NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 26, 1905.

must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

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VOL. XIV.-NO. 48.

THE LAWLESS EMPLOYERS' PETITION. FROM COLORADO.

Department - Store Managers and Others Protest Against Appointment of Florence Kelley.

They Desire a State Labor Commissioner Who WillBe in Sympathy with Courts that Declare Laber Laws Unconstitutional and Will Continue the Policy Fellowed by McMrckin."

mittee, with the support of the trade unions and of the Socialist press, began its campaign against the re-appointment of Stree Labor Commissioner McMackin of New York, and since a number of the trade unions have urged the appointment of Florence Kelley to that position, the capitalists of the state have, it seems, become seriously alarmed lest a new régime should begin in which the labor laws of the state, such as they are, would be vigorously enforced.

From an inside source—obviously we cannot be more definite, since it would probably cost two or three men their positions, but we vouch for the accuracy of the information-we learn that the petition to Governor Higgins against the appointment of Mrs. Kelgot up by an organization of departmen-store managers in New York City and is being circulated among and unanciers of this city and state.

Since the National Child Labor Com- , against the appointment of Florence Kelley is that she has declared herself a Socialist and that she has not much respect for the courts which declare unconstitutional every law which would, if enforced, give the slightest defense to the wage-workers against the aggressions of organized capital." The Labor Commissioner, say these

capitalist anarchists, must be a mar in sympathy with the "due and orderly administration of law" (a man like McMackin, who draws a salary and lets the law go to the devil), must be a man "who agrees with and does not criticize the decisions of the Supremo Court"-when, for instance, that court says that a Prevailing Rate of Wager Law and an Eight-Hour Law are un constitutional; a man who, by his conservatism, would "be able to adjust ley which we here reprint has been differences" between employers and employees in such a way as to give the bosses the kernel of every nut he has to crack and give the wage-workers

That is the kind of man the organ-

EMPLOYERS' PETITION TO HIGGINS.

To the Governor: The undersigned hereby protest to your Excellency against the appointment of Mrs. Florence Kelley as Labor Commissioner of this state, for the following reasons:

First: We believe that the functions of this great office are such that no woman, however well equipped,, can successfully perform them. The most important duties of a Labor Commissioner are called into requisition during Strikes and Lockouts at times when excitement runs high, when the passions of men sway them, and when physical and judicial as well as mental power are required to hold the balance between the parties and lead them to an amicable adjustment of their differences. n amicable adjustment of their differences. At these times there are many occasions when a woman would not be

admitted to conferences of business men on the one hand or labor-union mer admitted to concrete so i business men on the one aim not place themselves on the other, as the participants in these discussions will not place themselves under the restraint that would be necessary with a woman as mediator.

Second: Mrs. Kelley has made a record in the position of Factory In pector in the state of Illinois, and we point to this as the best reason why he should not be appointed in this state.

She was appointed State Factory Inspector by the late Governor Altgeld

of the state of Illinois. The record which she made in that office is not to During 1805, the last year of her incumbency in this office, she investi-

gated 4.540 factories, having ten Deputy Factory Inspectors.

During the year 1904 there were 50,000 inspections with twenty Inspectors. Mrs. Kelley made investigations in forty-eight cities and towns in 1895,

while 259 cities and towns were visited in 1904 by the present Inspectors.

"Only 278 employers were prosecuted in 1895, seven of these being outside of Cook County. During that year there were 704 violations of the Child Labor Laws in the glass factories of the state, 504 of these being in one fac-tory at Alton. Notwithstanding this enormous number of violations of the Child Labor Law only one conviction was secured by Mrs. Kelley."

(These figures are taken from the official report of Mrs. Kelley.) Another charge which we make against Mrs. Kelley is the utter disregard of the facts and the manner in which she resorted to exaggeration to

boister up her cases.

On page 95 of her 1895 Report she says:

"With thousands of employers of the state, many of them irresponsible and ignorant, the only hope of enforcement of the Statute Lews is in prompt and uniform prosecution of violations."

In the same Report is an arraignment of the Supreme Court which de-

clared one clause of the State Factory Laws invalid. In her criticism of what she calls the "assumption" of the Supreme Court, she states, "the judicial mind has not kept pace with the industrial development in Illinois; and in its decision the Supreme Court shows that Illinois is in law-an agricultura And again "as before the enactment of the law, little girls just four are in establishments known to the Inspectors." The names of the owner

factories referred to are not given. hile holding the position of Factory Inspector under the appointment of Governor Aligeld above referred to, Mrs. Keliey was of great assistance to the Socialist element of the state. Frequent meetings of Socialists were held in the office of the State Factory Inspector during 1894. She was a confidante and supporter of the Socialists, Populists, etc., who had placed a ticket in the field and defeated the Democratic ticket.

A correspondent in the state of Illineis in summing up Mrs. Keliey's tenure of odice says: "Whether it is lack of tact, diplomacy or common sense on her part, there are different opinious, suffice it to say, however, that her term as State Factory Investors has emblifuented the religious. of Governor Aligeld above referred to. Mrs. Kelley was of great assistance to

on her part, there are emergen opinious, smaller it of any nowed, that he term as State Factory Inspector has embittered the politicians, merchants and labor officials against wemen holding any office that requires tact and executive ability. They assert that instead of ferreting out violations of the aw, she took up her time in 'reforming the universe' in as many different ways as there are issue affoat."

That Mrs. Kelley is largely interested in the Socialist movement is well known to those who have watched her career.

We annex a copy of the "Cleveland Citizen" of the date of January 21,

1905. In the first column of page 2 will be found the principles which guide said publication and which indicate that it is a Socialistic journal. In the fifth column of the same page, between an article "David M. Parry, the would be Trade Union Smasher," and another article headed "Czar Roose Yell," we find a report of an address made by Mrs. Kelley to the Manhattar Laberal Club of New York, in which she states that she is a Socialist—that there is little to expect from the Republican and Democratic parties and everything from the Socialist Party, to protect woman and child labor, and we call attention to said newspaper article as being a fair statement of Mrs. Kelley's views, since the paper is devoted to the same principles which she

preaches.

Fourth: We submit that the office of Labor Commissioner of this state

Commissioner of this state of the socialistic views that should be filled by a man who does not entertain the Socialistic views that Mrs. Kelley holds on public opinions. He should be a man in sympathy with the due and orderly administration of law; who agrees with and does not criticise the decisions of the Supreme Court; who will be active in discovering violations of the law and equally active in prosecuting such violations; whose tendencies are to build up the social fabric of industry and not tear it down who in time of turnoll and strife and excitement would, by his conservation and sanity and judicial temperament, be able to adjust differences which unfortunately from that to time arise. Respectfully submitted.

New York, February 8, 1905.

It is very amusing to find the managers of department stores among the worst violators of labor laws-protest ing against the appointment of Mrs. Kelley on the ground that she did not get enough convictions against men of their class in Illinois. .The reason why she did not get mroe convictions is plainly indicated in their third point, and there they confute themselves.

The pretense that a woman cannot properly perform the duties of the ofis peurile. It is safe to say that almost any old woman of seventy could do better than McMackin has done in enforcing the law-but perhaps not even Mrs. Kelley could do as well as be has, from the employers' point of view, in allowing the laws to be vio

The really important objection which

4.3 6.45

ized bosses of this state wish to have as Labor Commissioner. That is the kind of man they will get-another McMackin-unles sthe organized wage workers show themselves much moraggressive than they have heretofore

Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics." Three cents a copy; \$1.50 a hundred. Order from this office.

Hanford's "Labor War in Colorado. Still (finely. Five cents a copy; 40 for \$1.00 for \$1 Harford's "Railronding in the Un States." An eye-opener. Five cents copy; 49 for \$1. Order from this office. — Jubes "Unionism and Socialism: Pies for Both." Price, 10 cents. Order from this office.

— Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialism: Three cents a copy: \$1.50 a hu dred. Order from this office.

-Wille-Tescher told us to-day that here's a certain kind o' tree that grows not o' rocks. I can't remember what it was." His Pa-Te's a family tree, it pers. "Eschape."

Warning Against Capitalist Misrepresentation.

State Federation of Labor Says System of Espionage and Blacklisting Continues and Free Speech Is Unknown -Employers Trying to Lure More Victime There

While we are no longer getting such sensational news from Colorado, of martial law, suspension of habeas corpus, and the like, it appears from warning recently issued by the State Federation of Labor, that the reign of aken on a new form.

Free speech, we are informed, is practically impossible. The working-man who dares to speak against capitalist misrule is not punished now, as he was a few months ago, by incarcer ation in the Bull Pen, but by the quiet er and hardly less terrible penalty of very effective blacklist.
We reproduce the State Federation's

address entire, both as a present warning and as a demonstration of the tyranny that can be and is practised by capitalism even under the forms of To Organized Labor and All Whom It May

The Colorado State Federation of Labor, bearing in mind the true interests of the wage-earners and plain people of Colorado, deem the present an oportupe time for a recital of the unhappy industrial and po-

itical conditions in our state.

About two years ago, shortly after the nauguration of our modern Nero, James H. Peabody, as Governor of Colorado, a ions, Citizens' Alliance and kindred assodations, and executed with a cold-blooded premeditation by a conscienceless adminis-tration, to disrupt organized labor and destroy the effect of all legal enactments which have been secured for the better-ment of those who toil. By a referendum of the people our lawmakers have been commanded to enact laws for shorter hours and sanitary regulations for some of the nore dangerous vocations.

initing with railroad and other monopolies. negatived the enactments by usurping the functions of government. The brutalities, mprisonment and deportations which mark the fruits of their hard-carned victory have been filched away through corrupt practices of high state officials, resulting in an ef-fective blacklist.

Owing to the political domination of corporations all who oppose their schemes are placed under espionage and denied employ-

and constitutional rights of the citizens disregarded. sands of American sittzens have

these conditions; many are waiting oppor tunity to go to other places, where the workers are secure in their constitutional rights.

Bureaus of publicity have been urging victims to come into the state, and we are even menaced at the present time with the yellow peril from the Orient, with a view of still further increasing competition among the workers, thereby lowering the standard of living. At this juncture the Colorado State Fed-

eration of Labor desires to sound a warn-ing appeal. It has had its resources taxed o the utmost to provide necessaries of life for those here, and to remove others to more favored localities. Outside aid has been solicited and a further luflux of wage carners would be burdensome to those who have been so generous to their fellows to ime of distress.

We ask that all labor boiles and the la oor press give the widest publicity to this appeal, and urge all intending comers against such a step until conditions are changed, as those who come will leave their political, constitutional and industrial rights behind.

JOHN C. SULLIVAN.

Presider HARRY B. WATERS, Secretary-Treasurer.

SAFEGUARDS OF PRIVILEGE

We must soon arouse the masses of the people from their icthargy and examine the Senate and the Supreme Court-those in-stitutions with which, sooner or later, the people will have to contend. Let us not ear the blusterings that issue from be hind their asumptions of respectability and mold these threatening forces to its will, or we shall soon see in America the begin nings of a despotism more dark and con-scienceless than the world has ever before known. That the working class is even now colliding with those safeguards of privilege, we have only to turn to the state that we have flatteringly called free there where except in Russia.-Franklin H.

-Don't throw this paper away when --- The Arm and Torch is the emblem of --- 'Social Democratic" and "Socialist"

The Social Democrafic Party of New York is a part of the Socialist Party of the United States. The difference is only one of name. -Hand your trade-union friend a copy Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist

To all correspondents of The Worker we recommend a careful reading of the marier that appears every week in small type (like this) at the head of the first large of the tree of the first large of the first large of the series of the series

STUDENTS TO BREAK STRIKE.

to Act as Scabs.

One More Added to the List of Cases In Which Colleges Offer Their services to Help Capitalists Subjugate Toilers - Shows How Completely Working Class Must Depend on It

helps to put the self-styled "cultured classes" of this country on record in the great battle between the producers and the exploiters:

NEW HAVEN, Peb. 18.-It was stated to night that about 200 Yale students had applied to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for work as firemen, and that many had been accepted. It is be to fill the places of firemen if the latte

squad, is one of the men who applied for employment as fireman, and said to-night that he would accept a place if it was oftered to him Several Yale men were sent to New London to-day for the purpose of being examined, and if they pass the examination will be accepted as firemen. Two fears ago when the teamsters went out in a body here Yale men enlisted as cab drivers and were to be seen at their posts at

Yale is not the only university that has taken up the disgraceful work of strike-breaking. Columbia and Ann Arbor have done their share on several occasions within the last three or four

It is very significant that these students, most of whom hold manual labor in the greatest contempt under ordinary conditions, consider it an especially honorable thing to go to work with their hands for a few days fust at the time when by so doing they the working class and paralyze its etforts to improve its material and social

Nor is this a mere prank of thoughtless boys. President Low of Columbia and President Hadley of Yale have, on less boys. President Low of Columbia, and President Hadley of Yale have, on previous occasions, given it their open endorsement, and President Eliot of Harvard has distinguished himself by his culovy of the strike-breaker as "a, blis culovy o his culogy of the strike-breaker as "a, high type of American hero."

This use of the colleges as seab agencies is just one more proof that if the working class is to be emancipated from the capitalist yoke, it must de pend upon itself alone. It will receive sympathy and aid from exceptional in-dividuals in the comfortable classes, but only from individuals. On the whole the intellectual as well as the material forces for Labor's struggle for freedom must be developed by the ollers themselves

TRADE UNION BANK IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.-The prospect s of the First Union Labor Bank, which has just been issued, announces that the stock subscription books decided on last December are open. The metal workers and the machinists are the promoters of the enterprise, which wever, is intended to benefit workingmen in general. The directors be elected by trade unionists, and the profits accrue to the shareholders.

NEW ZEALAND'S EARLY-CLOSING LAW The Shops and Offices Act passed at the ast session of the New Zealand Parliament provides that in all the large cities all close at 6 p. m. on five days in the week and by 0 p. m. on the other day, exception New Year's eve, when they may remain, the contrary. kept at work more than fifty-two hours in any one week, nor for more than nine hours any one of the five early closing days, or eleven hours on the sixth day, nor for re then five hours at any time without at least one hour for a meal. The law also limits hours of labor for office workers, and provides that, in such cases where overtime is permitted, a public record of it must be kept, and it must be paid for as time and a balf, with a minimum of 12 cents an hour for children and 18 cents as bonr for others.

INDIAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

A recent report of the Department of Commerce and Labor shows that the cotton manufacturing industry is developing ver-manufacturing industry is developing ver-rously in India. In 1904 there were 5.21: 600 apindles in operation, as against 3,54 900 in 1894. The proportionate increase a little more rapid than that of the sam industry in the United States, and this is autic of restrictive legislation in the is a little more rapid than that of the same industry in the United States, and this in apite of restrictive legislation in the interest of the British cetton manufacturers. The cheapness of labor in India and its proximity to the Far Eastern' marker promise (or threaten) to make India industry a formidable competitor for American and European production when the investment of Western capital in India has been carried on a little further.

DEPENDS ON GENERAL CONSENT.

For the most part this hoarding is in the form of money, titles and bonds. Sup-pose the people should suddenly take it into their heads sometime that money is utterly valueless (which it is), that most

ENDORSEMENT NOT DESIRED.

Yale University Men Ready Reply of Philadelphia Socialists to "Reformers."

