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NEW YORK, MARCH 29, 1903.

#### ASKS HEARST TO RETRACT.

#### False Report of Chase's Speech Again Called to Attention.

#### Secretary Frazer of Local Kings County Writes to "American" Editor, Demanding Publication of Chase's Denial Hearst's Settled Policy of

The New York "American and Jour hal" having failed to print Comrade Chase's letter denying the report printed in that paper about his speech t Norfolk, Va. (as reported in The Worker of March 15), Alex. Fraser, Secretary of Local Kings County, So-cial Democratic Party, has also written a letter to the editor of the "American and Journal," calling for the con rection of misstatements made. This letter was addressed to William R. Hearst personally and sent by regis-tered mail on March 21. The letter is

#### "Mr. William R. Hearst.

'Dear Sir:-In the morning edition of the New York 'American' of January 24 there appeared an extract alleged to have been taken from a speech delivered in Norfolk, Va., by Ex-Mayor John C. Chase of Haverspoken of the New York 'American' and of yourself in the most flattering terms. It is so entirely foreign to the spirit of the class-conscious Socialist movement for any of its advocates to bestow adulation upon a newspaper ducted in the interest of a capitalist party or upon any member of a capitalist party, such being regarded as little short of an act of betrayal that I was instructed at that time by the Kings County Committee of the Social Democratic Party to write to Ex-Mayor Chase asking if the speech was correct as reported and if not to give it denial. I have just this week received Mr. Chases's reply in which he states in the most emphatic terms that the extract referred to, in so far as it speaks of yourself and the 'American,' is a fabrication from beginning to end and that he has written you to that effect. In justice to Mr. Chase I may say that we looked for no other kind of an answer.

"The Democratic party must be in sore straits when it finds it necessary to its own preservation to pervert and distort the words of the speakers of a rival organization in order, to make capital out of them. When any political organization is obliged to resort to tactics of this kind we venture to say that it is the safest indication that it has lost all vitality and provides one of the surest symptoms of approach-ing dissolution and decay and I am sure no one knows better than yourself that all the experience of the past justifies that conclusion

"While you may be legally respon sible for the acts of your correspond-ents, yet it is quite possible that an unscrupulous correspondent may pose false items of news upon you for which you cannot be regarded as immediately responsible; and although there is a fundamental difference in our political creeds, yet we are not prepared to believe that the New York 'American is so unprincipled as de-liberately to print a shameless and audacious falsehood. I write therefore to request that you will give this let-ter and the letter which has been sent to you by Ex-Mayor Chase the same prominence in the 'American' which was given to the fabricated extract

#### "Yours sincerely, "ALEX. FRASER. "Secretary of Kings County Committee, Social Democratic Party.'

This is far from being an exceptional instance of purposeful men-dacity on the part of the Hearst papers. In fact, such seems a part of their settled policy. A few weeks be-fore the publication of the false refrom Norfolk, these paper printed an alleged interview with Eugene V. Debs, quoting him as say-ing that the Western Federation of Miners would support Hearst for the sidency. Although Comrade Debs imptly sent an unqualified denial, Hearst papers did not publish it. On the very eve of the election of 1900, too late for our weekly press to reply these papers printed a story very care concocted to convey the impres sion that Comrade Debs, then the presidential candidate of the Social favor of Bryan. Fortunately we had anticipated this trick and forestalled it by a widely circulated warning, so that it had little effect.

It is not expected that the "Ameri-an" will pay any more attention to the Fraser letter than to that which Chase sent direct. It is therefore in-cumbent on readers of The Worker to give the widest publicity to this ex posure of Hearst's methods.

#### METAL COMPANIES' DIVIDENDS

According to the "Engineering and ining Journal" the February dividends of corporations in the mineral industries of the United States w the fact that fewer companies de clared dividends and several de-clared smaller ones than last year. In the month, 38 metal mining and manu-facturing companies paid a total of \$13,100,930. Over two-thirds of this or \$8,930,497, was paid on United States Steel preferred. This company has, during the twenty-one months of its existence, paid dividends at the , besides interest on bonds, and des accumulating a surplus.

#### INDEPENDENT LABOR LEAGUE.

#### New Body Is Incorporated at Albany.

To Oppose Strikes and "Protect Independent Workingmen in Their Independence"-New York "Sun" Shows Lively Interest in the Movement-Affiliation with Civic Federation Suggested.

A New York "Sun" dispatch from Albany, dated March 18, says:

"The Independent Labor League of America was incorporated to-day in the office of the Secretary of State. The incorporators are Eugene A. Kies, Albert Pinker, Emmet Hildebrant, Fred. P. Jay, Alois Schirnberger, Carl Koenigsmann and Charles B. Swain, all of Elmira. The objects of the league

re:
"First — To protect independent workmen in their independence. "Second-To oppose strikes, lock-outs, boycotts and blacklists.

"Third-To obtain high wages, short nours and good conditions, by (a) intelligent application of our energies; (b) earnest co-operation with our em ployees; (c) legitimate business meth-

"Fourth-To furnish favorable condition for training apprentices,
"Fifth—To provide trade education

r our members. "Sixth—To compel labor unions to

observe the laws. "Seventh-To compel officers of the

government to enforce laws.

"Eighth — To protect members against unjust employers by due rocess of law.

"Ninth-To provide an employment oureau for our members.
"Tenth-To furnish sick and acci-

dent benefits to members. "This league movement, says one of its promoters, distinctly proposes to take the leadership of labor in this and other countries out of the hands of the radical socialistic minority, which in the history of the labor movement has always tended to some fanatical uprising, and to place it in the hands of the intelligent, soberminded workmen, who believe that all classes are dependent on industrial success and continued prosperity for a good living. The great body of work-

men of this country want an organiza-

tion of this kind, and over 50 per cent.

of the members of the unions are heartily in sympathy with it. It would

not be inappropriate for this new labor

organization to be given representa-The closing remark is quite correct This new organization is evidently designed to work in harmony with such organizations as the National Civic Federation and the National Economic League, and it will undoubtedly have the approval of Messrs, Hanna, Cleve-land, Schwab, Rockefeller, Bliss, Vreeland, Nixon and the other capitalist friends and fleecers of Labor who back

those two bodies.

Although the name differs slightly, the newly incorporated body seems to be identical with the so-called National League of IndependentWorkingmen, of which some account was given in The Worker of Jan. 11 and of Feb. 1. The New York "Sur" has all along shown a lively and patronizing interest in the affair. The approval of the "Sun" will hardly be regarded as a good credential for the League by "50 per cent. of the members of the unions" or by anyone who knows the attitude of that paper on the labor question.

#### HOW TO ORGANIZE LOCALS.

1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution f the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with all other political par-

- 2. The officers to be elected are:
- (a) A Chairman at each meeting.
- (c) Financial Secretary. (d) Organizer.
- (e) Literature Agent.
- 3. Order of business.
  (a) Reading of the minutes.
- (b) Admission of new members.(c) Communications and bills.
- (d) Report of Organizer. (e) Reports of committees.
- (g) New business.

4. Where a state is unorganized and a local is formed, a monthly payment computed on a basis of ten cents for each member, for the maintenance of the national organization, shall be paid to the National Secretary. Where state organizations exist, this

payment of ten cents should be made to the State Secretary with a formal application for charter. These funds can be raised by levying dues on the nembership or otherwise, as the local

nay see fit.

6. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, es of persons participating, to gether with the ten cents for ennember, should be sent with applica tion for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of the National or State Committee, charter will be granted.

6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and economic ques-

7. Where no local exists, any person desiring to become a member of the party may apply to the State Secretary in organized states or to the National Secretary in unorganized states, and on payment of the monthly dues of ten cepts.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

#### CAPITALIST INTIMIDATION

#### Union Officers in Tampa Threatened with Death.

Former Kidnapping of Strikers Called to Mind by Renewal of Threats from "Citizens' Committee" - Comper Calls on Chief of Police to Give Pro

WASHINGTON, March 19,-The na tional officers of the American Federa-tion of Labor have received from Tampa, Fla., information that the two Federation organizers there, James Wood, a Vice-President of the Cigar nakers' Union, and James A. Re Secretary of the Cigarmakers' local in Tampa, have been served with a threatening notice by a so-called "citi-zens' committee."

#### Threatened with Death,

The letter to Roberts is worded a

"You are hereby commanded to leave the city at once. You conspired to bring Nigger Millian back. You brought Wood here. You are conspir-ing with Anarchists to bring on a strike. You brought the Anarchists from Key West to bring on a strike We think your next move for the good of Tampa will be to leave the city, and if you ever come back you do so at your own peril. To remain twenty-four hours after receiving this letter means death for both you and Wood. Get out of the city and save us the

trouble of removing you."
Woods' notice says: "You are hereby commanded to leave the city at once and never return. Our men have been watching you since your arrival here and we are convinced that you are a trouble-maker. Leave the city and save vourself the trouble of our being compelled to remove you, which we will do if you are in the city twenty-four hours after receiving this let-

ter. Take your big guard and leave the city under pain of death for we will not have or tolerate any more strikes in this city. Leave or you die." President Gompers promptly tele-graphed the Chief of Police in these

#### Gompers Demands Protection.

"In the name of organized labor, as well as every liberty-loving citizen, I demand full protection to our organiz-ers, James Wood and James A. Roberts, and others, whose lives have been threatened. These men I know to be law-abiding citizens and would not be guilty of an unlawful act. They have a right to organize workingmen, and, if necessary, in defense of their rights, to strike for the enforcement of them, if no other means is afforded. The kidnapping and making away with a number of Tampa's workmen less than two years ago warrants belief that the present threat is serious and emanates from a capitalistic organized banditti.

#### Former Outrages Recalled.

Renders of The Worker will remen ber the incidents to which President Gompers refers in the close of his message, when strikers were kidnapped at night by armed and masked men, spirited aboard vessels, and finally put ashore without food at a wild and remote point on the coast of Yucatan to dies or to make their way back to civilization as best they might. By the than civilized capitalists these men surrived to tell their story. Most of the capitalist papers suppressed the news, and although the national administration promised an investigation nd redress, nothing was ever heard beyond the empty pro-

Of such are the capitalist preachers of law and order.

#### THE LOBBYISTS' PLIGHT.

#### Vorkingmen's Federation Representa tive at Albany Instructed to Work for Two Measures, Either of Which Defeats the Other.

A very peculiar legislative situation James A. Lavery. Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Workngmen's Federation of the State

There is before the Legislature proposition for a constitutional amend-ment regulating hours of labor and wages on contract work for municipal ities. This was passed by the Legis lature last year and if passed thi year will be submitted to popular vote and, if approved, will become of the constitution. The

men's Federation is lobbying for the passage of the resolution. There is also before the Legislature a resolution providing for submission to popular vote of the question of is suing bonds for a thousand-ton barge endorsed this proposition also and in structed its representatives to favor it According to the provisions of the tional amendment or other can be submitted to popular vote can be submitted to popular vote with a provision for tional amendment or other propositio the same time with a provision for is suing bonds. Thus the two measures

come in conflict. come in conflict.

Furthermore, it is an open constitu-tional question, if both are passed by the Legislature at this session and the canal proposition submitted to vote whether the labor an

Wherefore Brother Lavery feels his

The capitalist always believe arbitration when a strike bids fair to succeed. Otherwise, "There is nothing to arbitrate."

## THE GREAT FAIR OPENS THIS WEEK.

#### Grand Central Palace the Rendezvous of Labor for Nine Days Beginning Saturday Noon.

After Months of Arduous Work All Is in Readiness for What Promises to Be the Greatest Affair of the Sort Ever Hold-An Excellent Program and Manifold Attractions for Young and Old.

At last, after many months of hard | floor every evening from 8 o'clock till work, the time is at hand and prepara-tions are virtually complete for the opening of the Daily Globe Fair in Grand Central Palace. On Saturday. Grand Central Palace. On Saturday, March 28, promptly at noon, the doors will open, and for nine days following that will be the rendezvous of all working people in Greater New York and the vicinity who have the welfare of their class at heart and realize the need of a duly never to speak for need of a daily paper to speak for their class in all its struggles.

#### The Fair Journal.

The full program for the nine days, is presented in the Fair Journal and The Worker may therefore confine itself to noting the sallent features of the entertainment. This Journal, by the way, is not the least remarkable feature of the entertries. Everyone feature of the enterprise. Everyone who attends the Fair will want a copy as a guide and as a souvenir and sym-pathizers who are prevented by distance from being present in person should not fail to participate to the extent of getting one or more copies of the Journal, which will be put on sale Saturday.

The Pair Journal is, in fact, a magna zine in itself. Among the contents aside from the program, we may note the following articles: "Welcome; "The Globe," a poem by Peter E. Burrowes; "Our Fair," by William Butscher; The Misinformation of the World, George D. Herron; "The Power of by Algernan Lee; "History Dally." of the English Labor Press in New York," by H. L. S.; "The Needs of the Hour," by William Mailly; "An Agita-ter's Call," by Sol Fieldman; "The Force of Composite Action," by H. Gaylord Wilshire; "Race Snicide and Socialism," by Dr. Anna Ingermann; "The Hope of a Higher Civilization," by William Thurston Brown; "Keep the Roots in the Soll," Herman Schlueter; "The Straight and Narrow Path/" by Alexander Jonas; "The Intellec-tuals and the Socialist Movement," by Dr. S. Ingermann; "Reminiscences of a Ploneer," by Theodore Cuno; "La-bor's Triple Alliance," by Morris Hillquit; "The American Trade-Union Movement," by Max Hayes; "The Taff Vale Decision," by John Spargo; "Woman, Workman, and Socialism," Johanna Dahme; "Our Only Hope and Promise," by Leonard D. Abbott; a poem by William L. Benessi; together with the national platform, report of the vote, information about the party and about unions, etc., with portraits of writers and a beautiful cover design

by Ryan Walker. The Journal will be on sale every sent by mail the price is 15 cents copy or two for 25 cents, and orders should be addressed to the Comrado Publishing Company, 11 Cooper Square, New York, who act as agents for the Fair Committee in this matter. Every party organization outside of New York should get at least a few copies of the Journal for sale to memhers or at meetings. It will sell readi-ly and the proceeds will help toward the great purpose of establishing our daily.

