No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

The Worker.

FOR THE DAILY.

A Timely Call to Renewed Activity.

Workingmens Co-operative Publishing Association Elects New Officers and Asks Comrades Everywhere to Hasten the Advent of the "Daily Globe."

The November meeting of the Work ingmen's Co-operative Publishing As sociation, which is to publish the com ing daily Socialist newspaper, was held at the Labor Lyceum on Wednes-day evening, Nov. 20, Comrade Krafft acting as chairman. The meeting was well attended and the comrades pres-ent all pledged themselves to begin work of raising the neces sary fund for the Daily Globe.
In order to obtain the best results

and not to overburden one man, the association decided to divide the work and elect one comrade to take charge of the collection of all pledges and on to superintend the collection of funds from labor organizations. The selection of a member to perform the latter duty was left to the Board of Management. O. Wegener was chosen to at tend to the collection of pledges; his address is 11 Cooper Square, New York, where all comrades are re-quested to send money on account of pledges, or contributions for the Daily Globe Fund. Comrade Wegener pro-poses to collect all the outstanding poses to collect all the outstanding pledges this winter and calls upon all mrades who have made pledges to begin sending in instalments at once Comrade Wegener also wants the co operation of every Assembly District branch to assist him in collecting these tions to immediately take steps to col lect the pledges already made by comades in the respective districts.

It was decided to send out a call for

funds to every Socialist paper in America and to request them to open their columns for acknowledging re-celpt of funds for the Daily Globe. Warren Atkinson of Brooklyn was

elected President of Association; Dr. J. Halpern was elected Treasurer, and Comrades Herron, Hillquit,

Lemon, Gerber, Fraser, Wegener, and Reichenthal were elected Trustees. The meeting also decided to call upon the New York and Brooklyn Conferences to elect three members from each body, to serve as the Advisory The work will be again re newed with the vigor and earnestnes which only men pledged to a caus such as ours can maintain, and it is hoped that the enthusiastic support of every Socialist will be given them in this effort to promote the cause of So-

In accordance with instructions, the Secretary has issued the following

CALL FOR FUNDS. To the Socialists of the United States

of America. Comrades:—For the past eighteen months, the Socialists of New York and vicinity have been at work raising funds for the establishment of the first daily Socialist and trade union newspaper in the United States, to be called "New York Globe." By hard work and constant effort, we have managed to collect.over \$13,000 in cash; an additional sum of about \$6,000 has been pledged and will be paid in this win-ter. With several hundred dollars more already pledged by the more progressive trade unions the sum of \$20,000 is already in sight. As it will require a capital of at least \$50,000 to successfully launch and uphold a daily newspaper in the city of New York, where we shall have to combat and compete with the largest capitalist dailies in the country, a larger amount than we have on hand at present is needed, and we therefore again call the attention of all Socialists of Ame ica to the grand undertaking of the New York comrades and appeal to UNEMPLOYMENT

Globe Fund as each one individually can afford to give for this purpose. The establishment of the first So-cialist daily is a matter which should concern and interest every Socialist in America. It is not a local matter bu one of national importance to the Socialist movement. The publication of the daily will have a beneficial effect upon the movement all over the land and will strengthen the Socialist Party organization in every state. Con rades, we therefore appeal to you in behalf of the cause of Socialism and the speedy adoption of Socialist principles, which can best be accomplished through the medium of a daily Socialfund for the establishment of the

tributing such amounts to the Daily

The Daily Globe should be published during the Presidential campaign and if every Socialist in the country will contribute we shall have enough money to begin publication in the near future.

Address all communications to "Daily Globe," Labor Lyceum, 64 E.

street, New York City. At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Daily Globe held last week Comrades Reichenthal, Lemon, Wegener, Butscher, Atkinson, and Fraser were present. Comrade Atkined to take charge of the rade Fraser was elected secretary of the association. It was decided that each assembly district be requested to elect one man to take charge of the collection on pledges in the respective districts and that the districts be urged to impress upon their members the necessity of promptly paying their dues to the Workingmen's Co-opera-tive Publishing Association. Comrade secretary until such an omeer and at the next meeting of the associa-

tion. Comrade Lemon will write an appeal to be sent to all the locals in the United States asking them to contribute to the Daily Globe fund. A letter will also be sent to each en letter will also be sent to each en-rolled voter in Greater New York for the same purpose. Comrades Butscher and Gerber were appointed to investi-gate the possibility of holding a circus in Liberty Park or to prepare plans for some other form of entertainmen or festival to raise funds. Comrade Butscher and Hillquit were chosen committee to look into the matter of ming long term non-interest bearing

MORE SHUTDOWNS AND WAGE-CUTS.

The Army of the Unemployed Greatly Increased by Capitalist "Economy"

in Many Trades. SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 26.-If the rhole truth were told, the industrial panic is already on hand here. This city is full of idle men and the indus-tries are either shutting down or curtailing forces. The slave brokerswho, for courtesy's sake, are called employment agents—have hardly any orders on their blackboards. Yesterday I saw an order on one of those ards for two pick-and-shovel men and about twenty-five men made a running break for the office.

This city also has a large chain-gang, made up largely of men convict-ed of "vagrancy" or of petty thefts resulting from unemployment and pov-erty. Yesterday I saw the chain-gang working in front of a churchs But the clergy are silent about this exhibition of "man's inhumanity to man." Let Socialists not fail to raise their voices J. S. O.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.-Following its announced policy of centralization, the International Harvester Company has decided to lay off 7,500 of its 19,000 employes and thus effect a saving of

economy was taken night before last when 1,500 employees of the Deering Division were notified their services were no longer required The action will also affect workers

in Milwaukee, Springfield, Ohio, and Plano. JOPLIN, Mo., Nov. 30.—Ninety per

cent. of the zinc mines of the Joplin district are shut down and will con-tinue closed until the depression in

the ore market is over.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 30.—It is announced here that there will soon be a 10 per cent cut in the wages of all molders in New England, by order of the employers' association. 25,000 molders will be affected. About

BOSTON, Nov. 30.-The wages of about 32,000 cotton textile operatives were reduced to-day. To-day's addi-tion brings the total number in New England who have had their pay cut down this fall to about 64,000, and the cut which takes effect in New Bed-ford next Monday will swell the total to about 75,000, and complete a general reduction in Southern New Eng-land cotton mills. The cut-down in the majority of factories averages 10 per cent., although in many Blackstone Valley towns, it is stated, it ranges from 6 to 18 per cent., accord-ing to the nature of the work.

To-day practically every cotton mill in Rhode Island, in which state there a. about 2.200,000 spindles, adopted new schedule. In that state nearly 20,000 operatives are affected, and th new order of things will mean a loss of fully \$20,000 weekly in wages. The or runy \$20,000 weekly in wages I he cut also became operative in mills in Massachusetts and Connecticut con-trolled by Rhode Island capital and mploying about 7,000 additional

BROCKTON, Mass., Dec. 1 .- The Empire Shoe Company closed its d yesterday, discharging 400 employes.

IN ENGLAND.

The United States Is Not Alone Facing Period of Hard Times.

