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WHAT WEAPONS FOR THE WAR?

By John Spargo.

Stated plainly, the position of the "labor leader" who persuades his followers in the union to refrain from political organization and action, who cries "No politics in the union" is analogous to that of a general in the United States army who should be foolish enough, or false enough, to say to his men while engaged in battle, "Here, we will not use our most modern and effective equipments against this enemy. Our Mausers, Krag-Jorgensen rifles, machine-guns, smokeless powder, and other effective equipments of scientific warfare, we will send over to the enemy, and we ourselves will use the spears, clubs, flintlocks and bows and arrows of past times."

Need I attempt to draw the parallel—is it not clear enough? I think so. There is not the slightest room for questioning the assertion that the most effective blows ever struck at us by the master class have been in the last analysis political in their character. Bullets and bayonets and policemen's clubs; injunctions and Taft Yale decisions are, as we have already seen, directly traceable to the fact that the master class controls the government of whose power these things are manifestations. They are the crystallization of the votes of the citizens. Since we have it in our power to refrain these weapons in the hands of our own class instead of voting them away to our masters, is it not self-evident that they urge us not to refrain from voting them away, not to unite to retain them for our own purposes, are acting just exactly as the foolish or treacherous army officer of our imagination? And whether they be foolish or corrupt, their counsel is none the less opposed to the best interests of the unions.

What Shall We Do, Mr. Mitchell?

Mr. John Mitchell, in his lately published work, "Organized Labor," makes only a passing reference to the Taft Yale case, and does not even refer to the suits based upon that decision in this country. But he does refer in strong terms to the use of injunctions. "No weapon," he says, "has been used with such disastrous effect against trade unions as the injunction in labor disputes. By means of it trade unionists have been punished under severe penalties from doing what they had a legal right to do, and have been specifically directed to do what they had a legal right not to do. It is difficult to speak in measured tones or moderate language of the savagery and venom with which unions have been assailed by the injunction, and to the working classes, as to all fair-minded men, it seems little less than a crime to condone or tolerate it."

This is strong language, but who will say that it is too strong when we remember the strike of the men who have been showered upon since the famous Debs case brought this new and terrible weapon into requisition? Members of the Cigarmakers' Union have been enjoined in New York City even from approaching the employers against whom they were striking with a view to arranging a peaceable settlement. Understand, there was no suggestion of a breach of the peace actual or intended. They were also enjoined from publishing their grievances, if such publications should be sent to the employers or make them uneasy. In the great steel strike of two years ago the members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers were enjoined from even discussing the matter peacefully with the men who were at work. In the case of the members of the International Typographical Union in the strike against the "Buffalo Express," the strikers were enjoined from boycotting, and in "free America," million upon million of men are forbidden to discuss the strike or talking about the paper in any way which might be construed as against the paper. If one of the strikers advised a friend "not to buy a scab paper," he was liable under the terms of that injunction. In the same way, the members of the Typographical Union, on the application of the "New York Sun," were enjoined from, among other things, publishing their side of the controversy as an argument which persons friendly to labor should not advertise in a paper hostile to labor.

All these things Mr. Mitchell remembers. He refers to them in his book. But what does he advise us to do in the matter? Why, we must "agitae ceaselessly against the abolition." Legislators must be urged to see the "iniquity" of these injunctions, so that they may legislate against the evil. And we must try likewise to so influence the judiciary, because judges will probably be ready enough to declare such legislation "unconstitutional," as was the case in West Virginia, where the Supreme Court decided that the law passed in 1888, limiting the right to issue injunctions was unconstitutional, because the legislature had no right to attempt to restrain the courts which were coordinate with itself.

If our powers of persuasion fail, if we do not succeed in our evangelical crusade to convert them, what then? Why, says Mr. Mitchell, men go "through the willingness of men to go to jail in this good cause, the courts themselves will come to an understanding of the matter." In which they have invaded the liberties of the people. And again: "It is better that half the workmen of the country remain constantly in jail than that trial by jury and other inalienable and constitutional rights of the citizens of the United States be sh-

COLORADO'S CLASS WAR.

Wholesale Arrests of Striking Miners.

The daily press is spreading far and wide the most lurid stories of outrages alleged to have been committed or attempted by the striking miners at Cripple Creek, Victor, and other points in Colorado where virtual martial law is now in force. The slightest examination of these stories by an impartial reader, even as they are printed in such papers as the New York "Sun," makes it apparent that they have been made out of whole cloth to serve as a justification for the arbitrary measures employed by the state government in trying to break the strike.