#### The Opening Day.

Saturday's program, opening the Fair, will be an impressive one. Benjamin Hanford, well known to the vorkingmen of New York and of the country as an eloquent spokesman of Labor's cause, will deliver the opening ddress. When Hanford speaks it is worth any man's walle to hear and it may not be amiss to note that, on account of the great size of the ball, special pains should be taken by everthat each and all may understand his

The New York Letter Carriers' Band Bugle Corps, and a chorus of five hundred voices from the Working en's Singing Societies, led by Jose Ringelmann, will present a splendid There will also be musical program. other interesting features.

The other eight days of the Fair are

ssigned as follows: Sunday, March 29—Machinists' and Metal Workers' Day. Beggs' Band and Orchestra, Sattler's Musical School, a chorus from the Singing Societies. Turn Verein Vorwaerts, and nany others will take part in a good nany others will take part in a grand sacred concert.

Monday-Printing Trades' and West Tuesday — Building Trades and Bronx and Westchester Day.

Wednesday-Carnival Day, Thursday-Brooklyn and Brewery Vorkers' Day. Friday — Bohemian and Tobacco Vorkers' Day. Saturday, April 4—East Side Day.

Sunday, April 5-New Jersey Day. Points of Interest.

The matters and points of interes vill be many and varied. For those who like music and dramatic enter-tainment there will be, besides the daily programs on the main stage, the Globe Theater at the west end of the balcony, where a short play will be presented each weekday evening, fol-lowed by a vaudeville entertainment, with sacred concerts each Sunday. Admission is 10 cents.

midnight, with good music furnished by Mr. Beggs of Local 41, A. F. of M. The great hall gives room for hundreds of couples and no doubt it will be put in charge of the Ladies' Dally Globe Club, will not be neglected. All sorts of things, from toothpicks to pianos, things useful, things beautiful, things curious, and things desirable for any other conceivable reason, will be dis grieve the heart of good Mr. Wana

"A little ponsense now and then is relished by the best of men," and so a visit to the Funny Museum will be on the list if you want to "do" the

whole thing properly.

For the rest, space forbids enumeration. Come and see it. Come early and often. Come as early as you can and you will not be in a hurry to leave. Bring your friends and they will come again and bring their friends. Remember that everything that you do to swell the attendance and patronage of this Fair means that so much the sooner will the Daily Globe begin to publish the truth about the labor movement, to set right the lies of the capitalist press, and to edueate the workers for freedom. Help it

#### IN NEW HAVEN.

#### Convention of Soci.list Party Nom .nates W. E. White for Mayor and Full City T.oket-The Platform.

NEW HAVEN Conn March 27. The Socialist Party is in the field in New Haven with a full city ticket headed by William E. White as candidate for Mayor. It is expected that the legislative and judicial assaults now being made upon the labor move ment in this state will have the effect of opening many workingmen's eyes to the facts of the class struggle and that the vote of the Socialist Party will be materially increased. Our city platform is as follows: "We, the Socialist Party of New

Haven, in convention assembled, pro-claim our adherence to the revoluionary principles of Socialism and to the Socialist Party of the United Strites. "We declare that labor of hand and

brain is the creator of all wealth, and that the laborer is entitled to all of the wealth which he creates. "We declare that capital, the modern enns of production, is but a part of the wealth created by labor and right-

fully belongs to its creators, the labor-crs of the past and to their heirs, the laborers of the present. "We declare that the present system of private ownership of capital which enables a few idlers to keep the greater part of the wealth which labor alone creates, and to return to the worker of the world but a meager share called

vages, is but another form of slavery. "This profit system is the cause of industrial crises and poverty and starvation in the midst of abundance; of idleness for men and overwork for women and children; of wars for for markets and the perversi e government to perpetuate the rule of the capitalist class; and above all it is the cause of the bitter conflict be tween the organized forces of capital and labor.

"The abolition of these conditions is the final object of the labor movement. The keystone of cantulist society is the private ownership of industry. So long as the present system of indus try remains, the capitalist class will appropriate the wealth created by the working class, and there will inevita-bly be warfare between the interests of the working class and the capitalist

"We, therefore, call upon the work ing class, while neglecting no opportunity to secure through trade union late improvement in the condition of labor, to organize into the So cialist Party, wrest all political power from capitalist control, so that it may be used by the working class to abolish the wage system by restoring the industries of the country to the people as a collective body; and to introduce a system of industry which shall secure to all the full enjoyment of their rights as well as industrial and politi-cal freedom.

"Whereas, It is necessary for the ites of the Socialist Party if elected to have some guiding rule of action while still a minority in legis

"Resolved, That representatives of the Socialist Party when in office shall always and everywhere, until the present system of wage slavery is abol-ished, make the answer to this ques-tion their guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their struggle against capi-talism? If it does, the Socialist Party is for it."

#### THE DIFFERENCE.

It is easy to be reconciled to other people's misfortunes. When he reads of a mine disaster killing a score of Admission is 10 cents.

Other tastes may be better suited at the Vienna Café or the Bavarian Beer Tunnel, on the Forty-second street and the Forty-fourth street sides of the balcony, respectively, where excellent music and equally good drinkables, will be provided.

Dancing will be in order on the sale.

## PROSPERITY OF TOBACCO TRUST.

#### It Already Controls Two-Thirds of the Tobacco Industry.

#### As Strong, Proportionataly, as the Steel Trust and Steadily Growing-Over \$32,000,000 "Net Earnings"-A Striking Illustration of the Contralizing Tendency under Capitalism.

The annual report of the Tobacco Frust-the Consolidated Tobacco Company, with its subsidiary companies the American and the Continental which in turn, control many smaller companies-shows how far the process of trustification has already gone in this industry and gives little comfort to those who expect a combination of cigarmakers and small dealers to "smash" the trust by competing with it in business or by any methods short of the socialization of its means of

In 1900 the total "net earnings" of the whole tobacco industry in the United States-including the whole manufacture of smoking a tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettesaccording to the United States census. unted to \$46,545,984. Judging by the rate of increase in previous years, the total net earnings of the industry in 1902 may be estimated at about 50,000.000. Of this amount, the reports of the

Consolidated and its two subsidiary companies account for \$32,518,900— leaving less than \$18,000,000 for all the Trust's competitors together. In other words, the Trust, although it is still young and had to spend a large part of its income in fighting for its position of supremacy, was able, in the year 1902, to pocket 65 per cent, of the profits of the whole industry.

#### Actual Profits Still Greater.

The sum of thirty-two and a half millions of dollars given for the "net earnings" of the Trust does not actu-ally represent the full amount of surplus extracted from the labor of the workers in the industry, the full amount of uncarned income received by the stockholders and bondholders through their ownership and control of the means of production. "Net earnings" indicates the amount left after deducting from the gross receipts all expenses of operation—wages and salaries, cost of materials, rent, taxes, insurance, repairs, and innumerable other "miscellaneous expenses." Many of these items of expense, however, are not, in the economic sense, a part of the cost of production, but are actually portions of the net product diverted into the capitalists' coffers in some other channels than those of dividends and interest on stocks and bonds. Rent, for instance, is a form of capitalist appropriation. To a great extent the large salaries of officers fall under the same category, being only a disguised form of profit. Be-sides these, the term "miscellaneous expenses" is made to cover a thousand and one methods by which a part the value of the product is appr priated by the controlling capitalists. one methods by which a part of

The amount of these items cannot be ascertained. We know only that the value appropriated by the capital-ists participating in various ways in the Tobacco Trust during the year was in excess and probably very much in excess of the \$32,518,969 acknowl-

"Dividing Up." A safe estimate, based on the census enorts and other data, would indicate hat the Trust paid out in wages and \$35,000.000. That is, the net product of labor in this industry was about women, and children who did the work getting about half, and the few hun dreds or, perhaps, few dozens of capi-talists who own the means of production and did no useful work getting

the other half. The real estate and plant-lands, factories, machinery, warehouses, etc.

directly owned by the Tobacco Trust
are valued at nearly \$82,000,000. The raw materials and manufactured prodet on hand at the close of the year were worth over \$22,000.000. Among the other items of assets the most in teresting are stocks in foreign comonles to the amount of over \$13,000. to the value of over \$37,000,000.

#### Doing the Impossible.

Even so lately as three or four years ago it was confidently alleged that while trustification might succeed in such industries as iron and steel manufacture, where large plants are neces-sary, it would forever be impossible to trustify the tobacco and cigar industries, on account of the large number small producers engaged in them however, come to pass. The Tobacco Trust controls at least as large a share of its field as the Steel Trust controls in that industry, it has destroyed or absorbed all its formidable rivals and has only the small fry now to deni with at its leisure, it has got a strong foothold in Europe, and is steadily in creasing its power on both sides of the

earning, and perhaps the impoverished mall dealers will learn in time, that

"There is plenty of room at the

top," say the comfortable philosophers.
Small consolation in that for us poor tollers huddled and stifling below, whose shoulders form the ladder by which the comfortable philosophers

## JEROME TELLS SOME TRUTHS.

thought that he scored several points against the Socialists in this address before the Central Federated Union of New York last Sunday. He would certainly be surprised to know how heartily we could applaud those very passages in his speech which we may suppose to have been aimed especially

Mr. Jerome said that there was a nistaken idea in the minds of some people that there was something sentinental in the relation of labor and capital.

"The capitalists are not in business for your benefit, and you are not in it for the benefit of the capitalists," he

The capitalists want all they can get. The labor organizations want all they can get, and the stronger will win and ought to win. The workingman ought to win, and he will win if he persists. I have no use for the people who talk graft and octopus on the one dde, and labor tyranny on the other There are two great opposing forces, each wanting all that it can get. • • • The social and economic system is always in a state of evolution. Ever since man was able to stand on his hindlegs he has been striving for all he can get. You are going to win if you are the stronger, and to lose if you Don't accept any are the weaker ishy-washy stuff about the brother hood of man or economic forces or in-

win; if you are not you lose. It is the universal law." Mr. Jerome undoubtedly draws wrong inferences from this principle. But the principle is a sound one, nevertheless. It is his business to draw wrong inferences from it. It is our business to draw right inferences. "The capitalists are not in business

herent rights. If you are strong you

for your benefit." When men are praised as "eminent and public spirited eitizens" because they are at the head of great industries, when you are told that you ought to entrust the management of public affairs to them or to men approved by them because they "give employment" to so many workingmen, remember that they are not in business for your benefit. They are not giving you anything when they employ you. They are getting some thing out of you, getting something for othing, getting profit out of you-and they will get all out of you that they can, working you to the limit of your strength, wearing you out, and then consigning you to a pauper's grave without the least bit of sentimental ompunction.

"You are not in business for the benefit of the capitalists." That calls for a little qualification. In one sense it is not true. You are working for the benefit of the capitalists. You cannot work otherwise. Unless some capitalist can make a profit-get something for nothing, that is-by your labor von do not get permission to work. That is the difference between your position and the capitalist's. You work, not at your pleasure, but at his, when he says you may, when he can get something out of it. If he cannot get something out of your labor, it matters not how much the people need food or fuel or clothes or houses nor how willing you are to supply them, you will have no chance to bake bread

or dig coal or make coats or lay brick. Mr. Jerome meant, of course, that you are not willingly working for the benefit of the capitalists, that your notive is not to make profits for them, but to get a living for yourselves. That is true. You do not love the capitalists. You do not care how they fare. Why should you?

You \_now that your employer is always planning and scheming-nay. hiring shrewd fellows to plan and scheme for him-how to get you to do the same work for less pay or to do more work for the same pay or to do your work in more crowded and worse lighted and worse ventilated factories and with swifter and more dangerous machinery so that his expense shall be less in proportion to your product.

You know that whenever the capitalist wins a point, you lose a point. More profit for him means either more work or less wages or both for you. Faster work means shorter life for you and more prosperity for the employer. Longer hours means more wealth for the boss less pleasure for you, and some other workman thrown out of a job and forced by the fear of hunger to compete for your job and cut down your wages still lower. What is lieved that the capitalist might be good for the capitalist is bad for you, | your brother and have forgotten that

It is idle and foolish to complain or to blame the capitalist for fleecing you and squeezing you to the limit. What do you expect? That a robber shall rob you mercifully? So long as you admit another man's right to hold the power of life or death over you, will you be surprised or aggrieved that he uses that power and uses it for his own benefit and to your hurt? That is childish.

Don't complain when the other fel-

District Attorney Jerome probably | low hits you. Hit him back, and hit harder. Complaining only encourages him to hit you again. Don't blame him. Fight him. Knock him out. Until you do that-until you completely knock him out and take away his power over you-you will have no peace with him.

PRICE 2 CENS.