> mittee of Seventy" Suggests That It Might Endorse Socialist Candidate, and Our Party Organization Explains That We Are Not in That Sort of Politics.

> PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.-There is a "reform" movement on in this city at present under the head of a Comrespectable citizens, as the phrase goes. This committee is-sending let-ters to municipal candidates of the various parties, and the readers of The may be interested in the correspondence between the Seventy and ne of the nominees of the Socialist

The Reformers' Proposal.

Under date of Feb. 14, Thos. Rae burn White, Secretary and Assistant wrote to Henry Kay, our candidate for Common Council for the Twenty-fifth Ward, as follows:

Dear Sir:-The Committee of Sevents is considering the question of the endorse ment of candidates who are to be voted for at the coming election.

We believe that every candidate for nuntcipal office should be willing to defin itely say that in the discharge of his duties he will be guided by no consideration other than the public welfare; that he will not the dictates of any man or set of men; and that he will honestly endeavor to adminis ter the business of the city with the same attention and fidelity that he devotes to his private affairs.

This statement of our position is tendered to you for your approval, disapproval, o modification. If it does not accurately ex press your views, you are not only at lib-erty, but the Committee desires you, to make such modifications as you desire. May I ask for the favor of a prompt re

our recommendations concerning your can didacy, which will be made public before election.-Yours very truly, etc.

would reply. On Feb. 17 the reply was sent, in

Socialist Position Defined.

Mr. Thomas Raeburn White. and Assistant Counsel, Committee of Sev-enty, Philadelphia, Pa. Dear Sir:—Your communication addressed to Mr. Henry Kay, a nominee of our party

for the office of Common Council from the Twenty-fifth Ward; has been referred to us of the supreme ambition of our candi-

dates was to be elected to office, and that by any means possible, we would snawer in the affirmative immediately; but we can not, in justice to the issues involved, an swer with a plain "yes" or "no," but will take advantage of your offer of disapproval or modifications. In the first place, our time is taken up

in producing wealth for our masters and trying to bring our fellow workmen to our cause, so that we may abolish wage-sla very, the product of the capitalist system of office; we leave that to the parties of

occupants of elective positions acting in-dependently towards the constituents who lect them or the organizations which nominate them.

We know that all candidates are subject to the rules of the parties of which they are the nominees, despite any pretense to

We also know that those who s campaign funds expect returns for the expenditure.

Backers of "Reform."

The "Public Ledger," which, you will agree, is favorable to your cause, in an editorial Sunday, Jan. 29, after telling of the demands being made upon certain cor porations by the Republican organization ends up as follows: "The money is at hand to start a reform movement that will prevent Durham & McNichol from naming the next Mayor also to take Councils from the next Mayor, also to take Councils from their grip. IT WILL COME FROM COR-PORATIONS WHICH ALE TIRED OF BLACKMAIL."

your Committee on the letter-head, the name of Thomas Bromley, Jr. The recent textile strike, in which several of our members participated, is still fresh in ou memorr, The chalrman of the manufac-turers' committee during the strike was this same Thomas Brombey, Jr. It was he who was most steadfast in his opposition to the reduction of the working hours of the textile operatives. Not satisfied with having starved his men into submission, but typical of the class of which he is a mber, he added insult to injury and member, he added them.

more woes to our class by inaugurating the
most infamous system of branding a man be has the courage to maintain his rights an American citizen. We mean the reference card" now in vogue in the tex-

ment from the class to which Mr. Bromley and others of your Committee belong. We

Knowing this, we are amused at your sending our candidate this communication. As a nominee of the Socialist Party, he will, if elected, serve only the interests of the working class. The rules of our party, absolute by a referendum vote of the entire content of the content of

our candidates, and should they at any time party, they forfelt their offi-

party, they forfelt their office.

In closing, permit us to say that our candidates cannot accept your endorsement, as they are nominated solely for the purpose, in the event of their election, of representing the interests of the working class, of which the Socialist Party is the only repre sentative.—Yours truly, TWENTY-FIFTH WARD BRANCH,

Local Philadelphia, Socialist Party. EDWIN H. DAVIES, Secretary. 1305 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Hot Out to "Catch" Votes.

The Solialists of Philadelphia wish The Solialists of Philadelphia wish every voter in the city, and especially stand the position of the Socialist Party in this and in every election— every workikngman, clearly to underthat it neither gives nor takes endorse ments, that it makes no compromise that it does not pretend to represent profit-masters and and wage-slaves at ing class, and that its candidates simply the responsible agents of the rank and file. They are not out to "catch" votes, but to convince and erganize workinmen voters.

YOU MAKE AND CAN UNMAKE LAWS In a country where all property rights rest upon the laws and all laws may be made by the ballot, the working class which is the huge majority, cannot be robbed except by its silent or implied con sent. In the solidarity possible to th working class lies the power to unmake every law in the statute books of the Amerincan republic. The fundamental law of the land gives to the workingman this right of suffrage, this right which men of many other countries do not yet possess, which they are to-day suffering and dying to going to awaken to the value of this right and utilize its power for ends of economic freedom before it is too late?-Franklin H Wentworth.

PARTY DIRECTORY FOR NEW YORK COUNTY.

Organizer and Financial and Correspond-ing Secretary, U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street. General Committee meets second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month, at 200 E. Eighty-sixth street.

City Executive Committee meets every Monday evening at 206 E. Eighty sixth street.

streef.

School Committee meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m. sharp, at Brevoort Hall, 154 l. Fifty-fourth street; Secretary, John Sparge, 23 Belmont Terrace, Yonkerson-Hudson.
Branches of the party meet as follows:
1st. 3d and 5th A. D. meets fourth Tuesday in meath at 126 Varick street! Organizer, David J. White, 60 Bleecker street.

day in Bruist. White. (0) Bleecker street.

2d and 8th A. D. meets first and third
Tuesdays at Odd Fellows' Hall, 10 Forsythe street: Secretary, Sol. Solomon, 3td
E. Thirteenth street.

4th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at Sandays Organizer, Meyer
Gillis, 186 Henry street.

the and 10th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourti street. Secretary, Peter Weidner, 44 E.

Thursdays at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Secretary, Peter Weidner, 44 E. Fourth street. Secretary, Peter Weidner, 44 E. Fourth street. Secretary, Peter Weidner, 44 E. Fall Street. Secretary, Peter Weidner, 44 E. Fall Street. Secretary, Peter Weidner, 44 E. Fall Street. Secretary, E. Fall Street. Secretary, E. Stridgy at 533 Eighth avenue. Organizer, Edw. M. Martin, same address. 11th A. D. meets second and fourth Mondays at 533 Eighth avenue. Secretary, F. Neusius, 40 Kinth avenue.

12th A. D. meets second and third Saturdays. Secretary, Cass. Zimmerman. 256 Stanton street.

13th A. D. meets first and third Saturdays at 342 W. Forty-second street; Secretary, G. Grint, 735 Feath avenue for Thursdays at 256 E. Tenth street. Organizer, Edw. Meyer, 200, Avenue A. 15th ped 17th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 532 Eight Avenue, Organizer, veorge skinger, 539 We-Fostyninth street.

16th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at Lafayette Hall. S Avenue D; Organizer, Scheer, 350 E. Trenth street.

18th and 20th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 350 E. Twenty-sixth street. Organizer, Fred Paulisch, 530 E. Thirty-fifth street.

18th and 20th A. D. meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 124 Broadway. Secretary, N. B. Short, 1947 Broadway.

21st A. D. meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 124 Broadway. Secretary, N. B. Short, 1947 Broadway.

21st A. D. meets second and fourth first street. Organizer, Edw. Cassidy, 164 Wone Hundred and Third Street.

22d A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Organizer, Edw. Cassidy, 164 E. Forty-second street; Organizer, Carl Classen, 214 E. Forty-farst street.

22d A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 126 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Organizer, Frank first and third Fridays at 1960 First street.

23th A. D. meets first and third Mondays at 1952 First avenue; Organizer, Isaae Konceky, 350 E. Fifty-eight street.

26th A. D., Rr. 2 (Rohemian), meets first and third Fridays at 1961 First street.

26th A. D., Rr. 2

Seventy-fourth street.

26th A. D., Br. 2 (Hohemian), meets first and third Fridays at 512 E. Seventy-first street; Organizer, Frank Skrivanek, 500 E. Seventy-third street.

28th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 1407 Avenue A: Organizer, Jacob Obriet, 62 East End avenue. Obrist, 62 East End avenue.

30th A. D. meets second and fourth
Wednesdays at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street;
Organizer, E. Ramm, 1523 Third avenue,

31st A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twentyfifth street; Secretary, John Wilkins, 2068
Seventh avenue.

treet; Secretary, John treets second and and Sid A. D. meets second and wednesdays at 1997 Third avenue; Wednesdays at 1997 Third avenue; Jos. Spero, 121 E. One Hundred and fourth Wednesdays at 1997 Third Screetary, Jos. Spero, 121 E. One Hundred Secretary, Jos. Spero, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street. 1. meets second and fourth Fridays at 2009 Third avenue: Organiser, Edward Winteler, 963 E. One Hundred D., 18 C. Steeter C. Tuesday at 200 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; Organizer, A. B. Demili, 2367 Secretary at 200 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; Organizer, A. B. Demili, 2367 Secretary and Secretary and Secretary 1988.

dred and Forty-seventh street.

34th A. D., Br. 2, meets first Tuesday at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; Organiser, A. B. Demili, 226? Second avenue.

35th A. Br. 1 (German), meets first second sevenue.

35th A. D., Br. 2 (English), meets second and fourth Tursdays at 2300 Third avenue; Str A. D. Br. 2 (English), meets second and fourth Tursdays at 2300 Third avenue; Secretary, Chas. E. Jones, 76 E. One Hundred and Eighty-third street.

35th A. D., Br. 2, meets second, and fourth Fridays at Realty Hall, corner Ogden avenue and Mariam street. Highbridge fourth Fridays at Realty Hall, corner Ogden avenue and Mariam street. Highbridge Creet avenue, Highbridge, Annexed A. D., Br. 1, meets first and third Saturdays at Heldes Hotel, Tenth street, Williamsbridge; Organizer, Joseph Haaz, Thirteenth street, Williamsbridge, Annexed A. D., Br. 2, meets every wednesday at Lahrman's Hall, Morris Park avenue, Van Nest; Organizer, Chas. F. Hohmann, Morris Park avenue and Union Fort Rose, Van Nest, N. Y.

mean the same tang.

—The Social Democratic Party of New York is a part of the Socialist Party of the United States. The difference is only one

you have read it. Given in your may be a made of the combine of Socialism on the official ballot in New York.

"Social Democratic" and "Socialist" mean the same thing.

—The Social Democratic Party of New York is a part of the Socialist Party of the United States. The difference is only one

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE OLD WORLD.

In Europe, Just as in the United States Multitudes of Hard Working Men Are Now Unwillingly Idle and in Want.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- "A German paper," writes Consul General Richard Guenther from Frankfort, "states that during the month of November the number of unemployed persons increased largely in France and England, especially in the latter country, where in thirty-five municipal districts 300,822 persons were out of work or in want. The number of the unemployed working people in London many trades wages have been reduced. Large subscriptions are now raised in London to provide food for the poor and unemployed. The high price bread and meat makes the condition of the working classes all the harder.

"An interpellation in the French Chamber of Deputies has produced the statement that in 1904 there were about 10 per cent, fewer people em-ployed in France than during the year before. As there are about 5,500,000 industrial workers in that country, this percentage would show over a half million more unemployed than in the previous year."-Press dispatches

Thus we see again that the labor problem is an international one, that the same conditions of poverty, inse curity, and periodical unemployment prevail the world over. And these world-wide evils have produced the world-wide Socialist movement to organize society on such a basis vement to remillionaires and paupers shall both be done away with and that the development of industry shall mean increas comfort for the workers instead of increased misery.

IN JAPAN.

The Socialist Organ "Helmin Shimbun" is Suppressed. But the Movement Will Go On-Propaganda Among Russian Prisoners.

We have just received the last issue of "Heimin Shimbun," the Socialist paper of Japan, which has been sup-pressed by governmental order. Our Japanese comrades think that, while the trial is still going on in the Supreme Court, they are so well assured that the decision will go against them that it is useless at present to con-tinue the contest. In announcing the discontinuance of the paper they quote Freiligrath's lines for the fare the "Neue Rheinische Gazette suppressed by the Russian governm paper edited by Marx and Engels and

Farewell, but not farewell forever. They cannot kill the spirit, We will rise on the field where we fell,

More boldly to fight out another." Meanwhile, another paper called "Chokugen (the "Plain Speaker") is being published by some of the comrades and will partly fill the place of "Heimin

From this final issue of our far-away contemporary we note that the Japan-ese comrades have received from the Russian comrades a quantity of Socialist pamphiets and have carefully distributed to the Russian soldiers who are held as prisoners of war in Japan. There is true Internationalism

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

AND STATE SOCIALISM The following resolution, adopted by the Berlin Congress of the German Social Democratic Party in 1892, after an extended controversy between Von Vollmar on the one hand and Liebkucht and Kautsky on the other, is worthy or preservation in the Socialist's scrapbook as one of the classic statements of the attitude of the party toward what is called State Socialism (including capitalist public ownership) and of the part which "immediate de mands" play in its activity.

The Congress declares: Social Der has nothing in common with so-called State Socialism.

This so-called State Socialism, in so far as it aims at state ownership for itsent pur-poses, proposes to substitute the state for the private capitalist and to endow it with two-fold roke of economic exploitation and olitical slavery. This so-called State Socialism, in so far

as it is occupied in social reform or in im-proving the condition of the laboring classes, is a system of half-bearted measures Democracy. By trifling concessions and all manner of palliatives it endeavors to allen-ate the workingmen from Social Democracy and thereby to paralyze the latter. Social Democracy has never disdained to

smand such measures on the part of the by others, whenever they tended to effect n lunrovement in the condition of the system. But it considers such measures merely as triffing part-payments, which will in no wise influence our striving after the locialistic reorganization of the state and

tionary. State Socialism is conservative. Social Democracy and State Socialism are preconcilable opposites. It was Liebknecht who, in acord-

ance with this view, suggested "State Capitalism" as a more acurate name than "State Socialism" for public own-ership established by capitalist gov-ernments and conducted "on a busiess basis," in the usual phrase of its

PRICE 2 CENTS. IN RUSSIA AND

IN AMERICA.

Big Mass Meeting Held by Philadelphia Socialists.

Abo Cohen and Bon Hanford Speak to a Crowded House - Significant That Dally Press Reports What Is Said of Russia but Not What is Said of Class Struggle in the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21,-The meeting in Blaney's Arch Street Thea-ter Sunday afternoon, at which Ben-tanford and Abe Cahan spoke on The Class Struggle in Russia and in the United States, was successful beyond all expectations. The great hall was literally packed to the doors and the nudience was held spell-bound from beginning to end by the logic and eloquence of the speakers. Certainly great deal was effected by this meeting toward bringing about the much desired mutual understanding and sympathy between the workers of this country and those of Russia.