On Saturday, Nov. 21, an explosion took place in the Vindicator mine near Cripple Creek, in which the superintendent and a miner, the only persons in that part of the mine at the time, were killed. The effect of the explosion was so great that, we are told, it took a full hour before anyone could get to the place where it occurred. When the "investigators" got there, however, it did not take them long to explain the whole affair. It seems likely that they could as easily have explained it from company headquarters an hour before the explosion took place.

A Transparent Story.

This is the story, as told in the "Sun" and other papers: "Investigation showed that the infernal machine, containing several pounds of dynamite, was placed in the sixth level, WHICH IS PART OF THE ABANDONED WORKINGS OF THE MINE, within a few inches of the shaft. Then a loaded revolver was fixed in the shaft, with its muzzle pointing directly toward the infernal machine."

Now, the Socialist in the trade union movement, advocating political action, sees the danger, and warns his fellows against allowing themselves to be forced or tempted into any such tragic folly as rioting against such fearful odds would be. If the workers say where resort to force in the coming industrial crisis, it will not be chargeable to Socialist agitation. We call upon our fellow workers to defeat the bullets of capitalism by their own ballots, and not by means against interfering other methods. No; our hands will at any rate be free and clean.

There are only two methods whereby the industrial problem can be solved—either by ballot or bullet; either the workers must solve it at the ballot-box and win their liberties there or the capitalist class will solve it for them at the barricades and destroy the last vestiges of the liberty they now have. The trade union leader who cries out "No politics in the union" who warns the worker against the use of the ballot, must be held responsible if that worker, heeding his warning, resorts to the only alternative—the bullet.

And the murdered sons of toil cry from their graves, "We are victims of the bullet met defeat and death at the shambles; if you would win there is a better way. At the ballot-box you can win freedom for yourselves and you can avenge us!" Brother Trade Unionists, the question finally is, whether we shall choose the ballot box or the barricades. How will you choose?

SAM PARKS' MISTAKE.

Sam Parks has been again tried and again convicted, and again has been sentenced. This time he gets two years and three months. At the conclusion of the first trial the penalty fixed upon him was not less than two and a half, nor more than three and a half years in prison. Too bad that Sam chose to be a simple walking delegate, fixing his course among stumpy paths and pitfalls. Evidently he is a poor judge of his own ability. He is short of the sense of discrimination, which should tell a man what he is fitted for. He would have made a very efficient United States Senator, Congressman, or State Legislator. In this capacity he could have feared his constituents without stint, or fear of the law, for he could have had special statutes made to protect him as he went along in his work. He could have propped up the tunnel of his dishonesty and not let it fall in and smother his ambitions as it has done. Poor fool, he thought he was able to flee the fascists as to these "Workers," and that he had talent enough "for the job." Alas, for his judgment! Alas, for his fate!—Wilkes-Barre Courier Herald.

—Stone-ware manufacturers east of the Mississippi River have practically formed a combination, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000.

—The Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. The difference of name is due to requirements of the election law. Our emblem is the Arm and Torch.

COLORADO'S CLASS WAR.

Wholesale Arrests of Striking Miners.

Transparent Story of Strikers' Dynamite Plot Given Out as Pretext for Arbitrary Measures—Idaho "Bull-Pen" Outrages Duplicated.

That the master-class foresees the possibilities of similar risings, may, even the probability of them, is made evident at the present time, the great mining camp district of Cripple Creek, Colorado, is a huge militia camp. The state militia has been sent there to intimidate the striking miners, and without doubt, to provoke violence if possible. The almost unheard of thing of a state militia being hired out to private corporations is a fact of terrible significance. The "bull pens" are once more being filled.

It is a well-known fact that in every great industrial center—in the mining districts of the West in particular—the West in particular—"riot cartridges" are being piled up in readiness by the authorities. The whole country is being honeycombed with military preparations which can have only one object in view—the defeat of any rising on the part of the workers. The New York "Sun" boldly talks of a "five years' reign of terror," in which President Roosevelt is to be the modern "man on horseback." And the "Financial Record's" brutal frankness about the last Pennsylvania coal strike is an almost Pennsylvania coal strike is another straw indicating the direction of the thought of the capitalist class. It said: "If there had been a more liberal expenditure of ammunition in Pennsylvania, there would be at the present time no labor problem worth speaking of in this country!"