"Don't accept any wishy-washy stuff about the brotherhood of man." The brotherhood of man is a dream - a glorious dream—until you make it a reality.

John D. Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan are not your brothers. They are your masters. Master and servant annot be brothers.

You cannot convert them into broth ers by preaching to them nor by railing at them nor by complaining about them nor by taking off your hats and begging favors of them nor by pretending to love and admire themdespising yourselves, the while, and being despised for your pains.

Never believe that you will accomplish anything by adopting resolutions about your inherent rights. Perhans might does not make right, but right without might is nothing. Your rights are so much waste paper, so much noise and wind, if you do not use your might to establish them. Rockefeller and Morgan can talk about inherent rights just as easily as you Your "right to work" they will match and cover with their "sacred rights of property." They beat you at the game of rights, because they have might on their side-at present-because you have left might on their side, because you have lent them your might to use

ngainst you. "The stronger will win and ought to win. . . . If you are strong, you win: if not, you lose. It is the universal law." Then it is your business to be the stronger, that is all. Not to plead that you are weak. Not to whine because the other feller is strong. To resolve and will to be strong and stronger, to study how to be stronger, to husband and increase and organize and rightly direct and use your

strength-and win. Is there then nothing but fight? Is there no such thing as brotherhood? Is there no such thing as right?

There is right. There is brother bood. There is and must be fight and something besides fight.

It is right to be loyal to your brothers against your foes and your brothers' foes. And who are your brothers? Morgan is not the steel worker's brother. The coal miner is the steel worker's brother and Morgan and Baer are the enemies of both. All workingmen are brothers, because their interests are identical, because what is good for all of them is good for each of them. They do not all know that yet. It is their business to learn it. In fighting the capitalists

they will learn it, willingly or not. When they learn it thoroughly everywhere, then Labor will be strong in

the battle against Capital. And as you learn to trust and be loval to your brother workingman you must and will learn to distrust and onpose your master, the capitalist-your masters, the capitalist class. they wish you to do, just that thing must not do. Wh dread your doing, just that thing you

The capitalists-men no stronger nor wiser nor better in any way than you are your masters because they own the means of production and can thus grant or deny you permission to work. You need and you have produced those means of production. You must take them from the capitalist and own them yourselves.

The capitalists own these things because you have allowed them to dominate politics, to wield the public powers directly or through their chosen agents, and so to make or cause to be made laws subservient to their interests. You must take the powers of making and interpreting and executing the laws utterly out of their hands and into your own.

They dominate politics and every other department of life because you believed yourselves inferior, because you thought you must respect them and take their advice, because you have allowed them to divide you on false issues, because you have beevery workingman is and must be your brother. You must rely on yourselves. You must unite. You must demand all and fight for all. Thus you will get all, whereas by begging or waiting for a part you will never get anything.

A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull alltogether—to make the Dally Globe Fair an unparalleled success.

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

e state of New York, on account o provisions of the election laws, the I Party is officially recognized under se of Social Democrytic Party, and less is the Arm and Torch, as show above.
The Socialist Party for Social Democratic Party in New Yorky should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a ring ruled organization which devotes all its onergies to two purposes. First, to disrupt the Socialist movement and slander the Socialists who carry on the battle against rapitalism; second, to malign and latjure the trade union movement.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. Socialist Party (the Social Democratic of New York: has passed through its d general election. Its growing power dicated and its speedy victory for eved by the great increase of its vot-own in these figures. 



Once more we call the attention of readers to the fact that the postal laws do not allow us to publish announce ments or reports of raffles or drawing and that we cannot insert any sucl Latinetis in

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe need The Worker and The Worker needs you. Every added subscription means increased service to the party; for no one gets or ever can get any profit from this paper; all increase in its income must be devoted to improving it, extending its activities, and pushing its circulation into new fields cribe and ask your friends to sub-

#### GEADQUARTERS QUESTION SUB-MITTED.

it is a great satisfaction to The Worker to print National Secretary Mailly's statement submitting to genal vote of the party the question of ation of headquarters and composion of the Quorum. The statement is avoidably a lengthy one, because the National Secretary was obliged to ake clear the reasons for the regrettable delay in bringing the question before the membership. We heartily hope that this virtually puts an end to the extended discussion of the constisutionality of the referendum and all

connected with it. Two propositions are now submitted for general vote.

Referendum No. 1, moved by twen ty-nine locals and two branches in eleven states, proposes that headquarters be at Chicago and that the Na tional Committeemen for Wisconsin Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky constitute the Quorum.

Referendum No. 2, moved by eight locals in four states, calls on us only to say whether the deposition of the old Quorum and the removal of the hendquarters to Omaha shall be con ed and, if not, whether bendquar ters shall be returned to St. Louis and old Quorum reinstated.

No. 1 is clear. It embodies the ion advocated by The Works from the beginning. No. 2 is some what curiously constructed, involving agree with us will vote for No. 1, put ting headquarters at Chlesge, and also

Louis Quorum, and will rose again-

ugh we hold a most decided spinion span the question directly at issue, we have took for more doubly concerned in foreing a referentiam on question, however it might be decided. This has been done and, we be lieve, to do it was well worth the offices.

will be direct and authoritative. It may not be satisfactory to us, we may consider it a mistaken decision; but we shall cheerfully acquiescs in it, as we could not acquience in even a perfeetly satisfactory decision made by unconstion of anthority. We shall continne, till the vote is completed, to urge the support of Referendum No. 1, But much more egenestly we urge that every member after candid and careful consideration, register his vote in his local or branch, that the vote may be a full one and the decision authoritative.

#### THE LAW'S DELAY.

To a disinterested observer the olight of the labor lobbyists at Albany, with instructions to support two con flicting measures, as reported else where in this paper, would be very musing. For those trade unionists who believe in the policy of begging for favorable legislation from the representatives of capitalist parties, however, it is a serious business. As the frogs said to the boy throwing stones, "This may be fun for you, but it's death to us."

Nothing could be more satisfactory to the many legislators who have to play the rôle of "friends of Labor" while earning their pay as servants of Capital than this situation. The Workingmen's Federation has asked them to vote for the labor amendment, which the capitalists, big and little, do not like. It has also asked them to vote for the canal proposition, which the little capitalists favo and many of the big ones oppose and whose passage or defeat will have little or no effect on the interer's of the working class. Thus the "friends of Labor" can take their choice, being guided by capitalist instructions and by the political situation in their respective districts. They can vote against the labor amendment, on the plea of complying with Labor's request that they vote for the canal proposition. They can vote against the canal proposition on the plea that they are complying with Labor's request that they vote for the labor amendment. If they pass the canal proposition the submission of the labor amendment is shelved for a year at least and perhaps for three years. If they pass the labor amendment the canal proposition is postponed for at least a year. If they pass both, still the submission of one or the other is postponed for a year or more. And by judicious grouping they can probably all save their reputations as "friends of Labor" and yet defeat both the neasures which the Workingmen's Federation has endorsed.

This, not to go beyond the facts of the immediate present. There is still nore to be considered.

This labor amendment, regulating wages and hours of work on municipa ontract work, is intended to regaln the ground lost by the labor organizations through the decision of the Court of Appeals that the Prevailing Ratof Wages Law was unconstitutional. Thus if finally adopted this year or in 1904 or 1906, its adoption will not mark a new advance, but only the re trieving of a defeat sustained in 1901.

But reference to the opinions rendered by the Court of Appeals will show that the decision against the based, not only on its alleged inconsistency with the state constitution. but also on its alleged inconsistency with the constitution of the United States. The adoption of this proposed amendment will remove the former but not the latter ground of objection. Thus there is every probability that if, after one or two or three years, this much talked-of amendment is adopted and appropriate legislation enacted, contractors will again resist in the courts and that they will again win on the ground alleged in the opinion of 1901, that such regulation of wages and hours of work violates the "freedom of contract" guaranteed by the federal

constitution. Such is the law's delay, and such ome incidents of the futile and foolish plan of depending on petition and lobbying to get labor legislation.

They tell us, the advocates of this policy, when we as Socialists urge independent political action to secure the whole rights of the workers, that we are visionary, that they alone are practical, that they know how to get omething now, some immediate relief. But experience justifies us in saying that their methods are as unpractical as the ends they propose are complete. Being satisfied to beg for a little, they get nothing but alternate flattery and ridicule. When the workers make up their minds to demand and take all that belongs to them, they will not find it hard to get all.

The Court of Appeals said the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law was unconstitutional. What to do about it? Two years of lobbying has not brought woile for the first clause of No. 2, approving the removal of the old St. and Mad the same amount of energy

men devoted to electing to legielect by and plecland to the work ing cites atoms, we would by this time ligher made such a sterwing at the polis. we would have costed the forces Capital from so many points of wan tage, would have threatened them at es many more, would so thoroughly have frightened them that the courts would have gladly overturned their old decisions and found constitutions: what a little white ago they found on-

eministrational. The courte follow the election laws. na Donley assures us. "Indges can make old law fit new emergencies," as the New York "Evening Post" has told ne in throutening tones. Capitallet judges can make old laws fit the new emergencies of espitalism. Just as well would Socialist judges make old laws fit the new needs and aspirations of the working class. We shall see it, sooner or later-only let it not be for

We need not suffer from the law's delay. We need not consent to play the enpitalists' game, for our stakes with the dice loaded for our opponents It is not by begging of capitalist legis lators and pleading before capitalist judges that Labor will win its rights, or even a fraction thereof. The ballot box is the court to which we must ap peal, because there we, the working class, constitute the majority. On to the ballot-box. On, for the conquest of all political powers by the working class, for complete emancipation, for the Socialist Republic

We are asked by a render to say whether or not religion has anything to do with Socialism," as well as to decide certain disputes arising out of the question. The latter task we respectfully decline, and on the general question we have only to say that the Socialist Party considers religion as a matter of private judgment, on which it is not the duty of the party or the state to make any declaration. Many religious organizations of various sects systematically and often maliciously oppose the Socialist movement, as they have opposed other progressive move ments in the past. Religious bigotry has undoubtedly been a most powerful reactionary force in the world's history and has done incalculable harm The party or its representatives may be obliged to attack representatives of the churches when they leave the field of religion and enter that of economics and politics to fight Socialism; and everywhere the party stands firm against the use of the powers of the state in the interest of any religious sect. Beyond this the party does not It is for each to decide for himself whether this or that or any religious belief or observance is con sonant to reason and consistent with loyalty to the working class and to humanity. And it may be added that it is possible to be bigotedly irreligious as, well as to be bigotedly religious and that one is quite as foolish and disastrous as the other.

olonel Burpee of Waterbury, com sel for the Connecticut Railroad and Lighting Company, in a statement to the press says: "It may not have been known to the press before, but the company has had sources of informa tion in each of the unions ever since the strike began. Not a move has been made by them that we did not know about almost immediately. Hardly leader has attended a meeting or conference, no matter where, that we did not receive information of exactly what transpired." We do not doubt the truth of Colonel Burnee's words Capitalism, controlling the means of education and moral training and setting up the dollar as the highest ideal of life breeve even in the class creatures shameless enough to act as spies upon their fellow workers and betray them to the capitalist fo hire. The employment of such spies is a part of the regular policy of the capttalist class. And this systematic esplonage adds force to the Socialist contention that the usual relation of capitalist and working classes is a state of war, and that capitalism is a despotic system, differing from Russian czarism only in that its forms are industrial instead of political and that it therefore enters more intimately and insidiously into every nook and corner of human existence, perverting all good to its own foul purposes. A social system that needs spies and innizaries to maintin it must be rotte to the core and its destruction must be a blessing to humanity.

ONE OF MANY. Such letters as this one, received from a young workingman in the city, do us good: "I am a regular reader of your paper because I am in hearty sympathy with your principles. The I have never voted your ticket, ye I live till next election day, I int to vote with your party. Your paper has aroused me as a wage-carner to the fact that it is to my interest to be-come an out-and-out Socialist, where before I was a hide-bound Republican. \* \* \* I know I was a long-cared jackass myself once, but I hope now I am a man. Though only twenty-five years old, I can see no future for me, un our present system, and have to be content with being an industrial slave." Between now and November this young man will have the opportunity to bring yet more to understand Socialism and so bring nearer the end of industrial slavery.

BEAD THIS AND PASS IT ON.

## THE FAT AND THE THIN OF GROVER CLEVELAND

By Horace Traubel.

strong you would come to the courts ;

eriable beam of light. But you come a shadow. You do not bring hope our burden is despair.

Wint weaktiess is so weak as the

Conkness of the strong? What west sins can so well be spared as the brut

weak which cannot stand up agains your heart-ldew. Who are you who

quenth this scowl to the hope of the

hee? Is Wall Street success? Is Princeton College success? Wall Street is failure. It is a confession.

wait Street is the coward blow direct to civilization. Princeton is the glove provided for that blow. We can spare Wall Street. We can spare Princeton. But we cannot spare the child of the courts. The worst child of the courts is more precious than the best gold of Wall Street and the best schelarship.

Wall Street and the best scholarship

of Princeton. And every time one of these worst children dies an accusing

finger places the responsibility where it belongs. You call the child weak

to becomes it dies. I call you weak be-cause you helplessly live.

Do you not see, Grover Cleveland, that your talk about the strong and the weak is too weak to explain the strong. What can you know about strong or weak who have never hear.

strong or weak who have never been known to utter one word which shows you understand the real issues front-

ing our civilization? Until you can go

proved that you can tell strong from

weak or encourage in our social chaos

Do you not hear the cry of the chil-

that cry tell you? Do you call it the cry of the weak? You have never

have you done, what do you propose to do, to give it a chance to succeed?