Naturally, Comrade Cahan spoke

more particularly of Russian events and Comrade Hanford of their paral-lels in the United States. It is very significant that, while all the papers devoted considerable space to account of the meeting and all gave pretty fair reports of Cahan's presentation of the situation in Russia, not one of them tried to do justice to Hanford's masterly exposition of The Class Struggle in the United States. His "deadly, parallel" between the tyranny practised by Peabody and Sherman Bell in Colorado and that practised by the Tsar and the bureaucracy in Russia, his references to the shooting of un-armed strikers at Buffalo, at Hazleton, and many other places in this country, and his treatment of the capitalist pre-tenses of "reform" and "conciliation" just as delusive and just as hypocriti-cal here as in the Old World—all this cal here as in the Old World—all this the daily papers passed over in silence, or with a few unintelligible phrases. Again we see the need for a Socialist

Caban's treatment of the Russian situation was very enlightening. Speak-ing of the killing of Sergius, he made it clear that assassination policy willingly adopted by the revolutionists, but that it was forced upon them by the nature and conduct of the Tsar's government. There was nothing in common between the act of a Czolgosz and that of the man who up Sergius. The same battle for free-dom which our Russian brothers are compelled to carry on at such terrible risk by vialent methods, can be carcompelled to earry on at such terrible risk by violent methods, can be car-ried on here much more easily and effectively by political action.

AID FOR RUSSIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

Secretary Loopeloff Acknowledges Regeipt of Nearly \$500 from Socialists and Sympathizers in the United States.

Secretary Loopoloff of the Russian

Secretary Leopolor of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York asks us to report the receipt of the following contributions in response to the call for funds to help the Social Democratic movement in Russia: Previously acknowledged, \$45; collected through the "Volkszeitung," turned through the Volkszeitung, turned over per Dr. Ingermann, \$201.76; Kranken Kasse. Br. 88, Utica, \$5; Do., Br. 38, Gloversville, \$2; Local Newport News, Va., S. P., 89; coll. by M. A. Boldt, \$5; George B. Leonard, Minneapolis, \$25; Chandeller Brass and Metal Workers No. 7, \$10; per "Appeal to Reason," \$27; T. J. Lloyd, \$5; Flemish Branch, Local Philadelphia, S. P., \$5; Ryan Walker, per L. D. Abbott, \$4; Eva Katzman, coll. on list, \$19.50; A. D. Rubinow, Newark, on list, \$5.50; B. Brumberg, on list, \$6.50; Mrs. Gräbler, on list, \$9.50; total to Feb. 20, \$497.26.

tary, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth WE GAIN IN DARBY.

Money orders and checks should be

made payable to J. Loopoloff Secre

DARBY, Pa., Feb. 22.—In the elec-tion held here yesterday the Socialist Party candidates for Council polled a total of 65 votes-27 for Robert Green, Sr., in the First District, 11 for Walter A. Weish in the Second, and 27 for Andrew B. Mayes in the Third, At the national election in November we had 42 votes. The total vote at this local election was light, so that our percents age is largely increased. The Democrats put up no candidates for Council and we poiled about 14 per cent, of the vote. Many Socialisis, as well as oth-ers, lost their chance to vote by neg-lect to pay poll-tax, which is-a qual-fication for voting here. This should not bunnen again.

JUST A HINT.

Once in a long while, among the scores of manuscripts that come to the Editors of The Worker each week. is one of which the writer says, in the enclosing note, "If you do not find this available for publication, consign it to he waste-basket, and there will be no ill feeling over it. That is the manuscript that gets the most careful con-

Innocent, and even glorious, by their re-nown, their number, and their excess. Hence it is that public robberies become proofs of talent, and selzing whole proinces enjustly is called making conquests.

-La Rechefoucauld.

— Mrs. Hatterson: "I didn't see you at the lecture on the 'Simple Life." Mrs. Catterson: "Why, no: I had so lden it was going to be such a swell affair."—Brookiya

The Worker. OR GROAM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY Known in New York State" as the Social Democratic Party.)

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Complete about the business or editorial angenees of the paper should be addressed to the floori of Directors, Socialist Competative Publishing Association, 384
William street, New York.

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

The Socialist Party the Social Democratic Party of New York' has passed through its Third general election. Its growing power is Literated and its speedy victory formshowed by the great increase of its rote as shown in these figures.

1980 (Presidential) 98,931 ime (State and Congressional). .. . 229,76

Iw 'be state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, the Saxtain Party is officially recognized under the nemy of Social Democratic Fasts, and its eachions is the Arm and Turch, as shown also se.

whose. The Secialist Party for Social Democratic Party in New Yorky should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a small and maribund eggistation which hittery opposes the trade unions and carries on an obvide camping, of timeler scalast the real Socialist mescenaem, which supports the trade unions.



the first of two or three articles dealing with the question of unbile ownership or municipal ownership as advocated by Republican or Democratic "reformers" as a means of "curbing the trusts." These articles will set forth the Socialist position in regard to such movements, will show their inevitable failure to relieve the sufferings of the working class, and will explain the difference between such capitalist public ownership and Socialism. They will be especially suitable ut this time for general distribution for propaganda purposes.

ANOTHER PRETENDED "THRILL OF HORROR."

Again we must give one Democrat in the House credit for having spoken out truly and bravely. Just one, mark you. Not another member of his own party and not a single Republican sec onded Mr. Baker's utterances, and several feading Democrats took occasion to disavow his seutlments.

President Hoosevelt has sent an official message to the Tsar of Russia in forming him that the whole American people were horizfied at the assassing tion of Grand Duke Sergius. Every body in the United States knows that this is humber, that in this countryto its credit . . it said-the generally dign punishment of one of the world's most dangerous criminals. We all know that the President's message is humbug; but that may not be so well known in Russia and elsewhere: the official expression of this pretended "thrill of horror" is likely to have some effect over there-and its only effect can be to encourage and strengthen the autocracy. For that reason it was the President's duty either to say noth-

Ing or to tell the truth. Last month, after the hideous massaere committed by the government in St. Petersburg, Mr. Effer of Brooklyn Cose in the House and moved a resolution expressing the feeling that was really held by the honest majority of the people of this country, a feeling of rence at this latest crime of Tsarism. He did not find a single supporter and was openly laughed at. On Monday of this week, reminding the House that this government had refused to say one word against that cold-blooded murder of thousands of unarmed men and women, he took the President to task for assuming to sneak for the American people in expressing sympathy with the Russian tyrants on the assassination of one of

their number. Mr. Baker's action deserves recogni tion. It does not at all redeem his party. On the contrary, he stands out as a notable exception, and to praise him is to rebuke the organized Democ

That the Republican narty should grieve at the death of Sergius after ng on in perfect calmat the peras and massacres in which he secutions and massacres in which he China by fewign capitalists, we saw had taken so large a part is not sure the English, French, Belgian Parlies.

prising. The Republicas party openly stands for the Big Stick, for autocracy in the United States and its colon nad dependencies, as well as in Rus sia. When the Deomreatre party, with its pretense of devotion to old-fushion ed ideals of liberty-when its repre sentatives deliberately repudiate one member who raises his voice in protest, then the Democratic party shows itself to be a dving party an shows that it deserves to die.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM: WHAT AND WHYP-I.

A comrade asks us to take up th following questions, not so much for his own satisfaction as because they are often asked by men who are just studying the question, and ought-to be made clear to them:

"If Socialism were universal, v we have to help the weaker and in ferior races? Would competition be tween nations cease under Socialism: What would we do with our surplus product? Would we not still have to guard against the competition of peo ples with a lower standard of living tional Socialism bring us all down to the Chinese level? Why must So ism be international, anyhow? not be content with working for So

Let us begin at the end and worl

backward. Just what do we mean by

capitalist forces of all other countries saying that Socialism will be interna overthrow them or be crushed by tional? Why must it be so? Why them; it will succeed, because standing should we concern ourselves about So for a yet more efficient economic and cialism in other countries? When we social system; and it will succeed the say that Socialism will be internation more easily because in every other ni, we do not mean that national ad country it will find friends much more ministrations will disappear or a new numerous and better organized than administration for the whole work were the sympathizers of the French will be established over their heads. Revelution outside of France. That may come about, sometime; it Of course it is conceivable (perhaps may not; anyhow, that is not what we it is probable) that, at the moment mean. We mean that Socialism will when Socialism first definitely tribe international in much the same umphs in one country, it will already sense that capitalism is international be so strong in every other important to-day-not over the whole world, but country that no such reactionary coeliover a great and increasing proportion tion could be carried out. That is to of it. Just as when capitalism grew be hoped, for it would make the differup and triumphed in certain countries ence between a fairly easy and peaceof Western Europe, it became inevitful revolution and a revolution involv able that the rest of Europe and Amering world-wide war. But to state this ica and then Australia and, more slowpossibility is also to say that Socialism ly, Asia and Africa must accept or demust be international that its triumph velop the same or a very similar ecocannot long be confined to one counnomic system, so it will be with So try; and to express this hope is to say cialism. Lincoln was not expressing that the Socialist movement, in its his own desire, but was simply stating days of struggle, ought to be internawhat he perceived to be a social law tional-that, if we wish its triumph in when he said: "This nation cannot en our own country to be easy and secure, dure half slave and half free." Sew we must wish that the movement in ard put the same law in different each of the other countries should, at words when he spoke of the firethat moment, be strong enough to repressible conflict" between the slavery strain their governments from interfersystem and the system of free wage ing here. It is not desirable that the labor. The same law applies, with a strength of the Socialist movement of somewhat slower action, to the whole the world should be too much concenworld, especially in this day of railtrated in any one or two countries, no ways and steamships and telegraphs that its strength in any country should and newspapers, of migration and be concentrated in one geographical world-commerce and world-thought. section, but rather that it advance Much the same social forces are at pretty evenly all along the line. work on much the same lines of opposition in all capitalist countries; and the other countries are rapidly comine into the capitalist stage and develop ing those same opposing forces, the opposing interests and ideals and habits

We have said that capitalism is to day international. The qualification we have made is, of course, importan that there are still great difference in the degree of capitalist developmen in different countries, though all are and institutions of the prefit-taking narching on the same line, and the class and the wage-working class. So. more backward catching up to the if the tendency toward Socialism ex more advanced. Japan and Australia ists in one country, it exists also in all are not so thoroughly capitalistic as others. Now suppose that Socialism the United States and Western Euhas definitely triumphed in a certain rope; Russia and Latin America are country-let us say, in the United somewhat behind Japan: China and States first. Would not that triumph India are still further in the rear: then have a direct and immediate effect in there are large parts of Asla, Africa, every other country? Assuredly it and Malaysia which can be counted as would, and in two ways. First, ft outside of present world-politics, ex would be a tremendous encouragement cept as passive objects of conquest and and inspiration to the still struggling spollation. It is quite probable that Socialist forces in all other countries the nations of Europe and North and would stir them to more vigorous America will pass into the Socialist action—just as the triumph of the stage before even Japan and Australia bourgeois revolution in France someand South America have carried their thing over a century ago at once stimulated similar revolutionary move make such a step possible for them-to ments in all the less advanced neighsay nothing of such countries as China boring countries. But, on the other and India, which are just entering the hand, if the Socialists of other coun capitalist period, which proverbially tries would be encouraged and move slowly, and which may, under strengthened by our victory here, the the long tradition of a quite different capitalists of other countries would be civilization, pursue a somewhat differalarmed by it-nay, would be positive ent line of development. ly injured by it and would be com-

pelled to take action. British, German,

French, Belgian, and other European

capitalists own great quantities of

American land and hold large share

in American railway, manufacturing

mining, commercial, and financial cor-

porations, and are drawing rent, inter-

est, and dividends from the labor of

American workingmen; vice versa

American capitalists have large hold-

ings of land, bonds, stocks, and so

forth in every other country, and are

drawing rent, interest, and dividends

from the labor of the working people

of those countries. A Socialist govern

ment in the United States, negating

the right of American capitalists to ex-

ploit American workingmen, would not

uphold the right of American capital

ists to exploit foreign workingmen and

assuredly would not recognize the

right of foreign capitalists to exploit

the workingmen of this country. The

Rothschilds are not citizens or resi-

dents of this country, but as investors

they "have a stake in it." So with th

other great capitalists, especially great

financiers, who dictate to-day to all

governments. When, some four or

five years ago, the Chinese govern

fused to help in the exploitation of China by feerige capitalists, we saw

We come now to our correspondent's other questions, but lack of space com pels us to postpone the consideration of them till next week.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER. When the Editor of The Worker was lecturing in Boston last week he in-advertently omitted to answer one of the questions asked. As the matter is one of interest to all readers of the paper, and although it has been answered before, he takes this opportun swered before, he takes this opportun-ity of answering it in print. The ques-tion was: Has the membership of the party power to control and discipline the editors of the official papers? The answer is in the affirmative. The Worker and other papers known as of-ficial organs of the party in various states are owned by co-operative pub-lishing associations. This form of ownership is necessary, because we have to work under capitalist laws, an incorporated body is needed to pre-vent the possibility of control by the incorporated body is necess to par-reat the possibility of control by the individuals engaged in the office, and it is not advisable for the party as-These publishing. is her advisable for the parti-ch to incorporate. These publi-sociations are composed of imbers only, every member ha-te (regardless how much mon-te (regardless how much monappear) must be devote and and cannot be dis the members. The edition of the association. The

he circulation of the paper is built up the circulation of the paper is built up by the efforts of the party, and its dately covered by donations from the party or its monitoric there is not a Sacislist paper in the United States that could exist if the party should withdraw its support and repudiate it. Finally, the editor must be a party member and is thus disrectly responsi-ble to the party. ole to the party

German, Russian, Japanese, and

United States governments promptly

the Chinese government to carry out agreements it had never freely assent

ed to and compel it to make still fur-

ther concessions to international capi-

alism. International capitalism would

just as readily shelve its internal dis-

agreements over the division of the

spoils and unite to cross a Socialist

movement in the United States when

that movement came to the point of

actually stopping explaitation here.

The French Revolution, overthrowing

sonarchy and feudalism in France

not only stimulated similar revolution

ary tendencies in other countries, but

it provoked a hostile league of all the

kings and feudal powers of Enrope

The foreign wars which the Freuch

waged from 1790 to 1815-wars for the

propaganda of liberty abroad, so much

ridiculed by shallow historians—were

mayoldable: for the regulation had to

overthrow foudallien abroad or he

crushed at home by feudalism from

abroad. It succeeded, because it repre

sented and served a more efficient eco

nomic and social system. So the So

cial Revolution of the twentieth cen

tury will not securely triumph in one

country alone: triumphing in one coun-

try, if will have to fight for its life

and fight to the death, against the

We have several times been asked hapter against private ownership of land, and we do so in this issue, Sp cer suppressed that chapter in later editions of "Social Statles," but his reenutation does not lessen the value of of Spencer's name that we appeal, but to the logic of his argument; and many regret the reactionary tendency in ciai and political matters which he showed in his later years and which was utterly inconsistent with the gen eral tone of his philosophy. For the eral tone of his philosophy. For the rest, let us say, first, that Spencer's presentation of the question of land ownership in the passage we have re-printed is not just the form of state. ment a Socialist would have given but, second, that the same argument by which he proves the private owner-ship of land to be a source of injustice is equally applicable, under social conditions now existing, to the great artificial means of production also t mines, mills, factories, railways, an

Here is a bit of advice offered by ne of our contemporaries to the Rus sian people:

Meanwhile the Revolutionists—for this is Revolution-can do no work more fitting to the day than to force such bloodshed in St. Petersburg and the other great centers of population, to riot, to pillage, to burn to destroy—commit such havoe of bloo and life that shuddering despotism must concentrate all its armed force at a few concentrate all its armed love trembling points for the protection of the trembling lear and his imbecite Ministers.