THE PANAMA AFFAIR.

When the American capitalist wants a thing, he goes after it and does not see any particular reason why he should wait upon the properties. So it was the most natural thing in the world that when the commercial interests who needed a Panama Canal did not get the sort of a treaty they wanted passed by the Columbian Congress, to incite a rebellion, change it into a revolution, organize an independent government, establish diplomatic relations and pass a canal treaty "while you wait." When one of the effects monarchies of Europe tried to send a garrison of land in Columbia, or South Africa or Central Asia, they first send out a scientific expedition, or a missionary and pray that the natives will be foolish enough to throw stones at the scientist or the bearers of Christianity. If the natives fall into the trap the capitalist government will enter a protest, or send in troops to "preserve order and assist the local authorities." After some years of diplomatic negotiations they "establish a protectorate" and perhaps at the end of a generation, the process of benevolent assimilation is completed.

Not so with your thorough-going Yankee. He is used to the most improved methods of production and relegates any outgrown machinery whether in the practical or mechanical field to the "scrap pile" which has long ago made him famous among his European competitors. It took the American capitalists only a little over a week to bulldoze Columbia into the loss of a sector; her territory and force the residents to accept the Standard Oil magnates—the very men who own the Colorado mines—found dynamite convenient, years ago, in getting rid of troublesome competitors. No wonder if it proves useful now against strikers. The mine owners will probably build a monument to the two victims—the more cheerfully, that their tongues are forever silenced.

Eighteen active union men were at once arrested on suspicion and thrown into the Bull Pen, and more arrests are expected to follow. The whole affair follows very closely the lines of the outrages committed for the profit of the same capitalist group in the Cour d'Alene region of Idaho, four years ago. Republican Governor Peabody knows his rôle as well as did Democratic Governor Steenberger.

—The national government of any other country would have waited a few months, or years, before rushing to the aid and comfort of this gang of filibusters. But what was the use of a strenuous president if he would not act when you needed him. So it was that Teddy at once responded when the trust appealed and granted recognition of a "government" which had its real seat in New York and its territory on the Isthmus.—A. M. Simons, in Chicago Socialist.

—Socialist and Social Democratic are virtually interchangeable terms. The Social Democratic Party of New York and Wisconsin is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. It is the party of the working class against all parties of capitalism. Its emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.

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FEDERATION CONVENTION.

Socialism Voted Down by 11,282 to 2,145.

Reactionary Wing Came This Time Resolved to Crush the Socialist Side—A Clear Test of Strength Results—For Another Year the Federation Will Follow its Antiquated Policy.

The question of a declaration for Socialism came to a vote in the American Federation of Labor convention on Wednesday, Nov. 18—or, to speak more correctly, the adverse report of the committee on all the Socialist resolutions came to a vote on that day. President Gompers had the last word and, of course, spoke in absolute opposition to any declaration for Socialism. In general terms he accused the Socialists of "very many acts of treachery to the trade union movement," but did not attempt to specify an instance of such treachery. He held that Socialists who are also unionists are inconsistent because they say that the cost of living rises along with the rise of wages and that the increase of wages through the methods of trade unionism is not, therefore, a benefit to the workmen. He held that "with the constant increase of wages, decade by decade, there is a constant increase in the purchasing power of wages."

John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers spoke in opposition to Socialism in the trade unions. He recognized the right of every man to do as he pleases. He "took it that the wage-earners of this country are able to determine for themselves to what political party they shall belong and for what political candidates they shall cast their votes" and this seemed to him a sufficient reason why they should not discuss in their class organizations what party or candidates to support.

President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Steel Workers declared himself against Socialism of any sort. He stood for "industrial peace." He also stated that when his vote was cast for the Socialist resolution at last year's convention, it was done by mistake. On re-call the committee report against the adoption of any of the Socialist resolutions was carried by a vote of 11,282 to 2,145. The lines were undoubtedly more closely drawn in this convention than ever before and the vote more nearly indicative of the true state of feeling on the question. It has happened in some previous conventions that the admittedly superior ability of the Socialist champions and the lack of organized preparation on the opposing side has given them a great advantage. This year, as was evident from President Gompers' utterances and from press discussions, it was resolved to marshal all the forces that the conservative wing could influence to crush the Socialist advocates. The preparations were carefully made and well carried out, with the result that we can now say with assurance that about one-sixth of the forces represented in the Federation stand unreservedly on the Socialist side.