The November issue of the "Social Democrat" of London gives the following statement in regard to the i ent in regard to the increas

"The numbers of those out of employment appear to be steadily rising. According to the Board of Trade returns there is a considerable falling off in the general state of employment, particularly in the cotton and ship-building industries, and the percentage of unemployed members of trade unions is higher than the mean percentage in the corresponding peri during the last ten years. In the 226 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 558,508 making returns as unemployed at the end of Septem ber, as compared with 5.5 per cent, and 5 per cent. In the 221 trade unions, with a membership of 553,870, from which returns were received for Ser tember, 1902. The mean percentage of unemployed returned at the end of September during the past decade was 4.5. This is an increase of one per cent, on the average of the last ten years. An increase may not sound very formidable, but it must be remembered that this increase is in the ranks of the best paid and best organized of the aristocracy of labor and means a very much larger increase among those less favorably situated. The numbers given of uneurployed in the unions making returns would, if representative of the average in all ranks of the working class mean at least half-a-million unemmean at least half-a-million unem-ployed, but in the less skilled and

worse organized industries the propor-tion is much higher, and there can be

little less than a million of men unem-

ployed at the present time—and with | the winter before them!"

PLAN DROPPED

C. F. U. Decides Not to Make a Fiasco.

Socialists Refuse to Serve on Pro posed Three-Party Committee to Plan for "Independent Politics"-No Common Ground for Consistent Action-Socialism versus Capitalism Is the Plain Issue.

Last Sunday's session of the New York Central Federated Union demon-strated that there is no probability of an "independent labor party" being successfully launched in this city to divide the votes of the wage-workers who are learning to revolt against capitalist exploitation and that the political lines will continue to be clearly drawn between the old parties, stand ing for the continuance of class rule and the Social Democratic Party, standing for the complete emancipation of Labor. The resolution adopted in the previous meeting, providing for the appointment of a committee of fif-teen—five Democrats, five Republicans and five Social Democrats—to work out plans for independent political ac-tion, was apparently the product of a moment of thoughtless enthusiasm. week's consideration had evidently convinced the majority of the dele gates that there is no need and no place for another labor party, that those who approve of capitalism should stick to their old parties, which give "the real thing," and that thos who object to it are adequately repre-sented by the Social Democratic Party and ought to support it.

The President, at last Sunday's ses on, began by announcing the name of the Socialists whom he wished to appoint to the committee. Oberwage Kaufmann, Richards, Detleff, and Ki gus were named. Kligus at once de clined, briefly and clearly explaining that he stood for the whole Socialist program and would not stultify him-self by going on a committee with men who believed in quite opposite prin-ciples to work out a plan that would be foredoomed to accomplish no good and only to confuse the issue. Kaufman stated that he was not a membe of the Social Democratic Party, though he supported it, and the others de elined in the same manner as had Kil-gus. The President then named Brey-er and Wolff, but both declined to serve. Turning then to the old parties the President proceeded with nomina tions, but here, too, a large part o those named expressed unwillings to take part in a project that was se

evidently futile. Morris Brown struck the keynot when he declared that the delegates did not represent their unions in this matter, that they could act only as in dividuals, and that it was impossible to make a labor party that would amount to anything by the mere action of leaders. If the rank and file had considered the question and acted upon it, it might be a different propo-sition, but such was not the case. We knew what the two old parties were we knew what the Social Democrati Party was and what it stood for; but an "independent labor party" manufactured in the way proposed would be an unknown quantity and would not command anyone's confidence. There was no basis for it and the attempt to bring it into existence would be a laughable fiasco. He thought it best to abandon the project at once, and by a large majority the house so

PIANO WORKERS' STRIKE

IN THE PEASE FACTORY

The drastic and brutal methods adopted by Mr. John Pease, the New York plano manufacturer, in his effort to crush the men who made a fortune for him are of such a mean and disgraceful nature as to attract the attention of the whole neighbor-hood and the trade in general. This capitalist had an idea that the met working in his factory were his per-sonal property and for them to rebel against his tyranny was something he had never given a thought to, but much to his surprise and mortification when Mr. Pease put a notorious scal to work in their midst and insisted or keeping him in the factory, the met is to have pickets insulted, clubbed and hounded by the police. He swore out a warrant for a picket and had him 'arrested for assault. It seems that one of his scabs got into trouble on Ninth avenue while the picket who was arrested was doing duty or Eighth avenue at the time, but this did not make any difference to Mr Pease and he appeared in court the next morning and demanded of the magistrate that the picket be fine \$300 and put in fall for three months This the magistrate declined to do, merely binding the picket to keep the paece for three months under a small bond, which was immediately fu-nished, much to Mr. Pease's discom fiture and displeasure and he left the court room a very crestfallen and dis appointed man. The situation is prac out, as none of the strikers have re turned to work and are as firm in their

A FILIPING OPINION.

The old Pilipino statesman spoke de iberately and in a tone of conviction There seems to be only one way to induce the Americans to recognize our nately, it is impracticable for us to move to Psnama and take arms against the Colombians."—The Public.

FROM COLORADO. A SOCIALIST'S

Roosevelt Sends Rifles and Riot Cartridges.

Republican Governor Peabody, Emulating Record of Democrat Steunenberg Proposes to "Wipe Out" Socialism and Unionism-Talks Cheerfully of Shooting Pickets.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 .- The Was

Department has honored the requisi-tion of the Governor of Colorado for 1,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles and cloth-ing supplies and other equipment for 1,000 men. These are supplied under the provisions of the Dick Mültla Law Law. The requisition is made at this time because of the calling out of the militia consequent to the miners' DENVER, Co.o., Nov. 25.—"If the Sheriff of San Miguel County wants

the armed union pickets at the Tom Boy and other mines fired upon by the militia, he will only have to say the word," said Governor Peabody at noon in reference to a report that the militia-had been given instructions to fire when they met the pickets. "The troops are at the disposal of Sheris Rutan. Whatever he wants will be complied with by Major Hill. If the pictets are armed or are dis-

orderly and the Sheriff thinks that the only way to leal with them is by shot and shell, then Major Hill will open Another pronunciamento of Gov-

ernor Penbody's just given out through the press is as follows:
"We will fight it out in Colorado if
it takes every able-bodied man in the state and some who are disabled, to the end that law and order is main tained and Socialism, Anarchy and Moyerism are wiped off the earth and there isn't a grease spot left to assas-sinate, dynamite, molest, disturb, or in any manner interfere with the commercial conditions and the peace of illustrious Colorado, with her unlimited possibilities—the greatest in all

the world in each and every respect." "Moyerism," be it understood, means trade unionism, Charles H. Moyer being the president of the Western Fed-

eration of Miners.

It was also given out from the Governor's press bureau to-day that he and Adjutant-General Bell had received a number of anonymous letters threatening their lives. The papers are full of stories of dynamite outrages, train-wrecking plots, murders anonymous letters, and the like, which are generally retracted after a day or two and a new supply promptly is-

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Nov. 25.-General Bell, in command of the militia, and virtual despot of this region at present, has forbidden all communication between the men arrested on the charge of complicity in the Vindicator, mine affair and their friends outside. General Bell said this morning: "We will not permit any 'copy' to be passed out at all. Kenis ton and the other members of the miners' Executive Committee may issue all the ultimatums they please, but their magic words will not be heard outside the Buil Pen. Until a new ultimatum committee is appointed on the outside the public will not hear any more explanation as to how the Vindicator explosion was caused by an

If Governor Penbody, General Bell and the capitalists from whom they take instructions have their way, the public will not hear any explanation except that which suits the mine owners' purposes; but the arbitrary measures being taken by them are causing many people to form their own con-

A battalion of colored men is being formed, the idea being that, on account of race prejudice and all the old grudges that have grown out of it. white miners than other white men would be.

Among the ordnance stores received from the United States government are 15,000 of the new "riot cartridges," each containing two lead balls.

forts, their offers of liberal pay to strike-breakers, and the hearty suppo given them by the authorities, the mine owners are finding very few mer willing to scab and the strikers are holding out well.

TURNER MASS MEETING.

Demonstration of Protest Against De portation of Aliens on Grounds of Political Opinion Called for Cooper Union on Dec. 3.

