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WILL HE DEBATE?

Chairman of National Economic League Is Challenged.

Comrade Alexander Fraser invites Silas B. Dutcher to Submit His "Impartial Movement to Oppose Socialism and Class Hatred" to the Test of Fair Discussion.

In the issue of Dec. 28, The Worker gave some account of the National Economic League, an organization formed, according to its own statement, "to carry on an IMPARTIAL educational movement to OPPOSE Socialism and class hatred," and offered by such men as Silas B. Dutcher, Ex-Mayor Schieren, Lyman J. Gage, Bishop Potter, Henry Clews, John D. Long, O. H. Kahn, Levi P. Morton, and J. L. Greasinger.

Mr. Dutcher is somewhat widely if not too favorably known in Brooklyn as a politician, and Comrade Fraser, one of the active Social Democrats of that borough has accordingly sent him the following invitation or challenge: "Hon. Silas B. Dutcher,

"Dear Sir:—Having read a circular issued by the National Economic League and signed by you as Chairman, in which you state it to be your purpose to 'oppose Socialism and class hatred,' I write to ask if you will consent to debate upon some phase of Socialism at the Socialist Propaganda Club, which meets at 345 Washington street, Brooklyn, every Sunday evening.

"The Socialists desire to establish a better order of society and believe that this can only be accomplished through the collective ownership by the whole of society of all the great natural resources and of the means of production and distribution, thereby replacing the present system whereby a few own all the sources of wealth and the means of producing wealth, with the remainder of society dependent upon them, while the workers compete amongst themselves for the opportunity to earn a living and at the same time carry on a constant struggle with the possessors of wealth for a larger share of the wealth produced.

"I cannot imagine that you purpose to place Socialism and class hatred in the same category. Our great aim is to establish fraternal relations between all men and to abolish this class hatred and these class antagonisms which manifest themselves in frequent strikes, boycotts, and riots, and in the calling out of the militia, and the police. We believe that these constant clashes between the capitalists and the workers are inherent in and inseparable from the present order of society. They arise from causes over which we have no control—while we are satisfied to remain under the present regime, and may safely be expected to recur with increasing intensity and over a much wider area, while business is conducted solely with a view to profit.

"As you must be aware, the poor are suffering intensely during the present winter because of the shortage in the supply of coal due to the coal strike. In the future these conflicts may cause artificial famine and perhaps provoke bloodshed through the temporary interruption of the work of production. What course do you expect to pursue in order to put an end to these conflicts between Labor and Capital? I repeat, the object of the Socialists is to put an end to these class antagonisms.

"The large Socialist vote cast at last election doubtless convinces you that Socialism is a growing force, and if you wish to combat it successfully, you cannot better accomplish your purpose than by entering the lists against it in an open and straightforward manner. If you are convinced of the justice of your position and that you are working in the cause of humanity and of the truth, we shall be glad to have you convince us of the error of our way, if we have no desire to believe in a lie. What is not of the truth cannot stand and we shall all be measured by that standard ultimately. Should you decide to debate with us, or have some member of your League do so, we shall accord you the greatest courtesy and assure you that we shall be entirely fair and impartial in the conduct of the debate.

"Yours sincerely,
"ALEX. FRASER.
"Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1903."
In connection with this it is interesting to note that Comrade Hayes of Cleveland challenged D. M. Parry of Indianapolis, President of the National Manufacturers' Association, to debate with him on the principles and methods of Socialism, Mr. Parry having, in the many circulars of his organization, repeatedly made violent and malicious attacks upon the Socialist movement. Mr. Parry, however, did not have the nerve to defend his statements face to face with a Socialist. The reason he gave for refusing to debate is rather amusing; he alleged that he was boycotted by the American Federation of Labor and that therefore "no workman could attend the debate without being fined for violating the boycott rules." Mr. Parry probably knows little more about the trade unions than he does about Socialism, but it is hardly conceivable that he is so ignorant on the subject to believe what he here says. His refusal is a simple "sneak." It remains to be seen whether Mr. Dutcher will show more courage.

—It is not by saving money that men get to be millionaires, but by stealing it.—John C. Chase.

COST OF LIVING.

Not Coming Down as Prosperity Shriekers Say.

