied in the product; just that amount of value which the loom loses reappears as a part of the value of the cloth. But so far we have no production of value, but only

The number of wage-workers who get \$4.50 a day, or even \$3.50, is very small indeed in proportion to the whole value is not produced by the loom; it is not produced by the weavers who run majority are undoubtedly within 25 cents, one way or the other, of this level. The exceptions only emphasize past by the miners, iron workers, ma-chinists, and others who contributed to

the high wage-rates of some trad to some extent deceptive. In the first the time required for his training, is er or operative; so that the printer's or bricklayer's wages are not so much above the level of their cost of subsistence as they appear at first sight. Is the second place, relative steadiness of employment must be taken into ac ount, as well as wages per working day; some apparently very well paid men are not really getting much more than subsistence wages, because they have to stand litle a great deal at cer

If our questioner will think the matter out, he will discover that to say thing else "depends upon the law of supply and demand" is to say some-thing quite meaningless. It is as if we should say (with the equation 2+3 = 5 before us) that the sum of 2 and 3 de pends upon the sign of equality. It is as if we should say that the weight of halance in which it is weighed. The fact is rather the reverse; the rising and falling of the balance depends upon the weight of the meat and of piece of iron which the butch

duced by past labor; every increme of value has come from added labor. 3. You argue that "wages tend always to a point at which they will just cover the average necessary cost of subsisten for the workers and their families." At Socialists claim this, but I cannot accep bricklayers getting \$4.50 a day, carpenter \$1.50, turners \$2, motormen \$2, weavers \$1.50—all these men living in the same locality, buying at the same stores, somend sometimes the reverse. Now how does the law apply?

We have nowhere said that wage are just equal to the cost of the workers' subsistence, nor that the price of any commodity is just proportionate to the labor necessary for its production; we have said that they tend always toward such a point. That work "tend," small as it is, is not to be over ooked. The value of any commodity (labor-power included) is an ideal leve labor-cost of productiondity, means cost of subsistence; prices which, in the case of this one commo tend always, under competition, to-ward this level, but fluctuate from it to some extent in so far as com is not absolutely free and as than purely economic forces exert an influence; and wages is the which may at any given time b what above or below the value-of labor-power.

It is a common saving that "Water seeks its level"—that is, that, under influence of gravitation, a fluid te so as to flow and distribute itself that all parts of its surface shall be equally high. Suppose someone points to the ocean and says: "See those waves, the crests twenty feet above the troughs," or to the Mississippi River and says: "See, the water is 600 feet higher at that statement about water tending to-ward a level? No, we would point out that the winds interfere somewhat with the influence of gravitation and raise waves; but, after all, the height of those waves is pretty small in proportion to the size of the ocean: m over, they tend to disappear whenev the wind ceases to blow. We would point out that the sun's heat, causing evaporation and carrying some of the water up in the form of vapor to be ed again on the colder highlands, interferes somewhat with the influence of gravitation; but, after all, the amount of water up in the rivers and lakes is pretty small in proportion with that in the sea; and moreover, it keeps running down all the time to-ward the level and only the continued interference of that minor force of evaporation keeps any of the water out of the ocean's bod. We have pointed out that there are

certain minor forces which somewhat interfere with the tendency of wage o the subsistence-level-special local and, most important of all, voluntary wages or of employers to lower them True, a part of the men in certain trades, as bricklayers, carpenters, printers, get wages considerably above the general subsistence-level. Why? trade unions, restricting competition But these higher wages tend to stimu inte competition again by attracting more men into such trades; and it re-quires a constant effort to maintain the union scale. Suppose the printers were to disband their international Typographical Union and deal with the employers individually—that is, other men could be imported to take their places or until, perhaps, a work-able bricklaying machine could be invented. Thus we see that, with con-stant and stremous effort, it is possi-ble for a part of the working class, by concerted action to limit competition, to raise and keep their wages above the general subsistence-level, to keep the price of their labor-power abov But the higher they raise others to come into that trade a little below the union scale and for labor saving machines to be introduced and for competition to resume its sway.

Incidentally, it is to be noted that

4. The point is not made clear to me that "the value of labor-power depends upon the cost of subsistence and reproduction." I holieve that it depends upon the law of supply and demand in the labor market and that the living expenses of the workers are regulated by their wages.

Just what is this alleged law of sup-Just what is this alleged law of sup-ply and demand? We suppose we state it fairly when we put it in these words: Increase of supply or reduc-tion of demand tends to lower prices and vice versa. That is very true. But the statement can just as well be turn tends to increase supply and reduc demand, and vice versa. That is equal ly true. So it appears according to tions of supply and demand cause prices to rise and fall and that the rising and falling of prices cause supply and demand to fluctuate.

Evidently this is not a law of value,

nor even a law of price. A law of value must give us a quantitative measure of value. It must tell us why a certain amount of wheat is, under given conditions, equal in value with certain other quantity of gold or of pig from or of cotton cloth. The true reason for this equality is the fact that, under those conditions, it re-quires as much labor to produce the given quantity of wheat as to produce the other stated quantity of gold. This is the basis of the law of value as we have stated it; and we may add that this is not distinctively a Socialist the ory. The great bourgeois economists many years before the time of Mark developed this scientific law from developed this scientific law from a study of the facts. Marx simply ac-cepted it, and carried it out to its con-clusions. In recent years there has been a tendency among some bour-geois economists to abandon this law of value, chiefly because of the sur port that it gives to Socialism, but it has withstood all criticism. When we go on next week to the Law of Sur plus Value, we shall see what was the most important of Marx' deductions

from this orthodox thory of value.

Current # # ₩ Literature

LIFE OF ALBERT R. PARSONS, B. Lucy E. Parsons. Second edition. Pub lished by the author, Chicago, and Cloth, Illustrated, pp. 316. Price, \$1.25.

This is not a new book, but several inquiries that have recently come to us in regard to the immentable Haymar Ret affair of 1886 and its yet more hamentable sequel ending on Nov. 11, 1887, prompt us to call it to the atten-tion of those of our renders who are interested in the history of the labor movement in the United States.

The present writer, though then a mere boy, can well remember the all out universal mania of terror and rage that prevailed even among most work ingmen when Policeman Degan was killed by a bomb thrown by some still unknown hand, and that was satisfied only when, eighteen months later, five "agitators" had been judicially murdered in revenge. There had been no such "thrill of horror" when, on the preceding day, the Chicago police had fired a volley into an unarmed crowd, killing six workingmen. To kill is the right of men in uniform, to suffer is the duty of men in overalls—that was were to disband their international Typographical Union and deal with the employers individually—that is, compete freely—as most laborers have to; does snyone doubt that the general wage-rate in that trade would immediately begin to fall? And again: Suppose those bricklayers whem our correspondent cites should, through their mion, demand \$T\$ a day instead of \$4.50; does anyone doubt that they

of the "executions" of Bobrikoff and of all the impudent sephistry of the capitalist press, they have generally declined to accept it as a foregone conclusion that the Western Federation of committed at Victor and Independence. It would not stretch the law more to hang President Moyer, Secre-tary Haywood, Editor O'Neill, Clare Smith and even Engene V. Delis for those crimes than it did to hang Spies, Parsons, Fischer, and Engel (and drive young Lingg to suicide) for the Haymarket crime. Penbody is quite as willing to do it as was Oglesby: he could find Judges as conscienceless as Gary, and other tools as mercenary as Grinnell, Schaack, Bonfield, and Ryce; but the ruling powers have not done in Colorado what they did in Ulinois eighteen years ago-and for no other reason than that they have not dared. We know that there are many people who cannot see the difference be-tween palliating a crime and demand-ing a fair hearing for those accused of the crime—a sort of sophistry by

which at the present day, certain pernicious elements in the South make the enormity of the crime of rape a justification for the summary hang-ing or burning of the first "nigger" that comes handy. On this principle cial murder of Nov. 11 are set down as approving the passionate murder of May 4; and the same false principle will be applied by malignant or thoughtless people whenever similar occasion arises. It is worth while, therefore, to do all we can to guard against such prejudiced judgment by familiarizing the public with the record of this one memorable case. That record has been made most clear y and dispussionately by the late Governor Altgeld in his fame June 26, 1893, pardoning Fielden, Nee-be, and Schwab—an order which entitles him to immortality because he was brave enough to make his pardon not an act of clemency but an act of justice, an act of reparation, so far as possible, to the victims and a scathing and unanswerable indictment against the ruling-class criminals and the criminal ruling class. This pardon or dices to Mrs. Parsons' book. The body of the book lacks contin-uity and form, perhaps, but it is full

of valuable material. The sketches of the lives of Parsons and, more briefly, of Spies, Fischer, Engel, and Lingg, the selections from Pa rsons' personal letters and his editorials, and the reports of his speech at the Haymarket and his great speech in court in answer to leath should not be pass all these are well worth reading for the help they give toward an understanding of that period when the revolutionary labor movement in the United States was just taking shape, when the lines were not yet clearly drawn between Anarchism, with its utopian schemes of conspiracy, and Social Democracy, with its dependence on the organized masses. And the study of that earlier period is not a mere antiquarian ansusement; it is of present value. "Look unto the rock whence ye are hewn and the hole of the pit whence ye are digged" is lastingly good advice. From the Haymarket history we can learn something of what to imitate and of what to avoid; still more to the purpose is it that we learn just to understand the nature of the beast called Capitalism by observing its conduct in the days before it the same false and cruel nature is in it yet, we may be sure; it is only the that makes the tiger in the cage differ ent from the tiger in the jungle; he who trusts that the tiger has devel-oped a lamb-like heart is pretty sure to pay the penalty. A. L. to pay the penalty.