The committee charged with the defense of John Turner, whom the United States government has ordered to be deported on the ground that he is an Anarchiei, and more especia on account of his outspoken recognition of the class struggle between t wage-workers and their capitalist ex-ploiters, has called a mass meeting of protest against such governmental in-terference with the rights of con-science and science and free speech, to be held in Cooper Union on Thursday evening, Dec. 3. Among the speakers aanounced are Robert Baker, John DeWitt Warner, Ernest H. Crosby, Henry Frank,

While Turner is an opponent of So cial Democracy, as are also many of those actively concerned in his de-fense, the case is one which keenly inproval of the despotic tendency of the government by attendance at the pro-test meeting and by all other means

ACCEPTANCE.

Clear Declaration of Our Principles.

Letter of Olof Bokelund, Socialist Candidate for Mayor, Excites the Worcester "Evening Post"-A Typical Lockout in Southbridge.

WORCESTER, Mass.-Olof Boke lund wrote the following letter to the City Committee of the Socialist Party in acceptance of the nomination as candidate for Mayor:

"Gentlemen:-Having been notified that you have conferred upon me the great honor of selecting me as your standard-bearer, in this municipal campaign, I will make a few statements in acceptance of the nomination At no other stage of a movement is an active participation in its work fraught with so much peril or pregnant with so much lasting honor as in its early formative stage, or during the stage when its battles are fought. It is during such periods that the truly great men of the world have been made and come to the surface.

"I, therefore, consider it a great honor to serve the Socialist Party, even in one of its humblest positions and never did a movement exist that was loftier in its aims, wider in its scope, or more sincere in its purpose.

"It will be the last, because success ful effort, to throw off the voke of economic bondage, and enable the pro-ducer to control the means of his livelihood and get the full product of his labor. It is a self-evident truth that he who controls the tools wherewith wealth is made, controls the wealth when it is made. Therefore, it is the aim of the Socialist Party to take pos session of the tools of production, to be owned collectively by the whole people, and to be operated by the whole people as they are now being operated by the working class. Such change in the ownership of the tools of production would be in the interest of the working class which is now dispossessed of these tools, but would be against the interests of the capitalist class, which now, by virtue of its con-trol of these tools, is enabled to live in luxury on the product of the work-ingmen's labor. ingmen's

Cannot Represent Both Classes. "Because of this antagonism of in terests between the working class and

the employing class, it would be im-possible for me, were I elected Mayor of Worcester, to represent the inter-ests of both these classes; and it is equally impossible for the candidates of the capitalist parties to represent the capitalist class and the working class at the same time. The truth is being demonstrated so forcibly every year in the innumerable conflicts between workingmen and employers that the dullest may comprehend it had they courage and independence enough to give the subject earnest con

"In these conflicts, all the powers of government are mercilessly thrown against the workers, police, militia, and courts. And it makes no differ-ence which of the capitalis; parties wields the political power. A Republican judge could not issue injunctions unions and attach their funds with a more evident pleasure than do the Democratic judges, and it is a question whether a Republican president derives any more enjoyment from his act of sending government troops into Idaho to break up a strike there, than a Democratic president derives from sending troops into Illinois to break up a railroad strike there.

"As an agent of the union, I would have no choice between being thrown out of a public building under erection while a Democratic mayor reigned in the city hall or while held that office. Let those who have experienced both in the city of Wor-cester tell us which they liked the

"With a Pocialist maror and a So cialist city government, the men work ing for the city and the men erecting our public buildings would get union wages and conditions, because the So-cialist Party is in the field for no other purpose than to give the workers not only union wages, but the full product of their toil. With a Socialist mayor, the wage earners would, in case of s strike, have the support and protection of the city's executive powers instead of being clubbed and maltreated. A Socialist government can be elected to no other class, and consequently a Socialist mayor would always be ask-ing himself: 'What is for the best interest of the workers, and how can I best bring about the emancipation of the working class?

Workers Always Right.

"Such a stand only a Socialist can take, because a Socialist knows that the working class is always right Not always wise, but always fight. To my fellow union men I would say: Look at Southbridge and earn wisdom. The union men of right. Southbridge are getting what they voted for

"To the business men, I have no To the business men, I have no promise. For the small business men there is only trouble ahead, and when the trusts get through with them, they will see their economic salvation in Socialism. In the meantime we shall go on building up out of the working class the mightiest party that ever un-furled its banner on the American soil. Every vote for Socialism means a weakening of the enemy and consequent concessions to the workers, but every workingman's vote for one of

the capitalist parties means more suf-ferings, more tears, more shame and degradation for the workingman's wife and daughter, and less faith in

"When workingmen will vot against the class they strike against, we will be delivered from these busi-ness administrations, and have honest, righteous, commonsense administra-tion in their place. "Hoping for an intelligent co-opera-

tion of the workers at the polls, I am, "Yours for Socialism,
"OLOF BOKELUND."

The Southbridge Lockout.

Last month in the neighboring city of Southbridge, to which Comrade Bokelund refers, the American Optical Company and four other concerns, by joint agreement, locked out their em ployees to the number of nearly 1,900 men. It was announced in each case that the factory was closed "for the purpose of reorganization" and what this meant became clear when all who wanted work upon the re-opening of the factories were asked to sign the following statement: "I hereby affirm that I am a member of no labor union whatsoever, and agree that I will not join such union while in the employ of said company without giving it a week's notice, in writing, of my inten-

tion of doing so."

Bokelund's letter of acceptance threw the Worcester "Evening Post" into a spasm of horrified indignation which that paper gives vent to in a long, double column, leading editorial The "Post" emits a shrick at the Socialist program of working class legis-lation, while admiring its "refreshing frankness," and meets it with an old quotation—"there must be classes, but no class shall rule," which, being translated, means that class division must be maintained and that therefore no

class but the capitalist class must rule.

At the municipal election the workingmen of Worcester will have a chance to choose between capitalist class rule and working class rule and if they wish proof of the fact that the interests of the two classes are so absolutely opposed that all legislation, as long as capitalism lasts, must be "class legislation" they have only to look to the Southbridge slave-pens where their brothers may not work save at a master's whim.

WHERE DOES SHAFFER STAND?

His Declaration at Boston against "Socialism of Any K nd" Astonishes Steel Workers Who Have Heard Him Speak in Contrary Terms Elsewhere.

To the Editor of The Worker:-In your report of the American Federation of Labor convention this week, you say as follows: "President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Steel Workers de clared himself against Socialism of sort. He stood for 'industrial e.' He also stated that when his vote was cast for the Socialist resolution at last year's convention, it was done by mistake." Is it possible that the above report

correct? I have heard Shaffer on more than one occasion declaring him-self in favor of Socialism and even saying that he believed in Commun ism. Could you give the exact words that he used at Boston? Who was the capitalist that said he

was a Republican in a Republican state and a Democrati in a Democratic state, but that he was an Erie man all the time? Are some of our labor leaders trying this trick? If so they are going to get left.

Please give us all the information you can as to the above and oblige,
A STEEL WORKER.
Ashland, Ky., Nov. 29.

In reply to the foregoing questions The Worker would state that the re-marks of President Shaffer are given in the official "Report of Proceedings of the Twenty-third Annual Convenbor," ninth day, page 4 (morning ses-

sion), as follows:
"I respect the leader of the opposi-tion against the report of the commit-tee, and know Brother Hayes to be a conscientious, earnest, straightforward man, and honest. I have no desire to array myself against him or against the tendency which he has advanced: but I do desire to set myself in a proper position before the trades unionists of the country. It has been asserted and published that I voted for a Socialistic resolution in the New Or-leans Convention. It is absolutely untrue. During the convention which was held in New Orleans, it was neces sary that I go across the river to A giers, to deliver an address upon th subject of trades unionism th I left my voting power with a co-dele-gate who, I thought, believed as I did, but who unfortunately for me, and for a great many other people, was a So cialist, and he deposited my vote with the Socialist proposition. I ask the careful attention of the reportoria representatives here to this statement i want it understood distinctly that do not stand for Socialism of any kind When expressions are made here promotive of industrial war, I stand for industrial peace.