Here is another paragraph taken

If the streets of St. Petersburg run high with blood; if flames sweep the extent of the empire; if the Reign of Terror of the French Revolution becomes a mild and puny comparison with what is done in Rus-sin to-day or next week or next year, we say God speed the people of that unhappy Russia to their work! God grant them the strong arms and the iron bearts to hazard days when they uplift their heads to look the dawn of their liberty in the face!

Whence do you suppose we quote this? From some Anarchist paper? No. From some Socialist paper? No. We take them from an editorial article in the New York "Press," a "safe and sane" Republican fournal

The advice given is not altogether wise. It does not fit the policy of the Social Democratic Party of Russia, nor of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Russia, nor of any other revolution ary element there. Their policy is not ne of reckless slaughter : tion. When they kill a Von Plenve or Sergius, they do it "decently and in order"-publicly condemn criminal and give him fair warning and a chance to mend his ways if he vill; it is not an act of "havoe" "riot," but of calm punitive justice And meanwhile they carry on a work among the masses, at the con-stant risk of their own lives, educating them and organizing them, not for all overthrow of political autocracy also such as exists in Russia, but for the overthrow of the economic system of oppression which we call capitalism and which afflicts the toilers of the United States as well as of the Tsnr's

Such is the difference between the sympathizers at long distance and the detent and self-restrained policy revolutionary proletariat of the world.

Some comrades find that The Worker has been inconsistent in its trent f two recent matters. issue of Jan. 29 The Worker took some pains to point out that the men who signed the "Industrial Organization Manifesto" at Chicago last month acted only in their individual capacity and Ernest Untermann) who belong to the party and do not belong to trade unions committed an error in signing it. On the other hand, The Worker proval an appeal for financial aid for the Social Democratic Party of Russia issued by a volunteer committee and innounced with like approval the organization of the American Friends of of these had been formally sanctioned by the Socialist Party organization. Now The Worker is fallible. It can be neonsistent. But we do not think it has been so in these cases. We find a radical difference between the two, jus-tifying the different treatment. The Socialist Party, through its most au-thoritative organs of expression, has defined its position in regard to the trade unions; it has insisted on the necessity of separate and independent organization of the economic and the political movement; its declarations, if they mean anything, mean that Socialists must deal with the political work and trade unlouists with the ists and trade unionists may and should concrn themselves with both, but that men who belong to only one of the two parallel movements ought not to meddle with the other ear by if they be of such prominence as in-evitably to commit their own organi-sation, in the public view, to their individual acts. What we found fault with in the conduct of the two Chieago comrades named was not that they expressed certain opinions—opinons which, to a great extent, we share and which, anyhow, it is their perfect right to express—but that they took action in the trade-union movement without belonging to that movement without belonging to that movement and without authorization, explicit or facit, from the movement to which they do belong. The Russian case is belong. cialist Party of the different. The Socialist Par United States has repeatedly its solidarity with the corr parties in other countries; it and is represented in the Int

are represented. We had before us are represented. We had before us a communication from the Social Dem-seratic Party of Rusias and one from the International Socialist Bareon, calling for sid from Socialists of sid The thirteen comrades signed the appeal we printed last week, therefore, and the co organized under the name of American Friends of Russian Revolution simply took action in line with the declarations of the Socialist Party in the United States and in Russia and of our international organization. The principle involved was already settled and it was their right and duty to act promptly, not to wait for a long dis ence, we submit, is a very importan one and not only fustifies but compel a different attitude on the part of The Worker toward the two undertakings.

The Editors of The Worker profts ften receive loquial term, about the non-publication of some matters of party news. Some times these complaints are well found ed; very often they are not. Every week it happens that we receive re-ports written from five to ten days after the events occurred; one or tw days more are consumed in the trans-mission of these reports through the mails; then, if printed, from two to seven days according to the time of week) would clapse before it could reach the redders of the paper—in all, a delay of from one to three weeks. Where reports are thus held back by the persons whose duty it is to sen them in they lose all news value and their publication would only make the mer ridiculous.

BLOOD-STAINED SNOW.

By Alberta Montgomery

All the nations of the earth have just been witnessing, with cries of hor-ror, the spectacle of the blood-stained snow in St. Petersburg; but what is this but the symbol of the life and death of the poor workers all over the world!

First, the cold snow of their livesshivering, chilled, wet, weary, always rather hungry, often very hungry, al-ways thinly clad, often ragged; aching with overwork, footsore with vain search for work; hope in them fro life stunted with patient despair. And how often is the cold snow of their blood of martyrs-shot down in the sand and thousands, as sheep in the nothing; dying of neglected filmess in their hovels-for why should they ex pect good care?-poisoned young by imployers in cruel, unwholesome trades, fainting under the burden of overwork and bad air; children pining away for lack of good food, old workfinally cast into the poorhouse

ers finally die alone. Ah! yes, this is true everywhere, tol erated in all the nations which have held up their hands in horror at Russla. "Thou art the man," we can say to all these Pharisee governmen quite as well as we say it to the wretched little Tsar, to Vladimir and Trepoff. Nay, worse still, must we not say it to ourselves? We who toler ate, condone, perpetuate a system which ends in the strong symbol of the bloody snow when, at last, the snow bound lives lift up a mighty shrick of to a bloody, despairing death by the rulers and the rich. Yet on the sad winter snow lying on this poor earth, the burning blood palpitates with fife like the shed blood of Christ and calls upon Justice.

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 Selfong to the organizate Socialist Party. All of these ought to journ the organization. To carry out our principles, it is necessary to have a large, well discriptioned, said self-governing body of Socialists to conduct the year-round campaign. Our party is not run by lenders. It for party is not run by lenders. It for party is not run by lenders. It for party is to the year-round campaign. Our party is not run by lenders. It for party is to the party in the pa

If YOU are a Socialist, we want YOU It is your DUTY to join, to do your little 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 part in the expense, and to exercise your equal inducace in selecting the party's can editates, framing its platforms, controlling its whole policy. The dues vary in different localities from 15 cents to 25 cents a month—5 cents to 25 cents to 25 cents to 25 cents and the rest to the local of its subdivisions. When a member is unof its subdivisions. When a member is un-

It you can contribute more, of course there is always mee for it, but it is not re quired. You will be expected, if you join to attend the monthly or fortnightly meet ings of your local or branch and to give sque of your locare to the work of the party-for the greater portion of the works so shome by volunteers.

Are you a real WORKING Socialist, or only one who is willing to TALK Socialism and vote for it when it isn't too much trumble? If you're the real thing, join the

Party.

For information as to the time and place of meeting of the branch which you should If in New York County, address Organ-lzer U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street, New York;

If in Kings County, address Organizer Warren Atkinson, 122 Ft. Green place, If elsewhere in the state of New York, andress State Secretary John C. Chase, 6, Fourth street, New York;

If in any other state, a card of inquiry to National Secretary, J. Mahlon Bornes, 209 Dearborn street, Chicago, will bring you a prompt reply, giving the address of your state secretary and other needed informa-DON'T DELAY. FIND OUT WHERE

THE SEWATE AND THE LORRY

The United States Senate, counterpart of unfaith in the people, bears the mark of its designers in the very manner of its class have in the Senate so long as the sents in that body can be deliberately planued for and purchased with money? This method of securing them is not in-This method of securing them is not in-dicated solely by the dying statesmanship of this body. It is proven by the absence from Washington of the third house, the case powerful lobby. The labby is a thing of the past. The great exploiting inter-case no longer noad their bribers to Wash-tortes. They send their Sentore. Wrank

the National Socialist Party addressed and remittances n abje to J. Mahlon Barnes.

AND YOU. AMERICA: ARE YOU COMPLETE?

By Horace Traubel.

the acute stage of a universal maindy You stand safely here and give advice to Russia. The advice is good enough. I endorse it. I say there cannot be to much of such advice. But what ad vice are you giving yourself? It is easy to give advice to other people. I is hard to give advice to yourself. Rus da is guilty. Are you guiltless? Tsars get Russia into the right perspective Your perspective on yourself is all wrong. You cry so loud over Russian wrongs you can be heard in Russia You are so silent over American wrongs you could not be heard in the next room. You can see death when it comes out of a rifle. You exmet see death when it comes out of a pay-list. While it is true Russia is a potential America it is also true that Ameri sure things are wrong in Russia if things are right in America? Can yo be sure of one untion, for bad or goo us long as you are not sure of the r for bad or good? Have you sins of your own to answer for, America? Have you washed all the blood off your hands? If you have what do you mean by your east sides? Your paupers? Your tramps? What ou mean by them? You look at sia. You look away from them. But they stare you in the face. You victims, America, stare you in the face. Your incompleteness stares you in the face. Rusiss has much to Done in assassination and peace. Have you nothing to do, America? Is it ye time for you to take other nations to task and not take yourself to task? I somehow feel as though you. America, fired some cruel shots at the people that fatal Sunday. It seems always so true that all nations are one nation. That the crimes of one are the crimes of all. That though on be a little slow or a little far little better or a little worse, a little farther ahead or a little farther be and the law is about the same. Do you think that your crime, America, would feel alien in Russia? Would not the most of Russian oppression feel quite at home here? I do not sa no. I do not say yes. I am asking questions, I am trying to discover what is our precise task. I am trying to see how we can help Russia and how Russia can belp America and how both can help all the rest and how all the rest can help each. I am send ing a few of our starved children to Russia to test them under Russian in-stitutions. I am bringing Russian institutions to America to see how they will fit in with the legislated injustices of the republic. It seems to me that the shots I heard in St. Petersburg York by the preferred plutocrats in our democracy. When we look this problem straight in the eye all geography gets mixed. We are walking us streets. We are hobnobbin with strange peoples. We are triking In all the perplexities, help, unknown languages. We live in un- America: are you complete?

Or the best of your story? Have you fulfilled yourself? Yes, Russia is in

complete. Russia is passing through

familiar houses. We are no longer Americans or Russians. We become And you, America: are you com-plete? Have you told all your story? denationalized. We are translated into the experience of far away races Home is not here. Home is anywhere What does it mean? It means that injustice is an international presence. That we are nations, one nation are mother nation, all incomplete together It means that we may follage in different latitudes and longitudes but that we all root at the same center. Yes, say your say about Russia. Say it in as loud a voice as you choose, But also say your say about yourself America. Say that, too, in as loud voice as you can. Give Russia the benefit of a few doubts. Give yourself the benefit of a few accusations. Bring your lash down on wrong. Hard Hard. But be sure you get Americas well as Siberia within the circle of your vision. Russia addresses a ques tion to you. You answer it. Ameri-ca, you also address a question to your self. Do you answer your own que tion? I h There is only one duty. It is international. Our civilization is measuring itself against a universal wrong. It about to take possession of the allen sted earth. It is to show that the law that is good for one is good for all. That the equities of the communistic regime will not stop at the format border lines. The question now demand ing to be answered can be answered in any tongue. Russia will answer it by one decision. You will answer it by another decision. But the amount of the answer will be the same. Do you think that because you, America, hap pen to live in America, the St. Peter burg event was remote? It is just as near to you as if you lived in St. Petersburg. Russia is not isolated. Its sins are the general sins done big. I felt very guilty that immortal Sunday. It seemed to me I was myself shooting into the faces of the petitioners. What can I do? Look to Russia? Yes. But look to you, America, too. The best lesson I can get out of Russia is a lesson I may apply in America. I can go with this lesson into the offices and stores. Into the factories and on the farms. Calling upon the masters to be-ware. Calling upon the people to revolt. Proclaiming the commune. Quoting Russia against all the invested and inverted fortunes. Quoting Russia against profit and rent and interest. Quoting Russia against the piracies the private man. Quoting Russia against that overwhelming tide in the republic which pushes the comme man out of the reach of benefaction. think something takes me off to Ru you, America. All the wreckage calling attention to you, America. Making it clear that there is a big job to be done at home. That I am the man to do the job. That anyone else is the man That to-day is the day to do the job That your incompleteness, America, is incompleten reflected in the what does Russia mean? Does it mean everything to Russia and nothing to Russia, I know you are incom plete. I know you will help us and w will help you. In all the storms, In all the perplexities, help. And you

SOCIALISM AND WAR.

To kill one man is a crime, and he who does it is a criminal. To kill many is a virtue, and he who does this is a hero. To murder one man for some selfish motive, for personal interest, is a crime punishable by law. To murder thousands of men, a whole nation, for the selfish interests of another nation, is an act worthy of prais and reward. One is a foul murder, the other is glorious war. In one case the life of one man is destroyed, in the other the lives of thousands, tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands are destroyed.

constantly taught to abstain from retail murder and encouraged to indulge in wholesale murder. Does this appear absurd to you? Are you oing to call all des life a crime? Do so if you wish, but be rendy for the consequences. The titles given to you for this will be equivalent to the names given to those who wear striped suits. If you insist upon talking against the virtue of kill-ing, freedom of speech may be dealed by the pen, you may find yourself land-ing in the "pen." Why so? Because your talk undermines the present society.

Capitalism must have war. War is essential to its existence. Though it may be admitted by some defenders of the capitalist system that war is an evil, they say it is a "necessary evil." Is this the only "necessary evil" which capitalism subsists? Is not Is not the whole capitalist system an evil?

The talk about the "Parliament of Man" and of arbitration is useless; all

the peace conferences are empty phrase contests as long as the private property system lives. This so-called system being based on getting, its first moral law being greed, it naturally follows that one country will reach out to subdue the other for the sake of gain. Just as the man with big capital tries to, and does, swallow the man with small capital, so will a big country try to swallow the smaller couniry. Nations are like the individuals com-

osing them. Let the individual mem-pers of a nation be trained to care for themselves only, let them be taught to erush everybody for their own interests and you will have a warlike nation ready to swallow every other na-tion. What is the basis of the society we live in? What other morality than the morality of getting all you can will serve as a foundation to a private evaserve as a foundation to a private each craship system? A man's success to-day depends on how well he can forget the rights of others. Any man who can control the means of life of a whole city or even a whole nation is thought of to day as the greatest man.

to the top of the ladder; men will loo

up to you. Capitalism needs expansion it need narkets to sell the wares produced in over-abundance. These markets mus gotten, so matter at what Does it concern the representatives of Russian capitalism the Tsar many men die on the battlefield? Does he care for the oceans of tears from the eyes of mothers and wives? Do and the distress of helpless orphans affect him? Does that crowned mo ster feel that he is a criminal when h brings havoe on two countries, his own and Japan? Of course not. The m teaches him that war is necessary legal and even sacred.