One might well suppose that the fol lowing passage from a review of Ida M. Tarbell's "History of the Standard Oil Company" originated in a Socialist

Miss Tarbell's chapters are of great tech inant value is moral. They show as piracy making its way to respectability. We know what is said. Standard Oil people them-selves say it. There was wild work in those early days, they admit; but great wealth has brought a nicer sense of com-mercial honor, and, anyhow. God will think twice before damning the richest man in Aventica. But they is the second twice before damning the richest man America. But there is the more need of such an unfinehing exposure as Miss Tar-bell's of the tainted origin of the all-ex-

Of all papers in the world, it is the "Evening Post" that speaks in this out-and-out fashion. Only a few days later, the same gilt-edged capitalist pahater, the same girt-taged capitants ha-per, in an article on the increasing number of female wage-workers, re-ferred without any qualification or apology to "the privileged classes" of this country. It seems that even the most conservative papers are no lon er "reliable"—as they say in Russia.

At a recent banquet in Liverpool Sir Henry Irving, probably the greatest of living actors, and of dramatic man-agers as well, said:

If a theater were organized as a branch of local government you would organize theatrical tasic—not all, but the best of it. thearrical tasite—not all, but the best of it, on a high plane. So wast has been the, progress of the last forty years, I will vonture to say, that in a lesser time you will have in this great city a municipal theater, built and endowed for the common good—for the enlightenment and cultivation of the people, for the formation and pre-serving of a standard of taste to encourage thought and respect for congelous and exthought and respect for conscious and er-gradued effort for the cultivation of tengtag-ration. You would maintain a body of actors who would have a real and continuous opportunity of learning their profession. Some despairing people complain that the stage now gets the wrong kind of recruits. I don't think there is so much the matter with the recruits as with the training that is given to them. I know that when I was a young recruit in Manchester, I had more chance of learning my business in a single season than most young men and women have of learning now on the stage in the course of years.

Another manifestation of the now

for us to devote five columns of our space this week to such purely local matter, at first view, as the campaign report of the Organizer and Executive Committee. We believe, however, that those who read it will agree that it is full of valuable suggestion for all party members in other parts of the country who realize the importance of organization work. The last campaign carried on by this local was a mode one-not perfect, of course, but a near er approach to complete mobilisation of our forces and improvement of all orthuities than we have seen, before, here or elsewhere; and this orde ly and thorough report attingly close it and opens a new campaign.

the amount of space it has given to the Progressive Stage. We cannot admit but nothing else worth having is atthat the objection is well grounded tainable without it.—Brisbane Worker.

A correspondent sends us the followbetter prospect than that of the Doret-shire farm servant with his seven shillings a week or that of the ne

HOW TO TURN THE MASSES TO SOCIALISM.

To the Editor of The Worker.—In spite of all work done for Socialisa the returns at the last slection were manifestatory. The causes were several that the American masses are more stolid to their own the only cause are more stolid to their own the only cause these we supposed. They more than the supposed through a wall seth a lode in it, but they cannot get see through a wall strong he hole with no wall around

we are through a hole with no walt around the december of the control of the cont

compelled also to plow and that work is search; four times harder than sowing where all is read; SHOTLD THERESPORE SEND IN LAREF, SHOTLD THERESPORE SEND IN LAREF, NUMBERS OF SOCIALISTS TO SPEAK AND STIR WHEREVER THERE IS AN IMPORTANT SPEAKE.

I will illustrate. If in the last great consisting the ten Socialist agistators had been sent for every one who was there, a hundred thousand Socialist votes might have been gained. But at that time the brant of the work was ind on Fennsylvania Socialists who responded solvy but. Moreolists who responded solvy but. The could be so the sent the sent to the sent the sent to the sent to

wring method, at great cost to the miners who paid its hig bills. Have these statements come true?

No presides ever came truer. As I write 566 mining delegates are gathered in Indanapolis to put the organization on a war footling for another great hattle to begin April I. 100. They wunt to raike a milion deline war fund for this new war. If the deline war fund for this new war. If the And that meens that the last strike in great measure failed, as we all know it did. Now these strikes entail vast suffer ug and IF THEY PRACTICALLY FAIL AND THEMER IS A INSTITUTE WAY, they are nearly criminal. They give the leaders a shirting chance to display generalship, for which the actual miners pay the huge bills. If there were no better way I certainly should keep silent, but when the solid revolutionary vote of these miners would be availed from being senies, they should be awayed from being themes, they should be taught to use the vote for their freedom. And mark further. This lesson taught to ONE working chass group would be taught to the working masses of the whole country.

to ONE working class group would be taught to the working masses of the whole country.

I have full sympathy for the trade union and its methods, but its limitations glare forth when workingthe are led time after time to drawn lattice or humiliating stutt. He was to the control of the country of the country of the country of the masses and the country of the masses are decayed by the country of the country o

Philadelphia, Jan. 14.

THE SINEWS OF WAR. THE SINEWS OF WAR.

To the Editor of The Worker:—At this line of very when officers are being elected by the various locals and the newly-chosen officials are assuming their respective duties, it is fitting to take up the dines question and the matter of good-standing members. The subject of what should be done with the control of the business meetings of the business of the busi

SOCIALIST PARTY DUES COLLECTION CARD.

Comrade:—Stick this stams in your membership card and result 25 cents in this card to pay your dues to Local
for month of.
Good standing members.
Cash balance. \$...
Receipts for ...

Financial Secretary The cards were punched with a circle large enough to hold 25 cents, one month's dies and five hundred cards with five hunlarge enough to hold 25 cents, one month's does and tive hundred eards with itse hundred printed envelopes for return were purchassed for 85.56. The ducestamp was sauck on the card, by one corner, Contrary to what over-eastions contrades might fear MEMBERS NEVER STAYED AWAY FROM METTINGS BECAUSE OF THE CARDS and the plan worked to contribute the plan worked to contribute the plan worked to contribute the contribute of the plan worked to the stay of the latest per an entire the plan worked to contribute the plan worked to be a plan worked to be planted to be plante

side is and outsiders as a good business systeme modifications or improvements of
the system may be suggested. Two circles,
one on each side of the card might be
punched and then you have space for enclosing two quarters, two months dues, or
for enclosing fifteen or twenty cents if that
he the amount of the monthly dues. Or
instead of sticking the due stamp on the
collection card, it might read, "Remit 23
cents in this card to pay your dues to...
for the month of...... and enclose your
memberality card, which will be properly stamped and returned." Any conscientions financial secretary would be glad
to de this much for the satisfaction of having as few ban standing members as possible. This pinn would avoid the possibility
card, have to gar for, and the financial secretary
can be sure that the card is properly
stamped. This system has worked well in
one local, perhaps some other local can
propose a better one. If so, let them be
published that this most vital feature of
our organization be raised to its highest
efficiency.

EDWARD PERKINS CLARKE. New York, Jan. 15.

SOME HINTS FOR LECTURE

COMMITTEES AND SECRETARIES. COMMITTEES AND SECRETARIES.

To the Editor of The Worker:—Comparing notes recently with several office Socialist speakers I found that without exception they were the tectims of certain irritating practises of lecture secretaries and committees from which I myself affer considerable annoyance, and which, I regret to an example of the secretaries of a large and important Socialis organization. Twenty the end of Norember 1 register of the secretaries of the secretaries.

vacant dates to other secretaries and with some of them make engagements. Finally, more than a month after I had sent my letter to "A." I read in The Worker that I am to speak for his organization or the date I had mentioned as being most. Acron-tate that mentioned as being most. Acron-tate that the mentioned as being most. Acron-him, I have siready given the date to some other local. Hence "A's" organization must be dissippointed and I must incur the reputation of toot filling my engagements. "B" is a New York secretary. On Dec. 8 last I received a request from him that I would speak for his organiza-tion, his recent dates being given. Lin-

is a New Lork secretary. On Deciding that I would speak for his organization, his securit darks being given. Handston, his securit darks being given. Handston, his securit darks being given. Handston him in return choice of subjects. Not until Jan. 7 do I reserve any neknow-edgment. Then it comes simultaneously through The Worker and a letter from "B" that I am advertised to speak on the Jath. Now, another secretary to whom I had sent my vacant dates when, after a reasonable time, I had such leard from "R," writes me two days later that I am In Speak for the contract of the contract

TOHN SPARGO

PARTY CALENDAR

FOR BROOKLYN. THE following is a list of the branches of the Social Democratic Party in Brooklyn (the times and places of meeting. For unther information, address Warren Atkinon, Organizer, 122 Ft. Green place:

1st. 24, 4th, and 1oth A. D. meets the lot Thursday in the month at 121 chermerhorn street; Secretary, John Libele, 227 Hudson avenue.