Examination of Prosperity Statistics Shows that Infinitesimal Reduction in Cost of Food is More than Balanced by Rise in Cost of Fuel, Rent, and Clothing.

The capitalist mouliders of public opinion, in their alarm at the general unrest of the working class and their desire to convince the working class that there is no good cause for dissatisfaction, are putting a good deal of emphasis, of late, on the alleged reduction of the cost of living.

The average workman—or his wife, who has to undertake the difficult task of "making both ends meet"—finds it hard to believe that any such reduction has taken place, whatever the figures that are put before him.

The average workman and his wife are right, and it may be worth while to examine the statistics that are cited to prove the capitalists' point.

The figures which are taken as being authoritative on this question—and, on the whole, they are fairly reliable—are those of Dun's Agency. We agree in taking these as the basis of discussion.

Dun's had made an estimate of the amount of various commodities constituting a year's supply of the necessities of life for an average person in the United States, and gives the cost of such a supply at wholesale prices at various times as an index of the rise or fall of the cost of living.

Dun's statement for Jan. 1, 1903, puts this index at \$100.36 cents at prices now prevailing, as compared with \$101.50 at prices prevailing a year ago, and \$72.46 at prices prevailing on July 1, 1897.

The figures are given for the three periods and by classes of commodities included in the year's supply in the following table:

Commodity	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 1, 1902	Jan. 1, 1903
Food	72.46	80.02	80.02
Shelter	10.00	10.00	10.00
Transportation	10.00	10.00	10.00
Other	8.00	8.00	8.00
Total	100.46	108.02	108.02

Even though we accept the statement as it stands, the fall in the cost of a year's living as compared with the beginning of 1902—\$1.21 for a person or about \$6 for a family—is so small as to be hardly worth mentioning. At this rate it would still be about twenty-five years before the cost of living would have fallen to the standard of 1897.

On two points, however, qualification must be made. We are not informed just what expenses are included under the item "miscellaneous." From the smallest of the item, however, it is certain that it cannot include either rent or fuel.

Now there can be no doubt that there has been a general, although not, perhaps, a very large, advance of rents during the last year. Even were the advance no more than an average of 50 cents a month for a family, this would counterbalance the reduction in the cost of those commodities included in Dun's table.

As for fuel, it is necessary to say that there has been an enormous increase in prices—not for anthracite alone, but for soft coal, coke, wood, and kerosene. This advance began more than a year ago—long before the beginning of the coal strike. Since the strike and since winter came on, it has been carried still farther. And we are told that there is little chance for any considerable reduction in the near future.

Taking these things into consideration, it appears that the cost of living, so far from having been reduced during the last year, has been positively advanced, and has reached the highest point ever yet recorded. Nor is there any reason to expect a reduction—until the next period of industrial depression begins, when the lowering of prices will be more than counterbalanced, so far as the workers are concerned, by the cutting of wages and the increased difficulty of getting employment.

SUMMED UP.
Wall Street arithmetic: 10 mills make one cent, 10 cents make one dime, 10 dimes make one dollar, 10 dollars make one magnum, 10 magnums make one mule, 1 mule makes one man, 1 man makes one woman, 1 woman makes one child, 1 child makes one nation, 1 nation makes one world, 1 world makes one universe, 1 universe makes one God.
—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

"INDEPENDENT" WORKINGMEN.

National Scab Bureau Is Being Organized.

The British "Free" Labor Association to Have a Counterpart in This Country—Some Interesting Features of the Plan.

The British employers have for some time had an organization for the double purpose of fighting labor legislation and, in general, through the press and otherwise, prejudicing public opinion against the labor movement and of maintaining a force of scabs or strike-breakers for use in emergencies. This organization—one of the means by which the benevolent capitalists propose to "harmonize Capital and Labor"—is designated, by a nice stroke of irony, The Free Labor Association.

In this country the business of strike-breaking has never yet been fully organized, being provided for, in general, only through the ordinary agencies of employment bureaus, charity organizations, and the willing services of the capitalist press.

The activity and increasing aggressiveness of the labor movement, however, has now resulted in a new movement on the part of the capitalists, and the British "Free" Labor Association will soon have a counterpart in the United States, as shown by this recent news from Albany:

"Independent" Workmen.