Capitalism has no time for senti-ment. Goods have been produced, the are, therefore, unable to buy back all they have produced. What is to be done with these products? They mus be sent to foreign countries. New land and new markets are needed; they must be gotten regardless of cost

Not so under Socialism. War will cease to exist under Socialism, not because it will be prohibited by law or otherwise, but because the causes of war will be eliminated. Take away the cause and the effect is gone. Pri vate ownership in all the means of production and distribution being abolished, things will be produced not for sale, but for use. Foreign markets will be needed no more, because no one will manufacture things for pe euniary purposes. Those in need of the products of a certain land will arrange to get them. Goods will not be imposed on people. The spirit of so-ciability, or "societary spirit," will be developed more and more. The hanni ness of one will be the happiness of all, and as all men will live in harmony, so will nations. The distress o one nation is the distress of anoth principle must be recognized by all. It will be recognized as soon a society is so constituted that the in s of one become the interest

Under Socialism no one will have starve through his or her inability to be selfish. To-day we call a man cessful because he succeeded in forget-ting every one except himself. Under Socialism such a one will be consid-ered an utter failure. When private ewacrable of the means of life is done away with, men will have no cause to

away with, men will have no cause to cultivate the grab and graft habit. Nations, like the individuals composing them, will have no private interests. All will work in barmony. Under Socialism, when the whole world will be one country and manking a large family, the earth will be at the disposal of all, and so no one will be compelled to make wars of conquest. Advance sheet from "The New Life," by O. Leonard.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Stattment Shelve Good Gale in Total Circulation, But Growth of Single Sebbeription List is Not Up

The following table shows the circulation of The Worker for the last two

Week ending Feb 12 Feb 10. Single subscriptions14.613 14.788 Outside bundles 774 Samples 180 569 or at retail 1,307 1,286 subscribers was not so large as usua or as might be desired

"I don't bother with six-month cards any more," writes Comrade Boulger of Franklin, Pa., in sending in five yearlies. "It is just as easy to get yearly as half-yearly subscriptions."

Comrade Schieldge of Manchester,

Conn., gets in a good stroke of work every little while.

The Worker Club of the 30th A. D.

is a voluntary organization whose name explains its nature. The memers, who are all members of the party, pay a certain amount weekly into a common fund; each month one hundred names are selected from the ists of enrolled voters and The Work veeks at the Club's expense; at the be ginning of this trial and again at the fetter is sent and, if possible, end. a member of the Cinb calls personally. to solicit a subscription.

Current # # # Literature

THE REFORMERS' YEARBOOK (former ly The Labor Annual); 1905, eleventh year of issue. Ed. by F. W. Pethick Law-rence and Joseph Edwards. Pub. by "The Echo," London; American agent, "The Comrade," New York, Pp. 272. Cloth, 60 cents: paper, 32 cents. Much as we Socialists object to being spoken of as "reformers," we can't

always escape it. On just what prin-

ciple the Social Democratic Federa-tion, the Independent Labour Party,

the Fabian Society, the Labour Repre-Committee, the National Democratic League, the National Liberal Association, the Single Taxers' League, and the Charity Voting Reform Association, with a score of other 'administrative and political" zations and some three or four hun dred under other sub-divisions, get classified together, we suppose no one out a British maker of reference books could explain; "Miscellaneous" is one of the sub-heads, and it would well have been but at the head of the whole list. However, we needn't expect the editors of works of this sort always to take our point of view and regard revolutionary class-struggle organizations as something radically different from Associations for Supplying Half-penns Meals to Children and the Sick with Appetizing Food and International Federations for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice; we have to "grin and bear it" and make such use of the book as we can. "The Reformers marily for a British public; but ever in this country the Socialist or laboreditor, the student of current politics and economic history, and the worker in international organization of any sort will often find it a go have by him for ready reference. Among the principal departments we note the following: Chronology for 1904; "Labor in Parflament"-portraits and brief biographies of fourteen members supposed, with more or less reason, to represent the working class in the House of Commons and of about sixty others who hope to be elected. with some account of the L. R. C. and tary events of the year, especially the Allen Immigration Bill, the Educa-tion Acts, and the Chinese Labor Or-dinance; "Municipal Movements;" dinance; "Status of Labour, 1904"-a condensed report of the Trade Union Congress at Leeds of some of th of the year, and of developments in connection with the question of em-ployers' liability and of the status of unions before the law, and a directory of the principal British unions and trades councils; "Women and Women's Work," one of the fullest and best of the departments; "Co-operation;" "Re-form in Many Lands," not always so accurate as we could wish; "Land and Housing;" "The Unemployed." satis-tics and projects for rellef; and extensive directories of Socialist, labor, and various reform organizations and press, of books of the year upon ques-tions of social reform, and of individual British Socialists and reformer

"The White Terror and the Red" is revolutionary movement in Russia, written by our well known comrade Cahan, editor of the "Forward." and just published by A. S. Barnes & Co. Fuller notice will follow. Price,

ONE ON THE SOAP-BOX ORATOR.

That one cannot be too careful about the use of terms is well illustrated by the

A Socialist soap-box orator was harangu a crowd. When the time to ing a crowd. When the time for questions came, one of the audience inquired:
"Did you say that under Socialism a man will receive the full product of his labor, and only that?"
"I did," said the speaker.
"Well, then I den't want any Socialism

in mine."
"Why not?" asked the Socialist in surprise. "Don't you want the full product of your labor?"

"Not on your life! I run a drilling press.

All F make is heles."

By Herbert Spencer.

f whis is the famous pinth chapter of "Seat Station" which was suppressed by the

other is later editions.)
Given a race of beings having like claims to pursue the objects of their desires given a world adapted to gratification of those desires—a world into which such beings are similarly born, and it unavoidably follows that they have equal rights to the use of this world. For if each of them "has freedom to do all that he wills providof any other," then each of them is free to use the earth for the satisfaction of his wants, provided he allows all others the same liberty. And conversely, it is manifest that no one, or part of them, may use the earth in such a way as to prevent the rest from similarly using it; seeing that to do this is to assume greater free-dom than the rest, and consequently to bresk the law.

Equity, therefore, does not permit property in land. For if one portion of the earth's surface may justly be-come the possession of an individual, and may be held by him for his sole benefits, as a thing to which we has an exclusive right, then other s of the earth's surface may held; and our planet may thus lapse altogether into private hands. Observe, now, the dilemma to which this leads. Supposing the entire hal-itable globe to be éaclosed, if follows that if the land owners have a valid right to its surface, all who are not land owners have no valid right at all to its surface. Hence, such can exist on the earth by sufferance only. They are all trospassers. Save by the per-mission of the lords of the soil they can have no room for the soles of their feet. Nay, should the other think fit landless men might equitably be expelled from the earth altogether. If then, the assumption that land can be held as property involves that the whole globe may become the private domain of a part of its inhabitants; and if, by consequence, the rest of its inhabitants can then exercise their faculties can then exist, even-only by consent of the hind owners, it is manifest that an exclusive poss of the soil necessitates an infringe ment of the law of equal freedom For, men who cannot "live and move leave of others, cannot be equally free with those others.

Passing from the consideration of ible to that of the actual, we find yet further reason to deny the never be pretended that the existing titles to such property are legitimate. Should anyone think so, let him look in the chronicles. Violence, fraud, the prerogative of force; the claims of surior cunning—these are the sources which those titles may be traced. The original deeds were written with the sword, rather than with the pen; not lawyers, but soldiers, were the conveyancers; blows were the current coin given in payment; and for seals, blood was used in preference to wax. Could valid claims be tirus constituted? Hardly. And if not what be comes of the pretensions of all subse quent holders of estates so obtained? Does sale or bequest generate a right where it did not previously exist? Would the original claimants be nonsuited at the bar of reason because the thing stolen from them had changed hands? Certainly not. And if one act of transfer can give no title can many? No; though nothing be multiplied forever, it will not produce one. Even the law recognizes this principle. An existing holder must, if called upon, substantiate the claims of those from whom he purchased or inherited his property, and any flaw in the original parchment, even though the property should have had a force of intermedi-

should have had a force of intermediate owners, quashes his rights.

"But time," say some, "is a great legalizer, Immemorial possession must be taken to constitute a legitimate chain." claim. That which has been held from age to age as private property and has been bought and sold as such must now be considered as irrevoca bly belonging to individuals," which proposition a willing a which proposition a willing assent shall be given when its propounders can assign it a defluite meaning do this, however, they must find satisfactory answers to such questions as ly a wrong to grow luto a
At what rate per annum do invalid claims become valid? If a title gets perfect in a thousand years, how much more perfect will it be in two thousand years?- and so forth. of which they will require

Whether it may be expedient to admit claims of a certain standing, is not the point. We have here nothing to do with consideration of conventional privilege or legislative convenience. We have simply to inquire what is the verdict given by pure equity in the matter. And this verdict enjoins a profest against every existing preten-sion to the individual possession of the soll; and dictates the assertion that the right of mankind at large to the carth's surface is still valid; all deeds, customs and laws betwithstanding.

Not only have present land tenures a indefensible origin, but it is impossible to discover any mode in which land can become private property. Cultivation is commonly considered to give a legitimate title. He who has reclaimed a tract of ground from its primitive wildness is supposed to have thereby made it his own. But if his ten a moment to his pleadings.

"Hello, you sir," cries the colite to some backwoodsman, smoking at the door of his shanty, "by what at the door of his singity, "by what authority do you take possession of these acres that you have cleared, round which you have built this log house?"

"By what authority? I squatted here because there was no construction."

"By what authority? I squatted here because there was no one to say nay—because I was as much at liberty to do so as any other man. Besides now that I have cut flown the wood, pleughed and cropped the ground, this farm is more mine than yours or any-body's, and I mean to keep it."

"Ar, so you all say. But'l do not see how you have substantiated."

your claim. When you came here you found the land producing trees-sugar maples, perhaps, or maybe it was cov-ored with prairie grass and wild straw-berries. Well, instead of these, you have made it yield wheat make bacco. Now, I want to understand how, by exterminating one set of plants and making the soil bear anoth er set in their place, you have consti-tuted yourself lord of this soil for all

succeeding time." Oh, those natural products which I destroyed were of little or no use whereas I caused the earth to bring forth things good for food—things that help to give life and happiness."

"Still, you have not shown why such process makes the portion of earth have so modified yours. is it that you have done? You have is it that you have soil to a few inches in depth with a spade or a plough; you have scattered over this prepared surface a few seeds, and you have gath-ered the fruits which the sun, rain and air belped the soil produce. Just tell me, if you please, by what magic have these acts made you sole owner of that vast mass of matter, having for its base the surface of your estate and for its apex the center of the globe? all of which, it appears, you would mono clize to yourself and your descendant

"Well, if it isn't mine, whose is it? I have disposessed nobody. When I crossed the Mississippi yonder, I found nothing but the silent woods. If someone else had settled here, and made this clearing, he would have as good a right to the location as I have. person was at liberty to do had he come before me. Whilst they were unclaimed these lands belonged to al men-as much to one as to anotherand they are now mine simply because "You say truly when you say that

whilst they were unclaimed these lands belonged to all men. And it is my duty to tell you that they belong to al men still, and that your improvements as you call them, cannot vitlate the claim of all men. You may plough and harrow, and sow and reap: you may turn over the soil as often as you like; but all your manipulations will fall to make the soil yours which was not yours to begin with. Let me put a case. Suppose, now, that in the course of your wanderings you come upon an empty house, which, in spite of its dilapidated state, takes of making it your abode you expend much time and trouble in repairing it —that you paint and paper, and whitewash, and at considerable cost bring it into a habitable state. Suppose further announced, who turns out to be the heir to which this house has been be queathed; and that this professed hel is prepared with all the necessary proofs of his identity; what become of your improvements? Do they giv you a valid title to this house? D they quash the title of the original

"No."
"Neither then do your pioneering op erations give you a valid title to this land. Neither do they quash the title of the original claimants-the huma race. The world is God's bequest to mankind. All men are joint heirs to it: you amongst the number. And be cause you have taken up your rest dence on a certain part of it, and have subdued, cultivated, beautified that part-improved it, as you say, you ar not therefore warranted in appropriat ing it as entirely private property. At least if you do so, you may at any mo-ment be justly expelled by the lawful owner-Society."

"Well, but surely you would not eject me without making some recom-pense for the great additional value I have given to this tract by reducin what was a wilderness into fertile fields. You would not turn me adrift and deprive me of all the benefit of

bring this spot to its present state?" "Of course not; just as in the cas of the house, you would have an equit able title to compensation from proprietor for rengire and new fittings so the community cannot justly take possession of this estate without paying for all that you have done to it. has imparted to it is fairly yours; and although you have, without leave busied yourself in bettering what be longs to community, yet no doubt the community will duly discharge you claim. But admitting this is quite a different thing from recognizing your right to the land itself. It may be true that you are entitled to the cominclosure has received at your hands and at the same time it may be equal-ly true that no act, form, proceeding or ceremony can make this enclosury your private property."

It does indeed at first seem no It does indeed at first seem possible for the earth to become the exclusive possession of individuals by some process of equitable distribution, "Why," it may be asked, "should not men agree to a fair subdivision? If all are co-heirs, why may not the es-tate be equally apportioned, and each be afterwards perfect; master of his

own share?" own share?"

To this question it may in the first place be replied that such a division is vetoed by the difficulty of fixing the values of respective tracts of land. Variations of productiveness, different degrees of accessibility, advantages of climate, proximity to the centers of civ-ilization—these and other such considerations remove the problem out of the sphere of mere mensuration into the region of impossibility.

But, waiving this, let us inquire who are to be the allottees? Shall adult males, and all who have reached twendone with those who come of age on the morrow? It is proposed that each man, woman and child shall have a secman, woman and child shall have a sec-tion? If so, what becomes of all who are born next year? And what will be the fate of those whose fathers sell their estates and squander the pro-ceeds? These portionless ones must constitute a class already described as having no right to a resting place on earth—as living by the cofferance of

their fellowmen-as being practically serfs. And the existence of such a

their fellowmen—as being practically serfs. And the existence of such a class is wholly at variance with the law of equal freedom.

Until, therefore, we can produce a valid commission authorizing us to make this distribution—until it can be proved that God has given one charter of privileges to one generation and an-other to the next-until we can demon-strate that men born after a certain date are doomed to slavery, we must consider that no such allotment is per-

Probably some will regard the difficulties inseparable from individual ownership of the soil as caused by pushing to excess a doctrine applicable only with rational limits. This is a favorite style of thinking with some There are people who hate anything in shape of exact conclusions; and ese are of them. According to such, the right is never in the extreme, but They are continually trying to reconcile yes and no. Ifs, and buts, and exthat they would scarcely believe an ora cle if it uttered a full length principle Were you to inquire of them whether the earth turns on its axis from eas to west, or west to east, you might al-most expect the reply; "A little of both," or "Not exactly either." It is doubtful whether they would assent to the axiom that the whole is greater than its part, without making truth must always be spiced with a little error. They cannot conceive of a pure, definite, entire and un'imited aw. And hence, in discussions like tioning for limitations—always wishing to abate and modify and moderate—ever protesting against doctrines being pursued to their ultimate conse-

But it behooves such to recollect that ethical truth is as exact and as per-emptory as physical truth, and that in this matter of land tenure, the verdict of morality must be distinctly yea or nay. Either men have a right to make not. There is no medium. We choose one of the two positions. There can be no half and half opinion. In he nature of things the fact must be

either one way or the other.