What is this fame and wealth with

Who is weak and who is strong?

Are the exploiters strong—the classes who are supported on the backs of the

poor? Or are the poor the strong-

the poor who support the castes and the cliques? You have got your values

upside down. In your count you start:

with two before one. You have not

powerful in sacrifice, with the rich crowded on their backs. That is the

picture. You have not hung that pic

weak from strong you will hereafte

know to whom you should address

nd it to you. We ask you to consult

If you are capable of knowing

ture on your walls at Pri. eton.

seen the picture right.

powerful ir

which you attempt to bait the wary? Do you not see that it is

uilt upon the backs of the poor?

weak?

you call it the cry of failure?

given it a chance to be strong.

What does

The po

what do you propos

Do

What

dren, Grover Cleveland?

into the crowded East Side without

You call that

power of lajustice?

fiven Cleveland is writing about once, one. Horrens to Cleveland is greatness, fame or wealth, Cleveland's thinking lapses into fatty degeneration He writes possieronaly like so many conds of tested liver. And there's the end. And when he writes of enceess for existen the nort of gravy which on many pounds of respectable beef could be expected to contribute to the philo-

sophy of its time. Cleveland says the wank can well be spired. Who are the weak? What loes he mean by "sparing" the weak! The weak can be spared. Is weakness the child of the court? Is strength the child of the palace?

What does Cleveland mean when he niks of success? Fame. Wealth. Yet fame may be stolen. Is stolen fame strength? Wealth may be stolen. Is

oot stand the ordeal of your savagery, A vast majority of the children hav They are plotted against from the day they are born. They bring poor bodies into the world. They drag these poor bodies along for a while trying to breathe. Then they disappear. They vanish in the crowd of the weak and the unfit

What is the weak? Is the child you estroy weak? Or is it you who de stroy it who are weak? Is the child roically tries to live and fall reak? Or is the environment that destroys it weak?

You say the weak may well be spared. So do I. I say the environ-ment may be spared. I say the child must be saved.

What are you, Grover Cleveland, do-ng to save the child? Are you going nto the courts of the cities crying up the alleys and into the rank row the poor that they must fight for their lives and that your overfatted gospel will rescue their imperilled souls?

What do you mean, Grover Cleve and? Do you not know that the cannot understand your language? Do you not know that you have no right to expect the babes to

nderstand your language? It is you, Grover Cleveland, who are It is you who can well he spared. It is you who are week. You are too weak to provide for these babes. You invite them into the world. You crush them when they come. You destroy them before they have a show. You can them. They Then when they come, co empty, you keep them empty, and, when they go down under your fist, you call them weak.

Grever Cleveland, if you were really

the first time in 1902. In the eight

states marked with a star we had no

chance to test our strength in 1902, and the vote cast for our national

ticket in 1900 is therefore carried for

ward for the latter year. In several cases, where the vote for different can-

didates of the Socialist Party varied

largely, we have taken the lower figure

as indicating the solid vote. The fig-ures given are, therefore, extremely

conservative.

Alabama .....

California ......

Delaware .....

dahq .....

Cansas ......

Kentucky .....

Minnesota ........ Missouri ......

Montana .....

New Hampshire....

New Jersey.....

Oblo ..... Oklahoma .....

New York..... 12.869

Oregon ......... 1,494 Pennsylvania ..... 4,831

Vermont .....

Washington ......
West Virginia.....

Wisconsin ..... 7,095

Wyoming .....

Totals ..... 97,730

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.-The

State Committee beld its regular meet

ing to-night with Franklin Slick in the

The referendum blanks and papers

on the pending national and state propositions were ordered to be sent to

propositions were ordered to following locals accompanied by the following

"Comrades:--We call your attention

to the enclosed propositions submitted to a referendum vote by the National and State Committees. We request

that you make returns at your earlies

"The vote to determine the place of holding the state convention must be

reported to the State Committee not

ed to the State

"The vote on national propo

must be return

ater than April 19.

Nebraska ...

.....

Connecticut ...... 1,741

\*Florida ..... 603

Illinois ..... 9,687

Indiana ..... 2,374

Michigan ..... 2,826

proper position in the front rank of THE SOCIALIST VOTE. e Socialist movement." Comrade Collins has arranged to ad-We are at last able to present a com-lete table, from official sources, show dress a number of labor unions at Wil-liamsport. He will proceed from there ing the vote of the Socialist Party in 1902 as compared with that of 1900, by states. In Arizona, Idaho, and Wyoming we entered the political field for

2.819

9,592

519

57

603

7.134

1.974

10,129

3,157

23,400

14,270

21,910

410

4.735

878

3,065

823

4.847

to Shamokin.

The festival held in commemoration of the Paris Commune by Local Philadelphia on March 18 proved to be a despina on March 18 proved to be a great success in attendance and finan-cially. Comrade Herron, it is general-ly admitted, made one of the finest and most scientific admicases on Socialism ever delivered in Philadel-J. C. F.

#### INJUNCTIONS LEGAL UNDER CAPITALISM.

Judge W. E. Riehardson of Spokane; Wash., a member of the Socialist Party, was recently asked by a local paper to give his views on the use of injunctions in labor disputes. We-quote from his article: "Our present industrial system is

based upon the private ownership of the means of production and the power thereby acquired by the capitalist of naking profit out of human labor. All governmental agencies must of necessity conform to this industrial frame work. It is, in fact, and in very truth, the supreme law of the land. Judges, legislators, governors, and congresses authority and in the nature of things cannot be independent of it as long as it exists. It is true that capitalism cles to its imperious will, and this is done not because such government offi-cers are necessarily either corrupt or dishonest, but because they cannot do otherwise so long as the right of pri-vate capital remains the dominant fact in our civilization. Only in this general sense do I say that capitalism prostitutes governmental agencies, for I believe that with few exceptions judges and all other public officers are onest and well meaning men."

The Cieveland "Citizen" comments

3.513 as follows: "Many loose thinkers make the careless assertion that these court decrees are unconstitutional. Such is not the are unconstitutional. Such is not the case, however. That an injunction is a weapon of oppression when aimed at labor organizations is undoubtedly correct, but it is a legal weapon nevertheless, based upon the fundamental law of the land—that is, it is means to defend the individualistic right to private correctly. 552 vate ownership of land and capi-

"It is the system, therefore, that must be dealt with. To defeat an injunction-throwing judge at the polls and put another of the same class in his place, with the organic law renaining the same, is worse than child's play-about as sensible as discharging policeman for enforcing the law.

"Looking at this matter from any

standpoint, it narrows down to the uestion of political action—it narrows quently injunctions, or voting for a party that stands for collective owner-ship of the means of production, which would change the system that breeds and fosters the injunction and other evils of which labor complains."

Evolution is member that you are a part of evolution. Evolution is you plus the rest of the world. If you ge last, part of the work of evolution will go undone, and the caming of Social issu will be so much the farther off. "You are also informed that the vote of no local or branch which is three months in arrears on April 1 can be counted. We earnestly urge you to get into line and assist the Socialist Party of Penasylvania to take its is

#### SUBMITTED TO GENERAL VOTE.

nal Secretary Mailly Lays Bolore suprters and Quorum.

In view of the general desire In view of the potent course the property of the referencium on the location of national headquarters and composition of the Local Quartum, the National Secretary submits the following statement of the method of procedure, leading up to its submission to the needback to nimion to the memberaldp

After the two demands for a refer-ending had been received from a suffi-cient number of locals, the Secretary referred them to the Local Quorum, together with a proposition drawn up by himself. The Quorum acted, and the following circular letter to the Na-tional Committee (National Committee enter No. 2, dated Omaha, March with a report of the Quorum's action, is self explanatory: To the National Committee, Socialist

Party. "Comrades: I berewith submit for "Comrades: I berewith submit for cour equideration and action the enclosed demands for a referendam, numbered respectively, Nos. 1 and 2, as they were received at this office. The Trenton, N. J., demand has not been received from any other local.
"Demand No. 1 was received for

Locals Toledo, Akron, Fremont, Find lay, Massilon, Springfield, and Brauch 1, Cleveland, Ohio; Lynn, Lawrence, Natick, Chelsen, Salem, Worcester, Malden, Haverhill, and Everett, Mass.; Portland, Me.; Rochester, N. Y. Bevier and Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Indian apolis, Marion, and Terre Haute, Ind., Locals Louisville and Covington, Ky., Philadelphia, Pa., and Branch L. Mil-Wis., sent in the same mand, with the exception of the third

"Demand No. 2 was received from locals Omaha, South Omaha, Grand Island, and Plattsmouth, Neb.: Kausas City and Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Franklin Heights, Kan., and Sloux City, In.

"Comrades Work, Roe, Lovett, and Turner of the Local Quorum, voted to submit Demands Nos. 1 and 2 to the National Committee for action. Comrade Untermann voted against their have the proposition drawn up by the National Secretary (a copy of which is enclosed) submitted to the Committee his reason for this action being given hereafter.

"I drew up the enclosed proposition for a referendum because I believed that if the two referendums as demanded should be submitted to the membership, sure confusion and dis-satisfaction would result. When the other members of the Quorum did not assent to my proposition, I withdrew it, so as not to complicate the situation, but since Comrade Untermann supports it, I submit it herewith for consideration.

"In the first place, I desire it understood that my proposition was drawn up entirely upon my own responsibil ity, and that the sole object of its extence was a desire to see the tion of location of headquarters and composition of the Quorum simplified, so that the membership could vote in-telligently and decisively upon the question and have it settled by one referendum. It must be clear to all that if the two demands, as worded, are submitted, it will be difficult for the membership to tell how to vote de cisively. The question should be submitted so clearly that every memlican vote his desires satisfactorily. believe the method I propose embrace the point at issue, is impartial, and does justice to all the parties inter-

ested. "I consider my proposition the only one yet submitted that covers the point involved in the referendum in a con-stitutional form and that can properly dispose of the question in one vote of The point at issue membership. Article 7 of the constitution specif that the location of headquarters is St Louis. I maintain that even if either one of the Demands Nos. 1 and 2 is endorsed, the constitution is not ye amended until a specific amendment is submitted and endorsed. The sam argument holds good regarding Section 1. Article 4. The membership mus vote upon a specific amendment to the constitution before the constitution can be made to read, "Omaha" or "Chicago," as the case may be. My propoinvolved in Demands 1 and 2, and do so in a constitutional manner.

"Comrade Untermann endorsed my proposition as 'the best and most ex-peditious way of settling the question of the location of headquarters. If, as you rightly pointed out, a constitutional amendment is necessary to bring a referendum on this question to a successful issue, the two referen-dums submitted are so much waste of time and energy, because a constitu-tional amendment would still be neces-sary to settle the matter. For this reason, it seems to me the proper thing to do is to submit your proposition to a referendum as soon "Comrade Lovett

would have preferred my proposition had it been demanded by the locals in the manner provided.' Let me say that my proposition is not a referen-dum initiated by the National Committee. The Committee has the power to see that a referendum is placed in a constitutional and legible the membership, and this is what my proposition seeks to do. The initiative on this question has already beer taken by the membership. It is clearly the duty, therefore, of the Nationa sition seeks to do. The initiative mittee to see that the question is submitted properly. If the Natio Committee cannot do this, then w is the Committee for? The Com can and must exert solvisory powers when necessary, in the interest of the

"I believe that the members who do

sire either Omaha or Chicago will be satisfied to vote upon the referendum as I suggest it. As it is now, certain members of the National Committee have siready deciared they believed the proposed referendum on Chicago, as demanded, unconstitutional. If a majority of the Committee should de cide this way, then the way is opened wishes is to be given a chance to vote intelligently upon the question and intelligently upon the question have its rights conserved at the as stion and

My proposition alregates no er's rights our done the National sittee aregstay its powers

erhose, I trust the ers will be patient with me and re-nember that no one feels the existing iteration or keeply as the National Secretary. Every day this question is designed in settlement makes my work for the party harder of accomplish-ment. I ask consideration of my proposition on its morits. For the good the party this question into the tion is quickly and fairly as pos-

"In view of the expressed opinio of several members of the National Committee that the Referendam No. 1 is unconstitutional and cannot be su to the membership: I have drafted the inclosed questions so as to get a direct rate of the Committee on

the entire subject.
"Committee members are requested to have their action upon this circular reach this office not later than March 15, so that the referendum can be sui mitted within the required thirty days. Making allowance for time necessary to prepare the referendum for submission, the vote closing on May I will give at least forty days for the mem-

ership to act."
(Signed, William Mailly, National

Secretary.)
The demands for a referendum were as follows:

No. 1. "To the National Committee, Socialist Party:-Local ...... State of ........ in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of the National Constitution bereby presents petitions that you submit to a referendum vote of the party membership the following

propositions: "First-That the bendquarters of the party be removed to Chicago.
"Second—That the Local Quorum
until the next national convention be

omposed of the members of the Naional Committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa an "Third-That all acts of the National

Committee at its last annual session in conflict with the above provisions be rejected.