Much of the convention's time was occupied with jurisdiction sputes, but it is safe to say that no progress was made toward their settlement. Neither was anything done toward meeting the new dangers and difficulties raised by the great growth of employers' organizations and their increased use of the powers of the law against the workers.

President Gompers and the rest of the conservative administration were re-elected and were given authority to continue the policy of begging for legislative favors, whose utter ineffectiveness has been shown by one annual report after another.

FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION.

New York Central Federated Union Adopts Resolution as Preliminary to such a Step.

After listening to addresses by the two British fraternal delegates at the Federation convention—William Mullin, who advocated independent political action by trade unionists, and James O'Grady, who spoke as an avowed Socialist—the New York Central Federated Union last Sunday adopted a motion offered by Delegate Hand of the Carriage and Wagon Makers, providing for the appointment of a committee consisting of five Socialists, five Democrats, and five Republicans, to draw up a suitable labor platform as a basis for independent political action.

—Anyhow, if a man over forty-five is too old to work, he is not too old to vote.—Erie People.

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The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Socialist Democratic Party). PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 164 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

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As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications through the editorial office by Monday, whenever possible.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 9, 1921.

In the state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election law, the Socialist Party is officially recognized under the name of Socialist Democratic Party, and its emblem is the red star.

The Socialist Party (or Socialist Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Socialist Democratic Party in New York) is growing power.

1930 (Presidential) 97,730. 1922 (State and Congressional) 229,762.

A USURPATION THAT MUST BE CHECKED.

Heartily as we dissent from many of the opinions on economic and political subjects held by Anarchists in general and by John Turner as one of them, we should be false to our duty did we fail to protest against the proposition to deport him from the country.

Mr. Turner is an Englishman who has long been active in the labor movement. He recently came to this country in the interest of the international organization of labor.

The case is to be appealed, and it seems to us that Social Democrats ought to give both moral and financial aid in carrying on the fight against such a reactionary step.

To make the holding or the expression of certain opinions or beliefs a basis for legal prosecution is a new thing in the history of this country.

Mark Hanna, we are informed, would not under any circumstances accept the Republican presidential nomination. We know what that means.

There will be plenty of "pickings and stealings," large and small, in the Panama Canal business. France has

a goodly showing of Panamanian scandals already, but the enterprising business men of the United States will soon put it in the shade. "They do those things better in France" does not apply to capitalist grafting, lawful and unlawful.

"A good brisk little war" is the approved capitalist prescription for industrial depression. It is analogous to the nip of "something bracing" that the imprudent drinker takes in the morning after a spree.

A number of United States soldiers have been detailed to spend nine months at the Scientific School of Yale University to serve as subjects for experimentation by Professor Russell H. Chittenden, who thinks he can demonstrate that it is possible for man to maintain life and working strength on a much smaller quantity of food than is now ordinarily supposed necessary.

WHO WOULD HAVE THE CORNER HOUSE?

We are asked to answer this question: "Under Socialism how are you going to decide who may live in the corner house?"

We do not pretend to lay down iron rules for the future. But this question can well be answered by certain examples drawn from society as it exists to-day.

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once between human nature as it frequently exhibits itself to-day and human nature as it would work under Socialism is, we believe, truly shown by this illustration.

THE GENERAL VOTE ON PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The party is now about to take a general vote on a proposed amendment to its national constitution, providing for representation of organized states and territories in the National Committee in proportion to their dues-paying membership.

In a Socialist state, we fully recognize, there would be advantages and disadvantages that could not be altogether got rid of.

But something more than proportionateness of representation is necessary to make our National Committee a really efficient body.

What would we do, then? Recognizing that the work of the miner, at the best, is less attractive than most other work, society would give the miners shorter hours and more holidays, to compensate that disadvantage.

NEW YORK STATE ORGANIZATION.

The proposition now being voted on by the party in the state of New York to remove the seat of the State Committee from New York City to Rochester, is curious in this respect.

there is one matter we would earnestly commend to the attention of the comrades throughout the state—the employment of a paid secretary to give his whole time to the work.

THE PYLE AND COUGHLIN AFFAIRS.

We do not find anything new in the letters from Dr. Pyle of Toledo and J. G. Roth of Wilkes-Barre which, to avoid any suspicion of unfairness, we nevertheless print this week.

TWO PROTESTS.