On page 9 of the same report (afte noon session), Mr. Shaffer is reported as voting to concur in the committee' report against all the Socialist resol tions.

able Christmas present to your Socialist friend than a copy of Morris Hill-quit's "History of Socialism in the United States." Price, \$1.50. Order of the Socialist Literature Company 184 William street, New York.

--- "The Socialist Army" is out o print. It will probably be reissued in a few weeks, with some additions

CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION.

National Body to Be Organized at Chicago.

To Fight Labor Legislation and to Organize the Sympathetic Lockout and Blacklist on a National Scale the Main Objects.

A convention is to be held in Chicag next week to form a national associa tion of building contractors. Among the cities represented will be New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, San Francisco, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Topeka, Cedar Rapids, Jackson (Mich.), Cincin-nati, Newark, Reading, East St. Louis and Erie.

The objects of the proposed associa tion are stated as follows:
"To advance and protect the inter-

ests of the contractors. "To secure equitable treatment in their dealings with their employees. "To encourage organization and the

formation of associations of contract "To regulate conditions among building contractors.

"To devise means for the better ad-vancement of the interests of the contractors. "To maintain peace and harmony

between the employer and the employee. "The basis of the settlement of all

disputes should be conciliation and arbitration "The sympathetic strike should be absolutely prohibited.
"Where conditions are proper and employees' associations exist, agree-

ments to be made with them. "A uniform form of agreement be adopted and used in making joint agreements, wages being adjusted ac

cording to local conditions. "All agreements are to embody the following principles: There shall be no restriction of the use of machinery or tools. There shall be no restriction of the use of any manufactured material except prison-made. No perso shall have the right to interfere with the workman during working hours. The use of apprentices shall not be prohibited. The foreman shall be the agent of the employer. All workmen are at liberty to work for whomsoever they see fit. All employers are at liberty to employ and discharge whoms

The Building Trades Employers' As sociation of New York City is to be represented. It is interesting to note that, while the scheme outlined above is a clear declaration for the "cpe shop" idea, President Eidlitz of th New York Employers' Association de clares emphatically against that idea. The reason of this is, of course, that this association, by means of its lockout of last summer, has forced a good proportion of the local-building trades unions to sign agreements which make them practically powerless against the bosses. While this lasts, the New York bosses are very willing to "recogniz the unions."

President Eidlitz also said: "Much can be done in the matter of legisla-tion. That is one lesson we have learn-ed from the labor unions. They are constantly in this state introducing bills ostengible for the new discountries. bills ostensibly for the protection of life and limb, which when passed, and they often are passed, prove very bur densome to the trade."

It is indeed "burdensome" to Brother Capital that he should be restrained from compelling Brother Labor to work with the most dangerous ma-chinery in the most unhealthful work-shops that it suits Brother Capital's pocketbook to provide, or that he should ever be required to pay dam-ages when Brother Labor is maimed or killed for his profit. "Much can be done in the matter of legislation

The most striking thing, however, is the following passage from the interview with President Eidlitz, given in the "Times" last Sunday:

"In handling strikes a national asso ciation can be useful in PREVENT-ING THE MEN ON STRIKE FROM FLOCKING TO ANOTHER CITY AND OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT WHERE TRADE IS BRISK. Many a strike has been lost by the employ-ers in that way. The national association, immediately after a strike began, could send out a notice of it to all the affiliated local associations, with a list of the men on strike, and the member of the local associations would be pledged not to give employment to any of these men while the strike lasted."

That is to say, according to Eidlitz' dea, the great foundation of the nev association will be to organize the lockout and blacklist—THE SYMPA-THETIC LOCKOUT AND BLACK-LIST, be it noted-on national line In this, he will certainly find himself at one with the other contractors.

The war grows fiercer. The lines

are ever more sharply drawn. The sooner comes the day when the workers must use the all powerful weapon they have hitherto neglected-the So

ART UNDER CAPITALISM.

"The musical critic is kicking be-The musical critic is kicking be-cause he has two big concerts in addi-tion to the grand opera." "But I didn't expect him to do the opera—the fash-ion editor will cover that."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He—"How did you enjoy the opera?"

"Oh, it was just splendid." He— ally? But it was all French, m't it?" She—"Oh, no! Of course, wasn't it? Sne—Un, no: Ut course, some of the handsomest ones were unmistakably Parisian, but there were many pretty gowns that were evidently made here."—Philadelphia Press.

-The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to sul

CAPITALISTS ORGANIZED.

They Know Their Common Interests.

Illinois Manufacturers' Association Affords One More Example of Far-Reaching United Action Against the Labor Movement.

From time to time we have given counts of the formation and activity of the great capitalist organizations, such as the National Manufacturers Association, National Metal Trades Association, National League, Citizens' Industrial Alliance of America, which are organized to spy upon and disrupt the labor movement, control legislation, resist the demands of trades unions, and check the spread of Socialism; we have also obtained possession of and published various confidential correspondence of these organizations, exposing their methods and purposes.

To this illuminating series of secret ommunications, the "Chicago Socialist" adds the following two letters of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, additional proofs of the alert and far-reaching organization of the capitalists:

"ILLINOIS MANUFACTURERS' AS SOCIATION, "Suit 528 Marquette Bldg.

"Chicago, Nov. 23, 1903.
"Important and Confidential.

"The issue involved in the present Railway Company and its union empioyees is one in which every employer of labor in the state is interested, as it embraces the fundamental principle that there shall be no inference with the freedom of labor or of contract. The Chicago City Railway Company should have your moral support in this fight, and also Mayor Harrison, who has shown a spirit of impartial fairness in his management of the police department. You are requested to write the Chi ago City Railway Company and urge it to persist in its stand for the principle that non-union has equal rights with union labor; you are requested to also express to Mayor Harrison your appreciation of the sta, d he has taken, and urge him to continue on the same line. The situation is grave, and a united determina tion on the part of manufacturers and employers is imperative.

"By order of the Board of Directors," JOHN M. GLENN,

"Secretary." "ILLINOIS MANUFACTURERS' AS SOCIATION.
"Suit 528 Marquette Bldg.

"Chleago, Oct. 12, 1903. Westn, Paper Box & M. Co., Chicago, Ill. "Gentlemen:-Every corporation and manufacturing industry in Illinois is indebted to the Illinois Manufacturers'.

Association. You have had the benefit of our efforts. We have not had the benefit of your co operation. "Our success has been extraordinary

but not what it might have been if you and others had put a shoulder to the wheel.

"New duties and opportunities for service governed by present conditions affecting every manufacturer in Illinois have pressed upon us until we feel compelled to make an urgent call upon every house and corporation that is receiving the benefit of our efforts to lend a hand. Your own interests demand that you give us your influence and support, and to that end we ask you to fill out and return the enclosed application blank. Don't de-

lay this matter. Dangerous conditions demand immediate action. "Yours very truly,
"J. M. GLENN,

The capitalists realize, although they may fight over profits and power among themselves, that as against the working class their interests are common; they instinctively act as a class whenever their class interests are threatened. Just as, in time of strike, "every employer of labor in the state mental principle," so every working-man should realize that his interests are with every striker and with every attack upon the power of capital. If trade unionism and Socialism confront the capitalists with "dangerous condi-tions, demanding immediate action" upon their part; the workers, who have always suffered under miserable conditions, are now confronted by still more dangerous conditions by the organization of capital. Let the working class follow the capitalists' example of class action, and carry the battle to the ballot box, where united effort is easiest and most effective.