2d A. D. meets the first Thursday of the winth at 208 Columbia street; Secretary, so lathers, 16 Royelpe street, so lathers, 16 Royelpe street, 18 Lathers, 18 Recretary, 11, Johnson, 673 inth street. Semier arenne: Secretary, H. J. Hener, 1629 Myrtle avenue.
Th A. D., Br. I. meets on second and fourth Mondays of the month at 8016 Bay Twenty-averenth street: Secretary, A. O. Jonaines, 8536 Bay Fifteenth street.
Th A. D., Br. Z. spects every Friday at 450 or 55 for the fourth street.
The A. D., Br. Z. meets at house of members on second and fourth Thesdays; Secretary, Theo. H. Otter, 644 Porty-sixth street.

reet. 7th A. D., Br. 4, meets first and th're indays at 9103 Fifth avenue; Secretary A. Seaquist, same address. 8th A. D. meets third Friday at 556 Bal-street: Secretary, Geo. H. Lewis, 314

Sth'A. D. meets third Friday at and maile street; Secretary, Geo. B. Lewis, 311 Carroll street.

3th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 131 Imlay street; Secretary, Peter Thorsen, 293 Van Brunt street.

11th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 863 Union street; Secretary, Arthur Cheatle, 17 Sterling place.

12th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 255 Prospect avenue; Secretary, II. A. Crygier, 374 Twelfth street.

13th and 34th A. D. meets first and third Wednesdays at Eckroel Hall. Eckford and Colyer streets; Secretary, II. Bernhardt, Self Morgana avenue; Secretary, Conrad Weiser, 30 Montrose avenue; Secretary, Conrad Weiser, 30 Montrose avenue; Secretary, Conrad Weiser, 30 Montrose avenue; Secretary, Conrad Meiser, 30 Montrose avenue; Secretary, E. Sth. A. D., Br. 2, meets first and third Fridays at 12 E. Seventh street; Secretary, Geo. Peterson, same address.

19th A. D., Br. 2, meets first and third Fridays at 12 E. Seventh street; Secretary, Geo. Peterson, same address.

29th A. D., Br. 1, meets second and fourth Thursdays at Green and Hamburg avenue; Secretary, Jes. Schalk, 190 Wyckoff avenue.

20th A. D., Br. 2, meets fourth Friday.

connect Secretary, Jes. Schalk, 100 Weekoff actue.

20th A. D., Br. 2. meets fourth Friday at 700 Evergreen avenue: Secretary, Geo. Fleischer. 121 Warfield street.

21st A. D., Br. 1. meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 675 Glemmore avenue: Secretary, W. Koenig. 30 Jamzien avenue.

21st A. D., Br. 2: Secretary, Isador Kayfetz, 48 Amby street.

FOR LECTURE COMMITTEES IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

For the use of committees in New York and the vicinity in getting lecturers and speakers we print the following list, which makes no pretension, of course, to completeness:

Barker, Mrs. Elsa-82 W. One Hundred and Fifth street.
Bondin. L. R.—220 Broadway, New York, liurrowes, Peter E.—11 Cooper Square, New York. Boudia, L. R. 220 Broadway, New York, Eurrowess, Peter E.—11 Cooper Square, New York, Dobba, Charles—214 E. Twentieth street, New York, Edila, William—3 Butgers street, New York, Felgenbaum, B.—122 Rockaway avenue, Brooklyn. fork. Furman, Dr. Charles L.—121 Schermer-horn street, Brooklyn. Ghent, W. J.—280 W. Fifty-fourth street, Geo. H.-14 Bridge street, Newirk, N. J. Hanford, Ben- 181 Marcy avenue, Brookn. Billouit, Morris-320 Broadway, New

Kearus, Heary IL-622 Chestnut street.

Kraft, Frederick-29 Reservoir avenue,
Jersey City, N. J.
Lee, Algerman-184 William street, New
York. ork. Rev. Owen R.—24 N. Ninth Mt. Vernon. N. Y. el, Leon A.—1861 Lexington avenue, Archive, Mt. Verm. A. 1861 Lexington and Mailet. Mailet. M. 1862 Lexington and Mork. Notes. N. 17.-52 Westcott street, East Orange, N. J. 216 F. Serenty-sixth street, Paffilips, L. 216 F. Serenty-sixth street, Paffilips, Paffil New York, Ilelity, Jax. M.—285 Barrow street, Jersey City, N. J. Shark, M. J. Street, Land H. Sarkin, L. Son E. Eighty-ninth street, New York. Relineter, F.—801/Flatbush avenue,

Schlueter, F.—891 Flathnah avenne, Brooklyn. Spargo, John—22 Belmont Terrace, Yon-kerson-Hudson, N. Y. Stone, N. 1—1570 Washington avenue, New York. Ufert, Charles—500 Cluston avenue, West Hudson, M. Wilseles, M. Gaylord—125 E. Twenty-third street, New York.

THE SEATTLE "SOCIALIST".

The Seartle comrades, as a result of an appeal to the readers, have decided to revive the old "Socialist" in Februto revive the old "Socialist" in February, instead of continuing the small propagands sheet which, under the name of "Next," has been issued in its place for some time. The subscription price is to be \$1 a year, until the growth of the circulation shall justify a reduction. Here's excess to the "Socialist."

MARKED PASSAGES 16 FROM GOOD AUTHORS.

I .- From Lorie's "Economic Foundations of Society."

Now if we examine the psychological influences surrounding isolated or coactively associated labor, we find they reduce themselves to the following: First, labor whose productivity is limited, either on account of its lack.

The obligation thus imposed upon of association or by reason of the completely, and finds itself according ly unable effectually to control the forces of nature. Second, this fact taken together with the unconscious character of the social relations sur-rounding the individual, determines a sort of obsession of the mental faculties, and engenders a feeling of degra-dation and impotence, because be, as an individual, feels himself the victim of social forces of whose ulterior tendencies he is igorant and whose processes he is unable to control. economic forms which are essentially corrupt leads, by a systematic falsi-fication of logic, to the institution of a

These three influences combinedin a psychological phenomenon of extraordinary compass, namely, the idea of the supernatural. Recognizing the futility of his attempts to conquer sistance in the light of a hostile force, as the emanation of a will superior to his own, which by prayers and offerings he seeks to render propitious. There is indeed nothing

the resistance of nature by his own physical force, should see in such resistance the work of a supernatural being, against whose might his own plications and sacrifices alone can appense-pothing more natural, in other quate human economy, instead of enleavoring to perfect itself, should invoke the aid of religion. The priests by invoking rain can drive away the drought, wizards are able to cure discase, discover the whereabouts of criminals, and guarantee property ngainst theft. The fetish directs the course of the lance and arrow if the hand of man is incapable. It is, therefore, in no wise strange that the religions sentiment is thus developed us the psychological product of isolated or co-

actively associated labor. Thus religious ideas, however elab-orate, and complex, are all derived from the original feeling of impotency that the human being experiences be-fore the forces of nature; and this sentiment, in turn, is the historical product either of the non-association or of the compulsory association of labor. Such is the psychological basis upon which capitalistic society has been able to elaborate its methods of coercive morality. Now, given such psychological conditions with their reits disposal evidently reduce them selves to the following: Fear, relig-ion, and public opinion.

The first and third methods are easily explainable. They rest upon the timidity and discouragement resulting from isolated or compulsorily associnted labor, which cause the human mind readily to submit to the influ-ence of the social environment. Men are thus forced to act in a manner contrary to their own interests, either by the means of the semblance of ower with which the dominating class surrounds itself or by virtue of a system of imaginary penalties which fall, or appear to fall, upon those who according to the rales laid

But the second process is not so easy to understand. Religion in the sense of an invocation of divine aid through prayers and offerings, does not of itself imply morality. Morality is a relation between man and man; religion is a relation between man and God; and these two relations may very well be disconnected and exist independent of each other. This is so true that in many religious the moral element is rifices the Godhend is in such cases rendered propitious to material life in general and to production in particular; but there is never any thought of gaining his good will by following a

conduct determined by purely human relations. But though religion is not necessarit may, nevertheless, be made to serve pose that the performance of acts which are opposed to one's interests be represented as necessary in order to render the divinity propitious, and avoid his anger and chastisement. The means of acquiring divine favor have, in other words, simply to be so ex-tended as to include not merely man's nets of reverence to the delty, but also a series of actions determined by the relationship of man to man. In this way God becomes, as it were, the capitalist of heaven, crediting men with good actions performed during their lifetime, and paying them a prowith good actions performed during their lifetime, and paying them a pro-portional salary either in this life or the life to come. Thus the fear of divine punishment succeeds in doing vio-lence to the egoism of the individual, deterring him from acting in conformity with his own interests and impeli-ing him to acts which are opposed to his own, but in conformity with the

An imposing system of moral op-pression succeeds in making the labor-er really believe that he is a slave by nature, that his chains have been forged by a superior power, and that it is vain to strive to break them. This fiction, built up with the secular assistance of clients and liegemen, becomes so formidable in the minds of the oppressed that they no longer dare to rebel against their masters, and bow instead before the destiny which bow instead before the destiny which condemns them to serve. Thus the usurpant egoism of one class, while assuring it enormous advantages, en-genders as its natural corollary the accessity of perverting the egoism of the other class, in order to induce it to endure in sience the injustice of which it is the vicion. The assurant

uence upon the oppressed.