If men have not such right, we are at once delivered from the several predicaments already pointed out, If they have such a right, then is that right absolutely sacred, not on any pretense to be violated? If they have such a led in warning off tourists from Ben Mac Dhui, the Duke of Atholl in clos in denying sites to the Free Church. and the Duke of Sutherland in banish ing the Highlanders to make room for sheep walks? If they have such a right, then it would be proper for the sole proprietor of any kingdom-a Jersey or Guernsey, for example-to im pose just what regulations he might choose on its inhabitants—to tell them that they should not live on his property unless they professed a certain re-ligion, spoke a particular language, paid him a specified reverence, adopted an authorized dress, and conform to all other conditions he might see fit to make. If they have such a right, then is there truth in that tenet of the ultra Tory school, that the land own-ers are the only legitimate rulers of a country-that the people at large re permission, and ought consequently submit to the land owners' rule and respect whatever institutions the land owners set up. There is no escape from these inferences. They are necessary corollaries to the theory that the earth can become individual property. And they can only be repudiated by

denying that theory.

After all, nobody does implicitly be lieve in landlordism. We hear of es tates being held under the king, that is the state; or of their being kept in trust for the public beneat, that they are the inalienable possessibat they are the inalienable possessibat owners. Moreover we daily deny landlordism by our legislation. Is a canal, a railway, or a turnpike road to be made? we do not scruple to seize just as many acres as may be requisite, allowing the hold ers compensation for the capital in vested. We do not wait for consent An act of parliament supersedes the authority of title deeds and serves proprietors with notices to guit whether they will or not. Either this is equitable or it is not. Either the public are surface as they think fit, or the titles of the land owners must be considered absolute, and all national works must be postponed until lords and squires please to part with the requisite silces of their estates. If we decide that the claims of individual ownership must give way, then we imply that the right of the nation at large to the soil is supreme—that the right of private possession only exists by general con-sent—that general consent being with-drawn it ceases—or, in other words,

that it is no right at all.
"But to what does this doctrine, that men are equally entitled to the use of the earth, lead? Must we return to the times of unenclosed wilds, and subsist on roots, berries and game? Or are we to be left to the management of Messrs. Fourier, Owen, Louis Blanc & Co.?"

Neither. Such a doctrine is co Aether. Such a doctrine is consist-ent with the highest state of civiliza-tion; may be carried out without in-volving a community of goods, and need cause no very serious revolution in existing arrangements. The change required would simply be a change of landlords. Separate ownerships would merge into the joint stock ownership of the public. Instead of being in the possession of individuals, the country would be held by the great corporate body—Society. Instead of leasing his acres from an isolated proprieter, the farmer would lease them from the nation. tion. Instead of paying his rent to the agent of Sir John or His Grace, he

lating the principles of pure equity? All would be equally free to bid; all would be equally free to bed; hi would be equally free to refrain. And when the farm had been let to A. B or C. all parties would have done that which they willed—the one in choosing to pay a given sum to his felowmen for the use of certain landsthe others in refusing to pay that sum Clearly, therefore, on such a system, the earth might be enclosed, occupied and cultivated, in entire subordinatio Tel. 2380-38th St.

No doubt great difficulties must attend the resumption, by mankind at large, of their right to the soil. The question of compensation to existing proprietors is a complicated one-one that perhaps cannot be settled in a strictly equitable manner. Had we to deal with the parties who originally robbed the human race of its heritage, we might make short work of the matter. But unfortunately, most of our present land owners are men who have either mediately or immediate'yeither by their own acts, or by the acts of their ancestors—given for their es-tates equivalents of honestly earned wealth, believing that they were investing their savings in a legitimate manner. To justly estimate and liquidate the claims of such is one of the most intricate problems society will one day have to solve.

But with this perplexity and our ex-trication from it, abstract morality has no concern. Men, having got themselves into the dilemma by disobedito the law, must get out of well as they can, and with as little in-

jury to the landed class as may be. Meanwhile, we shall do well to recol-lect that there are others besides the anded class to be considered. In our rights of the many are in abeyance, and must remain so as long as the earth is monopolized by individuals. Let us remember, too, that the injus tice thus inflicted on the mass of man-kind is an injustice of the gravest nature. The fact that it is not so regarded proves nothing. In early phases of civilization, even homicide is thought lightly of.

The sutters of India, together with the practise elsewhere followed of sacrificing a heratomb of human vic-tims at the burial of a chief, shows this; and probably caunibals consider the slaughter of those whom "the for tunes of war has made their prison ers, perfectly justifiable. It was one also universally supposed that slavery was a natural and quite legitimate in-stitution—a condition into which some were born, and to which they ought to indeed, a great proportion of mankind hold this opinion still. A higher social considerable extent recognize the claims of humanity. But our civiliza-tion is only partial. It may by-and-by be perceived that equity utters dictates to which we have not listened; and men may then learn that to deprive others of their rights to the use of the earth is to commit a crime inferior only in wickedness to the crime of tak ing away their lives or personal liber

see that the right of each man to the use of the earth, limited only by the diately deducible from the law of equal freedom. We see that the main-tenance of this right necessarily forbids private property in land. On examination all existing titles to such founded on reclamation inclusive. It appears that not even an equal propor-tionment of the earth amongst its in-habitants could generate a legitimate proprietorship. We find that if pushed to its ultimate consequences, a ciaim to exclusive possession of the soil in-volves a land owning despotism. We further find that such a claim is con-stantly denied by the enactments of our legislature. And we find, lastly, that the theory of co-heirship of all men to the soil is consistent with the highest civilization; and that, bowever difficult it may be to embody that the ory in Tifft, equity sternly commands

AS TO THE "APPEAL." To the Editor of The Worker:-My modest little pamphiet. "An Inside View of the 'Appeal to Reason,' seems to have hit something. I have received the "Appeal" of Feb. 4 (No. 479) and have carefully gon through the thirteen columns they take make reply to my three columns. After the Socialist movement. Let me say that I had no hope of influencing the faithful followers of our Socialist Dowie. They must be left to their idol. But all who ook below the sentiment contained in thes. thirteen columns will see that there is only one direct denial of the matter contained in my pamphlet, that relating to the Bryan

edition for Kansas in 1900. My authority for this was an editorial in the "Social Democratic Herald" of Milwaukee.

W. E. Clark is played as a scapegoat fee the whole business—a safe procedure, la view of Clark's being thoroughly discredients. ed by his dastardly attempt to use my visit to the national office, but they very discreetly and silently side-step on the matter of the secret society to control the party and ambitions.

I consider their reply as a whole, but of a Socialist Paper," the very strongest kind of argument for what I urged in my pamphlet-the proper support from the rank and file for the Socialist press of this country that has stood for sound e

and Socialist ethics.

Under the sub-head "A Talk About Advertising," they seek to make a play against The Worker, and in so doing bdacken their own acts. The editor of The atagd, that it was force of circumstances that compelled the printing of that adver-tisement and also warned its readers that agent of Sir John or His Grace, he would pay it to an agent or deputy agent of the community. Stewards would be public officials instead of private ones, and tenancy the only land tenure.

A state of things so ordered would be in perfect harmony with the moral law. Under it all men would be equally landlords; all men would be equally landlords; all men would be equally landlords; all men would be allied free to become tenants. A, B, C, and the rest might compose for a yearnat farm as new, and one of them might have the farm without in any way visual farm as new, and one of them might have the farm without in any way visual farm as new, and one of them might SOL, FIELDMAN EXPERT OFFICIAN



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desce before getting out my pamphlet, a

all it contains is more than confirmed

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sned in pamphlet form for the informatio

I am stronger than ever in my opinion

that those who claim to be Socialists must

ee that the tried and true Socialist paper

thatt be put on an honest, self-sustaining

basis and paid for by those who seek eman

realized through depending on a money

The following is a list of the branches of he Social Democratic Party in Brooklyn with times and epiaces of meeting. For arther information, address Warren Atkin-on, Organizer, 122 Ft. Green place:

ist, 20, 4th, and 10th A. D. meets the last Thursday 'hi' the month at 121 Schermerhum street; Secretary, John Lab-skle, 327 Hudson avenue. 23 A. D. meets the first Thursday of the month at 298 Columbia street; Secretary, Geo. Ballweg, 34 Rapelpe street.

5th A. D.; Secretary, H. Johnson, 675 Cluth street.

7th A. D., Br. I. meets on second Monday of the month at 2946 Bay Twenty-seventh street, and fourth Menday at 1106 Forty-fifth street; Seretary, A. O. Jennings, 1979 Stillwell avenue.

7th A. D., Br. 2, meets second and fourth Fridays at 4422 Fourth avenue; Sec-retary, Robt, McGovern, 352 Fifty-eighth atreet.

7th A. D., Br. 3, meets at homes of mem-bers on second and fourth Tuesdays: Sec-retary, Theo. H. Otter, 644 Sixty-fourth

7th A. D., Br. 4, meets first and third andays at 2003 Fifth avenue; Secretary,

Th A. D., Br. 4, mosts first and third. Sandays at 3103 Fifth avenue; Secretary, Sth A. D. meets third Friday at 336 Baitic street; Secretary, Geo. H. Lewis, 311 Carroll Street.

18th A. D. meets first and third Sundays at 131 Imaly street; Secretary, Geo. H. Lewis, 312 Carroll Street.

18th A. D. meets first and third Sundays at 131 Imaly street; Secretary, Inthe A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 803 Union street; Secretary, Arthur Chentle, 17 Sterling place, 12th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 135 Prosmeet avenue; Secretary, II. 13th and 14th A. D. meets first and filled Wednesdays at Eckford Hall, Eckford and Colyer streets; Secretary, L. Berehardt, 561 Morgan avenue, 15th A. D. meets first and filled Wednesdays at Eckford Hall, Eckford and Colyer streets; Secretary, L. Berehardt, 561 Morgan avenue, 15th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 157 Montrose avenue. Secretary, Conrad Weler, 39 Montrose avenue, 15th 17th and 18th A. D. meets second and fourth Sundays at homes of members: Secretary, A. Droste, 1226 Fark place.

18th 17th and 18th A. D. meets drat and third Fish A. D. Rr. 2, meets first and third for the second and fourth Sundays at Lebon Lycenn, 949 Willoughby avenue Organizer, Charles Gaekenhelmer, same address.

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scenues: Secretary, Jos. Schalk, 190
Weekoff avenue,
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, 349 Janusica avenue,
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XI. Capitalist Combination Shown to Be, Not a Violation of the Competitive System, but the Legitimate Development of That System.

[This is one of a series of articles, begun in The Worker of Doc. 4, as an attempt toward a systematic and correct as yet popular statement of the fundamental ciples of scientific Socialism for the assistance of those who really wish to study (not merely to read something easy) and who have too little time to undertake larger and more complete treatises. Those who find any points not made clear or who have pertinent questions suggested by these articles are invited to write to the Editor of The Worker, and are assured that an earnest attempt will be made to answer

XI.-Concentration of Capitalist Ownership

It is not our purpose here to give fig-ures to prove or illustrate the concentration of capitalist ownership that i steadily going on all over the civilized world. That is unnecessary. The fact is well known. While the method of corporate ownership now generally in vogue veils the facts to a great extent, yet statistics, the special studies of experts, and the common observation of ordinary men all agree that the control of the means of production is concentrate into the hands of smaller and smaller, and more more powerful, groups of capitalists. The United States Census, to cite no other authority, shows that in recent decades, the increase of the number of industrial establishments has by no means kept pace with the increase of capital, of the number of wage-workers, or of the amount of the product; and from other sources we kn the number of separate corporations or individual owners either decreases or, at least, increases much less rapidly than the number of establishments The Census shows, too, that agriculture, as well as the manufacturing mining, and transportation industries, is coming under the same rule of con-centration—the proportion of tenant farmers and of farmers whose hands are mortgaged and so-practically controiled by the mortgage-holders) is steadily increasing. We have not to prove these things here, but only to ap-

perl to the common knowledge,
One feature of this concentration, in Its more recent stages, we may specially note, however. A few years ago we could speak of the great callway capitalists as one group, of the great steel capitalists as another, of the great to-bacco capitalists as a third, and so forth; and we could distinguish be-tween the manufacturing capitalists, the mining capitalists, the transporta tion capitalists, the land-owning capi so many pretty clearly defined divisns of the capitalist class, with considerable diversity of interest. This is no longer the case. Anyone who will take the trouble to make a careful study of the "Directory of Directors" will be convinced. In that book—a very dry one, to superficial view, but "full of ment" for the investigator we have found some valuable data. Taking up the volume for 1963, we went to the trouble to trace up son twenty-six men who sat in the boards of directors of the Standard Oil Com-pany and of the National City Bank, which is recognized as being simply the financial agency of the Standard We were ourselves astonished to find that those twenty-six men, consti-tuting, in the broadest sense, "the Standard Oil group," held one or more seats in the boards of directors of n less than 225 other companies—include ing all the large rallway companies of the United States, the principal freight steamship companies on the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Guif, and the Great Lakes, the most important coal, iron, copper, gold, silver, lead, and zinc mining companies, the Steel Trust and its constituent companies, the Copper Trust, the Smelter Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Tolerco Trust and its constituent companies, several companies owning land or concessions in Cuba. Dominica, Venezuela, Mexico, Canada, Hawaii, China, and Japaz, important realty companies in the great American cities, the gas and electric and street-railway companies of the largest American cities, all the big life and fire insurance companies and trust expanies, and a large number of the principal banks. In fact, we no longer have a right to speak of the railway king, the coal baron, the money lord, and so forth, for they are all fused into one. The oil magnate is also a railway king; the rallway king is also mine baron; the mine baron is also a mine baron; the mine baron is also a member of the cotton ring; the cot-ton capitalist is also interested in sugar and coffee and tobacco; and all of them are big real estate holders and, more important yet, all of them are in the great financial corporations. In soler truth, we have to-day, not a number of warring or neutral trusts, such supreme in its awa domain but each supreme in its own domain, but the Trust of Trusts, the combination of the great capitalists of the whole land, jointly interested in and jointly fulling every industry, and progressive-ly eliminating their points of difference and at the same time progressively destroying their small competitors of turning them into mere agents in the

great enpitalists' business It is to be noted, furthermore, that It is to be noted, furthermore, that these combinations are not limited by national frontiers. Our American trusts have large investments in England, France, Germany, Riissia, Japan, India, South Africa, Australia, and South America, while European capitalists hold considerable shares in American corporations. The Trist of Trusts is international.—In the United States it has had its fullest develop-States it has had its fullest develop-ment, but its field is the whole civil-ised world-and, through the governments of civilized countries, it calls into action the armies and navies to civilize or, in other words, to enpitalcivilize or, in other words, ize, the rest of the world.

Concentration, combination, trustiscation is, then the dominant note in economics to-day, the world over. What is the cause? What is the nature of this phenomena? Is it a violaof the law of free contract, an expetition, which is the seener of capi-nal salism? Is it an accident? Is it the a si-result of a conspiracy? Is it brought inti-

about merely by special legislation? Can it be checked and destroyed, and the old conditions of small independent business restored, by restrictive legis lation? To all these questions the cialist answers with an emphatic

We allege that concentration is the legitimate result of competition, that practical monopoly is the normal out come of the capitalist system itself, with its theories of free contract and free competition. The pike is a voracious and a can

nibalistic fish. Therein he is type of the capitalist; for, while th typical wage-worker is always ready to help his brother in distress to the best of his ability, the typical capitalist, when he bears of another capitalist being in trouble, thinks, firs What can I make out of it? I manage to gobble up his business and buy in his remaining property Yes, the pike is a truly

capitalistic fish. Well, let us put a lot of pike, big niddle-sized, and small, into a tank to gether. Together, mind you, allowing free competition. What happens? The big pike eat the little and middle-size ones as fast as they can; the middle sized pike make frantic efforts to es cape their big brethren, but swallow the little ones whenever they get chance. Let the process go on lon enough-and it won't take very longand you have only a few big pike left then comes the battle royal, and th end of it is that, as an outcome-th natural, the normal, the legitimate the inevitable outcome of free compe tition among pike-you have one big fat, and eminently re lord of the whole tank. respectable fish

Now that is just what happens in ompetitive business. That is just how the trust arises.