#### No. 2.

"To the National Secretary-Treas urer of the Socialist Party of America:
Local at a regular meeting held request a referendum of the party membership

on the following propositions, to wit: tional Committee in removing the Local Quorum be approved? Vote yes

"Second-Shall the old Local Quo rum be re-instated if vote stands rainst.
"Third—Shall the action of the Na

tional Committee in removing the National Headquarters to Omaha, Neb. Vote yes or no. be approved? "Fourth-Shall the national headpuarters be returned to St. Louis if

vote stands against approval of re-moval to Omaha, Neb.? Vote yes or

SECRETARY'S PROPOSITION. Method of submitting referendum ters, proposed by the National Secretary. (Articles are numbered No. 1 and 2 in alphabetical order of cities.)

"Headquarters. "No. 1-That Article 7 of the constitution be amended to read: 'The head-quarters shall be located at Chicago. But said headquarters may be changed by the National Committee, subject to referendum of the party.' Vote yes or no. "No. 2-'The headquarters shall be

located at Omaha. But said headquar-ters may be changed by the Nationa Committee, subject to a referendum o the party.' Vote yes or no.

"Local Quorum. "That Section 1. Article 4, of the onstitution be amended to read: "The National Committee shall elect a com nittee of five from the membership of or convenient to the national quarters, the said territory not to exeed five states adjacent or convenien ly located for reaching headquarte o supervise and assist the Nationa Secretary as the National Committee Said committee of five shall form a part of and be a Quorum of the National Committee, but shall be subject to removal at any time.

#### TRENTON DEMAND.

The Trenton, N. J., demand was: "To the National Committee, Socialist Party, Samuel Lovett, Temporary Secretary, Rooms 10-11, Arlington Block, Omaha, Neb.:-Local Trenton, State of New Jersey, requests in accordance with Article 7 of the national constitution that you submit the fol-lowing proposition to a referendum of the party membership:

"'Shall the action of the Natio Committee at St. Louis, Feb. 1, 1903. in removing party headquarters to Omaha be approved?"
"Meeting at which above request

was made held Friday, Feb. 20, 1903. Since March 5 additional endorsements of Demand No. 1 were received from Locals Minneapolis, Minn.; New York; Arlington and North Yakima, Wash., the State Committee of New Jersey, and Locals San Francisco, Cal., Kings County, N. Y., and Madis Wis., sent special resolutions demand-ing a referendum.

Along with the foregoing circular the National Secretary sent the follow ing blank form to be filled out by each National Committeeman: "1-Do you favor the submission of

referendum No. 1 to the party mem-bership? Vote yes or no. "2-De you favor the submission of

referendum No. 2 to the party mem-bership? Vote yes or no. "2—Do you favor the submission of the National Secretary's proposition in preference to No. 1 and No. 2, as worded? Vote yes or no.

"4-Shall May 1 be set as the time for the vote of the membership upon these referendums to close?"

National Committeemen La Kamp Cola; Sweetland, Conn.; Miller, Idaho Fox. Maine; Fox. Montana; Hol-brooks, Okla.; Barnes, Pa.; Kerrigan, Texas; and Tawney, Utah, did not report any action nor acknowledge re-celpt of the circular letter. The National Committeemen voted

as follows: e | To submit No. 1-Berlyn, Ill.; Work, een: Dolde, Ky.; Talbott, Minn.;

Christensen, Neb., Berger, WisAgainst soluriting No. 1 Healey,
Fin.: Mills. Kan.: Turner, Mor.; Goebol,
N. A.; Manney, N. D.; Critchiow, Ohio,
To enimit. No. 2 Healey, Fin.;
Work, Iowa, Taltott, Min.; Terrier,
Mo.; Christensen, Neb.; Goebol, N. J.;
Massey, N. D.; Critchiow, Ohio.
Azzinet enimiting No. 2, Diction

2 Destries Against animitting No. 2 Ky.; Berlyn, III.; Herger, Wis For the Satismal Secretary's proposition-Mahonoy, Ind.; Carry, Mass.; Baebel, Mich.; Talbett, Minn.; Claffin,

N. H.; Hillepot, S. Y.; Lavett, B. 11; Bortoer, Wash. Against the National Bospotary's proposition Housey, Pla.; Mills, Kats; Dobbs, Ky.; Turner, Ma.; Goebel, S. J.; Massey, S. D.; Herger, Wis:

The National Recretary, in present The National Recretary, in present-ing his proposition, had hoped that it would be unanimously accepted by the Committee. In view of the widely dif-ferent opinions expressed by the Com-nittee members upon it, the Secretary withdrew his proposition, so as not to further complicate the situation, and the two original resolutions endorsed by the locals specified have therefore been submitted in regular form to a referendaza of the ma National Committeemen their votes as follows:

Richardson, Cal., did not vote for or against submitting either of the de-mands, but said: "I prefer the Namands, but said: "I prefer the Na-tional Secretary's wording to that of the various locals; but I do not like even that as worded. If 'subject to a referendum of the party' means what t says, it is all right; but if, as some now claim; it means that the act shall be submitted by the National Commit-tee without any request from the locals. I ask that the wording be changed, or I oppose its submission. This is the very point out of which the difficulty has all grown and it is high time that it be settled once for all. I favor the submission of the part relat-ing to the Local Quorum as worded by the National Secretary."

Healey, Fla.: "I do not agree that a constitutional amendment is required. Article 7 gives the power of removal to the National Committee, subject, etc. Now it clearly follows that if the removal of headquarters and composition of Quorum is agreed to by the membership, who are the highest authority, the word St. Louis changes by that process to Omaha, also all other conflicting parts of the constituamend the constitution before the membership can initiate a place for headquarters, other than that initiated

by the National Committee."
Mahoney, Ind.: "The National Committee or the Local Quorum cannot prevent the submission of any proposithe referendum tion to the referendum when de-manded by the constitutional number of locals. The required number makes all matters constitutional, so if the Secretary's proposition does not carry, which in effect embodies the substance of both the others, then the others must be submitted."

Work, Iowa, voted to submit No. 1.

saying: "I do not believe the member ship has any constitutional right to initiate this referendum, but I believe the National Committee has a constitutional right to submit any question on its own motion." He voted also for No. 2, saying: "I wish this referen-dum had not been initiated, but since it has been, the constitution makes it

mandatory upon us to submit it."

Mills, Kan.: "I do not believe that Vo. 1 is in constitutional form. I am sure that an amendment to the constitution is not necessary to change the headquarters. The constitution was adopted at Indianapolis with the name of the place blank. St. Loub was inserted by a special vote under a different order of business and is no share of the constitution proper. Omaha is now the headquarters ording to the constitution. We do not need a referendum to make it the headquarters. We do not need a constitutional amendement to make it the headquarters. The only referendum possible under the constitution is one to concur with or reject the action of the National Committee, \* \* \* When the National Committee acts the Na-tional Party has acted and it acts by majority vote. If a referendum is taken on its action and the referen-dum rejects or refuses the action of the National Committee then the party has acted in a different way than the Committee has acted, coming to a dif-ferent conclusion and caucelling its

Dobbs, Ky., objected to the National Secretary's proposition and said: "Of course I favor the submission of referndum No. 1 to the party membership I think it is perfectly clear and needs amendment or change to enable the membership to pass upon points involved."

Turner; Mo.: "I am of the opinion that referendum No. 1 involves the violation of that part of the national onstitution Article 4 Section 1 which says that the National Committee shall elect a Local Quorum; also Article 7, which says the National Committee may remove the party headquarters, which it has done and now its acts are up for approval, is so. If not approved it should go back to St. Louis or the National Committee should se ect another place. The power granted to the National Committee by the con-stitution cannot be taken away except by an amendment to the constitution. For these reasons I shall vote against the submission of referendum No. 1."

Hillquit, N. Y .: "It is perfectly clean from the reading of our constitution that the framers of the document intended to constitute the party at large the supreme judge on all matters of party organization, including the loca-tion of headquarters and composition of the Local Quorum and there can also be no question that the party must be allowed to exercise such prerogative upon the demand of at prerogative upon the demand of at least five locals in three different states. Now that more than the re-quisite number of locals have de-manded such referendum, it would be petty quibbling to discuss the question whether or not the demands have been couched in proper terms. The intention of the demands embodied in the resolutions of the various locals is perfectly clear, and all that remains for the National Committee to do is to submit the referendum in an intel-ligent manner. I believe your (the Na-tional Secretary's) proposition covers tional Secretary's) proposition covers

(Continued on page (

the East storing that coming fortunallies as follows: Waterlary, Com., March 21, New Haven, April 1, Hart-March 2: Bridgepert, 5: Lawrence, Man., 4: Choisen, 7: Bonevertle, 4: Worester, 7: and Newton, 10: Opposition to his moetings from the elegy has developed in many places but has apparently only intendified the interest and served to draw larger erowds to hear him.

future speak under the auspices of the Central Lecture Bureau and all appli-cations for engagements should be ad-dressed to W. G. Critchlow, 26 Pruden Building, Payton, Ohio. He will be available for dates in Missouri, Ohio, Illineis, and Indiana during April and

Comrade Chase has organized four new locals of the Socialist Party in Alabama and these, with the four al-rendy existing, will soon form a state

Local charters have been granted during the past week to New Decatur, Ala., and Pine Bluff, Ark.

Comrade George D. Herron will leave for Surope next month, and his tour of the West under the direction until after his return in May

The Socialist Women's Club of Bos ton will hold its first public educational meeting in Paine Memorial Hall, Friday evening, April 3, at eight o'clock. Hon, F. O. McCartney will speak on the subject, "Why Should Women Be Socialists?" The talk will Women he Socialists? The talk will be preceded by a musical program. It is hoped that many, and women espe-cially, will come to hear this vital question discussed. Collection will be received at the door in order to defray

Comrade Father Thomas McGrady will make a lecture tour in Connecti-cut beginning March 31 at Meriden where he will speak at the town hall. April 1 he speaks at Music Hall, New Haven; April 2 at Collseum in Hart-ford; April 3 at Madison Hall, Bridge-Ten cents admission will be charged at all these lectures.

American Branch New Haven Conn., meets Saturday, March 28. All embers should be present.

State Secretary Holman of Mune-sota reports that "Hibbing, Minn, cast ford April 6, and in New Haven April two Socialist votes at the last electica. We organized a local there a mosth ago, and on March 10 they held a to yu. The Socialist Party will have a ticket in the field in both cities. The Economic League is still active and has succeeded in capturing the Democratic party primaries in every ward in Hartford but one, so we will have an epposition "union-labor-party" to contend with.

The 13th Ward Branch of Newark, N. J., will hold an affair for the pur pose of raising funds to organize a fife and drum crops on Saturday even-ing, March 28, at headquarters, Cre-ter's Hall, 52 Holland street. All members are also carnestly requested to at-tend the next meeting, to be held on

In Kearny, N. J., at the Socialist Club, 256 Kearny avenue, on Sunday evening, March 29, Frederick Krafft will speak on "Washington and His

Local Hudson County, N. J., will celebrate the opening of their new and commodious headquarters at 375 Cen-tral avenue, Jersey City, on Saturday evening, March 28, with music, short addresses, comedy entertainment, and dancing. All party members in the county should be present to see their

that party membership is rapidly in-ereasing and the sale of stamps ex-ing arranged by local coincides. Rain

A. J. Margolin lectures at Socialist headquarters, 1305 Arch street, Phila-delphia, Sunday evening, March 29, his subject being, "The Evolution of the

Family." Admission is free.

After April 1 the headquarters of the Socialist Party of Luzerne County.

Pr., will be located at 16 South Main street, Wilkes Barre, rear room, second floor. This place will also be used as a committee and reading room by street, Wilkes Barre, rear room, second floor. This place will also be used ling, near by as a committee and reading room by the Central Labor Union. As the C. posed mostly of the Central Labor Union. the Central Labor Union. As the C.
L. U. half is located directly above,
this will enable the comrades to keep
in close touch will the unions, which
will be a considerable advantage.
Copies of all the leading Socialist pa
pers and magazines will be found
upon the residing table, and the comrades are neged to partenize the room. rades are urged to patronize the room as much as possible. By depositing 25 cents with the treasurer any member — Comrade M. will enable him to enter the room at his leisure and spend part of his spare time profitably as well as comfortably. All comrades having keys for the old hendquarters, room 78, Simon Long Building are requested to return them at once to the treasurer, Fred Schade, Sr. 487 South Grant street, Wilkes-

Courtenay L. Sociological Cl-Church in Mt. The Socialists of Potter County, Pa., have taken possession of the Austin
"Regustivan," a former empitalist pa-per, and it will be edited by Comrade Oliver Wolcott Grimm, who is also editor of the "Cross Fork News," an-other Socialist paper of Potter County. James N. W.

Comrade John. Cullins of Chicago has been speaking to the trade unions and building agitation meetings in Williamsport, Montgomery, and Shamrytown, N. Y ber of citize : agreed to a: themselves kin, Pa., during the past two weeks.