The obligation thus imposed upon the capitalistic class of maintaining an awe-inspiring attitude in order to dom-inste the disinherited of the land, and the necessity of instilling fear into the oppressed, either by force or a show of force, engenders that "morale de l'épée"*, se common in the uncient world, whose leading characteristic is tion of personal valor was a sentiment exclusively reserved for free men. For est law, while for the slaves passive obedience was the only alternative And this, indeed, was imposed by every means upon the forsaken and suffering class.

subjection was furthermore assured with even greater efficacy by means of that fecund dogma which taught that the gates of heaven were open only to the poor. Thanks to this doc-trine, the serfs came to look with a smile of contempt upon the fleeting fortunes of the rich, which were to exclude them from the delights of eternity, believing his present submission would be rewarded by a crown of terrestrial happiness and future felicity—which was entirely unknown to the ancient religious and, indeed, anti-thetical to them—became a very powinfortunates with the system which exploited them, and constituted the most deserving claim that Christianity acquired among the dominant classes.

We must, therefore, conclude that capitalistic morality is made up of a series of regulations imposed by the owning classes upon the laborers in opposition to their real egoism, and upon their own number in opposition to their immediate interests; and that it is these regulations which succe capitalistic society. But it will readily recognized that, though simpl portion of the population from pro scribed acts, there will always remain a certain number who will continue to be rebellious under such slight restraint. Against this element it is nore energetic way.

Morality, besides, depends upon the work of a relatively restricted number of unproductive laborers whose business it is to preach moderation to the masses and the élite of society; while the law, on the contrary, em; ploys a triple army of unproductive laborers—one branch to formulate the principals of justice, another to carry these principles into practise, and the third to assure their execution; that is to say, there must be legislators, judges, and police.

So long as property was founded upon slavery, the usurpatory character of the law, was not accentuated, be-cause the laborer was excluded en-tirely from legal relations, which then took into account only the affairs of proprietors. We may therefore look in vain through Roman law for the exhibition of any hostile intent toward affirming the entire institution of sinvery to be contrary to the laws of na-ture. In our modern epoch, on the contrary, capitalistic property is based upon the exclusive appropriation of the soil, and accordingly has no motive in suppressing the legal personality of the clearly betrays its emanation from capital. This fact appears very clear from the law's unremitting care for the fortunes of the masters and from its no less constant abandonment of shown again in the complete liberty that the law accords to property in its dealings with labor, in striking contrast with the multiple checks it places upon the reciprocal relations of

The tendency of the stream of life to remembered that it is the Monday morning paper that chiefly involves Sunday work, not the Sunday paper. As for The Worker, like all intuitively by paperly, was recognized other weeklies, it is dated as the sunday paper. intuitively by primitive peoples, who represented the course of historical development by a circle. Such was the mysterious Kneph, emblem of the eter nal recurrence of things. Such also was the mystical tradition of the religious épopée, which tells us of a primitive age of unconscious brute happiness, whence man was cast forth into a world of sin and passion, from which he will one day emerge (the sacred books predict) and return purified and redeemed, to the blessed peac of the early age. Such, finally is the touching legend of Mazeppa, the marvelous, and picturesque symbol of hu-man events. Mazeppa was young, happy, and ardent, but a harsh sentence stopped him in his joyous ca-reer and stretched him bound on the him bounding and rearing across desc late steppes, until the miserable rider blood-stained and tortured with pair from his awful course, found an asylum at last with the devout virgin of the Ukraine; there he received a royal clory in his new-found country.

Such is the history of the hum race. Out of the brute felicity of primitive communism mankind was cast forth upon the storms and vicissitudes of property. Under the stress of such conditions be has passed tyrdom, until he has come finally to der the screne skies of a more equita-ble social system, he now sees peace and justice at last in the conditions of the earlier age, since ripened by

The premonitory symptoms of this final transformation are already to be detected in modern-conditions. It is true, our present society carries an appearance of vigor and vitality which seems to dely assault; but if we put our ear is this excitement life, we can have the allow combings of death de-

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stroying it from within. A splendid mantle covers our civilization. looking more closely we see that it has already lost its sheen; its brilliant colors are beginning to fade and ere long this splendid cloak will become the funeral shroud in which capitalist society is to sleep its last. Under the apparent signs of health, science must look for the symptoms of disease and watch the premonitions of death. It should not, however, attempt to avert an inevitable desliny, but rather en deavor to moderate the convulsions which must inevitably accompany the hirth of a new and more vigorous so-ciety. By confluing itself to this task, The scree resignation under such science will accomplish far more than proposing irrealizable plans of so

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Number of Individual Subscribers for The Worker Continues to Grow at the Rate of 250 a Week.

The following table shows the circulation of The Worker for the last three weeks:

Jan. 1. Jan. 8. Jan. 15.

or at retail...... 1,542 1,226 1.347

While the total circulation shows a straight loss, the increase of the list of individual subscriptions continues in a very gratifying manner at the rate of about 250 a week.

Comrade Burke of Weymouth, Mass in sending in a bunch of five yearly subscriptions says: "I shall endeavor to get up as large a circulation as possible for The Worker in this locality. We need something vigorous here to stir the people up." Local Bridgeport, Conn., is entering

very heartily into plans to increase the circulation of The Worker there. Comrade Wolf, has already accomplished a great deal in that line.

A comrade asks whether he may

send postage stamps to pay for a sixsubscription. it is much better to send postage stamps than sliver. For amounts of \$1 money orders. For those comrades that are regularly getting subscrip-tions, the best plan is to lay in a stock of paid-subscription cards—five six-months cards for \$1, five yearly cards for \$2, cash—and thus avoid the trouble of frequent remittances and also take advantage of a discount which The Worker is glad to give in order to avoid extra correspondence

and bookkeeping.

A Canadian friend who has just received The Worker writes us that he has one serious criticism to make: "You are striking right against one of the blessings of poor humanity when you publish on Sunday. Otherwise I would subscribe. Won't you change your plan?" This criticism seems to us a remarkable illustration of the way people catch at words and lose sight of facts. The Worker is dated on Sunday, but that does not mean that the work is done on Sunday, any more than the work of publishing the Christmas number of "Harper's Magazine" is done on Christmas Day. The Worker is done on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wedporning: and our critic himself prob ably gets his copy on Saturday. Even in regard to the daily press, it ought to be remembered that it is the Monarbitrarily, three days later than the netual day of publication. Just how this universal custom arcse, we are to say. We take it as we find it, and merely assure our readers that the papers which the letter carriers bring them on Jan. 14 are not printed on

A CLASS SOCIETY'S HEROES.

A Brisbane paper points out that Great Britain has no statues to Ten nyson, Browning, Wordsworth, Shel-ley, Keats, Dickens, or Thackeray. What of that? It has 547 statues to Queen Victoria, a woman chiefly re-markable for the things which she wasn't-a pattern of the negative virtwash t—a pattern of the negative vic-ues. Also it lately unveiled a statue to my Lord Salisbury, who spoke of the people as canaille. But in the words of the immortal Yellowplush, "We like being insulted by noblemen it shows they're familiar with us!". Brisbane Worker.

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LOCAL NEW YORK

CAMPAIGN REPORT. (Continued from page 8.)

usual, but on the contrary it increas ed. During the six nonths ending Dec. 31, 1904, we sold 4,585 stamps, as against 3,851 sold during the six months ending June 30, 1904, and 3,911 sold during the six months ending Dec 81, 1903. The Banner District, in re st. 1903. The Banner District, in regard to number of good-stan-ling members and number, of stamps bought, is the 30th A. D. It has bought during the last six months 500 dues stamps.

We have gained during the last six months 480 new members, as against months 480 new members, as against 163 gained during the six months end-ing June 30, 1904, and 269 gained dur-ing the six months ending Dec. 31, 1903. The district making the largest gain in membership is the 16th A. D., which alone took in during the last six oths 61 new members. Altogeth ve gained during the last three years 1,446 new members, yet our present od-standing membership does exceed the number of 1,100.

Our city organization is at present divided into thirty-one branches or assembly district organizations. All these branches were very active and have since shown an increased activ-Even our East Side assembly districts, which usually have only a nominal existence, lasting only as long as the campaign lasts, have now permanent organizations, buying their dues-starops regularly, and have increased their dues-paying membership consid-

erably.

These 31 branches are grouped into seven Agitation District Committees. Of these, the Harlem and Murray Hill Agitation Committees have done very little work during this campaign.

The First Agitation Committee, while for the first time doing active gitation work, completely neglected organization work.

The Second Agitation District Com mittee has done satisfactory work considering the great difficulties under which it was working. Composed only two party organizations and very small number of labor organiza-tions, it had a hard struggle to get the necessary funds to carry on its cam paign. In addition to this, the two districts composing it kept, up their own campaign committees, retained funds for themselves, and left the Agitation Committee without the sup-port it needed. The First A. C., against the rules of the party and in spite of instructions received from the E. C., invaded the territory of the Second not to help them in their work, but to collect funds from the few Social-ist organizations meeting within the

The West Side Agitation Committee was never an agitation committee as prescribed by our by-laws. Instead of being a representative body with deledons, and other sympathetic bodies it is merely a joint meeting of such comrades from the West Side districts as desire or happen to attend the meet The E. C. has, already taker this matter into consideration and steps will be taken to have this Agitation District Committee organized in

ccordance with our by-laws.
The Yorkville and Bronx Agitation nittees are in good condition and have worked during the present cam-paign to the entire satisfaction of the

THE ORGANIZERSHIP.