MARRIAGE UNDER CAPITALISM.

"Are you sure," asked the captain of industry, "that you love my daugh-ter?" "Come, I say," replied the duke, "you're not going to be sentimental at your time of life, are you?"—Chicago Record-Heraid.

Poorchapp—"I have called, sir, to— to ask for the hand of your daughter," Old Bullion—"Oh, really, now, I couldn't give you my daughter, you know. That is asking too much. But here are some soup tickets."-New, York Weekly,

Mr. Trucker-"I think I shall give up my business, my dear. I might as well have some good out of my money.' Mrs. Trucker—"Oh, not yet, Samue!! But when one of us dies, I shall give up housekeeping and see a little of the world."-Town and Country.

Buy Union Label Goods.

The Worker. IN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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the S. D. P. should always be separately affire-seed are never sent to britvidual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by scribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

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Complaints about the business or editorial dressed to the learn of Directors, Bellevia dressed to the learn of Directors, 184 William street. New York.

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the state of New York, on account in provisions of the election laws, t list Party is officially recognized und name of Social Democratic Party, a piblem is the Arm and Torch, as show

above.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democrat
Party in New York) should not be confuse
with the so-called Socialist Labor Part
The Inter-is a small, ring-ruled, moriboorganization which bitterly opposes t
trace anions and carries on an abusive capaign of slander against the real Social
movement, which supports the trade union THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

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

1990 (Presidential) 97,730 1992 (State and Congressional) ...229,762



THE EIGHT-HOUR DECISION.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court, affirming the constitutionality of the Kansas Eight-Hour Law, is as surprising to us as it undoubtedly is to the contractors. It goes without saying that the opinion is written by Justice Harlan, the oldest and the most liberal-minded of the nine members of the Court. Practically every decision of the Supreme Court in recent years that has not been distinctly on the side of capitalist interests has come from his pen. He represents the older generation of jurists, who had still some respect for traditions of democracy and of human ity. Unfortunately be retires from the bench next year and bis successor will probably be a man of the Fuller type.

It is too soon to say with any confidence what will be the effect of the decision. The proverb, "There's many n slip 'twixt the cup and the lip,' holds good nowhere so well as in the interpretation of the law. The Supreme Court of the United States is regarded by many with a degree of reverence approaching the superstitions. It is naively supposed to be a sacred and infallible repository of wisdom and abstract justice, above the influence of political considerations. When we remember, however that not so very long ago this wonder the Income Tax Law-reversed it change in the personnel of the courtwe are not inclined to join in worshipging it nor to be very sanguine as to the permanence of any victory that

In several states, measures similar to the Kansas law here in question have been declared unconstitutional plan. We have German, Jewish, by the highest state courts. The Provalling Rate of Wages Law and the Eight-Hour Law in New York are in nationality branches already in several stances. Whether the decision just given at Washington will tend to reestablish the validity of these statute remains to be seen. In the Kansas case, the Supreme Court simply declares that a state law making eight hours a maximum legal work-day on Whether such a law violates the conthe state courts slope to decide. And even though the New York-laws or the similar laws recently invalidated Maryland, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and other states, be carried to Washington on the question of their consistency n, we need not be too sure that they will be sustained. The substitution of an up-to-date corporation lawyer for Justice Harlan, which is a probability of the near future, may make all the difference between such laws being sustained and their being

markable doctrines laid down in Jus-

tice Harlan's opinion—remarkable, as sound doctrines of political philosophy coming from a source that seldon gives us such-we may say that this cision suggests two things:

First, that laws are constitutions if the judges say they are and not constitutional if the judges say they are not, and that it is therefore of the greatest importance that the working men elect judges who are sure to say that labor laws are constitutional.

Second, that, as Dooley says, "the Supreme Court follows the election returns"-or, in a larger sense, that the courts are influenced by popular ten lencies and demonstrations of though and feeling. The increased aggressive ness of the working class, both on the political and on the industrial field, in recent years—as shown clearly in the rapid growth of the Socialist vote and vaguely in the organization of local "independent labor parties," and as shown also in the increase of the trade-union membership and the vigor of such demonstrations as the anthracite coal strike of last year and the present miners' strikes in the Westhas filled the capitalist mind with dark forebodings and inclined the master class, now to violent and stubborn re sistance, now to partial concessions It is not by humility and "sweet reasonableness" that the workers win even the smallest real concessions, bu by emphatically demanding the whole of their rights and sturdily fighting for them.

Let us profit by the concessions, by all means: but let us not make the mistake of swallowing the hook with the balt. If the workers are led by this decision to moderate their de mands or the vigor with which they urge them, if they allow themselves to be fulled into a mood of hopeful content, then it may be set down as certain that even this small concession will be taken away. If, encouraged by victory in this little skirmish, they press forward to a new attack on the capitalist lines, then new concessions and greater ones will follow.

THE RACE QUESTION IN THE PARTY.

Ever since, some two or three years ago, the Socialist Party began to make considerable progress in the South, it has been evident that, sooner or laterand sooner rather than later, in pro portion as our progress was rapidwe should be forced to meet the "race question" or "color question" as it exists there and should be confronted with the alternative of making some concessions to opinion and feeling there prevalent in order to facilitate our propaganda or of setting ourselves to the difficult task of carrying on that propaganda on uncompromising lines in the face of violent opposition on what is actually a side-issue. It is rath r surprising that the question did not arise in a definite form in Florida or Alabama or Texas many months ago, and not at all surprising that it has so arisen in Louisiana within the last few weeks.

Our renders already know that the application of the Louisiana locals for a state charter has been held up by the National Secretary with the approval of the Quorum, pending decision by the National Committee, as to whether or not the provision of the proposed state constitution of the party for organization of white and black members into separate locals or branches and the plank declaring in favor of compulsory segregation of the black race in certain states, counties or other geographical districts are violative of the provisions of the national platform and party constitution and of the accepted principles of inter national Socialism

Sithin two years and without any is concerned, it seems to us that it micht well be left to the judgment of the comrades in the state concerned. If, as is afleged-and we have no reason to doubt the good faith of thos Labor may seem to have won at that | who so inform us-both whites and blacks find that they can work more efficiently in separate branches, they should not be forbidden to follow that Italian, Scandinavian, Polish, Bohemian. Hungarian, and perhaps other states, because a good many comrade of these various nationalities think it easier to earry on their work for the cause when so organized. We believe the general experience is that it is de sirable to avoid such separate organization so far as possible, but it has not public work is not in violation of the been found practicable altogether to Constitution of the United States, avoid it without virtually abandoning the work of propaganda among 'm migrants of those various nationalities. Social custom in the South may be as great an obstacle to the working together of whites and blacks in the same branch as differences of speech are to the working together of Germans and Italians in New York City. At the best, however, such separate

> ncouraged. The plank in the proposed Louisians platform is, in our opinion, quite a different and a much more serious matter. Such a plank has no place in Socialist platform. If the Socialis Party cannot gain votes in Louisians without such a plank, then it is bette that we should not gain votes there. Let it be granted that the black race

organization should be tolerated, not

in this country is, in general, as a consequence of its shorter acquaintance with civilization and its sad experience of slavery, inferior to the white It should be remembered that the black race is not here of its own choic and that the white race therefore ower it a debt of forbearance and helpful ness that it will still take a good many generations to liquidate. To itself also the white race owes the same duty. The negro is here and seems to be here to stay-so long, at least, as capitalist lasts. The idea of compulsorily remov ing him to a home in some other part of the world, which used to be advanced by some sentimentalists and ensationalists, is as repugnant to principles of common honesty and humanity as it is difficult of execution and as impracticable as it unjust: in fact, it is nowhere ser! ously considered. Whether as a matter of duty, then, or as a matter of pure self-interest, it behooves the whites in this country to give their black fellow citizens every opportunity to "make up lost time" in the march of progress; it behooves them not to leave such opportunities to be demanded by the negroes, but rather to co-operate energetically in securing them, that there may be the least pos sible of friction in the process.