The Rev. E. M. Fairchild of Albany, who has been called into consultation by the workmen interested in the formation of the National League of Independent Workmen of America said to-night:

"The League will be organized in the near future. It is proposed to put a National organizer in the field and to organize local branches all over the country and demand that employers run their shops as 'open shops,' in which union and league men have an equal and fair chance for employment.

"The League will be strictly a laboring man's affair, but it will be incorporated, so as to command the confidence of employers and the general public, and be in position to defend the rights of its members through the courts. Only American citizens will be eligible to membership.

"The specific objects for which the independent workmen propose to organize are as follows:

- "First—To protect independent workmen in their independence.
- "Second—To sustain high wages by skillful, energetic co-operation with our employers.
- "Third—To establish reasonable hours of labor according to the exigencies of the trades.
- "Fourth—To promote intelligent understanding of our work.
- "Fifth—To furnish favorable conditions for training apprentices in order that our boys may become successful workmen.
- "Sixth—To maintain sanitary conditions of employment by means of state laws and inspectors.
- "Seventh—To compel officers of the government to enforce the laws.
- "Eighth—To compel labor unions to observe the laws.
- "Ninth—To protect the members against unjust treatment from employers by due process of law.
- "Tenth—To provide a labor bureau for its members."

It is easy to imagine how "independent" are the traitors to the working class who form this organization and how much truth there is in the statement that it "will be strictly a laboring man's affair." The nature and purpose of the plan are so evident to any intelligent workman—he be a union member or not—that only a few of its features call for comment.

A Wise Precaution.
The association is to be incorporated. Its capitalist backers have probably observed the dangerous tendency of even organized scabs to develop into strikers—as instanced in the demands made by the non-union miners in Pennsylvania—and wish to be in a position to hold the "independent" workmen to their original function and to smash their organization if it should ever become rebellious against its masters.

Only American citizens will be eligible to membership. This is at once "a play to the gallery" of what is commonly called public opinion and a measure in line with the general policy pursued by capitalist agents of stimulating national and racial anti-patriotic among the workers.

The second, third, and fourth of the "specific objects" mean simply that, in times of peace (or truce) between strikes, the "independents" are to serve as "peace-makers" in the shops, to force their fellow employees to work harder and faster.

The Apprentice Question.
The organization will try to "furnish favorable conditions for training apprentices" and so forth. Every workman knows that the old apprentice system has long ago broken down and become unadapted to modern industrial methods, and that the rules of trade unions limiting the employment of apprentices, whatever real or seeming hardships they may work, are absolutely necessary to limit, though they cannot prevent, the far greater evil of child labor. This raises a question that few of the unions have as yet attempted really to solve—how to give the boy a chance to learn a trade

INVADES GERMANY.

Tobacco Trust Steadily Extending Its Power.

While It Invades the Old World It Tightens Its Grip At Home—Opposition Can Proceed Only on Lines that Hasten the Tendency to Centralization.

While the little retail tobacco and cigar dealers are trying to get together for a fight against the Tobacco Trust, it is interesting to observe that the "octopus" is steadily tightening its hold on the industry in all its branches, not in this country alone, but also in the Old World.

It will be remembered that this trust—the American Tobacco Company, to use its real name—began an invasion of England about a year ago; that the English companies were obliged to unite into a trust to fight it; and that a lively struggle ensued, after a few months in a treaty of peace and the consolidation of the two concerns on a basis of common interest which seems to assure the permanence of the combine.

KENTUCKY'S VOTE.
COVINGTON, Ky., Jan. 4.—The official returns show that the Socialist Party has doubled its vote in Kentucky in the last two years. This is a gain of 148 per cent. In two years, our vote in the presidential election having been 700.

TEXAS VOTE DOUBLED.
GAINESVILLE, Tex., Jan. 1.—The official returns show that the Socialist Party has doubled its vote in Texas in the last two years. We do not yet know our vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, as that must be canvassed by the Legislature, but for the other six places on the state ticket we polled as follows: Langworthy, for Comptroller, 3,513; Bruce, for Treasurer, 4,278; Kuykendall, for Land Commissioner, 4,508; Gibbons, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, 3,641; Clear, for Railway Commissioner, 4,231; McBride, for Attorney-General, 3,615. In the national election of 1900, we had 1,846 votes.