For the last eighteen months the un ganizer's office, devoting to it only venings with the exception of two months during the campaign, when I devoted all my time. My only purpose in consenting to act as Organizer was to clear Local New York from debt. This was accomplished. While devoting only the evenings I could not do any extraordinary work, as nil my time was occupied with the mere rou tine work of the organization. With organization growing as it does, I bt whether such work can be attended to properly in this way. It is therefore necessary that arrangements should be made as soon as possible to engage an Organizer and one who will devote his entire time to the needs of Local New York.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Financially, Local New York was ver in better condition than it finds itself at present. We have at present a balance in our treasury of \$1.218 and no liabilities whatsoever. Some of our comrades have the erroneous idea that this amount was economized from the enmaign fund. The bulk of this money came from the sale of stamps, the surplus from the two ratification meetings and the picnic on June 16 and only a very small part of it was left from the campaign fund.

FUTURE WORK.

The campaign that has just closed was in many ways one of the best ever carried on in this local. Let us try to do even better in the future. In the meantime let us push forward our organization work.

ganization work.

The enrollment lists are just out. Thousands of people enrolled as S. D. P. men are not party members. A letter to these S. D. P. voters is being printed now. Each assembly district organization must see to it that every one of these enrolled Suidillate. one of these enrolled Socialists re-ceives one of these letters. In addition to this, committees should be ap-pointed to visit them and endeavor to have them become party members. There is no doubt that a great many of them will make good acquisitions for our party and we can easily get them if we go after them in a sys-

white working to increase our member ship, forget to do all in our power to increase the circulation of our party press. The only reliable persons for our organization are those that come to us understanding the nature and the mission of our organization. The renders of our party press are therefore the circulation of the party press; in so doing, not only are we doing good pro-paganda work, but we will at the same e increase our membership.

In conclusion, we feel that the year 1905 opens with brighter opportunities for the comre les to accomplish good gubstastiel, work for the propagunda of Socialism. To enable us to take advantage of those opportunities, we must further strengthen our party organization. Our vote has greatly outgrown our present membership. Sooner or later, we shall be compelled to opens with brighter opportun

face the critical situation in which our day, the difficult task of control olitical machinery of the party by the party membership when we have to go under the Primary Law. To ac complish this, we must persistently do our utmost to induce as many of our Socialist voters and sympathizers as possible to join us and become dues-paying members of our party. We must also make further efforts

to educate our present membership and the great number of new recruit who will join the party within th next few months. Effectively to spread doctrine of Socialism, our rades must fully understand it. present branch organizations are, in general, political clubs only. The ma-jority of them do not discuss anything but strictly political or business matters referring to the organization. Only recently have some of the districts started, in accordance with the recomnendations of the E. C., to have dis ussion meetings.
Our propaganda must not under any

circumstances assume the form of purely personal or strictly politic campaign, a campaign for votes onl The votes won by such a propaganda are likely to be lost at the first occa sion, and we may lose them mor quickly than we gained them.

The E. C., realizing the great import ance of educating our own me ship, has, as already announced, or cialism. The teaching has been enrusted to comrades well versed in So ialist doctrine. The school is accessi ble to nyone who desires to learn r about Socialism. It is the hope of the E. C. that our members will be the first to take advantage of this splendie opportunity. Especially have we a per-fect right to demand of those who expect to act as agitators and speaker during the coming campaign that they philosophy, and one of the ways to ac juire this knowledge is to attend the

Local New York has a glorious past It has always been considered—and justly so—an instructor for the other locals in this state. Let us live up to our reputation, and above all let us not strong and intelligent party organiza tion in this city and also to continue to help the State Committee to organ be every little town in this state, to the end that we may inspire the great mass of working people state with that sense of their dignity as men and that Socialist conscience so necessary to fulfill the mission our party and to bring us nearer to our overthrow of this capitalist system and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Fraternally submitted New York City Executive Committee, U. SOLOMON. Organizer and Financial Secretary.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF LOCAL NEW YORK.

The financial report of Local New York for the latter half of 1904 shows the fol-lowing totals: Balance, July 1, \$253,53; re-celpts, July 1 to Dec. 31, \$6,596,10; expendi-, \$5,631; balance, Jan. 1, \$1,218.31.

Of the receipts, \$733.50 was for dues, \$81,20 for initiation fees, \$737.10 from sale of literature, \$4,002.14 in contributions to the campaign fund in various forms, \$85.01 from the June picnic, and \$58.25 sandries.

The largest litems of expenditure were: \$1,728.55 to the State Committee in dues, share of campaign funds, donation, and payment for literature, \$1,146.40 went to easy expenses of meetings, \$600.50 for lit.

pay expenses of meetings, \$660.50 for literature, and \$879.35 to speakers.

Accounts receivable amount to \$186.70

and there are no debts.

On July 1 there were 436 dues-stamps on hand, 4,500 were bought, 4,855 wold, and there were 41 on hand on Jan. 1.

PARTY NEWS.

contrata escanda comence contrata Mational.

New members of the National Committee elected: Montana, C. C. Mc-Hugh, Anaconda; Nebraska, G. W. Ray, Omaha; North Dakota, A. S. Lampman, Fargo; Wyoming, D. A.

Hastings, Cheyenne.
The State Secretary of Washington notifies the National Secretary that the Washington State Committee at a ting held Jan. 1 suspended Ge Socialist Party for one year "for fus ion in acting or allowing a mass meeting of citizens to use him as secretar of a municipal nominating conventio at Prosser, Wash., on Nov. 30, 1904. As Boomer was National Committee man from Washington, this action of

The balloting of the National Committee upon the election of National Executive Committee and National Secretary closes on Jan. 22, and votes received after- that date cannot be counted. The vote upon the motion to grant Utah a state charter closes

Vernon F. King of Holland, Mich. has been endorsed and recommended by the Michigan State Committee for the reserve list of national organizer and speakers.

E. W. Perrin has resigned as State Secretary of Arkansas. George E. Bigelow has started on

Western tour which will take him through New Mexico, Arizona and Cal-The annual report of the National

Secretary is in preparation and will form part of the January official buile-

The National Secretary aunounce that Iowa will be entitled to two N tional Committeemen instead of on is at first reported, a slight oversight having been made in the computation. Ohio having already elected its addi-

tonal member while none of the other states have done so, National Secre-tary Mailly asks the National Committee for instructions as to whether the vote of this additional member from Ohio shall be counted in the election

of National Secretary and National Executive Committee now proceeding. The Wisconsin State Secretary writes to the National Secretary pro-testing that the party has 1,200 mem-bers in that state. Instead of 650, as hers in that state, fastead of 650, as former reported. While this would not affect the apportionment of National Committeemen in this case, it raises a question which might involve the number of representatives from a state in future cases. Wisconsin does not use the membership duse-stamps, as most

if not all other states do; the State o much money as payment of nation al dues for such-and-such a month During the year 1904, Wisconsin remitted \$300.10 as dues for the month of December, 1903, and January to June, 1904. This month \$133.10 was remitted as dues for July and August 1904. The National Secretary, of course, can know the membership in any state only by the amount paid in dues. The constitution provide that the apportionment for each year shall be based on the average membership for the preceding year. In the present case the National Secretary has taken the ground that, as the Wis consin State Committee does not buy stamps, his computation of the average membership in that state for the year 1904 can be founded only upon the amount of money paid for dues during 1904, not including any paid afterward as on account for 1904, and he submits this view to the National

On Dec. 27 Local Springfield chal-lenged D. M. Parry of the National Association of Manufacturers, through 3. Denison, for a debate on the pracicability of Socialism at the time of Mr. Parry's intended visit to this city bluff has not yet been heard from.

At the meeting of the Boston Cen ing officers were elected for the ensuing term: Organizer, John P. Weigel: Geo. Roewer, Jr.; Corresponding Sec retary. Louis Marcus. 92 Wayland Dorchester; Literature Agent. Cyrus Koehler, 37 Chambers street Auditors, G. G. Hall, Peter Ohlsen and Chas. Fuller; Grievance Committee John P. Weigel, M. H. Livingston, S. P. Levenberg, G. G. Cutting, and G. G. Hall. Election of secretary-treasurer laid over for one month. John P. Welgel and Moses Touvin elected on Or-ganization Committee, Hall and Cut-ting resigned. Ward 17 Club was suspended for non-payment of dues and Organization Committee ordered to proceed with reorganization. branches reported increased activity Sixteen members admitted.