What does competition mean? It means that the capitalist must sell his product cheap, in order to extend his market at the expense of his com petitors. How can he afford to sel cheap? By having his goods produced at a lower cost. How can I the cost of production? Chiefly by using the best of modern labor-disp ing machinery and so making one workingman do the work of two o work of three. But the capi talist who already has a larger capita at his command can better afford the latest machinery than can the smalle capitalist, whose profits barely cover the expense of maintaining hi hold in what the capitalist class counts necessary style. So the bigger capitalis smaller capitalist does not. Then the bigger capitalist can undersell th smaller one and pretty soon the small-er capitalist finds that he is unable to meet the cut prices made by his bigger competitor without selling below cost. If he is wise, he quits—sells out to the bigger man at the best terms be Very likely be is stubborn and holds out to the last-cursing the bis capitalists, the inventors of machinery and everybody else and goes into bankruptey. Then he falls into the bankruptcy. Then he fails into the wage working class, getting a job as clerk or salesman (if he is lucky), while his remaining wealth and his former opportunities go into the suc-

cessful competitors' hands. ne of the bigger and m successful capitalists see that it is bet ter to combine than to compete. They get together into a pool, then into a trust, then into a merger or holding corporation of some sort. They clo smaller and more poorly equippe works and enlarge the larger plants and equip them with the best of mod ern machinery; they reduce the num ber of workmen on their payrolls and yet increase their output; they dis charge a lot of their travelling sales men (no having to compete for custon any longer) and a lot of their clerk an d bookkeepers (having to run only one office instead of a dozen) and s again they cut down expenses. They are able, then, to undersell such com petitors as still remain outside the combine, and yet to make profits. The "independents," whether they like it or not, find themselves, after a while, confronted with the alternative of going out of business, ruined men, or of going into the trust at the trust's terms or becoming mere agents at the

trust's dictation. That is the process which is going on and for many years past, has been going on, all over the capitalistic world The United States started to the game a little later than the other countries; but the fact that it was then a new country, its freedom from feu dal or monarchical customs and traditions, gave it an advantage, and it has caught up and taken the lend

Now it connot be denied it need no be denied, it is not denied, that specia egislation may help and has helped to hasten this process of concentration Protective tariff laws, land grants, patent monopolies, and the like, have enabled the big capitalists to overpower the little capitalists more quickly than they could have done without such aid. Government, in this capitalistic age, is an agercy of the capitalist class; naturally, just as it serves the capitalists against the wage-workers, so it serves the bigger capitalists against the smaller ones. In the United States it is quite correct to say that the tariff is the nurse of the trusts; it is not correct to call it the mother of the trusts. In free trade England trusts have arisen, too-not quite so rapidly, but real trusts, just the same. And if, in the United State te day, all protective tariffs and other special legislation could be repealed. It would only check the process of trusti-fication somewhat and change its methods somewhat, not stop it.

Capitalism as we pointed out some weeks ago, is essentially a system of competition - of competition amor wage-werkers. But se far as the capi-talists are concerned, capitalism is a suicidal system. Competition kills itself, and in dying, gives birth to

sell only the labor-power daily gener ated within his own skin—and the wage-workers' combination (the union can, as we have shown, never go be youd the simplest and crudest forms while the capitalists combine ad vances to ever greater and greater per

The wheels of history do not turn backward. However our remaining small capitalists may sigh with regret over 't'he good old days'' when the small capitalist had a chance, those days will never return. The trust has eeded not chiefly because it has been favored by venal govern but chiefly because concentration of industry is economical, because it gets rid of the waste and friction of com-petition. Let our small manufacturrers, our half bankrupt merchants, ou comed and decaying middle class look back to the past as they will. The past will not return. Wise is he who faces the future.

Economy wins in competition. Concentration means organization and But economy for whose For the benefit of the owners, the exploiters.

The past presents us a picture of free The present belongs to Remembering that nothing stands still, that all things change and grow, we ask, To whom does the future belong? And the answer is: To whomsoever can maintain that which good in the trusts-their organize ion and economy-and get rid of what is evil in the trusts-their despotism and waste of human happiness and life—and build u, in place of the existing rule of efficient but oligarchic cor centration, not the old system wasteful competitive democracy, but a new democracy of combination, an conomic democracy in both senses the phrase, a democracy which shall unite more than the productive effilency of the trusts with more than the personal freedom of the days of

PARTY NEWS.

The following motion has been made by National Committeeman Hillquit of New York, Referendum No. 2, Motion

"That the National Committee proceed to elect two party members to act as international secretaries of our party on the International Socialist Bureau; the said secretaries to make reports to the National Committee at least once in three months, and to serve until and including the next International Congress. The mode of election of said international secretar ies shall be the same as that adop by the National Committee for

election of an Executive Committee. Comrade Hillquit comments on his otion as follows

"At the last International Socialist ougress at Amsterdam one point on the order of business was the election of international secretaries by the ous nationalities represented at the congress. After some discussion, how ever, the Bureau decided to refer the matter to the Socialist parties for action, and most of the parties in Europ ecretaries.

"Our party has not elected its secre inries since the holding of the Amster dam congress; it has not paid any dues to the International Bureau, and Is practically not represented on the Bureau. I believe the isolation of our party from the international move ment is a mistake. Our movemen would gain a good deal in clearness and stability if our courades were kept in closer touch with the thoughts and doings of the Socialists abroad. In the Socialist movement of Europe the interchange of views is uninterrup and the rank and file of all parties are kept posted on all important develor ments in the world of internation cialism through the reports of their in ternational secretaries, and through the Socialist press. The American S cialists, however, have heretofore not been in as close a touch with their comrades abroad as would be desir-able, a fact which is to be regretted all the more for the reason that pean comrades are deeply interested in the progress of our movement, and, in many cases, have very incorrect and inadequate notions about our organization and our activity.

"The constitution adopted by our party at the Chicago convention has neglected to make any specific provis ions with reference to the election of international secretaries, their duties and term of office, and the only provis sion of the constitution in any way bearing on the subject is that contain-ed in Section 1 of Article V, which imposes on the National Committee the duty 'to represent the party in ail na-tional and international affairs.'

"In view of this provision and the further provision of our national conauthorizing the National procedure I move as above"

National Secretary Barnes says national Bureau, according to a state ment forwarded at the end of hist year, is 2,950 francs, and the office has been working on such a close margin that up to the present we have not been able to respond. Our obligations been able to respond. Our obligation are rated at 800 france per year. will get further information on the to-

National Committeeman Kerrigan of Texas, reported not voting on second ballot for members of National Execu tive Committee, claims to have sent in a ballot voting for Comrades Morgan Stedman and M. W. Simons. The hal-lot was not received at the national office; if received it would not have changed the result.

The German branch of Grand Rapids, Mich. has proposed the following as an amendment to the constitution:
"Be it resolved to found a national and state fund which shall be used only to defruy the expenses of securing speakers; each member to be assessed 50 cents annually, the assessment to be paid send-annually in two iertelments of 25 cents each."

Leonardo of Plainfield in Italian, and Abe Cahan of New York in German inlist propaganda in Russia. Massachttetts.

Howard A. Gibsb of Worcester has een elected National Committee

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins, now working under the direction of the Massachusetts State Committee, reports new vigor and life in the con ades and movement of this state. The next meeting of the Worceste

County Conference will be held in C. L. U. Hall, Leominster, Sunday, Feb. Local Fitchburg has adopted stron

esolutions of sympathy with the Ru sian revolutionists, declaring that "the ecent eyents in Colorado and Ru conclusively that while th means of life are in the possession of a small class, whose aim is rent, interest and profits, it matters little to the nasses whether they live under political despotism or in so-called free state with friends and supporters of capital-ism in control of the law making, judicial and executive machinery," pointing out that the massacres of Coeur d'Alenes, Homestead, and La as well as that of St. Petersburg, illustrate that fact.

BOSTON.

Organizer John P. Weigel will led ture on The Yellow Perll at Home-stead Hall, 724 Washington street, where the Ward 7-9-12 branch is holding regular lectures every Sunday

vening. Organizer Weigel reports: "It is pleas ing to see how the comrades of Bostor are 'getting busy' agitating for Social ism and in the hard work of building up a strong party organization, which will surely be ready for the battle next fall. The various ward clubs are show fore; a number of them arrange for lectures others discussion me ous readers of Socialist papers and the caucus voters, with a view of winning them as party members."

Ward 16 holds its regular meeting at 230 Blue Hill avenue the second and fourth Monday of each month; this club has some good hustlers within its ranks and does effective work as shown by reports.

Comrade Smith of Wards 1 and 2 E. B., is now preparing for a meeting of all the readers of the Socialist press and the caucus voters, and intends to invite the agitation committee to this

meeting for propaganda purposes, Wards 19 and 22 has elected Com-rade Clauss organizer. Meetings held second Wednesday and fourth Sunday t Conant Hall.

The Dorchester Cliff meets every Sunday evening at 1486 Dorchester avenue (Fields Corner), Room 6, P. O. Building: this club comprises Wards 20 and 24 and is working systematically and arranges lectures from time to time, which are always well attended

Central Committee financially during the last year considerably. On March 10 a Commune festival will be held at Kossuth Hall, 1095 Tremont street. commencing at 7:30 p. m. Henry Bar-tel will deliver an address befitting the occasion. A number of comrades will recite and two singing societies are booked for songs. Comrade Roewer, Jr., will manage the musical end of the affair and as the comrade is noted for his musical talent as well as for his enthusiasm in party work no doubt he will be a drawing card on the program. The club meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month t Gurney Hall. Comrade Breitenb s organizer.

Flemish Club, only about six months old, has a membership of near-ly 100. A ball will be held on the First of May, and no doubt the Flem-ish population will turn out in full force on that day. Meeting every first Thursday in the month at 164 Canal

Charlestown Wards S 4 and 5 have not been heard from lately; the Agitation Committee is at work to try and revive them if possible. The agita has been neglected in that district.

The Agitation Committee will visit Ward 10 as soon as it receives information as to the time, date and place

On Friday, Feb. 24, Wards 17 and 21 ren Hall, 67 Warren street. Comrade Matchett of New York will speak, also Comrade Roewer, Jr. All members and sympathizers are invited to tend. The meeting is held under the auspices of the C. C. C. and arranged by the special agitation committee.

Brighton, Ward 25, has fallen in line. Communications have been received from several comrades indicating that the comrades there are alive to the occasion. A meeting will be held early

The newly organized Jewish Club has a membership of twenty for the sec-ond meeting. They put up a strong claim for first place on the roll of onor in regard to the number of men bership, and at this time their only rival is the Flemish Club.

South Boston has invited the Agita alttee to assist them in their work of agitation. The South Bosto comrades have taken it somewhat easy lately, but activity is beginning to be contagious in Boston, and the com-rades so close to the hig pond are go

Ward 18 of Roxbury and Ward 23 of Roslindale, the latter a newly or ganized club, have not been very ac-tive. The organizer would like to hear

16, and 17 were attended by audiences averaging about 175 in number, of whom the majority took in the whole course. The attention given and the questions asked showed intense inter-est and it is believed that when similar courses are undertaken in the futur courses are undertaken in the ruture still better success will be attained. Several new party members were gain-ed and Conrade Levenburg took sub-scriptions for The Worker to the ount of \$10, mostly yearlies.

The picule committee has hired Apollo Garden for the picule of the Boston Clubs to be held on Labor Day. No doubt the agair will be a great suc-

of the Russian movement. The loca "Courier-News" gave a full and very

good report. Referendem vote has resulted in the lection of H. R. Kearns and Geo. H Headley as National Committeemen Newark is chosen as the place for holding state convention and May 30 as the date. The vote for National Committeemen was: H. R. Kearns, 322; Geo. H. Headley, 225; Geo. H. Goebel, 126; Albert Weiss, 118; David Rubinow, 73. For other state offices the following comrades were elected, each being the only nominee for the respective office: Corresponding Secretary, W. B. Killnigbeck; Recording Secretary, Frederick Kraft; Financia Secretary, M. M. Goebel; Treasurer. Albert E. Cull.

W. J. Ghent will speak on Mass and Class at Harmeny Hall, 653 Broad street, Newark, under the auspices of Branch Seven on Monday evening, Feb. 27. An earnest invitation to be present is extended to all renders

Essex County is planning for a mon ster demonstration in favor of the Rus sian revolutionary movement, to b held within a couple of weeks, the ar rangements being in charge of a co littee of ten appointed by the County Committee.

Comrade Headley delivered an inter sting talk in Newark last Sunday evening under the auspices of Branc Four, at headquarters, the short address being followed by a fine discussion. These meetings are held every Sunday evening, and should have the support of every Socialist in the county, regardless of what branch he may ng to, as the meetings afford a fi opportunity for practise in speaking and through the points brought out in the discussion serve the purpose of a Socialist school. Is This a Free Coun try? will be the subject for the meet

A new branch of seventeen members has been organized at Orange through the evorts of Comrades Green and Kiepe.

The Eighth Ward Branch of Jersey City will hold its regular meeting or Thursday evening, March 2, at Ar canum Hall, corner of Jackson Clinton avenues. Previous to the busi ness session, the usual lecture and de will take place. Several speakers are expected. Peter E. Burrowes, Sol Fieldman and Dr. C. L. Furman have been invited; it is thought probable however, that the latter will be the The last lecture, when rade Abbott spoke, was the most successful yet in size of mudience and col-

Frederick W. Fritsche of Philadel phin was buried last Sunday with imbeing represented, besides other socie ties and the Socialist Party. Five thousand people were present. capitalist ever received such tribute in

the Quaker City.

The Philadelphia Socialist School will open on Sunday, Feb. 26, in Logar Hall, 1305 Arch street, with two lectures, at 2 p. m. and at 8 p. m., by Morris Hillquit, treating of The His tory of the Socialist Movement and Theories. The afternoon lecture will be free. For the evening and the rest be by ticket, costing \$1. Tickets can be had at the hall.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 26, there will be a debate on Single Tax vs. So-cialism at Jefferson Hall, Ninth street below Dickinson. Admission is free. The Second Ward Branch of Pitts

ourg admitted four applicants to mem bership at its meeting last Sunday. The meetings of Comrade Wanhop under the auspices of the County Cour mittee, with one exception when the attendance was very small, were very successful and grafffying in results.