ARIZONA'S GOOD START.
GLOBE, Ariz., Dec. 29.—We have at last the official report of the vote cast for the Socialist Party in this territory on November 4, and it greatly exceeds our expectations. Dr. William Nelsel headed our ticket as candidate for Delegate to Congress. He received 519 votes. This is over 2 per cent. of the total vote. As only one per cent. is required for official standing, we are now a recognized party and can go on the ballot next year without petition.

As this is our first attempt, we consider the result very satisfactory, especially in view of the great difficulties put in our way. Mining is the principal industry and is controlled by a few great companies, which thus have almost unlimited power. Here in Globe, which is the center of the movement, we had to meet the machinations of a traitor, one William Jenkins, an officer of the Miners' Union, who was formerly a member of the party and was expelled for cause. He acted as a spy for the bosses and succeeded in getting every active Socialist or sympathizer off the blacklist, so that the Socialist party workers had to leave the camp. However, the miner comrades have exposed him and brought charges against him, with the result that he resigned and left town. The Socialist Party will move on, in spite of the efforts of capitalists or their hirelings.

HAVERHILL NOTES.
The Fourth annual fair of the Haverhill Socialists will be held in Lafayette Hall on Jan. 22 to 25. This will be a big event as usual and comrades from neighboring towns should attend. Season tickets, 50 cents; single tickets, 25 cents.

A pleasing feature of our city election was the solidity of the vote for alderman candidates—the lowest getting about 2,000, while the highest got about 2,100; the average increase over the vote of last year was about 400 but the vote was much more nearly straight. Our candidate for Mayor had about 2,300. This is encouraging, as in the past our vote has varied from 600 to 800 between the highest and the lowest figures on the city ticket. We are getting to bedrock. Whereas our vote was formerly largely personal, it is now a solid Socialist Party vote. When we carry the city again, as we shall in a year or two, we shall carry it "for keeps."

Assistant Assessor Morrill of Ward 5 (Carey's district) ran about fifty votes ahead of the rest of the Socialist ticket. It will be remembered that Comrade Morrill had a controversy with the Assessors owing to their action in putting a Republican assistant into Ward 5 without his consent and contrary to law, and that upon going over the territory which had been illegally covered Comrade Morrill discovered forty or fifty names which had been dropped from the voting list, the most of them being Socialists. He compelled the Assessors to restore to him all his rights. The Worker stated at the time that the voters were indignant and threatened the action of the Assessors at the polls and this has been done.

Haverhill readers should remember that Comrade Morrill is always ready to receive subscriptions for The Worker or other Socialist papers.

—Under Socialism a mechanic will not be hitched to his machine like a mule to a wagon and be driven by a boss, but the machine will be his helper in making honest wages under the direction of his most skillful fellow workmen.—St. Louis Labor.

BOSTON IS STIRRED UP.

Socialists Hold Great Coal Famine Meeting.

Carey, MacCartney, Mahoney, Cutting, Mailly, and Legato Point the Way Out—Democratic Free-Trade Humbug Exposed.

"Resolved, by the citizens of Boston, in mass meeting assembled, in Faneuil Hall, Friday, Jan. 2, 1903, that we condemn the condition that causes the prevailing fuel famine as the result of private ownership of the means of fuel production, distribution and supply, as represented by the Coal Trust, the railroad combine and the retail dealers' organization.

"Resolved, further, that we demand ownership by the people of municipal fuel yards, railroads and coal mines, as a step toward the abolition of the system of private ownership which enables the capitalist class to rob the miner who produces the coal, the railroad man who transports it, and the people who consume it; and following upon that, as a logical consequence, the establishment of Socialism—the collective ownership of industry.

"Resolved, further, that we endorse the petition now being circulated which supports the bills to be introduced by the Socialist members of the Massachusetts Legislature seeking to establish municipal fuel yards and government ownership of coal mines."

A Record-Breaking Meeting.

Such were the resolutions adopted with ringing applause at the meeting held in Faneuil Hall under the auspices of the Boston Central Committee of the Socialist Party on Friday of last week. The meeting, it is admitted by the local daily press, was one of the largest ever held in that celebrated place, and the straight Socialist utterances of the speakers were greeted by the audience with unbounded enthusiasm.