The South Side Brauch of Local Greater Pitteliary held a successful Commune celebration on March 18, with speaking in English and German. Z. W. Stayton was the English speaker.

grely the Socialist investment of one is favoring likely from the fu-or the S. L. P. and the factional which that body created and

Diames existing of Sociation. "The captains of industry fulfill their function when they have organized the forces in their basils. They have no right to exploit them and build up as ielle class. They emerging about up to transferred to other fields. Physical work has been degraded by the false ethical affitude of a leading class. Man is a child of the curts and when shot out from it, constitute in him dies. An emerital of real markood is the condista correction will colors. Ohio. logisning cold and subtedly be by far the court conveniion ever held in this and here Colemnias is already ngitation trip to Clens Palls, South Glens Palls, Port Edward, and Sandy Hill, N. Y., resulted in the formation of locals in the first two towns, and of locals in the first two towns, and Comrade Philip V. Donahy, who is President of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly in Glens Palis writes that "Comrade Carey's visit has drawn the Socialists of this vicinity together and firmly established the Socialist movement in this vicinity. Plans have been perfected for carrying on an agi-tation desire the summer." for the entertainment of the raining delegates. Three new branches were cramment in Chestapati during the past week and more tre well under way. There access to be no end to the good work that the Chestapati courraises are doing Tacle party membership at this time untubers over three hondred. The Socialists of Only are now ready for the monteipal fray on April 6. Full tekets have been during the summe on april 6. Full tickets have been neminated in thirty piaces and the campaigns are being wased with great effect. It is certain that a large in-crease may be expected and secretal Local Yonkers, N. Y., will hold t meeting for Pather McGrady early is April. erease may be expected and probably of such proportions as will startle the old parties as never before. It is re-ported that the S. L. P. have been refused position on the Cincinnati official

are such as to prohibit placing a So-cialist ficket in the field without sanc-

tion of the organization of the party, which means that unorganized places have no right to nominate tickets to go upon the official ballot. This has

The Toledo comrades took a thou-

sand copies of The Worker of March

22 for distribution at the meeting addressed by Mother Jones and Comrade Slayton on Tuesday. In proportion to

population there is hardly a city in

which The Worker has a larger cir-

The Michigan comrades are prepar-

ing for an unusually vigorous cam-paign of outdoor speaking throughout

the state, to begin as soon as the

weather allows. They intend to reach

many places where no Socialist meeting has ever been held before and need

the assistance of every Socialist in the

State Secretary J. P. C. Mentes at Flint or to State Organizer J. C. Lamb

election, and Oscar Hooker, for Chair-

man got 55 votes; John Kohn fer Su-

spoke there three nights during cam-

paign. This shows what organ action ean do. Hibbing will soon make a Massachusetts record."

Birmingham, Ala., Socialists have

put up a municipal ticket for the first time, with C. W. Love for Mayor:

There will soon be a state organization

ciative and enthusiastic At Birmingham, Ala., on March 5 the meeting arranged by the carpenters and tailors was successful. I spoke at Belle Sum-

ter on the 6th, a large mining camp, to a big house and a local will result. Rain prevented a large meeting at

Decatur on March 7, but the temper of the audience showed that Decatur is a good field for Socialism. A local was formed. By special invitation I

spoke before the regular meeting of

the Birmingham Trades Council on the

interfered again at Bessettler on March

the Alabama

. al and am much

cially presents a agitation." Re-The Bir

ived for a return

Wilkins, of San

will address the the thengregational on, N. Y. Tunslay on "The Socialist State Interference, on."

f a meeting for the ing a local addressed H. W. Smith in Tur-of Saturday, a num-ve in their names and a Monday and form the William Morris

10, but attend:

Prancisco, will I under the direc

quarters. Washington an

As the res

formed in Alabama.

sor, 60; and John Hill, for ( erk, Comrade Lucas of Misse polis

sustained by a new ruling from

New York City. Warren Atkinson will speak on "Municipal Ownership" at the West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor, on Friday evening, March 27, at 8 p. m. ballot on account of translulent peri-tions.—N. P. Geiger has been elected Organizer of Cleveland and will devote all his time in the future to the party work.-The election laws of Ohio

for, N. Y., to bie

The 23d A. D. will hold an agitatic meeting on Friday evening, March 27, at Mickel's Lodge Rooms, northeast corner of 142d street and Eighth ave nue, which all readers of The Worker are invited to attend.

Joseph Bing will lecture on "Th Inevitable Disappearance of the Mid-dle Class," on Friday evening, March 27. at 90-96 Clinton street, room 3, un der the auspices of the 12th A. D.

At the next meeting of the 6th and 10th A. D., to be held Friday evening March 27, in the Labor Lyceum, 6-East Fourth street, an open discus on "The Socialist Solution of the Li quor Problem," led by Comrade Wm. J. F. Hannemann, will begin punctu-J. F. Hannemann, will begin punctually at 9 p. m., and all are welcome Members should be present promptly at 8 p. m., for the business meeting.

An agitation meeting will be held a Jansen's Hail, northeast corner of 146th street and Third avenue on Fri-day evening, March 27, for the purstate. All who are willing to co-operate by speaking, by arranging meetings, or by contributions to coer-the expenses, should at once write to pose of reorganizing the 34th A. D.

At the last meeting of Branch 2 24th A. D., it was decided to call the Third Agitation District together. A mass meeting to which the enroll Social Democratic voters will be in-vited will soon be held in conjunction with Branch 1. Comrades still having tickets for the last festival held be this branch are requested to account for same as soon as possible.

The Kings County Committee

The Socialist Club of Brooklyn will hold a picnic on Sunday, June 21, at Atlantic Park, Ralph avenue, near St. Mark's. The Ralph avenue cars pass the door and the Bergen and Douglas street lines are within a block.

The Brooklyn Socialist Club has sent to the Fair a large number of copies of Wilshire's pamphlet, "Why Workingmen Should Be Social Democrats." These will be distributed free from the booth of the Ladies' Social Club.

#### era tour as follows: "Meeting at Jacksonville, Fin., Marci. 2 was very good, and at Valadoeta, Ga., next day, my audience was composed mostly of colored people who were very appre-CHICAGO UNIONS ARE FEDERATING.

Closer Grouping on Plans that May Unite Benefits of "Trade Autonomy" and "Industrial Organization."

Aroused to a sense of danger by the activity displayed by the employer of labor forming associations, the labor unions of Chicago are forming alliances on the "community-of-interest" plan and are preparing for the general battle which some believe will soon follow the organization of the employers.

Following the formation of the Ship-ping Trades Federation last Sunday, L. S. Fisher, business agent of the Machinists' Union, has been commissioned to form a metál trades federation, and will start the work next week. This federation will be composed of the unions of machinists, iron mould blacksmiths, bollermakers, metal work-ers, metal polishers, pattern makers, core makers, stove moulders and stove mounters. A national federation of the metal trades is already in existence. core makers, stove me

Another alliance of unions is under way, the members of which handle horses and wagons. The name of this body has not been selected, but the alliance will be composed of horseshoe-ers, stable employees, wagon black-smiths, harness makers, wagon makers

and carriage painters. The Shipping Trades Federation, which was organized last Sanday, is composed of tennsters, freight handlers, longshorenten, seamen, switchmen, railway clerks, railway ex pressmen, shipping clerks, wholesale grovery employees, wholesale drug em-ployees, commission merchants' help-ers, merchandise packers and box makers.

The Packing Trades Corneil, com-The Packing Trades Corneil, composed of unious in the pecking industry at the stock yards, has been in existence for several months, as has the advisory board of the building trades.

None of these alliances is intended to encroach on the Chicago Federation of Labor, as all unions will retain their affiliation with that loady.

This plus of commissation is, of course, only an extension of methods that have been in vogue for a long time. It is thought by some, however, that if fully curried out it will after it

this. It is thought by that if fully curried out it will, after it has been perfected by practice and ex-perience, bring a solution of the record question of "Irade autonomy or indus-trial organization," which has com-

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

Against Militarism and Glericalism. Disputches from Buda-Peath, Hun

persons took part in the orging opposition to the militarist derical tendencies of the government and their ulterances were rigorously applauded. What added to the im-pressiveness of the demonstration was the fact that, in spite of the great "putriots" the previous week directly rebuked. The affair demonstrated not only the numerical strength, but the discipline and self-control of the So-cialist invasions which cinlist movement, which makes it much more feared than a disorderly

#### MANUFACTURERS ACTIVE

Raising Fund to Supply Capitalist Literature to "Leaders of Thought"-Socialists Must Counteract Their

The Worker has received a copy of another circular of the National Association of Manufacturers, dated March 10, the purpose of which is to solicit contributions from page of the contributions from the contributions from the contribution of the contrib 10, the purpose of which is to solicit contributions from manufacturers for a fund to send the organ of the Asso-ciation, a paper called "American In-dustries," to "editors, ministers, and other leaders of thought" all over the

The capitalists realize the progress which Socialism is making and through several organizations are making every effort to influence public opinion against it and in favor of ideas and policies conducive to the continuance of capitalist class rule. Let working only hope of their class respond by redoubling their efforts in the circulation of our party literature and the holding of meetings for the exposition of Socialist ideas.

#### ANOTHER JUDGE FORBIDS STRIKE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 26 .-An injunction has been granted by Su-preme Court Justice Watson M. Rogiers, restraining George Mackey, Pres dent of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, from ordering a strike at the Taggart Paper Mills at Felis Mills, or any other mills that would affect the St. Regis Paper Company, whose mill employing 325 men has been shut down the past week owing to a strike of the machine

This is the third injunction of the sort that has been issued in the United States. No judge had ever gone so far as to enjoin workingmen from striking until Federal Judge Adams of St. Louis set the precedent in the Walash case. This was quickly followed by Federal Judge Phillips of Kansas City against the teamsters.

Judge Rogers of Watertown is a Re

#### DOMINION.

All the power is in your hands, You can cure the alling lands; Give the nations your commands! Workingmen!

Vote as one! and usught withstands! Loose will fly oppression's hands, Workingmen! O Workingmen!

Yes, within your hands you hold, Workingmen! More than all the might of gold; Strength above the swords of old— Workingmen! Rulers, Judges, ranks enrolled.

Creatures are by votes controlled: Votes that in your hands you hold! Workingmen! O Workingmen!

To yourselves and fellows true. For the many, not the few!

Workingmen! All who toll will get their due, When the order comes from you When you do as men should do:

Now there's weeping, wailing wild, Workingmen! Fathers robood, and slain the child; Mothers wronged and maids reviled! Workingmen! Millions or their rights beguiled;

All the springs of life defiled; Crying crimes on crimes are piled? Workingmen! O Workingmen!

Deaf is justice to your call, Workingmen! Nets of cuming round enthral! Down the swift injunctions fall! Workingmen! Bayonet thrust and murderons ball, Sword and club and dungeon wall-

These are all against you all! Workingmen! O Workingmen! You can sad oppression's reign,

Workingmen!
You can break the gailing chals;
You can make the world humans!
Workingmen!
By the suffering! By the slain! unger's pang, and slavery's pain! ise and vote! He men! He men! Workingmen, O Workingmen!

For the many, not the few? Workingmen, O Workingmen! -William R. Fes. AND THER FORGET IT.

"But," protested the pinin citiesa. "den't you consider honorty a good

## CUT THIS OUT!

No. . . . . TO BE ISSUED IN MAY, 1903.

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PROGRESSIVE WORKINGMEN'S SOCIETIES, BOROUGH OF BRONX, AT

EBLING'S CASINO, 150TH ST. AND ST. ANN'S XVE. SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1903.

for the benefit of the Socialist Demo-cratic Party of the Borough of the Talent furnished by the Actors' Protective Union.
TICKETS 15c. HAT CHECK 10c.

GREETING OR MUSIC, WHICH? A New Year's Greeting of The Worker, or the Song entitled "The Torch of Socialism," words and music by Peter E. Burrowes, will be sent to any person who sends us a new sub-scriber for The Worker within two weeks. Address THE WORKER, 184 William st., New York.

I had suffered so much from indigestion that at times I thought I had heart disease. I was afraid to be left alone or go out alone. to be left alone or go out alone. I tried many drugs without good results until I rend about Rinans Tabules. They have helped me so much that I feel entirely cured. They are certainly a fine medi-

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The fixest selection of DRESS and her SHIRTS, COLLARS, HOSINGY CTC- at the lowest prices.

#### THE VOTE IN BARRE. We regret to have to make a corr

We regret to have to make a corr re-tion in our report of the election in Barre, Vt. as given last week, can vote of the Socialist Party was not 802, but 202. The Bepublican-1-an-cerate condulates got file. Our re-ts a gain of 108 over that of his year, which were breast to 72 The core. which was larger by 24 than fast of fivel. Our vote this year is be, a than no fourth of the total in the city. It may be added that the error was a ... made in this effice.

WHERE DID HE G.T IT? John Ix Rockefeller, :se Standard

to a flor richest in apprint to be "so because of the "de n't you consider heterty a good thing?" replied the politican. "But the 25 cents a day ?" picking up ?" "Store" replied the politican. "But these in an Ohio odd. Will be /ell an auxilian public our he comed the rest of his follows: 1807. -Capit D amo affect o."—Publishiphia Press.

BOWERS, WILLIAM.

BOWERS, WILLIAM,
In pursuance of an order of Hon. T.
Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of
New York, notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against William
Rowers, inte of the County of New York,
deceased, to present the same with rouchers
thereof to the subscriber, at his piace of
transacting business. No. 245 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New
York, on or before the 15th day of June
next. ted New York, the 3d day of December,

FRANK BOWERS, L. D. MAYES,
Attorney for the Executor, 245 Broadway,
New York City.

peers in America. It but hap, day, waite ever fittens, our kap, day, waite ever fittens, our kap, day, our special Free, 0,55 and excharges. Jewsels fitten of Waltham and the large of the first ham and the large of the fittens of the fittens of the fittens of the large of the l

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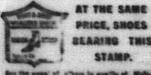
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that way.

doing so.

Don't pass out any literature until

away, Don't talk in the crowd. It annoys

the speaker.

Don't stand around with hands in pockets. You can't encourage speaker

Don't keep continually running around the crowd trying to find some trouble. You are making trouble while

You should remember that Socialist

comrades are not to be converted by

the speaker.