The organizer of Allegheny County and Comrade Bishop have been speaking to trade unions and are pleased with the way they have been re

On Feb. 14 the striking storiemaker held an open meeting in the Lic Hall, Pittsburg, which was address by Comrades Mirvis and Edel Yiddish and the organizer in English. The way those 500 strikers listened to the Socialist arguments and ap-

plauded them was encouraging indeed.
The ball held at Teutonia Hall by Local Allegheny was both a social and financial success. Comrade Wanhope's lecture

Franklin on Feb. 9 was a great suc cess. The audience was very atten-

The Socialist Party organization in

Ohio now consists of 72 locals, of which 62 are in good standing. Dur-ing the six months ending Jan. 31, 1905, twelve new locals were organised and in eleven towns where there had been an organization but it had died the local was reorganized. State Secretary Gardner's financial report for January shows receipts of \$248.15. of which \$220.45 was for dues and ini tiation fees of new members. The state organization sent \$60 to national headquarters for dues and \$11.90 for headquarters for dues and \$11.90 for supplies. During the month 23G new members were admitted and locals were organized at Ironton and Cuya-hoga Falls. Local Cleveland is still the largest in the staje, with an aver-age membership for the latter half, of last year of 376; Cincinnati follows with 167. The state organization is still heavily in debt, which hampers its still heavily in debt, which hampers its work. On Jan 1, 1904, the debt amounted to \$600,72; since that time \$130.50 has been paid, leaving \$504.02 still due of which \$105 is to the in tional organization, \$192.64 on the account of former State Secretary Critchlow, and the rest to various party pa pers, speakers, printing companies and locals. The State Secretary is male ing an earnest effort to get this debt paid off before the summer campaign rgins.

Local Oil City, Pa., at its last mee ing passed resolutions expressing its sympathy will - he Russian working-men in their strunghe for freedom and bridering its charter draped in black for thirty days in-hobby of the heroic

made: For Supreme Court, C. H. John-son of Calumet; for Regents, Charles Erb of Detroit and Samuel Hackett of

Corunna The Socialists of Italy ann semi-monthly publication of a paper "La Rivendicazione," at Florence. Its particular purpose will be to agitat for the liberation of political prison

The Minneapolis "Journal" recently published an interesting interview with our comrade George B. Leonard who is of Russian birth, in regard to the revolutionary movement in Russia The Workingmen's Educational Civi pressing its sorrow at the death of Henry B. Fay, who has been known in the movement there for some five years past.

Hew York State

State Secretary Chase reports as fol "Meetings this week have been held

under difficulties. In the northern section of the state, where I have been

working this week, storms have inter

fered badly. Was snowed in at Car thage for some time, but managed t find a way out, so that I did not misany important meeting. Had a fair meeting in Syracuse on Feb. 13 Weather was extremely cold and pre vented a large attendance. In Oneida on Feb. 14 I had a small meeting o the comrades, to whom I gave a tall on party affairs. I was scheduled t speak in Rome on Feb. 15, but foun on arrival there that the comrades had not arranged a meeting. The comrader there were somewhat disgruntled and loath to do anything because of a con troversy that had arisen over their rights to vote for old party candidates whenever they had none of their own The controversy has been on election, and some of the comrades, in cluding Comrade Byron-Curtis and the secretary of the local, being absen from the city, a meeting was not call ed. However, I think that all matters pertaining to this question straightened out in the near future. was asked over the 'phone to return after I had left, to speak to the comrades, but could not make it. In Water own on Feb. 16 we had a fairly good meeting, and I found a good active lo of comrades there who may be depend ed upon to carry on a clear-cut move ment. On Feb. 17 I went to Carthage and held a meeting which had been ar-ranged after I started out, and the meeting resulted in the organization of local. The meeting was small, owing to a fierce storm, but we nevertheles secured a number sufficient to form a local and more members will be taken in in the near future. On Saturday Feb. 18, I was supposed to speak in Rochester to the comrades of the local party organizations, but could not each that point until Sunday, just ime to fill my afternoon date in the Labor Lyceum. We had a very fine meeting on this occasion. The City Council Chamber was crowded to its capacity. The papers gave us good no tices of the meeting, and our move pent gained much advertising. My re maining dates are as follows: Feb. 25, Corning; Feb. 28, Ithaca. Sale of

number of subs. for The Worker hav een secured." At the People's Forum in Youkers on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 26, at 3 p. m., Dr. S. A. Knopf will lecture on The Fight Against Tubreci Mrs. Von Wagner will speak briefly on local conditions. The Forum meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, North Broadway, opposite Wells avenue. Music, que

literaure has been good and quite a

H. S. Baker, the Socialist minister of Sag Harbor, has resigned his pulpi in the Baptist Church and will give his cialism in Sag Harbor. He gave an ad dress on Feb. 11 to an audience of 275 last Sunday on Christian Socialism to one hundred people. Local Sag Har-bor has twenty-eight members and is growing.

New York City.

A regular meeting of tre Genera Committee of Local New York wif take place on Saturday, Feb. 25. promptly at 8 p. m., at the clubrooms of the W. E. A., 206 E. Eighty-sixth

The General Committee at its las meeting authorized the issuance of lists to raise funds for the assistance of Carpenters' Union No. 309, which is now bearing the brunt of the struggle ing Trades Employers' Associationlockout, blacklist, fake union, newspaomrades of other trades should respond generously to this appeal. If there is any union in the country which has, though many years past, hown its sympathy with the So ist movement as well as its fidelity to genuine trade unionism, it is Carpenlowed to suffer for the lack of a couple of hundred dollars now if we can halo

New York comrades should take note of the fact that Charles Pommer, a member of the Brewery Workers' Un ion, known in past years as a So ist, has deserted the movement. He is now affiliated with the Democratic party and Socialists should see that no confidence is reposed in him.

Charles G. Teche lectured at the Charles G. Teche lectured at the West Side headquarters, Sai. Eighth avenue, last Sunday evening. There was a good audience and all agreed that the lecture was a real treat. Con-rade Eberle and some of his pupils fur-nished music. E. J. Lewis is the lecturer for next Sunday.

At the last meeting of the 11th A. D.

Comrade Foufara turned over \$2 for copies of The Worker sold. This comis selling twenty-two among his shopmates every week. Other comrades should do likewise. Other contrades should do heavise. The 14th A. D. has gained a number of members since the first of the year. The meetings are held on the first and third Thursday of each month at 206 E. Teuth street. After the business is transacted, the members discuss some

trensacted, the members discuss some important topic of the day.

The 21st A. D. will meet at the Harlem Socialist Cub. 250. W. One Herndred and Twenty-fifth street. Friday, Marsh at 8 p. m. Comrades who have recently loined and, have not received their -membership cards are requested to attend this meeting pr. if that is impossible, to address Secretary E. 8. Egyrion, 465 Manhattan avenue.

A meeting was held on Montay greater, Feb. 30, at Apolto Hall, 875.

The greater and the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum was a success from a frigral standard and increase and inc

First avenue, to discuss the revolt in Russia. A. Jarves was chairman.

The police captain generously helped the 24th A. D. by sending the reserves, six in number, and if this is

ne at every Socialist meeting, we may look for a great many converts to our cause from the Police Depart-ment in the near future. The chairman having briefly given a descrip tion of the conditio orkers, introduced J. C. Frost, who spoke upon the Russian Revolution and was listened to by a very intersted audience, who appre manner in which he treated the sub ject. The next speaker, J. Konecky, spoke upon the Conditions of the People of New York. It is possible that this question had something to do with the presence of the police. It is likely the captain desires to educate the of ficers upon this point, and seized this opportunity by sending on the reserves. The speaker stated that there were more evictions in New York last year than in Ireland of the same year, and never before had poverty been so great in New York as at the present time Although we are enjoying great pros perity. Max Lovy, the German speak er, was unable to attend. A re tion expressing sympathy with Russian workers was passed and \$3.70 was collected towards the fund for the Social Democratic Party of Russia.

The first meeting of the Hungarian Branch of the 28th A. D. was held Feb, 8 at 1528 Second avenue. Comrade Trier presided. Organizer J. Obrist of the 28th A. D. addressed the neeting and asked the members for their best work among their country men. Officers were elected as follows Secretary, S. Havanich; Financial Sec retary, A. Trier: Auditor, P. Farago: Literature Agent, A. Kunstler; Delegate to General Committee, A. Trier; to the Yorkville Agitation Committee S. Havanjch and A. White. A com-mittee from Local 309, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, asked for help the locked out men and \$5 was BROOKLYN.

The Young People's Social Demo-cratic Club of Brooklyn celebrated its second anniversary on Feb. 12 and has good reason to be pleased with the work done. The club is now having lectures at the Labor Lyceum ever Sunday afternoon except the Sunday of the month. So far these lectures have been well attended and appreciated. The course will continue until May 7.

At the Speakers' Class in the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, on Friday Feb 24 four comrades have teen minutes and to answer questions for ten minutes thereafter

FOR THE DAILY.

A meeting of the joint committee was held on Thursday, Feb. 16. Com-mittees on tickets reported sale of \$16 tickets to three organizations, number of donations were announ Platon Brounoff announced that th Socialist Choral Union will sing at the concert on March 19. Con were elected to visit organizations Several young ladies volunteered to visit business men to collect presents for the fair. It was decided to issue a letter requesting contributions of articles. A committee of six was elect ed to distribute cards announcing the fair and sell-tickets at the "Volkszel tung" festival Feb. 22. All present should be sent to the "Daily care Socialist Literary Society, 233 E.

Broadway. At the last meeting of the New York Cail Conference the following officer were elected for the ensuing term of six months: President, Martin Feuerstein: Vice-President, Elias Wolf; Sec retary, W. J. F. Hannemann; Member of the Advisory Board, W. Adler, N Friedman and A. Fertig; Credentia Wm. Adler; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm AAdler; Ways and Means Committee E. Woif, H. H. Keliner, W. Kohn, N

Friedman and W. J. Hannemann. The trade union visiting committee reported that speakers will be assigned within the next ten days. The speak-ers will distribute a hand-bill among the members of the trade unions and organizations to be visited, reading as follows:

"The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Asociation, in conjunction with Conferences composed of dele gates from trades and other labor organizations of Greater New vicinity, will publish the New York "Call" a daily newspaper, devoted solely to the interests of the working class. Before this can be done a fund of \$50,000 is to be raised, of which we now have on hand \$15,000.

"The balance can be raised by united action on the part of the workingme of New York City and vicinity.

"A workingmen's daily newspape owned and controlled by the workers is the most powerful and the strongest weapon you can possess in your struggles for better conditions; the need of such a newspaper is plain as the capitalist press will not print your side in any controversy with your em-ployers even when payment for same s offered. "The New York 'Call' is to voice the

nterests of the workers on the eco nomic field through their labor organ zations, but as a working class news paper will support that political party which represents the workers on th political field. As there can be no pe controllen; exists this paper will in its editorial policy advocate the principles of Socialista and support the Social Democratic Party, which party stands for the abolition of the capitalist sys-tera; githough it will support the Social Comocratic Party and the labor organizations in their separate fields Cactivity.
"Brother workingman, support this

enterprise in every way you can as the New York 'Call' is to be your own pa-per, which will fearlessly light at ail

times for the rights of labor."

The importance of the work to be done should cause every delegate to at

eral on the sims of the Young People's Clubs. Edward Meyer spoke on the activity of the clubs in Greater New York, and urged the compades present, young and old, to assist in the work of spreading the principles of Socialism among the young people.

James M. Rellly, the next speaker, showed at length the position of the younger elements in the present eco-nomic conflict between capital and isbor, how machinery has developed in recent years, and how the means of production and distribution are owned and controlled by the capitalist class, and then showed that the only way, out of the present economic and indus-trial heli is by the united action of the workers at the poils. The young peo-ple form a large portion of the work-ing class and by their co-operation with the older voters we will in a short time be able to establish Socialism. Our comrade from across the sea, Dr. Rudolf Broda, the representative of the Young People's Clubs of Austria, received a hearty welcome. In his opening remarks in English he extended the fraternal greetings of our broth-ers and sisters in Austria, and hoped to see our cluba grow and prosper. Comrade Broda delivered his lecture in German. He explained that the organization of young people of Austria
was a development of the very back
economic conditions that existed economic conditions that existed among the apprentices in that country some ten years ago. The apprentices. in order to learn a trade, were com-pelled to work long hours every day without compensation, and very often without compensation, and very often without meals; they were also treated very roughly by their masters, often beaten brutally. They could not bear these conditions. Several well known men in Austria sympathized with these boys and decided to do some-

dred or more who did attend did not regret that they came. The Socialist Band opened the meeting with the

"Marsellinise," after which the chair-

en, spoke in gen

man, C. W. Sachtlebe

LECTURE CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK.

thing to better their condition. A num-

ber of the young apprentices got to-

gether and organized. They demanded

better treatment and compensation

and in a few years they were strong

enough to compel their masters to con-cede their demands. In after years

these young men framed a law provid-

ing for the protection of apprentices,

Lectures under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or nextiliary organiza-tions, whether by Socialist or non-Social-ist speakers, and by Socialist speakers be-fore other organizations, are listed below. Unless otherwise stated, lectures are called for S p. m., and admission is free.

SUNDAY, FEB. 26. Independence Hall, 158 E. Twenty seventh street. Geo. H. Goebel: The Class Strug-

Harlem Secialist Club, 230 W. One Hun

dred and Twenty-afth street. J. C. Frost: Class Struggle in New Zenland. Twenty-eighth 'Assembly District, 1528. and avenue, between Seventy-ninth and

Eightleth streets. Courtenay Lemen: Do-We Need the Capitalist? West Side, 533 Eighth avenue, near

Thirty-seventh street. E. J. Lewis: One ay That Is Possible. Metropolis Theater Hall, One Hundred and Forty second street and Third avenue. Algernon Lee: Socialist City Administ

Verein für Volkabfidung: 04 E. Fourth street. Herman Schlüter, in Germa Friedrich Engels, Socialist Liedertafel. Herman Schlüter, in German:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1. Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hunred and Twenty-fifth street. Dr. S. Ber-

.. Brooklyn. FRIDAY, FEB. 24.

Wm. Morris Educational Society, Tonck's Hall, Thatford and Pitkin avenues Dr. M. A. Cohn: Peace of War.

SUNDAY, FEB. 26.

Sliver Building, 315 Washington street. Eisa Barker: Individual and Collective Ideals

Buffalo Hall, Fulton street and Buffalo Bertha Matthews Fraser: The Wealth Producers.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1. Prospect Hall, Prospect and Fifth aveues. Morris Hillquit: The Socialist State.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3. Wm. Morris Educational Society, Toback's Hall. Thatford and Pitkin avenues.

Dr. Robinson: Socialism and the Theory Queens.

SUNDAY, FEB. 26 Jacobi Rall, Myrtle, near Fosdick avemes. Glendate: Wm. Danmar.

CLEARER TACTICS IN SWITZERLAND.

It is satisfactory to note that our comrades in St. Gallen are in a fair way to enancipate themselves from their embarrassing alliance Democrats and Catholics: A cantonal meeting of the Labor and Griffi Un-Democratic Party, and to organize and independent political organization. The organ, "Vorbote," will be a great help in the achievement of this end. and in invitor down the lines on which Even in Switzerland-the classic land, in some respects, of Re-visionism-II will the seen that the class war assoriaitself.—J. B. Askew. in London Justice.

MODERN STATESMANSHIP.

"Beat you can fo do something to which you can point with pride when you get out of Congress?" "No.3: answered Senator Sorghum. "Has ambified to point with pride has been the means of getting too many people out of Congress."—Wash-botton Ster. Ington Star

In New York and Wiscowin, the So-cialist Party is known under the name of Social Demognitic Party. In New York the emblant is, the Ario, and Tarch. The State Secretary is John U. Cince, whose Johnson of the Pounts wised, New York.

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