State Secretary William Mailly presided and the speakers were Representatives Carey and MacCartney, President Mahoney of the Cigar-makers' Union, George G. Cutting of the Typographical Union, and Henry R. Legato.

The Free-Trade Humbug.

In calling the meeting to order Comrade Mailly referred to the meeting held a few days before, under the auspices of the American Free Trade League, and said that "not one note was struck there that sought to relieve the sufferings of the working class." His defense of the miners, on whom the capitalist apologists seek to throw the blame for the present coal famine, was evidently in entire sympathy with the sentiments of the audience and was warmly applauded.

Comrade Cutting was the first speaker. He showed that the coal famine is directly traceable to the private ownership of the mines and railroads and their operation for private profit and that the only way out is public ownership for public use, as advocated by Socialists all over the world. The removal of the tariff, which the Democrats are so vociferously demanding, would, at the most, as he clearly showed, have no other result than to hasten the formation of an international instead of a national coal trust.

Representative MacCartney had an enthusiastic greeting. "The conditions which prevail in the coal famine of our people," he said, "from the lack of coal—an absolute necessity of life—all the conditions that for twenty years have been leading up to the existing situation, all of the forces which have been at work leading up to this crisis, all of these forces to-night join in an indictment of the present capitalist system."

His praise of the miners was hardly more warmly applauded than his condemnation of the operators. From an arraignment of the operators he passed to the leaders of the great political parties, and scored President Roosevelt for the part he played in entrapping the miners into a "settlement" which, as is now plainly evident, will be wholly favorable to the mine owners.

He held up to the ridicule of his audience the free traders' mass meeting, and said it was symbolic of the decay of leadership and a prophecy of the time when the people would choose their own leaders from the ranks of the people. "What did they propose?" he thundered. "Sixty-seven cents of the tariff!"

"Now the Socialist Party comes to you with this proposition that private ownership must give way to the system of public ownership of the coal mines; public ownership, not only of the coal mines, but of the railroads of this country; the public ownership of every productive function or distributive function.

"And now, men, the time has come, when we swear by all that we hold sacred—the time has come when we want to send from this cradle of liberty a word which will penetrate the stubborn pride of the coal operators, and which will disturb even the complacent spirit of the President of these United States."

No Race Line Among Workers.

Before introducing the next speaker the chairman called attention to an error made at a meeting of colored citizens in Faneuil Hall on Thursday

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During the last year the working class has been more restless, more open in voicing its dissatisfaction, more aggressive in its spirit, more radical in its demands, more united and energetic in its action, than ever before. Never before was there such a strike as that of the anthracite miners; never before was a strike so well supported. And hardly is that strike suspended when the bituminous miners begin to talk of making similar demands. The railroad men, meanwhile, have declared their determination to share in the forward movement. Almost every other trade has had its strikes or its threats to strike. In the Far West the miners and other workmen have openly declared their intention not to stop short of the complete emancipation offered by Socialism. The Federation convention has come nearer to declaring for Socialism than ever before. And, at the same time, the political Socialist movement has strengthened its organization in every part of the country and, close upon the heels of the great strike, has come the general election showing an unparalleled increase of the straight Socialist vote.

Conservative labor leaders have been frightened by these phenomena; they have warned their followers that by demanding too much they would risk losing all. But the rank and file has awakened and the leaders have been forced to move forward or to step aside. "Respectable public opinion" has been shocked and its subsidized organs have vacillated from frantic menace to abject pleading, from pretensions of friendly counsel back to blustering arrogance. But in spite of injunctions, in spite of blacklists, in spite of browbeating and of cajolery, in spite of Citizens' Alliances and of Civic Federations, in spite of threats of suppression and of promises of arbitration, the workers, having realized at once their wrongs and their power to right them, have gone on from one bold step to another, with the assurances of still bolder steps to be taken in the near future.

Within a month after the election evening, when they passed a resolution condemning the Miners' Union for excluding negroes from their organization. As a matter of fact, said Comrade Mailly, speaking from personal knowledge as a former member of the organization, the union does not exclude any mine worker on account of race or color.