There will be a debate at Homestead Hall, 724 Washington street, Boston, on Sunday, Jan. 22, 8 p. m. Subject Resolved. That political action is nec essary for the emancipation of the workingmen. Louis Marcus takes the affirmative against the negative of Chas. Boxtram.
The Dorchester Socialist Club held

the second of its course of lectures on Jan. 13 at Emery Hall. Dan A. White spoke upon Socialism from the Wage Worker's Standpoint to a crowder ouse and held his hearers in less attention for two hours after the entertainment which preceded. Com-rade Hall writes: "The Dorchester Club feels it a part of its duty to say to comrades of Massachusetts that never in the past has there been such a clear and interesting lecture puo-Socialism given in Dorchester as that given by Comrade White. The entertainment, consisting of vocal musiand readings, was enjoyed by all. Miss Anthony sang in a very pleasing man ner, as also did Miss Littlefield. Mr Smith's song was greatly enjoyed Miss Silva gave evidence of great tal ent in recitation. Mrs. Emma Good win gave readings as only she can give them. Comrades who are giving entertainments would do well to com municate with Comrade Goodwin.' Jan. 19 Mrs. Marion Craig Wentwort) will lecture at Emery Hall, and on Jan. 27 Levi H. Turner of Quincy.

New Jersey. The first lecture under the auspices of Branch Second Ward, Jersey City, was given at Hawke's Hall, Eric and Thirteenth streets, Sunday evening, Jan. 15. James M. Reilly spoke on Social Evolution. The hall was nearly filled. As this is the first lecture ever held in this section, the comrades are encouraged by its success, and the hall has been engaged for another lecture to be given on the evening of Feb. 12. At Humboldt's Hall, 188 Newark ave nue. Charles Ufert will deliver a lec ture on Sunday evening, Jan. 20. His subject will be: If Not Socialism, What? Renders of The Worker residing in Lower Jersey City are urged to

cialist position ably expounded.

A general meeting of the membership of Essex County has been called by the County Committee for Sunday afternoon, Jan. 22, 2 p. m., at 239

Washington street, Newark.

Local Passaic County has elected the following officers: Organizer, Will ia mGlanz; Assistants, Charles Deyon ker and Rudolph Ullmann; Secretary Frank Hubsmid: Financial Secretary Paul Hueck; Treasurer, Ralph T. Gregory; Auditing Committee, Ervin Weyse, Walter Banfield, Israel Tay-lor. The Commune festival will be held Mar. 17. Membership in Passaic County, 125.

Sol Fieldman will speak in Newark on Monday evening, Jan. 23, at Har-mony Hall, 653 Broad street, on Thomas W. Lawson and Francisch Fl. Thomas W. Lawson and Frenzied Fi-nance. At the last meeting, at which Leonard D. Abbott spoke, there was standing room only. Branch Seven in-vites the especial aid of comrades and readers of The Worker in Essex County in bringing out in large numbers to these meetings men and women, who while not Socialists as yet, might easily be made so with a little effort. Every comrade should have influence enough to cause at least one "hope-ful" to attend. If this were done all over the country systematically there would immediately be a tremendous ncrease in the fruits of our meeting

and literature.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Branch Four on Sun

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Branch Four on Sunday evening, Jan. 22. at the headquarters, 239 Washington street. Newark, at which A. L. Burgess will speak on Usury. The branch asks all to help make the meeting a success by being present, and taking part in the discussion following the address.

Kasex County Local held its annual meeting last Sunday, J. W. James presiding. Comrade Riepe being elected Organizer and Comrade Rodian, formerly of Pennsylvania, as Secretary. The meeting was the largest yet held and was also the most harmonious sylrited discussion, it was totally devoid of personalities or bitterness. The main business was the adoption of a new confitteness.

time that the meeting adjourned until Sunday afternoon, Jan. 22, at 239 Washington street, Newark. All party mmehers are urged to be present on time. Comrades Teofils Petriells and D. Rubinow were elected to the State Committee, Comrade Geo. A. Kiepe being siresdy elected and holding

Local York has moved into its new headquarters in the Smyser Building on South George street. The rooms consist of a parlor, kitchen, dining, smoking and reading rooms. A plano has been installed in the parlor. The Socialist Club, as it is called, is more active than ever and at presen are fifty party members and fifty ass ciate members. Comrade Littlefield of Massachusetts will speak on Jan. 19. A city ticket will be placed in the field for the municipal election in Febru-ary; the nominations are: Mayor, H. W. Pfeiffer; Treasurer, Jacob Hoffman; City Controller, W. Poet; Asses sor, H. W. Shay. George W. Bacon an attorney who has identified him self with the party and has spent much time and money to make the organization stronger, was chairman of be convention

The Reading comrades inaugurated a labor lyceum, which promises to be great success, last week. George El-mer Littlefield spoke on Saturday evening and Sunday forenoon, afternoon, and evening, and again on Tues day evening. Comrade Ringler report that the house was crowded at each

The Allegheny County Committee has arranged to have Comrade Wanhope lecture in the county nine days, beginning Feb. 4 and closing Feb. 12.— On Sunday, Jan. 14, Val Remmel gave an excellent lecture on Trade Unionism, Wise and Unwise, and the discus sion which followed was interesting and lively.—The lecture on Jan. 22 will be given by the County Organizer at the same place, 4 Diamond Square; subject, Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists. After this the Second Ward Local will hold its regular fortnightly business meeting. This local was organized Sunday, Jan. 8, with eight embers and from the applications ow in it is likely to more than double its membership at next meeting. outh Side German Local holds a mon ster Commune celebration in Odd Fellows' Hall, S. S., on March 19.

The Pottstown comrades started the new year with a resolution to build up the membership of the local, which as been year small. So far they have They have found the workingmen more interested than could have been hoped. George E. Littlefield spoke there on Jan. 11 and has been

isked to speak again on Jan. 24. Alfred William Lawson will lead the liscussion at the Friendship Libera League, 1724 N. Broad street, Philadel-phia, Sunday, Jan. 22, at 2:30 p. m. The subject will be Roosevelt Pros

perity. On Sunday, Jan. 22, at 3 p. m., Morrts Hillquit will speak for the Phila-delphia Socialist League, at Equity Hall, 1024 Lombard street, on Social-ism at Home and Abroad. In the evening he will speak on The Wage Worker and the Government in Jeffer son Hall, Ninth street, below Dickin

New York State

Jos. Wanhope will speak in Roches ter at the Labor Lyceum, Common Council Chamber, City Hall, on Sun-day, Jan. 22, 3 p. m.

The following locals have accepted

The following locals have accepted dates for a meeting with State Secretary Chase as speaker in the month of February: Tuckahoe, Feb. 1; Albany, Feb. 5; Gleps Falls, Feb. 7; Gloversville, Feb. 10; Syracuse, Feb. 13: Rome, Feb. 14 or 15; Rocher Feb. 19; Buffalo, Feb. 20; Gowanda, Feb. 21; Jamestown, Feb. 22; Salama ca. Feb. 23; Ithaca, Feb. 28. The re mining dates will undoubtedly be fill ed in a day or two and the to be made up very nearly as originally mapped out. The tour will extend over a period of about twenty-five days and all the important points in the state days will be spent in order to aid the comrades in getting the movement into proper shape. The locals that have greed to accept a date should do everything in their power to get every comrade out to these meetings and to comrade out to these meetings and to get as many others as possible. The tour will be made for the double pur-pose of stirring up the party members to more activity and to propagate our principles among the people generally. It is desired that the locals arrange to have a meeting of the local after the public meeting is held so that party organization matters may be talked

Prof. Robert Erskine Ely's lecture at the Yonkers People's Forum last Sunday was very well attended. Interest in these meetings is growing apidly, many visitors from neighbor ing towns being present, Next Sunday, at 3 p. m., H. W. Wilbur will lecture on Drink in Relation to Poverty. On Jan. 29, Mr. Wallace Downey ney, a large capitalist, president of the Townsend-Downey Shipbuilding Co., will speak on the labor problem. A most intéresting discussion may be ex

most interesting discussion may be ex-pected in each case.

The State Committee at its last meet-ing voted to issue a call for the elec-tion of National Committeemen. The State Secretary has issued this call and State Secretary has issued this cut and every local should be prompt in sending in their nominations. No nominations will be received after Jan. 24. Under the new apportionment by the National Committee the state of New National Committee the state of New York is entitled to three National Com-mitteemen. Each local may nominate three. All nominees must be members of the party in good standing. Locals may nominate members of the party residing in any part of the state.

residing in any part of the state.

The state constitution of the Social Democratic Party provides for the election by the locals in New York City of a committee of three to semi-annually audit the books of the State Committee. A call was issued for the nomination of candidates for this commitin the hands of the Secretary of the State Committee was set for Jan. 5. Local New York nominated William Edwards. L. D. Mayes, and Morris Stelzer, Locals Queens and Richmond made so nominations. Local Kings nominated three candidates, but the nominations were not sent in until after the time for Sing nominations had expired. These being easy three

minations for the auditing commit clared the nominees of Local New York elected. The auditing co therefore, for the ensuing term is Com-rades William Edwards, L. D. Mayer

and Morria Stelzer. Copies of the national official bulletin have been mailed to all locals in the state from state beadquarters instead of from national beadquarters as in er months. There are a few mo left that locals may have, if needed upon application to the State Secre tary. STATE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the State Committee held Tuesday, Jan. 10. Present: U. Solomon, H. L. Slobodin, M. M. Bartholomew, John C. Chase, and I. Phillips of New York; W. Atkinson, G. M. Marr'and Wis. Koenig of Kings County; Win. Goeller, Jr., of Queens County. Warren Atkinson acted as

The following communications were

Glens Falls, asking for copies of municipal platforms, as the comrades there intend to participate in the municipal elections. Fred. M. Dennis of Albany, giving

information about the very successful meeting addressed by Comrade Wan-hope. The comrades are making arrangements for Chase's meeting and hope to meet with the same success. Schenectady, applying for a date for Comrade Chase and stating that the meeting addressed there by Comrade

Wanhope was one of the most success ful had for a long time. John Spargo, accepting to debate or Single Tax vs. Socialism before the

Yomen's Henry George League. Addison, giving information the condition of the local. This loca organized in October with about charter members; mostly a farming town, hardly any in dustries worth mentioning, and as result the local was not very active Five votes were cast for our ticket h the last election and it appears that some of the members did not vote at all or did not vote the straight ticket The State Secretary was instructed to

investigate this matter.