The Luzerne County Committee and Dr. Pyle of Toledo Take Exception to Utterances of The Worker.

It is the policy of The Worker to give as much space as can possibly be afforded to those comrades who oppose its editorial attitude.

L—THE PYLE CASE.

To the Editor of The Worker:—In recognition of the past policy of the Socialist Party inviting open discussion of questions regarding the Socialist movement and realizing that your editorial expression respecting my position on Socialism is merely individual opinion, I wish to offer a supplement to further elucidate my contention and to correct some of the misleading inferences that would be drawn from your editorial and the article supplied by Charles R. Martin.

In the first place, you show unfamiliarity with the remedies to be had in court when you interpret anything I have said as a threat to mandamus or enjoin the party to be reinstated.

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Because, in this country, the interests of Socialism—that is, of the working class and, ultimately, of humanity—can be best advanced by so doing, we use the civil and political rights allowed us by the state in carrying on this rebellion and so far as possible, we obey even very unjust and inhuman laws in so doing.

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accepted only the Socialist nomination and was responsible only to the Socialist Party. This, however, did not satisfy the State Committee, who thereupon proceeded to revoke the charter of our county organization, and demanded that the locals in this county take action against the County Committee.

Comrades of Pennsylvania, this is our position. As the County Committee will no doubt appeal from the State Committee's decision, the matter will rest with you to decide, whether or not we are guilty of a crime that justifies our expulsion from the party for which we as well as you have sacrificed so much to build up.

In conclusion I desire to refute two false statements made in the "New Era" and republished in The Worker. First, it is said "that it (the County Committee) believed that Coughlin would get enough votes from these capitalist parties to elect him."

The other statement of the "New Era" which I wish to correct is the following: "To the credit of the voters of Luzerne County it is said that they refused to vote for a man who espoused principle to catch votes."

It is true that Coughlin received the lowest vote, which the following returns show: Coughlin \$74, Evans \$98, Mikolajinski 1,635, Pasolini 958.

As I have neither the time nor the material to make duplicates of this letter to send to all the party papers, I would request that they copy and comment thereon.

Jersey Trolley Trust Preaches a Socialist Sermon to Its Men, if They Have Wit to Understand.

Just prior to the recent election the employees of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey decided against a strike by an almost unanimous vote.

The Corporation, aware of the growing strength of the union of its employees, promised many things; but while the voting of the men was in progress, it hired carpenters to convert the car sheds into dormitories for strike breakers.

PARTY AFFAIRS.

Action Taken Upon Many Very Important Matters at the Meeting of the Quorum of the National Committee.

The second meeting of the present National Quorum of the National Committee of the Socialist Party...

Second session was called to order at 10:45 a. m. Sunday morning. The National Secretary reported that he was continually receiving applications from comrades desiring appointments as lecturers and organizers.

Communications were read from the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau relative to our financial standing with the Bureau.

Another communication from the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau was read, relative to negro lynching in the United States.

The National Secretary presented reports published relative to fusion in Santa Barbara, California.

Communications were read from National Committeeman Hoeney, of Florida, relative to the situation of the State Secretary's office in Florida.

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Communications were read from various locals in the State of Kansas, complaining of the inefficient action of the State Secretary.

Communications were read from the State Secretary of Pennsylvania relative to the revocation of the charter of Luzerne County.

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correspondence from Acting Secretary Molyneux of Louisiana, and asked instructions from the Quorum about submitting motions concerning the Louisiana charter application...

The National Secretary submitted a request for information as to whether Local Washington, D. C., could affiliate with the locals of Maryland in forming a state organization.

A statement of expenses for speakers for campaign incurred by Local Providence, R. I., was submitted. Moved by Berlyn, that the National Secretary be instructed to pay the expenses of Wm. Edlin of New York to Providence, because the national office had not engaged him, nor had any time to do with incurring the expenses.

Moved by Reynolds, that the National Secretary be instructed to send circular letters to locals in unorganized states, giving the rules adopted by the National Committee governing the methods of procedure in effecting state and territorial organizations.

Moved by Reynolds, that a committee of two be appointed to draft resolutions governing the acceptance by locals of persons expelled from the party in other states.

Communications were read from Louis Gouzon relative to the formation of a French Socialist Federation. Moved by Berlyn, that the matter of forming a French Socialist Federation under the direction of the party be deferred until the next national convention.

Communication was presented giving the expenses of \$7 by R. F. Adams, from Washington, D. C., to Richmond, Va., for campaign work.