Comrade Mahoney followed with a forcible speech, calling on the people who use coal to stand together as people who mine coal had done, to work for Socialism, and overthrow the system which enabled a few idle individuals to levy tribute on the needs of every worker in the land.

Comrade Legato, who is in charge of the petition being circulated throughout the state, asking the Legislature to memorialize Congress for national ownership of the coal mines, and to pass an amendment to the constitution providing for municipal fuel yards, urged his hearers to join in the work of getting signatures. "If a careful canvass of the state were made," he said, "I think fifty 80 per cent. of the people would sign the petition." He also pointed out that the Socialist Party has now three members, instead of two, as last year, to champion such measures on the floor of the Legislature—men who owe allegiance to the producers alone and will not shirk their duty.

Paul E. Averett, a negro, succeeded at this point in getting recognition from the chair, to say that in his opinion the meeting of colored men was not representative of the colored workmen of Boston. "I am a member of a union myself," he declared, "and know that no such discrimination is made."

The chairman then read the resolutions printed above, which were frequently interrupted with applause. They were unanimously carried.

Carey on Prosperity.

Representative James F. Carey was introduced as the last speaker, and was given three hearty cheers. He referred to the fact that at the Salvation Army's Christmas dinner 11,000 children in Boston, representing 4,000 families, had been fed, and asked if that was the sort of prosperity referred to in the annual reviews which have appeared in the newspapers. He ridiculed the idea that any relief of the coal situation could be obtained from the removal of the tariff duty on coal.

At considerable length he discussed the great increase in the Socialist vote at the last state election, and declared that the coal strike had not been the sole cause of the increase. The coal

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Comrade Mahoney followed with a forcible speech, calling on the people who use coal to stand together as people who mine coal had done, to work for Socialism, and overthrow the system which enabled a few idle individuals to levy tribute on the needs of every worker in the land.

Comrade Legato, who is in charge of the petition being circulated throughout the state, asking the Legislature to memorialize Congress for national ownership of the coal mines, and to pass an amendment to the constitution providing for municipal fuel yards, urged his hearers to join in the work of getting signatures. "If a careful canvass of the state were made," he said, "I think fifty 80 per cent. of the people would sign the petition." He also pointed out that the Socialist Party has now three members, instead of two, as last year, to champion such measures on the floor of the Legislature—men who owe allegiance to the producers alone and will not shirk their duty.

Paul E. Averett, a negro, succeeded at this point in getting recognition from the chair, to say that in his opinion the meeting of colored men was not representative of the colored workmen of Boston. "I am a member of a union myself," he declared, "and know that no such discrimination is made."

The chairman then read the resolutions printed above, which were frequently interrupted with applause. They were unanimously carried.

Carey on Prosperity.

Representative James F. Carey was introduced as the last speaker, and was given three hearty cheers. He referred to the fact that at the Salvation Army's Christmas dinner 11,000 children in Boston, representing 4,000 families, had been fed, and asked if that was the sort of prosperity referred to in the annual reviews which have appeared in the newspapers. He ridiculed the idea that any relief of the coal situation could be obtained from the removal of the tariff duty on coal.

At considerable length he discussed the great increase in the Socialist vote at the last state election, and declared that the coal strike had not been the sole cause of the increase. The coal

FOR THE DAILY.

A Big Meeting in Cooper Union Next Thursday.

Herron, Carey, and Hanford Will Speak—Work for the Half Under Way—Growth of the Fund.

The January meeting of the Workmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Monday evening, Jan. 12, at 8 o'clock sharp.

Members who are in arrears for shares are also reminded to come to the meeting prepared to pay up what they owe the Association.

Any person who has for six months been a member in good standing of the Social Democratic Party or Socialist Party, as it is called in other states, is eligible to membership in the Workmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, whose purpose is the establishment and publication of the Socialist and trade-union daily paper to be called The Globe.

Everything is ready, so far, for the Daily Globe meeting to be held at Cooper Union on Thursday, Jan. 15, and all comrades and sympathizers are requested to thoroughly advertise this meeting.

Comrade Herron, who has recently returned from Europe, Representative James F. Carey of Haverhill, Mass., and Benjamin Hanford, late candidate for Governor of New York, will speak at this meeting.