Frank Herrman of Utica, asking whether a party member has a right to vote for candidates of another party in case the party has no candidates in the field for such offices. The State Committee ruled that the Anti-Fusion Itesolution adopted at the Chicago and Albany conventions cover this point and that any member guilty of voting for candidates of another party, irre spective as to whether our party has or has not candidates for those offices. is guilty of a violation of the said resolution. In addition to this the appli cation for membership that each men ber is supposed to sign when he joins the par ty states plainly that the appli cant has severed completely all con nections with any other political par-ties. By voting for the candidates of another party a member violates his membership pledge and charges should be preferred aganist him.

Elbert Hubbard, stating that for var ious reasons he prefers to remain out-side of the party, but will do his best to help the comrades in their work. This was in reply to a letter from the State Secretary upon Mr. Hubband's application for membership, inquiring in regard to some of his editorial ut-terances in the "Philistine" contrary to Socialist principles.

New Rochelle, asking for a speaker

or Jan. 29. Elle Reeve Cohen, offering her serv ices as state lecturer. The State Secretary was instructed to reply that un der the present financial condition of the State Committee it will be impossible to take advantage of her offer

Gowanda, accepting a date for Cou rade Wanhope. Syracuse, accepting a date for Com rade Wanhope. The local has a regular course of lectures given weekly Have elected new officers and are pre-

paring to carry on a good winter can paign.

E. V. Debs, stating that it will b. impossible for him to make a tout through the state. Rochester. Local is in good condi-

tion. Comrade Joel Moses, their Lit erature Agent, is very active; has lately 150 subscription cards for var ous Socialist publications. The wome comrades are very active. The man branch held a festival recently

Gloversville, stating that Wanhop had a good meeting and asking the State Committee to assign Comrade

Buffalo, expects to have a good meet-ing for Comrade Wanhope; would like to get Comrade Chase for Feb. 25. Have engaged Comrade Klenke as te build up a good organization in Buf

faio.
Albay, desires to get Comrade Chasfor Feb. 5 for two meetings, one in Albany and the other one in Green Isl-

George Speyer and the Co-operative Press with estimates for printing to be done by the State Committee. The matter was left to the discretion of

Local New York, notifying that Comrades Wm. Edward, L. D. Mayes and M. Steltzer were nominated for the Auditing Committee for the State Committee.

Kings County, notifying that Con rades Wm. Butscher, Alex. Fraser at rades Wm. Butscher, Alex. Fraser and Lackemacher were nominated for Auditing Committee. The nominations for the Auditing Committee from Kings County being filed five days after the date set were not recognized. Locals Queens and Richmond not making any nominations, the three

Locals Queens and Richmond not making any nominations, the three comrades nominated by Local New York were declared as the Auditing Committee and the State Secretary was instructed to call on them to audit the books of the State Committee.

M. M. Bartholomew, the financial secretary and treasurer of the State Committee, presented a financial report for the three months ending Dec 31. The report was referred to the Auditing Committee. Auditing Committee.

U. Solomon was requested to prepare a report of the financial condition of the State Committee beginning July 1, 1904, and ending Dec. 31, 1904.

Letter received from the National Secretary notifying that the state of New York is entitled to three National Committeemen and asking the State Committee to make the necessary are prepared to their election. The state of their election. The state of their election.

a call to the various locals in New al Committeemen, each local having a right to nominate not more than three candidates. The nominations close on Jan. 24, when the call for election will be issued. Only members in good

standing can be nominated.

The State Secretary reported that
Comrade Wanhope's meetings were all very successful; that he is making arrangements for a tour through the state himself, and that most of the ocals have applied for dates.

New York City.

A Socialist choral union has been or ganized under the leadership of Plator Brounoff. Men and women possessing a little voice can learn voice cultur sight singing, revolutionary and class cal songs. Only members of the So-cial Democratic Party can join. Dues five cents per meeting. Meetings are hied on Monday evenings at 233 E. Broadway. Those desiring more in-formation can get it from Platon Brounoff, 32 E. Twenty-third street,

from 10 to 2 p. m. Algernon Lee will be the speaker at the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday evening, Jan. 22. Subject: S cialist Policy and Partial Reforms.

A public meeting of the Society of the Friends of Russian Freedom will be held on Wednesday evening, Jan 18, in the hall of the Lengue for Po-litical Education, 23 W. Forty-fourth street. Addresses will be made Madam Breshkovskaia, Abe Cahan, H. M. Donner and others. Rev. Mi Savage will preside. Admission free Permanent officers of the society will be elected and a constitution will be

A very important meeting of the 16th A. D. will take place Friday, Jan 20, 8 p. m., at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D. Every member should at-tend this meeting. Members who have not paid for tickets to package party are earnestly requested to do so at once, either at the meeting or to Fi nancial Secretary Wm. Saphier, 11-13 Avenue D.

An interesting meeting of the 30th A. D. will be held Wednesday, Jan. 25 at the clubhouse of the Workingmen's Educational Association, 206 E. Eighty sixth street, when Dr. Stokes will speak on Social Ethics. A number of prominent Socialist speakers are als invited to attend, so that the meeting is looked for as the big affair of the season. Comrades of other district are cordially invited. The Yorkville Agitation Committee

has arranged for a series of public lec

tures to be held every Sunday begin ning Jan. 22, at 1528 Second avenue. At the meeting of the 28th A. D. on Jan. 5, Comrade Wolf presiding, there was a lively discussion on various top ics. One application for membership to bring friends and sympathizers to the Sunday evening lectures at 1528 Second avenue, Jan. 22. Courtenay Lemon will open the discussion at the district meeting on Thursday even-ing, Feb. 2, on the subject of Municipal Ownership, Capitalistic and Social

monster May Day celebration in Car negle Hall, on Sunday evening, April 30. The Executive Committee is en-deavoring to make this affair one of the most elaborate held for a long time. Details will be made publi

The annual picuic of Local New York will be held in Sulzer's Westchester Park, on Sunday afternoon and evening. June 11. The proceed of this picnic will go exclusively to the municipal campaign fund. Subdivisions of Local New York and

labor organizations in sympathy with the Social Democratic Party are requested to take notice of the above two dates and not to make any con

The letter to the enrolled S. D. P. voters issued by the Executive Committee has just been received from the printer. It is a short and nicely got ten up letter, blank space being pro-vided for the assembly districts to in-sert the dates and places of their meetings. This letter should be mailed to every enrolled S. D. P. voter in Manhattan and the Bronx, and it is to be oped that the assembly districts will send in their orders to Organizer S non as soon as possible. The price of

The Organizer has purchased a number of copies of the "City Record" containing the list of the enrolled S. D. P. voters. Assembly districts d siring such copies can get them from the Organizer, the price being five cents per copy.

At the last meeting of the 6th and 10th A. D. a paper on municipal government was read by W. J. F. Hannemann, but as the attendance was small the subject was not discussed, but it was decided that the delegates to the Second Agitation District be into the second Agitation District oe in-structed to request the Second Agita-tion District Committee to arrange a joint meeting of the 6th-10th and 14th A. D. and invite a speaker to address the meeting on the question of municipal government and the municipal campaign of 1905. Every member is requested to attend the next meeting on Thursday, Jan. 19, punctually at 8 p. m., as important business is to be

The lecture course in the Bronx at the Metropolis Theater Hall is meeting with great success. When Comrade Spargo lectured last Sunday evening many new faces were seen and his logic and wit was followed with keen interest and elicited repeated applause. There were not enough chairs but the committee will see that every-one is seated next Sunday evening. It is hoped that some comrades will vol unteer their services in answer to the appeal for music so that the audience will no longer be disappointed in this respect. Volunteers are also wanted for the distribution of cards and the

writing of envelopes.

At Metropolis Theater Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second street and Third avenue on Sunday evening, Jan. 22. James M. Heilly will speak on Social Revolution. GENERAL COMMITTEE

Regular meeting General Commit-tee, Jan. 14. Chairman, Lichtschein;

Vice-Chairman, Mayes.

Upon report of temporary Committee on Credentials, consisting of Common Solomon, Classen and Obrist, objections were made to seating of Delegates Typerness and Hannessann, Me-

JUST OUT! NEW YEAR GREETING 1905 OF THE WORKER, "The Triumphal Progress of Socialism in America." SIZE OF PICTURE, 20x25.

Price, 100 postpaid to agents and dealers. BIG DISCOURT. THE WORKER, 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

tion carried that objections raised by Credential Committee to seating of Comrade Hannemann be sustained Comrade Ramm desired to be recorded s voting in the negative. Seating of Comrade Typernass was laid over un-til such time as charges against him have been investigated.