Communication was read from Comrade Sallie of Sheboygan, Wis., relative to a German organizer being appointed. Moved by Reynolds, that a German organizer be appointed, to begin work in February, and that Robert Sallie be selected to fill the place.

Letter was read from the "Coming Nation," offering the National Committee a lecture van, to be used under the direction of the national office. Moved by Work, that as the national constitution prohibits the national party from becoming connected with any page, the offer of the "Coming Nation" be therefore declined.

Communications were read from the Bohemian branches of Chicago relative to the appointment of a Bohemian organizer. Moved by Berlyn, that a Bohemian organizer be appointed, to begin work under the direction of the national office, on Feb. 1, 1904.

Communication was read from National Committeeman Kerrigan of Texas, containing a motion to the effect that the National Committee negotiations with Comrades Hagner and McGrady with a view to securing their services as national organizers.

Communication was read from "II Proletario," of New York, asking various questions regarding the Socialist Party, and by common consent was referred to Berger to answer.

The call issued by the International Congress to be held in Amsterdam, Aug. 14, 1904, was submitted. Moved by Berlyn, that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected as delegate; the next highest, alternate; and that in case the party is entitled to two delegates, the two receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected, and the next two to serve as alternates.

The National Secretary submitted a number of applications for positions as lecturers. Moved by Berger, that applicants be notified of the rules adopted governing the appointment of lecturers and organizers.

Communication was read from Chas. W. Casson relative to taking up the work of lecturer. Moved by Berger that he be engaged to act as lecturer for the party as soon as an opening would justify.

The National Secretary asked for instructions concerning three demands for referendum to abolish the Quorum, as to whether a demand received four months ago is still valid.

Communications were read from State Secretary Oneal of Indiana, relative to issuing campaign leaflets. Moved by Work, that the National Secretary be instructed to issue four-page leaflets on "The Significance of the Organization of Capital Against Organized Labor," "Are Socialists Practical?" and "The Trusts and Socialism."

Communication was read from Comrade Bamford, of Oakland, Cal., relative to campaign fund. Moved by Berlyn that he be held over until the next meeting of the Quorum.

The National Secretary suggested that, beginning in January, not less than 10 per cent. of the monthly dues receipts be set aside as a basis for the presidential campaign fund.

could do very little during the last week of December, owing to the holidays. Moved by Berlyn that organizers who would not be at work during January be paid salary until Jan. 1. Carried. This motion relates only to organizers who are at work until after Dec. 15, and who will not be in the field during January.

The National Secretary reported that the party manual would probably be published in January. The National Secretary reported having sent invitation to Comrade August Bebel of Germany to visit this country, but had not yet received a reply.

The National Secretary requested the Quorum to empower him to secure additional assistance in the office. Work moved that the National Secretary be empowered to appoint an additional clerk, at a salary not to exceed \$15 per week.

Work and Berger submitted the following, which was endorsed on motion of Berlyn: "To ensure the stability and integrity of the Socialist movement in America, which will encounter more difficulties and dangers from the personnel of the membership as the party grows, and to prevent the influx into other locals of dangerous and undesirable political elements after they have been expelled in one place, the Quorum proposes the following regulations:

"First—Every member who moves from one locality to another shall be required to deposit his membership card with the local into which he seeks admission.

"Second—The names of members expelled by a local or state organization shall at once be reported to the National Secretary, with the reasons for expulsion, and the National Secretary shall, in his next weekly bulletin, report same to the party membership.

"Third—Applicants for membership in party locals shall be required to state whether or not they have been members of the party before, and, if so, to give the reasons for having severed connection with the party. The Quorum also suggests that the membership application blanks contain such questions as to secure the above information."

Berger moved that the Quorum call renewed attention of the party membership to the following paragraph of the trades union resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the National Committee, held in St. Louis, January, 1903: "The Socialist Party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor, regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and will take no sides in any discussions or strikes within the trade union movement. The party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union movement as against another."

The Quorum then adjourned, with an expression of thanks and appreciation for the work that is being done under the supervision of National Secretary Malloy and his assistant, W. E. Clark.

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NEW YORK STATE VOTE.

Official Reports for Forty-five Counties Now in—Indicate that Total in State Will Be Nearly 32,000 for Social Democratic Party and Under it, 10,000 for S. L. P.