Every member of the party in Greater New York and vicinity should attend as well as all of those who are in sympathy with Socialism and the Social Democratic Party, and make this meeting the most successful ever held in Cooper Union.

The Globe Fair.

Comrades are also again reminded of the Daily Globe Fair to be held at Grand Central Palace, March 28 to April 5. Tickets can be had from Comrade Butcher or from any of the assembly districts.

A Daily Globe Conference is being formed in the borough of Brooklyn. The first meeting of this body will take place on Saturday, Jan. 17, at the rooms of the Socialist Club, Ralph Avenue and Fulton street.

The fund for starting the paper is gradually increasing through payments on pledges and cash contributions. Readers of The Worker who have not already given to the fund are invited to do so.

Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to Jan. 5, 1903.

Table listing names and amounts pledged, including L. Goldberg, G. Wegener, D. Micholowski, etc.

Total paid on pledges, \$2,730.45

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Table listing names and cash contributions, including L. Bork, W. Waterbury, etc.

THE WORLD THAT IS TO BE.

By Horace Traubel.

The world that is to be must be a world without social antagonisms. This does not mean a world of saints. It means a world in which the saint is possible.

The world now believes that nothing decent can come to it without a fight. We are not supposed to be on good terms with each other unless we are capable of war.

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When you speak of a world that is to be you are accused of sentiment. As if any sentiment could exaggerate the nobility of which man is capable.

As if anything but sentiment will take hell out of our industrial system. Sentiment alone will crowd hell out. God alone. We will so fill the world with justice there will be no room left for the antithetical genius of the exploiter.

The world as it is to be is to be a home. It is not to be a home for a few or for the good but for all, including the evil.

The world as it is to be is to be the world of the body and the soul. Every inch of any man's body is as sacred as any inch of any other man's body.

The world as it is to be is to be a world of fits. This world will not shove nine-tenths of its youngsters into alien occupations. It will not be a blind alley. It will not take you up the hill, point you out the promised land and then drop you motionlessly the other way into failure.

The world as it is to be will take no man at his worst or best. It will take man. It will not have the law-giver. The law will create itself.

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THE REASON WHY.

Brother to the Ox—Why is it that I work hard and have nothing, while you don't work at all and have more than you need?

Brother to the Ox—I don't understand why, if we vote the same ticket, I don't get half of the benefits.

Brother to the Ox—I know you don't understand it. That is the reason you don't get half of the benefits.

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STATE AUTONOMY.

Arguments by Comrades Critchlow, Simons, Martin and Others on Questions of Party Organization.

The Worker has been obliged, since election, to devote a great deal of attention to internal party affairs.

Much as we regret the necessity of infringing upon space that might otherwise be used for propaganda matter, we realize the importance of free and general discussion of party questions.

So much abuse has been thrust upon the term "state autonomy" that it has become a most unpopular subject.

It has fared at the hands of its opponents as has the term "Socialism" at the hands of the capitalist papers.

State autonomy properly applied means the right of each state to conduct its own business as pertains to organization, propaganda and financial matters.

State autonomy does not mean that Wisconsin can refuse the national organization a list of their state localities.

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without any means of support and in order to raise the necessary funds they could be forced to adopt the form of organization that we now enjoy—state autonomy.

Without state autonomy, Ohio would not have obtained official standing and become the third party in the state this year.

No, comrades, we must not abolish state autonomy but we must correct its abuses. To abolish it would mean a reactionary policy that it would take years to overcome.

However, they are not going to have this power and the Socialist Party is going to retain the form of organization which it adopted at the Unity Convention in 1901 and under which we have made such wonderful and unprecedented progress during the past year.

Circular letter from the Local Quorum of the Ohio State Committee at Dayton to members of the National Committee and to the various State Secretaries, dated Nov. 27, 1902.

Comrades—We beg to call to your attention some of the acts of the National Secretary of the Socialist Party.

In states and territories in which there is one central organization affiliated with the party and representing at least ten local organizations in different parts of such state or territory respectively, the state or territorial organization shall have the sole jurisdiction of the members residing within their respective territories.

Now this part of the constitution is very plain and there is certainly no excuse for not being able to comprehend its meaning.