Forty-two applications for member hip were received and approved. Motion carried that application of be referred back to assembly district; objection being made on the ground that Carpenters' Union No. 2 was

Chair ruled that application of all former members of party must be re-ferred back to respective assembly districts.

Motion carried that party picnic be held on June 11.
On motion, Comrade Hannemann was reinstated as a me

party.

ance Committee.

Communication received from Com rade Butscher of Kings, accompanying written charges of Comrade Eichwald of Kings against Comrade Ploetz Charges stated that Comrade Ploetz had spoken of and to Comrade Ele wald in a slanderous and libelous man-

Communication received from State

Committee stating that Local New York had the right to make three nominations for National Committeemen iominations to be in by Jan. 24. Motion carried that General Committee ed to nominations. Nominations Spargo, Bach, Hanford. Moved that General Committee proceed to choice of nominees. Amendment that all those nominated who signify their acce be referred to referendum of Local New York. Substitute to motion that assembly districts be called upon to make nominations. Substitute for the whole that general meeting of party members be called to make nom notione Substitute for the whole put and lost. Substitute to motion put and carried Comrade II. Solomon desired to be recorded as voting in the nega-

Communication from State Committee stating that the nominees of Local New York for Auditing Committee had been declared elected.

Communication from "Volkszeitung" Conference stating that 800 tickets and been sent to local for festival on Feb. 22 at Grand Central Palace and requesting that measures be taken to oush sale or said tickets. Motion carried that tickets be received and dis-tributed: that "Volkszeitung" be thanked for extending invitation and that "Volkszeitung" be respectfully requested that when State Committee arranges a festival in future that pa-per take notice of said festival and do verything in its power to forward it. Comrade Wolf desired to be recorded as voting in the negative.

On report of Executive Committee, arrangements for May Day celebration at Carnegie Hall on April 30, arrange ments for sending circular letters to enrolled voters, financial report, and arrangements of School Committee and engagement of Brevoort Hall

Report of Auditing Committee received and approved.

Motion carried that arrangements

be made for the giving of bond to party by Financial Secretary and Nominations for officers were ma

follows. Executive Committee: Licht-schein, Ehret, Obrist, Jonas, Egerton. Weinenbeck, Berlin, Edwards, Cas ly, Kelly, Sackin, Jarvis, Slobodin Grievance Committee: Bartholomew Phillips, Lichtschein, S. Solomon, Lew s Abrahams, Potter, Classen, Auditing Committee: Ramm, Wolf, Mayes Tetzner. Organizer: U. Solomon. Re cording Secretary: Sackin, Eiges. Treasurer: Ortland. Comptroller: Ed-wards, Mayes. Sergeant-at-Arms:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting City Executive Committee Jan 16 Present: Lichtchein, Ehret, Obrist, Kelly, Edwards Egerton, Solomon, Lenz, Turk, Wynn, Staring Nathan, Absent, unexcused: Chairman, Egerton Comrade Lenz seated as delegate from second Agitation District

gate present. Second Agitation District, report of Comrade Lenz: District protests at action of First Agitation District in soliciting funds within boundaries of second Agitation District. Stated that isunderstanding existed in regard to local bill for literature.

Murray Hill Agitation District: No elegate present. West Side Agitation District, report

of Comrade Turk: Debate to be held between speaker selected by Prohibition party and member of West Side Yorkville Agitation District: No seeting since last report. Harlem Agitation District: No dele-

ate present.

Bronx Agitation District, report of Comrade Staring: Two actures held in Metropolis Theater Hall very suc-cessful; prospects very favorable for

School Committee reported that School of Socialism and started with an attendance of 105. Eighty members have paid enrollment fee. Syllabus printed.

Organizer stated that Pienie Committee had engaged Sulzer's Westches ter Park for Sunday, June 11. Notice inserted in papers.

Organizer stated that letter to enrolled voters was ready and that ar-rangements had been made for distrib-uting same to Agitation Districts at

nominal charge.

Delegate from Yorkville Agitation District stated that it was the opinion of the 30th A. D. that the present system of holding lectures should be more centralized and that some supervision should be assumed by the local. Committee of three, Wyns. Egerton and

Lloyd was appointed to investigate the matter and report at next meeting. BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Bertha Matthews Fraser will Mrs. Bertha Matthews Fraser will lecture at Prospect Hall, Prospect and Fifth avenue, Wednesday evening, Jan. 25; The Wealth Producers is her subject. On the following Wednesday Dr. E. P. Robinson will speak on S. ialism and the Theory of the Survival

of the Fittest. At the speakers' class in the Labor Lyceum, 947 Willoughby avenue, on Friday, Jan. 20, four speakers will ach deliver a ten-minute he termination of each speech the speaker will be given fifteen minutes n which to answer questions and

ton street, on Sunday evening, Jan. 22, Dr. Robinson will take the place of Peter E. Burrowes, who has been obliged to give up his engagement on account of trouble with his eyes. Dr. Robinson will speak on Socialism and the Theory of the Survival of the Fittest.

At the Silver Building, 315 Washing-

Mrs. Fraser will speak on Wednesday, Jan. 25, in Prospect Hall, Prosect avenue, near Fifth avenue. Subect: The Wealth Producers. The 16th, 17th, and 18th A. D. will

Somers street, Sunday, Jan. 22, at 2 Edward King will lecture on the subject, William Morris, Anarchist or Socialist? at Toback's Hall, Thatford and Pitkin avenues, Brooklyn, Friday evening, Jan. 20. On Jan. 27 Wm.

meet at Peter Flanagan's house.

MORE UNPRECEDENTED PROSPERITY The Kansas City "Times" of Jan. 12 reports widespread unemployment and poverty, and quotes a leading charity

Danmar will speak on Socialism and

ranged, running till April 28.

It breaks all records. We have never een pressed so hard before by men and women out of work. It is even impossible to obtain work for women as domes-tics. We have sent them to the Provident Association and to the State Bureau of Labor, but they have falled to secure em-ployment there. Hundreds of men are out of employment, men whom I know to be adustrious and anxious to work. The storm and cold weather have made their ondition pitiful.

From Chicago comes a similar story, and St. Paul and Seattle and San Francisco; and the East is only too familiar with the same sad tale. While preachers are praising God for "our marvellous prosperity" and politi-cians are praising Roosevelt for it, only the great capitalists are enjoying this prosperity, and the producers are suffering the penalty of their own political apathy and submission.

Italy would seem to be in a fair way

o destroying what has been the great

claim of the present régime to the gratitude of all progressive thinkers, namely, the absolute freedom of thought accorded to all, even the occu pants of high positions under the state and in the university being allowed for example, Professor Labriola and nany others might be cited—to teach socialism to their heart's content. This had its ground in the dependence of the anti-Clerical government on the votes of their own officials. Lacking support in the country they were forced to rely on the votes of a large class of government employees—a class whom they themselves for that reason whom they themselves for that reason were always extending. Now, how-ever, the fight with Clericalism is given up. The Pope supports the gov-ernment, instead of cursing it. Consequently Ferri has been refused the chair of criminal law at the University of Rome, though he was obviously the man for the post. Lombroso has been moved to publish a letter of protest in the Conservative "Couriera della Sera." That the latter organ amblished it is a fact which our organ the "Avanti," records as worthy of recognition. It shows that freedom of thought is still strong in Italy .-Justice, London.

AS TO PERSONALITIES.

Regard for one another's feelings cannot be the first consideration. This is far from saying, as some of our comrades seem prac-tically to advocate, that disregard of one another's feelings should be cultivated. another's freeings shown of an individual com-paly when discussion of an individual com-rede's position is requisite to the party wel-fare, should the individual be discussed and then absolutely apart from the spirit of animosity, Since we are a truly democratic organiza-

Since we are a truly democratic organiza-tion it is essential that all should know each, so far as practicable. Concealment is a capitalistic accomplishment as cander will be a Socialist attainment. The scien-tific attitude is the one to be rought, deal-ing with simple facts, whether personal or impersonal, and marshalling them accord-ing to their bearing on the great current of human events.—Next, Seattle.

SOCIALIST VOTE BEARING FRUIT.

Already the Socialist vote is beginning to sear some fruit at the stockvards. We nave it or good authority that shortly after he election a leading labor reporter for one of the newspapers was consulted as o the best means of counteracting the So-lalist propaganda among the Packingtown workers.

callet propaganda among the Packingtown workers.

workers

so pointed out by this man tene, by the way, is now employed by the packers as a "pressingent", that the conditions under which the workers were compelled to work and eat their luned were most uncongenial. The representative of the packer said he could not understansis-that he did not think "things were so lead." Then it was pointed out to him that even the tollet rooms of the offices, where the employers and their head representatives worked or lorfed, as the case neight he, were little in the said of the offices, where the employers and their head representatives worked or lorfed, as the case neight he, were little in the said of the offices, where the employers and their head dipoch was unclean and uninvillage in every respect. The packers were advised to put restaurants in every department and sell meals of cost. The lack sets of the offices were the employed of the control of the cost of t

cent per cup, can of the first per condition.

There is nothing five a good his focialist rate to set the capitalists thinking about reform to affective the misery of the wage plays.—Chicago Socialist.