In last week's issue of The Worker we gave the vote for thirty-six of the sixty counties of the state of New York. Some further returns are now added.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC VOTE. Counties. 1900. 1902. 1903. Thirty-six previously reported, 8,748 15,551 21,407

The gains of the Social Democratic Party and the S. L. P. losses are somewhat heavier proportionately in Brooklyn than in Manhattan and the Bronx. In the latter boroughs, taken together, as shown last week, the Social Democratic state ticket gains 1,476, or 14 per cent. over last year, while De Leon loses 1,787, or 81 per cent. In Brooklyn, our state ticket gains 811, or 18 per cent., and De Leon loses 1,255, or 44 per cent.

QUEENS COUNTY VOTE. The following table shows the vote for the Social Democratic state ticket and that of the S. L. P. in the County and Borough of Queens for the present year, as compared with that of 1902:

BROOKLYN VOTE. The results of the official canvass of the vote in Kings County or the Borough of Brooklyn are shown in the following tables of which the first exhibits the vote for the Social Democratic state ticket this year and last.

VOTE FOR STATE TICKET. Assembly District. Hanford, Matchett, 1902. 1903. First 59 98

RICHMOND VOTE. The official canvass for the county and borough of Richmond shows 144 votes for Matchett, a gain of 15 over Hanford's vote last year. De Leon has 88, a loss of 34. Furman, Social Democratic candidate for Mayor, has 133; Brown, for Comptroller, 135; Flanagan, for President of the Board of Aldermen, 136; Ward, for Borough President, 137; Hunter, for Assemblyman, 139. Thielmer, of the S. L. P. ticket, has 88.

VOTE FOR CITY TICKET. The second table shows the vote for the three candidates on the Social

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED. Only train between New York and St. Augustine will be operated beginning January 11th, 1904. The SEABOARD is the SHORTEST LINE to the popular Winter tourist resorts of the CAROLINAS, GEORGIA & FLORIDA.

NEW YORK CITY CAMPAIGN FUND. The Campaign Secretary of Greater New York acknowledges the following additional contributions to the campaign fund, and asks all having lists in their possession to send them in as soon as possible in order to enable the Campaign Committee to wind up its accounts:

Table listing campaign fund contributions from individuals like A. Hahnmann, List 3342, and J. Holst, List 710, with amounts ranging from \$1.00 to \$50.00.

Our third table compares the vote for De Leon as candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals with that for Kellard, their candidate for the same office in 1901:

Table comparing votes for De Leon and Kellard in various districts for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

FOURTH ANNUAL CONCERT AND BALL DEDICATION OF FLAG BUTCHER UNION No. 174 ON SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1903 AT SOKOL HALL.

WARNING! Piano and organ workers are urged to stay away from the works of the Peace Piano Company.

MOTHER JONES' PORTRAIT. Send 10 cents and get a picture of the great organizer of the miners and champion of the child slaves.

PHILIP DIAMOND. The finest selection of DRESS and other SHIRTS, COLLARS, HOSIERY, ETC. at the lowest price.

OUR UNION LABEL. THE ONLY ONE TO BE RECOGNIZED ON SHIRTS, WAISTS, COLLARS & CUFFS. LEARN TO ASK FOR IT.

DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST. 121 Seaboard street, Brooklyn.

MORRIS HILLQUIT, Attorney-at-Law, 280 Broadway, Telephone 2576 Franklin.

L.D. MAYES, LAWYER. 245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practice in all Courts.

H. B. SALISBURY, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW. 300 Broadway, Room 032.

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PUBLICATIONS. FROM REVOLUTION TO REVOLUTION. Is the title of an article by George D. Herron, in a recent issue of The Comrade.

"DIE ZUKUNFT" (THE FUTURE) A Monthly Magazine of Popular Science Literature and Socialism. In Jewish Language, Published by the Zukunft Press Federation.

USEFUL WORKS. The books here listed are all cloth-bound. "The History of Socialism in the United States" by Morris Hillquit.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m., in Link's Hall, 233 E. 38th street, New York.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Vor. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1872. Membership 15,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST. Bright, Snappy, and Scientific. Owned by workmen and edited for the emancipation of the toilers.

An Alleged Socialist who has never read the Communist Manifesto and Socialism Utopian and scientific is a good deal like an alleged Christian who has never read the Bible.

Where to Lunch and Dine. Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS. Lunch Room, 110 E. 12th St., near Grand St. No Kingsboro on which is no line drawn on smaller animals.