Our organization has outgrown the old form and we must not regress. We must look forward and adopt progressive measures.

Now, we are not trying to argue as to the justice of the national constitution at all, but we do insist that this is an open violation of the law of the party.

The truth of the whole matter is that National Secretary Greenbaum is so prejudiced against the present form of organization that he takes every opportunity to help break it down.

Now the Ohio State Committee Local Quorum wishes to emphasize its protest against the action of Secretary Greenbaum in meddling in the affairs of Ohio, to a branch of one of the state locals and we insist upon his standing to his duties as outlined in the constitution and not start trouble in the already organized states.

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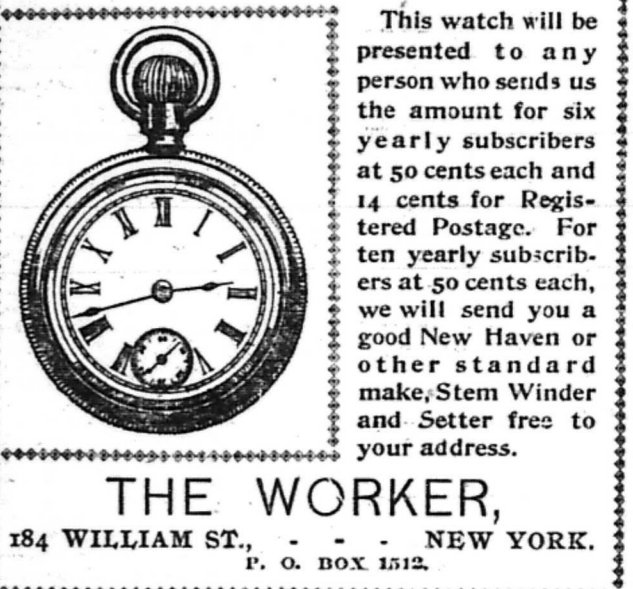
Every Reader of The Worker should decorate his home with the

New Years Greeting of The Worker.

It is an effective allegorical picture, based on the heroic struggle through which the anthracite coal miners have passed, and pointing the way to the emancipation of the workers and the inauguration of a system under which such struggles will be unknown.

Price, single copy, 10 cents, postpaid. In quantities of ten or more, at the rate of 5 cents a copy. Send orders to The Worker, 184 William street, New York City.

Best and Most Reliable Premium Ever Offered A GOOD TIMEKEEPER. A Watch Free to Everyone. Good American Movement, Nickel-Plated.



THE WORKER, 184 WILLIAM ST., - - - NEW YORK. P. O. BOX 1512.

See the dross about you soon! Have you lost the sting you lose? Waken, laborers, to your right! Learn at last to know your might!

Comrade Critchlow should know that the "reforms" he speaks of cannot be made operative under the present constitution. What we do want and, if we would prevent disaster, must have, is a working constitution to apply throughout the nation.

Comrade Critchlow knows that the crying need of the movement at this time is method in details, and this most essential matter is rendered all but impossible by reason of state autonomy, and a national constitution that is a farce.

CHAS. R. MARTIN, Toledo, O., Nov. 20.

THE COMRADES' SONG.

Written for the General German Workmen's Union by George Herwegh in April, 1864. Translated by "Hebe."

Work and pray, so you are told; Briefly pray, for time means gold; Poverty gains o'er your bed— Briefly pray, for time means bread.

Where, tho, is prepared your meal? Where may you a warm hearth feel? Where's for you a festive garb? Where for you a sword so sharp?

INVADES GERMANY.

(Continued from page 1.)

costs of court. They are victims of the system of private ownership, along with the small growers, manufacturers, and dealers, and with the cigar and tobacco workers; the only question is, how long it will take the middle-class victims to learn to unite with the working class in using their political power to overthrow the economic system which is despoiling them.

Growers Getting Pinched.

The tobacco growers of Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana are trying to form an association to fight the Trust. Their plan is to organize to the number of forty thousand with a capital of \$1,000,000, to control the selling of tobacco-leaf to the manufacturers.

The irresistible tendency to consolidation is thus still further emphasized by the fact that retail dealers on the one hand and producers of the raw material on the other find themselves forced to give up their individual localness existence in an attempt to fight the Trust with its own weapons.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.