Does anyone seriously imagine that this end would be best served by serting aside two or three states exciu sively for the negroes and expellin; them from the other states? Would the black race advance in civilization more rapidly if so segregated? Such partial examples as we have do not justify us in thinking so. And would discord be avoided? Impossible. We do not live within state lines nowadays-not even within national lines While capitalism lasts, such an arrangement would assuredly prove quite unworkable. To realize this simply imagine Mississippi as a negro state and ask whether the plantation owners and mining companies of Louisiana and Alabama would not in sist on having black laborers to do their work; or whether white capitalists would not hold stocks and bonds and mortgages in the negro state and insist on federal legislation to protect their interests there.

While capitalism lasts, the segrega tion plan is a futile attempt to shirk the issue-futile, because the forces of capitalism itself would oppose it, if for no other reason. While capitalism lasts, it is the duty of the Socialist Party, so far as it deals with the negro question as such, to use its influence in favor of the educational and espe fally the economic uplifting of the blacks-not to try to treat it as a question apart from the labor question, for that it essentially is not, but to strive for its solution through the solution of the labor question, so far as it car be so solved.

And when capitalism is gone? If there still remains a negro questionas we will not deny there may, though very far less acute and threatening than it now is, as being a matter of race difference only, not of race differ ence plus class conflict-why, then will be the time, in the light of knowledge we shall then have, to devise measure for its solution. Any present declara tion on such a possible future problem is, in the strict sense of the word, pre posterous.

Our comrades, North or South should not be frightened or confused by the bogey of "social equality." No one proposes to make a law requiring white men to invite black men to theh tables or vice versa. We do not find any white landlerds or merchants or other capitalists refusing to accept black men's money or showing any scruples about making a profit black men's labor. They do not hest-So far as the first of these matters tate even to employ black laborers to when occasion offers. If economic intercourse of this sort is tolerable, then the relations involved in comradeship of the two races in the Co-operative Commonwealth need have no terrors Workingmen, white or black, have nothing to lose and all to gain by ecoomic equality and solidarity; capitaltets slope have reason to oppose itand they, not as white men or black men, but as capitalists.

The Socialist Party, therefore, has nothing to lose and all to gain by adhering strictly to its economic basis in the class struggle between Labor and Capital, brushing aside all sephisms such as that of "social equality" and refusing to be led into entangling alliances or internal divisions on any other question, great or small, whatever temporary advantage may seem to be offered thereby.

The words used by National Com mitteeman Talbott of Minnesota-and it is surprising to hear them from that quarter-in moving to endorse the Louisiana negro plank, are sufficien in themselves to condemn the propos tion. He seems to argue that b the negroes of the South practically have no votes, we need pay no atter tion to their desires or their rights and he praises the framers of the plank a Southern Socialist diplomats that know how to hedge in the Democratic party." For us and we believe we

are right and we have nothing

"hedge" on, no need and no place in

THE RACE QUESTION IN THE PARTY

(We present below two letters concerning the action of the Louisland state convention in incorporating in its platform a plank demanding territorial segregation of the wh black races, which letters have been laid before the National Committee as

arguments on the question thu L-KERRIGAN TO MOLYNEAUX

P. Aloysius Molyneaux, New Orleans, Dear Comrade:-As I am respon sible, I suppose, for having the char-ter for the state organization, Socialist Party, for Louisiana held up, I Party, for Louisings the you and thought best that I write you and the personally what it was that present personally what it was that lead me to object. You will see from the editorial I enclose taken from the Dallas "News" of Sept. 26 what use can be made of this declaration of the Louisiana Socialists. I also enclose you a slip that sets forth the position of the party on the

negro question. You will see from it that the party is not committed to race equality, Socialism stands only for economic equality. When you have examined the literature of Socialism dealing with the race problem, it will be clear to you that the so-called race problem, like so many others that worry numanity at this time, is simply an outgrowth of capitalism, an when private capital is transformed dal capital under the Co-oper: tive Commonwealth, such questions a the so-called race problem will adjus themselves automatically. We don't at this time object to the negro on the public highways that we use, or the streets of our cities or the mercantile eses where we get our supplies, or the barber shops, or the hotels. Nor do we object to him handling our food as cooks, or washing our person handling our bodies as attendants in tath rooms. You will notice that the only objection that is raised now is social equality and I think that when you have examined the Socialist post tion more critically you will find that nct only is there nothing therein that would promise to the pegro the right to force his society on these that ob-jected to him, but on the contrary the independence that Socialism promises will make it absolutely the prerogative of every human being to with those only who are agreeable to him. Can this be said at this time? You know that capitalism never ex-amines the color of the skin when it buys labor-power and I have seen white men working in the streets of negroes when the heat of summer was such that if the negro could ever be offensive to a white man he must have been them Mercover. I have seen white and black working thus under a negro foreman. I have not the least doubt that you have seen the same in New Orleans: More than this, I can show wou whites, and blacks of the working class forced into being next door neighbors. Why? Because capitalism has forced exactly the same conditions of work and wages upon them and they could not help themalthough I know personally that the black people objected to it as strongly as the white people, for they

said the poor white trash was forever nagging them. I have been in the South for twentyfive years. Leame here with a deep rejudice against the black man. My people were so-called Northern copper-heads. But I was not long in learning that the black man in the South corre sponded in every economic detail with the poor white man in the North. The meanest and vilest portions of subsistence only was his.

I have talked with intelligent ne-groes on this subject. My business has brought me fato contact with schole tenchers and others of that class, and it is the common sentiment among them that if there is any desire on the part of the negro to mingle with the whites it is because the conditions under which the white man lives is so much better than that of if the black man had as good houses to live in, as good clothes to wear, and as good food to eat, and as good oppor tunities to get education and recrea tion, they would prefer to minule only with black men, as they understood each other better and that subtle attraction of race that makes Jewish quarters and Irish quarters and German quarters and Swedish quarters, etc., etc., in all our large cities would draw them together.

If they imitate and copy the white man now, it is because they see in the white man an ideal they long for, in living, dress and manners. Let him have those things, we Socialists say. they are his by right as is his portion of the highway or the street, then let him seek those to whom he is agreeable. Under Socialism he will have no power to force himself either in the economic or social field on those to whom he is not agreeable.

I regard it as unfortunate that you here in Texas have had the question up in our conventions, brought up by one who was not clear on Scolalist position, but fortunately its was always thoroughly threshed out. and everyone became clear. We have never touched upon it in our public declarations, knowing that when a man became a well-informed Socialist he would be able to settle this que tion for himself. We did not feel like placing in the hands of the enemy any weapon that we could keep out of

I do not see how, under the circu to the party with this declaration standing for Socialism, would mean quite a different thing there than in any part of the world, and you know that the boast of Socialism is that whether it be in Dallas, Tex., or S Petersburg, Russia, Socialism is S

I am certain that the resolution speak for the party—we do not wish
to be led by "diplomata" Diplomacy
is the wise policy for parties that are
morally and economically wrong. We
are right and we have parties to the party memberally, and have the

the records by a vote of all the much pleased to hear from you on this subject, and I am anxious to have siana counted as one of the oriff my power consistent with my con-victions to help accomplish this end.