Meetings are for propaganda. See

that all comrades lend their efforts to make the meeting a success. Encour-age the speaker when he makes a good

Have your speaker fully informed

about your arrangements, including the collection. Have him announce the free leaflets and pamphlets for sale

just before closing. When he finishes

take the leaflets and distribute to all

who will accept. Other comrades take the pamphlets and sell them while cir-

After literature is distributed take your outfit and return to headquarters. Don't try to start any loud arguments

after the meeting, for it will destroy

the effect of the speaker's words. The

people who attended the meeting will think and talk it over among them-

By handling the collection and sale

of literature properly you can, in most cases, pay all the expenses of speaker, think and talk it over among them-

HALL MEETINGS.

In holding hall meetings more car

ful preparations for the success of the

meeting must be made owing to the

other propaganda work.

ticket printed on it.

Have a plane player, quartet, or enter

tainer of some sort to precede the speaker of the evening. A good quar-tet is the best where obtainable.

Circulation of Literature.

Circulate leaflets, cards, stickers,

agazines, and party papers whenever

and wherever possible.

During campaigns always see that your literature has the local and state

Get a large lot of papers whenever

ossible. Take a certain night and over the precinct, ward, or town thor-

The next time follow it up with a

distribution of leaflets.

Work just as systematically as pos-

sible. Have a distribution every week, every two weeks or each month.

Circulate good trade-union materia among that class of workers. Circu

late Father McGrady's and Hagerty's

does absolutely no good to get the right

every effort count.

Have your local keep some free leaflets ou hand all the time, as well as some good cheap pamphlets for sale

at say five and ten cents. This is what

the literature agents' duties are.

Have the local arrange for the general distribution of the various pieces

of literature as they are issued. Then

Remember our argument about "or-anized effort." Don't try to do it all

to propagate Socialist principles, and

that it is done by circulating literature, holding agitation meetings, and secur-ing new members into the branch or

SOME ANSWERS.

and with more interest in what he does

"Will not Socialism destroy ambi-

in meeting ,but do it vourself.

ocialist propaganda. Make

Specialize your propagands

literature in the

every effort count.

local organization.

culating through the crowd.

point. Let him know it. Start en

We take the liberty of reprinting | middle of meeting, then continue as most entire the contents of a little-most entire the contents of a little-mobilet published by the Ohio State musitive for the instruction of new sty members. It answers several sections that have recently been sked of us and many others that should have been asked. We could not mover them better—not to seem overest and so we save ourselves less trouble. To avoid needless ble and to be willing to undergo any amount of necessary trouble—that is a good part of what one has to learn apology, we present the excellent structions embodied in this pam-

The fundamental principle of the Socialist Party is perfect organization. It aims to perfect the organization of both industry and government upon a scientific basis, the control to rest with the people through the initiative and

ideal organization by any means, but through experience and the force of economic conditions it is rapidly becoming more efficient and more organized in every respect.

The need of a well organized, thor oughly equipped, uncompromising political movement of the working class is too apparent to be discussed

Socialist Party members are often by those who are outside of the membership, "Why do you or-

It is the duty of every member of the Socialist Party to answer this question fairly and intelligently, for, when once understood, the questic cannot help but become an active

#### Why Socialists Organize.

Because they know that by act organization on the political field the working class can success battle against the capitalist par

ed conclusively, by their organiza tion of industry on the economic field and their political organizations on the political field, that organized effort is the bulwark of the present capitalist system and that no individual effort can be successful in everthrowing the

3. In order that the party may be any person, or persons, or other politi-cal parties. The dues system, which allows each member to contribute a small amount each month, goes to sup-port the local, state and national or-

. By means of the organization the propaganda of Socialist principles is more effective and far reaching than any other method. This propaganda is conducted on the lines mapped out

#### Now to Propagate Socialism.

Hold agitation meetings indoors outdoors when weather permits. Circulate propaganda matter, such as literature, leaflets, cards, So-

SPEAKERS AND MEETINGS I. Arrange definite date. Do not ivertise until you hear from speaker,

or manager, approving. 2. Inform speaker, or manager, where to go when he renches you town, where he is to be entertained and who will settle with him.

If possible, meet him at the train and have full information as to fare and time of trains to his next date.

Do not keep the speaker up all night after his address. See that some particular person will attend to these matters.

STREET MEETINGS. Hold street meetings whenever and

After determining to hold a meeting Get free "notices" and "write ups" in all your local papers, including the labor paper, if any, a few days pretices" and "write ups"

vious to date of meeting Get the comrades to chalk notices on the sidewalks, pavements, fences, barns, etc., in the desired district.

Send out postal cards to those who will be most likely to attend and bring others with them. Get out some hand bills announcing

speaker and subject in large bold type and distribute. and distribute.

Tell everybody about the meeting, being sure that they understand the date, place and time.

see that a piece goes into every house in your ward, district or town. Don't wait for the other fellow to bring up Do not advertise too far ahead of a meeting for it will lose its effective-ness. Push things five to ten days preholding agitation meetings and super-vising the general propaganda work. Remember that we have organized

to be at meeting promptly and before the time for opening address. Have a box, stand, or chair handy for speaker to stand on. Common combox will be address.

If place is dark, have a light-gaso-

ne torch—burning nearby. Have box and light in position and

time for opening of meeting.
Always have some leaflets with local

local's meeting place and other perti-Have some pamphlets (five and, ten ent ones) to sell to audience. cent ones) to sell to audience.

Place literature in a pile on box where it can be seen plainly by the

when he gets a small part of what he produces than when he gets it all."
"Will not Socialism cause disorder?"
"Not unless fair play will make a man a villain." Place a glass of water handy where

man a villain."
"How are you going to settle with capitalists for what they will lose when Socialism comes?"
"Don't know. But it is more imspeaker can easily get some.

Now you are ready to start the meet-

Open meeting on time, no matter how few there are gathered around. Some local comra.s jump on the box and introduce the speaker.

Always take up a collection at your meetings. You may not like the idea, but will be agreeably surprised when you see how "the other fellows" will help you along by "dropping in."

Take up the collection about the

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scriptions.

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rkers will receive all instructions, sample bopies etc. at our Booth near

a entrance.

Address "GLOBE FAIR CONTEST"

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE, 125 East 23d St., New York.

#### CENERAL VOTE.

(Continued from page 2.)

added expense of hall and incidentals.

Have a good committee of three or five in charge of the arrangements. does not comply in detail with the de-Follow the general instructions in mand as to the composition of the Lo-cal Quorum, and in order to avoid fur-Secure ha., ten days or two weeks ther unprofitable and unpleasant dis-cussions, I vote in favor of adopting

Cards or dodgers can always be used uccessfully to advertise.

An excellent plan is to issue a ten our suggestion."

Massey, N. D.: "I am opposed to submitting the so-called referendum No. 1, because it is really an initiative, and the constitution does not provide or fifteen-cent admission ticket, and have the comrades hustle them out for two weeks previous to meeting. In for removal of headquarters, except by this way expenses are always made. the National Committee. The me bership may initiate an amendment to the constitution to strike out St. Louis can be placed in local's treasury for Mo., and substitute some other city, but the change in headquarters can only be made by the National Commit-Another plan is to get the audience without charging admission, and to take up a collection. The collection only be made by the National Commit-tee, if we want to follow the constitution. This, I think, explains my posi sion would, and especially if you have an able speaker.

If possible make the meeting lively.

"Under the circumstances, Yes," n No. 2, but not if the National Sec proposition, provided certain change These were that the words "subject to a referendum of the party" be stricken from the proposed amendment to Article 7, claiming that this part is entirely superfluous as the second section provides a definite man hange was to provide against the Lo al Quorum having the right to vote mitted to the National Committee, un less they are members of the Committee. Goebel and Christensen also agreed to this proposition of Critch-low's but it was too late to have this referred to the Committee

Lovett, S. D., voted for the Secre tary's proposition as the constitutions form to submit the question, but upon its being withdrawn, he voted agains No. 1 and for No. 2, "For the reason garding the action of the Nationa Committee, nor is it an amendment to No. 2 brings up a direct issue as to whether the action of the Nationa Committee be approved or rejected."

Boomer, Wash. (voting for National

do, although I realize the right of five locals to have any question submitted they desire, because I believe that as the location of headquarters is a part of the national constitution, any pro posed change of name must come in the shape of an amendment to the con-stitution, such as the National Secretary proposes. As the proposition fully covers both demands (1 and 2) of the various locals, their rights are as fully subserved as if their own demands were referred and I believe it will pre vent unnecessary confusion."

Berger, Wis., considered that the

National Committee has no right to National Committee has no right to change a referendum demanded by a sufficient number of locals, and this the National Secretary's suggestion proposed to do. "It would be a dangerous precedent if the referendums were submitted in this altered form, and I think the rank and file would feel year, much dissatisfied if the referand I think the rank and file would feel very much dissatisfied if the refer-endum were submitted in this altered form. They would feel that the Na-tional Secretary and the National Committee had taken too much power, for no other party, as far as I know, ever allowed such power to their Na-tional Secretary. Even in the Socialist Labor. Party this was never per-Labor Party this was never per

Carey, Mass.; Raebel, Mich., and Claffin, N. H., recognized the right of locals to have demands Nos. 1 and 2 submitted, but voted for the National Secretary's proposition as the correct constitutional form.

"Don't know. But it is more important for the working people to find out how the capitalists are going to settle with the working people for what the working people must lose as long as capitalism stays."

"Will not the couling of Socialism injure religion?"

"Not unless it is necessary to have a man disgusted with what the Lord is doing in this world in order to get him interested in what he is going to do in the world to come."—The Socialist Teacher. Lovett, S. D., and Goebel, N. J., favored extension of time for closing referendom, the former to June 1, the latter to provide sight weeks for membership to act. All other Committeemen voting favored May 1. The referendum has gone to the membership within the required thirty days, and the vote will now be taken upon the two resulutions presented by the locals named, before May 1, 1908.

Fraternally cubmitted.

WILLIAM MAILLY,

Japanel Secritury. Levett, S. D., and Goebel, N. J.

AS TO HEADQUARTERS.

[Under this head are presented, from eek to week, various communications and announcements in connection with Louis to Omaha by the National Committee and the demand by a large number of locals-which The Worker supports-for a referendum in favor of Chicago. Correspondents are requested to be brief, as only a limited space can be given to this discussion.]

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Local Quorum of the Socialist State Committee of North Dakota, at Fargo, N. D., March 4:
"Whereas, The National Committee

of the Socialist Party at its last meeting held in St. Louis, among other acts, removed headquarters from St. Louis to Omaha, Neb., as we believethey had a right to do under the con

"Whereas. The interpretation given by the National Committee to the word 'subject' in Article 7 has been ques

mended as to make its meaning clear even to the proverbial wayfaring man; "Resolved, That we believe that the interpretation given by a majority of the National Committee to Article 7 is the only reasonable and logical one "Resolved, That only when any ac factory to at least five locals in three states, do we think it necessary of sensible to ask for or take a referen

lum on it;
"Resolved, That there is nothing to justify any member or local in stating that the National Committee refused or will refuse to submit the removal of headquarters, or any other of its

duested to do so by five locals in three states as provided in the constitution; "Resolved. That it is straining the meaning of the word 'amend' to claim that to remove headquarters is amending Article 7, as there is a different provision made therein for removal;

"Resolved, That we believe removal of headquarters can with as much safety be left to the National Committee without a mandatory referendum, as the election of either the National Secretary or the Local Quorum;

"Resolved, That any effort to substitute the initiative for the referen-dum is and must be confusing, and that any initiative for change of headquarters, Local Quorum, National Sec-retary, or any other act under the gulse of a referendum is unconstitu-tional and should not be submitted until it does conform to the constitution, otherwise there will ensue endle

confusion:
"Resolved, That the action of the National Committeeman for North Da-kota, Comrade R. C. Massey, in the last meeting of the National Commit-tee is unqualifiedly endorsed as repre-senting the wishes and sentiments of

"Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be given to our National Com-mitteeman to use as his judgment may determine."

II.

Editor of The Worker:—My attention has just been called to Comrade Hillquit's article in The Worker of March 8. In his closing sentence he uses these words: "But I really do think that when a courade takes it upon himself to cast suspicion on the motives and record of another, the accused is entitled at least to an intelligent and specific statement of the charges." With this sentiment of the charges. The worker all needless anxiety, i will state that the majority is not responsible for the ideas contained in this article.

Hiliquit will be able to catch my points in this article.

He does not always make his charges plain enough to enable one to reply. He intimates that the majority held a caucus and decided to do assemble on the move of the majority held a caucus and decided to do assemble on the majority held a caucus and decided to do assemble of the majority outside of all constitutional points. Did you want the headquarters moved from St. Louis? If so, why?

I know of no reason why it should be moved from St. Louis and go to Chicago or Indianapolis. The reasons

built right to take kindly to such in-sinuations, and yet it was put in that smooth way that, while you felt the sting, it was so werded that you could hardly resent it. To avoid an open rupture I excused myself and left the table. This same insinuation was re-peated but more openly in a private etter from Comrade Hillquit dated Feb. 18, to which I replied in no un-certain terms. Again does he re peat it.