Fraternally, JOHN KERRIGAN. Dallas Texas, Oct. 20.

II.-MOLYNEAUX'S REPLY.

John Kerrigan, Dallas Tex. Dear Comrade:—Through Comrade Mailly I am in receipt of yours of the 29th and beg leave to answer as fol-

I do not doubt for moment that you acted according to your convi-tions in protesting against the gran ing of our state charter and I wan you to feel that it was not in a spirit of personal resentment that our Local Quorum requested the names of the

The editorial you enclose is indeed caustle and seemingly unanswerable only a rehash of an editorial which appeared in the "Picayune" of Sept. 20 and which has been copied by severa capitalistic dailles throughout the the conclusive reply to the "Picayune editorial which slienced that fournal and would, no doubt, put a quietus to such sheets as the Dallas "News" h only the trouble were taken to answe editorials. I enclose attention; it may have the effect of clearing up this matter in your mi

I can assure you, my dear comrade, that the negro plank in our platform is not the result of a misunderstanding on our part, but on the contrary it is the result of months of careful study of the subject; we realized that some stand had to be taken in the matter and we took the only sane one.

If you doubt for a minute the necesof the plank, I refer you to tenth clause in our platform, which demands certain constitutional amendments. These amendments, if passed will practically enfranchise the negro and it was absolutely necessary that we make our stand clear, that is, clear that we are demanding the ballot for the negro with which to rule himself and secure his industrial independence

and not to rule white men with.

The criticisms of the "Picayune, Dallas "News" and the other canitalsuch as will do very little harm if properly answered. Such criticism will fool no one or at worst will fool only a few ignorant negroes who can do the party no possible harm.

Now let me point out clearly just what we had to decide. If we had not adopted the tenth clause in our platform, which demands the enfranchise ment of the negro, the claim would have been set up that we were not Lenest in our proposition for economic and political equality, which would lave been true.

If we had adopted the teath clause

and had not adopted the plank declar-ing for the separation of the races, then the cry of "negro supremacy" and "social equality," which has killed the Depublican party in the South and has been flee cause of the "Solid South" since the Civil War, would have been hurled at our heads and we yould have been crushed in our in fancy.

Now we claim that the negro must be organized into the Socialist Party, and that we have indicated the only lires along which all workers, both white and black, can be organized as Socialists. Your own expressions cover our views exactly. If the present capitalistic methods which co negroes and whites to live in the same quarters of the city, and compel them to work, perhaps, under a negro foreian, are strongly objected to by both are endowed with the absolute right of living as they like, they will un-questionably adopt the method de-ciared for in the ninth plank of our platform.

After reading your letter carefully, I am still at a loss to know on what ground you objected to the granting of our charter. The slip you enclose I have read time and time again during the past two years, and I am thoroughly familiar with the stand of the Socialist Party as regards the negro. You aptly state our position when you say: "Socialism stands only for economic equality." Now, Comrade Kerrigan, if you can show me anything in our negro plank which be proposed to the economic equality of all men and women, whether they be white, black, or otherwise, I will say then that there is reason for the National Committee to refuse to grant us a cnarter and therefore reason for your protest. As it is, I fail to see how they can possibly refuse us a charter.

As to the liferature of Socialism on the subject, I can quote so high an authority as J. A. Wayland as taking exactly the same stand on different ocensions as we have taken in this matter

I feel sure that you have not followed your own views to their logical conclusion, and while I feel that our nised this question in Louisiana. We Position has been misunderstood, I am glad this discussion has arisen, I also am anxious to have Louislaun

counted among the organized states, and a deal more anxious than you, my dear comrade, but I will do nothing not consistent with my convictions to bring about this end. In conclusion, I wou ciusion, I would urge that you

vote for the motion to grant us a state charter, and beg to remain, rs fraternally. P. ALOYSIUS MOLYNEAUX, State Secretary, Socialist Party of

372 Walnut St., New Orleans, La.

III - TALBOTT'S COMMENT ON HIS MOTION.

It is a well known fact that the run iriy of the colored people in the South have no vote. North Carolina has already disfranchised more than 500,000 negroes, and nearly all the Southern states that have not disfranchised them have expressed their intention of doing so in the near future. Again, the Republican party is a feeble machine in many Southern states and the Democratic party has

used colored votes only to further its race has no political party that it ea turn to but the Socialist Party, but it cannot even turn toward the Socialist Party for it has no vote in the South Again, there is positively nothing in this clause referred to in the Louis iana state proceedings that will jeop ardize Socialist principles, and there fore I stand for its adoption,

Having lived in the South a number of years, and knowing how astutely ready the Democratic party of the South has been to how! over the slight-est hint of "race equality." it is easy to understand wby the Louisiana comrades inserted the above mentione clause in their proceedings. I do no know any of the comrades that drafted the Louisiana state proceedings, but do know that this single clause in their declaration of principles reflects credit upon them, and proves concluthat they are Southern Socialist diplo wats that know how to hedge in the Democratic party.

VI.-ANOTHER SOUTHERN COM RADE'S VIEW.

To the Editor of The Worker:-I se by a late issue of your excellent paper that the National Committee has held up the application of our Louisian comrades for a charter on account of the plank in their state platform call ing for a separation of the races.

I am considerably puzzled to kno why this should be. Do not the con rades of the South kn conditions that surround the work her and the wisdom needed to carry it or than comrades who have never bee here, and who can have no conception of the obstacles to be overcome? I myself am a Northern man, and ye see the wisdom of the action of th Louisiana comrades,

There is not only no hardship or re flection cast upon the colored race by this demand, but it will when carried out place them in a position of abso lute independence. If there is any re-flection on either race by the demand, which is the race upon which the reflection rests? You will say, the colored race. But why? The demand separates the whites from the blacks ns well as the blacks from the wh tes The thing is absolutely equal. Who is hurt?

I have not heard any complaint from the National Committee on account of the Nebraska State Committee refusing to grant a charter to a local in that state because it was composed of school teachers and farmers instead of wage workers in other lines of employment. Here was an injustice that did reflect upon a class, as it made it appear that these farmers and school teachers had not enough sense to be Socialists.

In the South we are doing all we can

to bring the negro to Socialism, and are loing some good among them, but we cannot advance any more rapidly by bringing them into the white lock than by allowing them to have and manage locals for themselves. There is just as much aristocracy among the blacks as there is among the whites and they have not altogether ceased looking upon the "po' white trash" in a downward direction. It is just as well to let the comrades here work out this matter in the best way they can according to their light, and as a Northern man, I assure you they have a better conception of the difficulties in the way in this section than you. who have never been here, can have. To explain the color problem would take much more space than you can give me. "The Grander Age" will shortly devote a full issue to this matter, and we then hope to make clear to the Northern comrades that all is not "race prejudice," as many of them think, from life-long reading of Northern papers of "The South Is Again in

the Saddle" variety.
Mississippi will doubtless organ early in the spring, and she will probably follow Louislana's lead. We ask the National Committee to think long and seriously before they conclude to leave us out in the cold to work on our own salvation

SUMNER W. ROSE. Biloti, Miss., Nov. 15.

SOCIALIST AFFAIRS

IN FRANCE

A bill to abolish private employment olces has been passed by the French Parliament, with the large majority of 500 against 10 votes. The Socialist deputy, Contant, a Guesdist advo-cated the immediate abolition of the private employment offices, without reimbursement. But the majority adopted the Labor Committee's plan to Justice. buy out the offices for a certain price, within five years. The bill empowers municipalities to immediately abolish private employment bureaus.