Now let me settle this caucus busi-

know nothing about it, neither would I attend such a caucus or agree to any such methods as described by Com-rade Hillquit. Friday night several members met in our room for a social session. Stories were the order of the day. The Committee meetings were scarcely mentioned. By no stretch of the imagination could it be termed a caucus. If I remember aright Com-rade Smith was not there. Instead of fifteen members being present I don't think there were over ten or twelve. meetings more and came to just as good understanding as we did at this

best to do with different members be tween sessions, but always indivi-dually, and I am positive the minority did the same. It was to be expected they would. Everybody had to say interested.

There was no caucus, so all com

rade Hillquit's fine-spun arguments about caucus methods fall flat. He says: "No amount of logic, ex-

portation or persuasion could alter the pre-arranged plans of the majority. It was 'no use arguing,' as was rightly remarked by one of you."

It was I that used that expression

It was at the Saturday night session. Farmer-like, we are not diplomatic enough, but often wurt out something that can be entirely misconstrued. Twice before we had opened up this discussion, threshed it all over and were going to open it up again. I knew it was useless to go over the same ground again and so did every member present. But why does Comrade Hillquit per-

sist in stating but part of what I said, thereby giving a faise inpression? I stated that arguing was useless as we had covered this ground before, but it they insisted on opening it up again if they insisted on fighting, I would in the removal of headquarters from St. sist that the green members be allowed Louis to Occabe by the Nettonal Conagainst the way the meeting allowed the "old-timers" to discuss indefinitely. but as soon as one of the green men bers tried to get into the game son one on either side would bob up a point of order, previous question, or some other plan to shut us off, and Berger cald I was right and he would back me up in it.
Comrade Hillquit, I also fling back

in your teeth the imputation that "one or more leaders arranged the plans and the others followed." I am not built right to follow any man's lead as you intimate. You will probably realize it if we ever meet again on th

it down, boys," nor Goebel's explaint tion why he said so. Some of us knew we appeared green beside the old sensoned warriors, and that there were motions, amendments, and substitute galore at that time. Still we don't care, just the same. You know the greener we appeir; the more sensitive we are. I told Mills I didn't like it and not to repeat it. As far as it being a pre-arranged signal, that is too silly to need reply.

those questions: Neither the letter of the constitution nor comquires a mandatory referendum on re cussion not one reason has been given why removal of headquarters cannot with as much safety be left to the Na referendum as can the election of Se retary. Local Quorum, or any other es-sential question. The constitution states: "But headquarters may be changed by the National Committee subject to a referendum." the National Committee shall be subject to a referendum.

Why does the minority insist that some fine-spin reasoning here that the green "Reubens" of the agrarian element would like to have made plainer by The Worker.

Again, the constitution provides but one way for removal of headquarters, and that is by the National Committee In the constitution there is no plan pro-vided for the membership to change headquarters. This may be a fault, and I think it is, but the fault is in the constitution, not in the National Com-mittee. Amending the constitution by striking out "St. Louis" and inserting "Omaha" would not be removing headquarters, any more than removing headquarters has amended the consti-tution. Like Comrade Carey, I begin to think "everything happens for the

I was at first strongly opposed to stirring up this strife in the party, but this was bound to happen some time, and this is probably as opportune a time for us to amend the constitution as we will ever have. Better to thresh this out now than in the midst of a campaigu.

given by the Local Quorum and mino (and those reasons apply with equal force to Chicago) are the very reasons we moved it from St. Louis. wanted to get it away from such strong trade union influence as had spread its blighting curse of fusion on our old Local Quorum and National mbers of the minority on the floor of the committee room, that they would have the question submitted to ame kind of political atmosphere About as sensible as the voter who leaves his Republican home because it is capitalistic and moves over to the

Democratic camp.

You of the East got your man for Secretary. We are content, for we are satisfied he is the right man in the right place. Now honestly do you think Mailly would favor fusion with Populism, or any middle-class or agrarian movement? This pretended fear of the agrarian

element dominating the Socialist Party in the interest of any middle-class movement is simply rot. We are as revolutionary as you city proletarians dare be, but we will not stand for any "immediate demands" or "trade union" Should one of the present Quorum

favor any agrarian movement fusion and there were four of the late Querum and the Secretary that favored trade-union fusion) then I will join you in having Chicago for headquarters. We hate fusion so much worse than you do that you fall to understand us. Let us amend the constitution so as

provide for the initiative. We all favor the supreme power t in the membership. lority rule (except in National Committee meetings). Yet everything must be done in order. This haphazard unconstitutional way of doing things will only end in "confusion worse confounded." Let us amend the constitution or if we are not to be go erned by it discard it entirely. ome think the meaning of Article 7 ing so clear that the proverbial way-

faring man need not err therein, Another thing, comrades, what do ou think of your dissatisfied minority using with the trade-union Quorum? This Onorum represented no one, not ven Local St. Louis, yet they offset the votes of five National Committee-men. Three of this Quorum admitted. they in equity should not and promised me they would not vote. This was at noon before Mailly's election. On the first vote they refrained from voting. Comrade Hillquit then crossed the floor and in an undertone told them to vote. Being one of the tellers I know what I am talking about. Farmand Mallly got a majority. On roll-National Committeemen roted for Mailly and eleven against, out the Local Quorum decid election. While the result in that case s perfectly satisfactory, how do you minority? How do you really like

RUSSELL C. MASSEY. National Committeeman. Fargo, N. D., March 12.

Editor of The Worker:-It is quite vident that your criticism of the acion of the National Committee in re based upon a misappreliension of the facts or rather the misrepresentations of the New York representative. None the less is this true in regard to the the less is this true in regard to the position of the present Local Quorum on the matter of the referendum. Of ourse, so far as I am concerned, per concurred in by every member of the Quorum. It is a fact, beyond the pos-sibility of successful contradiction, that on the question of removal the majority contended that the committee had the right, under the provisions of the constitution, to remove the headquarters, recognizing at the same time that if a referendum on their artion was necessary or advisable it must necessarily come in the regular manner as provided for by the constitution, and that it was not within the province of the committee to demand a referendum on its own acts. To do this would certainly have subjected them to considerable adverse criticism and it would certainly have been majority of the committee were opposed to submitting the question to a regular form is e entially false, but they did contend that the constitution on this point is not mandatory, and even if the section could possibly be construed as mandatory, the constitution itself is faulty, as it very clearly provides how a referendum shall be demanded, namely "upon the request of five locals in three different states."

There was no question raised in regard to removal of headquarters from St. Louis. On this question the committee were a unit. It was very apparent that the different states had instructed their representatives very positively on this matter. The division in sentiment was very soon made manifest when the question came up as to what point headquarters should go. It was very soon ascertained that Omaha had a large majority of the committee or rather a very large plurality over and above any other candidate. When it became known candidate. When it became known that Omaha had received a majority of all votes cast, then the fun began and the minority, led by Comrade Hill-quit, raised all kinds of technical questions, points of order, constitutional provisions and an array of fillbustering tactics that would do credit to Senator Morgan in his attitude on the Panama treaty, Comrade Hillquite go-ing so far as to state that "Omaha would never be printed on the party's stationery." I have often thought what would have been the result if Chicago, that received only one vote, had received the vote cast for Omaha. I am convinced in my own mind that those who have demanded a referen-dum in favor of Chicago would have made a similar demand for Indian-

upon "request of five locals in three different states," would the minority still maintain that headquarters should remain at St. Louis. Such a position is not good common sense and I be-lieve that good common sense ought to prevail rather than technicalities. Pursuant to the threats made by

a party vote, they, evidently, imne diately took steps to put it into queration. It is very apparent that is their undue haste they did not arefully consider their plan of procedure and rashly promulgated a denand for a referendum which does not in any par-ticular conform to the provisions of the constitution, in that it does not provide for an amendment to the constitution nor does it apply directly to any act of the committee, in approv-ing or rejecting same. So quickly did they go at the business that the So-cialist Clubs of Boston took the initiative and their demands reached the na-tional office several days ahead of the newly elected National Secretary. It was very clear to a candid observer that the matter was the work of one particular wiseacre as was evidenced by the different demands emanating om-one office, written by the same typewriter, uniformly worded and indited on the same style and quality of paper. For rapidity of action the tonian comrades are entitled to tonian comrades are entitled to the whole bakery. Had they given the matter more candid consideration I have no doubt but that they were perfeetly competent to formulate a demand that would have met all necesft, and in doing so have made any amount of unnecessary frouble and confusion, and have seriously retarded the more important work of the na-

It is to be regretted that there are a few comrades in the East who are dis-posed to pride themselves on their superior wisdom and intelligence, and who demand that their wishes ought party factics. I see no reason why th Western Socialist is any less honest any less scientific or any the less a So clasist because he happens to live west of the Mississippi, and I am confident that if Chicago or Indianapolis had been made the choice of the committee you would have heard no word of complaint from any of the committee who favored Omaha There is not a single valid objection that can be raised against Omaha; in

fact, there are a number of advantages that can be claimed for it as a desire It is geographically well located; its railroad and mail facilities are not surpassed anywhere; it is a thoroughly well organized union city, and its fed eration of unions have endorsed Sc cialism and the Socialist Party; its local and state organization is and harmonious: there is no strife or petty quarrelling, and at the e the comrades in that city election that is commendable. No bet-ter Socialists live than are to be found in Omaha, and the day is not very far distant when they will demonstrate to the world that they are in the fight until the war is over, and if they will wake up and find that the Omaha comrades have captured the biggest municipality first. Headquarfriends, and if the Eastern comrade will extend to us their confidence and support and say by their votes that Omaha shall be headquarters for the coming year, I am confident that the results obtained in organization and propaganda will prove to the party membership that their confidence will not be misplaced. With Comrade Mailly as Secretary and Omaha as headquarters the prospects for a great year are certainly encouraging.

So far as I am personally concerned rade Mailly as Secretary. I believed then as I do now that he was the logical candidate for the position, and the best qualified to fill the position. and I have no reason to think that I will ever have cause to change up

am decidedly in favor of a referendum on any and all acts of any and all officials of the party at any time when properly demanded, and in this connection will say that if the p submitted by Secret. ing an amendment to the constitution, which to my mind is the only logical method of submitting the question, could be submitted instead of either could be shoulded instead of either referenda No. 1 or No. 2 it would clear up the atmosphere and give the party membership a chance to vote on the headquarters question intelligently and without the possibility of confusion.

No. I'm not an obstructionist, as suggested in your [says of Mayor 1. On

gested in your issue of March 1. On the contrary, I am in favor of clear-ing away every particle of dendwood; getting rid of every bit of tangling verbiage; making the pathway through the forest of capitalism straight and clear; laying aside all questions of sec-tional lines, which have no place in our ranks, and all personal considera-tions and pushing forward the army of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Recognizing the class struggle as clearly as any who live in the large industrial centers; knowing that wage slavery must be abolished, and that to accomplish this means that we must bring into unison all those who are being exploited by the present capitalist system.

Comrades of the East, you will find the West is with you in the struggle

against capitalism. We come to yo we come to you wounterfly, and in the near future you will know a Socialist is a Socialist wherevere you find him, whether it be in the mine, factory, shop or on the great prairies of the West.

National Committeeman and Mem ber of Quorum.

Aberdeen, S. D., March 18.

There is probably no book on political and social science which condiate vicinity of St. Louis, that criticizes the wisdom of the committee in
voring to remove the headquarters
from St. Louis? Was not the committee
unanimous on this proposition? Supposing then that after having taken
such action no demand was made for
a referendum in regular form as provided for in the constitution, namely

listing and social science which contains so much information and suggestion in so small a compass or which contains so much information and suggestion in so small a compass or which contains so much information and suggestion in so small a compass or which contains so much information and suggestion in so small a compass or which contains so much information and suggestion in so small a compass or which contains so much information and suggestion in so small a compass or which contains so much information and suggestion in so small a compass or which contains so much information and suggestion in so small a compass or which contains so much information and suggestion in so small a compass or which contains so much information and suggestion in so small a compass or which contains so much information and suggestion in so small a compass or which contains so much information and suggestion in so small a compass or which contains so much information and suggestion in so small a compass or which contains so much information and suggestion in so small a compass or which contains so much information and suggestion in so small a compass or which contains so much information and suggestion in so small a compass or which contains so much information and suggestion in so small a compass or which contains so much information and suggestion in so small a compass or which conitself in the suggestion in so small a compass or which conitself in the suggestion in so small a compass or which conitself in the suggestion in so small a compass or which conitself in the suggestion in so small a compass or which coni

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That which we call society, which s so broadly chronicled and heralded by a flippant press, is always busily employed making Socialists hand over hand.

New York Evening Post.

St. Petersburg dispatches recently gave a list of topics about which the Crar had commanded all Russian editors to be silent. Napoleon's muzzling or manipulation of the press is an old story. \* \* \* Journal after journal was confisented, while those left alive were kept under police surveillance and most rigorous rules. In general, the Emperor lived up to his cynical saying that balls and the opera furnished "excellent subjects for editorials," but that he could not have the gazettes

"meddling with politics."

We in America laugh or rage at all this, in our complacent way, but it is a question if our own newspapers are not more and nore silenced by ukase or mot d'ordre. With all the enterprise, with all the prying curiosity, and the vaunted publicity of the American press, there are too many signs that some topics are forbidden it. It is not Czar or Emperor who issues his cor is the people have come to look to the newspapers for the exposure of vil-lanous politicians or rotten financial schemes, it is obvious that the service of suppressing the news, and burking It is so very simple. You do not have to say a word in favor of men whom you abhor or measures that you know to be shady; you merely have to keep still about them, and write with Napoleonic zest on balls and the

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