The shop employes are particularly eager for the abolition of the privat employment offices, as they are large,y dependent on them for finding places, and have to pay fees which are exor bitant in comparison with the low wages which they receive. They held a crowded meeting in the Bourse de Travail (Labor Exchange) Nov. 5, with other organized workers, to agitate for with many policemen, who broke up the meeting. There was a dreadful conflict, in which seventy workers and over fifty policemen were wounded. The workers and the radical pres were very in lignant. The matter was d to Parliament the next day cused the prefect of barbarous cruelty. The Prime Minister severely condemn ed the prefect and promised an inves

The French workers have bee deeply enraged by the utterly unjusti-fiable action of the police in attacking the Bourse de Travali, and assaulting the members. M. Lepine, the chief of police, whose attitude was condemued by the Prime Minister himself in Parnent, has not been removed from his post, and Jaurès it was who, when the question was raised in Parliamen moved the order of the day in oppos tion to the resolution of our revolu-tionary friends. Even Radicals found that too strong, but Ministerial Social-ists, says London "Justice," like Eng-lish Liberal-Labor members, are more subservient Ministerialists than the bourgeois Radicals themselves. It is to be hoped that the eyes of the bulk live in luxury without doing any us-of the party members will be opened ful work.

to the dangerous policy of their lead ers and that they will see that the only chance for Socialism in France is to join the revolutionary party. Jaures' opportunism went a step further last week, when he and his faction in the Chamber voted the vote for the secre-police. That is certainly strong. Next we shall hear that the political police are a Socialist institution. But it is certainly among the strongest measures which our opportunist friends have permitted themselves to take in thus supporting so vile an institution ns the secret political police. Our Russian comrades have certainly much to be thankful to Jaurès and Millerand for in the support leat by these heroes to their worst enemies, the Russian Government; but this crowns all.

The complete report of the French The complete report of the French Socialist Party's convention held in Rheims, in September, has been published in octavo pamphlet form and is sold by Comrade Lucien Roland, 7 Rue Rodler, Paris. A single copy costs five cents, and two cents additional for posters. postage.

A QUESTION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

An important resolution has been et down by the combined Austrian and German Socialists in Switzerland for the Amsterdam International So cialist Congress, calling attention to the need for greater unity of action between the Socialists of various countries, especially in their attitude to-wards the various international reform movements, that for example they may shun congresses which are ostentatiously avoided by the Socialostentatiously avoided by the Socialists of the country where they meet such as the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Vienna, which was ridiculed as a farce by the "Arbeiter Zeitung" and the members of the Austrian party, but in which Socialists from Switzerland, Belgium, and Denmark took part. The same thing may be oberved at many such congresses. ubject is one of great interest. think comrades might well be asked to consider the attitude of the members of their own party in the particular country before attending such con-gresses, and to act as far as possible in harmony with them. Moreover, those who acknowledge the class war must feel that it is a great waste of energy, for the sake of a few lectuals," whom we are able to draw into our ranks from these movements, to spend time going to these con gresses. Of such movements it may nimost be said that those who come to ns will come of themselves. It is no inck of knowledge, but inck of will which causes a certain number of people to hover round our movement lifetime without joining, or who, when they do join it, hang only on to the fringe of it. We have surely better fringe of it. work to do. It is to be hoped, anyway, that the appeal to the feelings of solldarity between the Socialists of the various countries will not have been ande in vain. Such calls show the extreme value of the International So cialist Congresses, and more especially of the International Conferences, which, being smaller, are more adaptable for business; and it is to be hoped that countries which have not beer well represented at the latter will see their way to do so in the future. That must, however, be a matter of growth. -London Justice.

ITALY.

The new Italian Ministry will now neet, it is probale, with the unanimou prosition of the Socialists. At first revisionisfs, Turati and Bissolati, ndertook to support it on certain conditions; but since the Ministry has cen constituted, and they have learnt the men who compose it, they seem to have changed their opinion. Ferri and the "Avanti" have all along denounced the Ministry on account of its complicity with some of the most glaring scandals, which have occurred in reent years in Italy. Revolutionary Socialists were never their standpoint must be that of oppoeftion. The situation is certainly re-markable. The revisionist section virteally took it on itself, without consulting the party executive or the party organizations, to support the new Minfstry, and even to enter into negotiations as to the participation in the Ministry, which, as a matter of fact, fell through. Now, in consequence, however, of this anarchical state of affairs, the opinion is growing, and has found expression in a resolution such as exists at present .-- London

SWITZERLAND

The ministerial question is temporarily settled as far as the Geneva So-cialists are concerned, as despite their aliiance with the Radicals, their candidate, the hitherto Minister, Comrade and, failed in his candidature This is in many ways a not unsatisfactory solution, as possibly Geneva comrades may now have time to calmly consider the experience gathered in the years of ministerialism.

THE HORSE WAS NOT RICH. Socrates told Ischomachus that he would have been ashamed of his poverfy if he had not once seen an admiring crowd following a fine horse and discussing its good points. "I asked the groom," he said, "if the horse was rich, and he looked at me as if I was crazy and answered, 'How on earth could a horse be rich?' And at that I breathed again, hearing that it is possible for a penniless horse to be a good horse, if he has naturally a good char

WORKINGMEN, BE GOOD.

Whenever President Roosevelt grows eloquent over the beauties of personal holiness, his enthusiasm re alls, for some reason or other, the story of the little kirl who prayed: "O Lord, make Martia Smith a good little girl, so that I may take her play things away from her and she we make any fuss about it."-The Public

It is to be observed that the pe ple who talk so eloquently about "the dignity of labor" and "the Blessings

Our Esteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

The Turner case is revealing the enacted last whiter as a menace to personal liberty of the most extraordinary character. The old "alien and sedition laws," which have been a hissing and a by-word for a century. were very pearls of liberty in com parison with this so-called anti-An-archist law. It is doubtful if even in Turkey, much less in Russia, the ma terial for a story so significant of ab-solutism could be gathered. But the worst is not told there. Be-

sides what is told there and what we described last week, we find this law a complete reversal of the American theory of arrests. Except in time of war, or when the writ of habeas corpus is suspended, the executive de-partment of the general government is supposed to have no power of arrest Think of the anomaly of a Presidential order of arrest in time of peace! Orders of arrest are judicial writs, issued upon proof duly made, and subject to judicial investigation. But under this law the order of arrest is issued by a member of the President's cabinet. It may be issued by him against any allen who has not lived in this country more than three years. The person arrested can be immediately taken from any part of the country to Ellis Island; be there examined privately, without witnesses or counsel, by thre men who are appointed and can be dismissed by the cabinet officer issning the warrant; and if two of them re-port to this cabinet officer that they believe the arrested man "disbeliever in all organized government" the cabi-net officer can send him back to the country of his birth without allowing him to see friends or family or to settle his business affairs. From this decision there is no appeal to any court or jury. he practical result will be to put every alien who may take part in political or trade union agitation against the policy of the administration at the mercy of the Sec-retary of the Department of Commerce and Labor for three years after arrival, and open a door to blackmail

Erie (Pa.) People.

A careful and impartial survey of the election returns for this state gives no reason whatever for discourage nent on the part of those who have been active in spreading the doctrines of Socialism. On the contrary and in spite of the reduced figures, every re-sult points to a solid and substantial basis having been reached. Those who measure by votes alone, without regard to local elemantances, may perhaps feel somewhat disappointed, but the trained Socialist knows that a vote is only of value in proportion to the intelligence behind it.

It will be observed that in nearly every county where the vote was small last November, an increase is recorded. In those where it was abnormally large, the expected decrease has made its appearance. It is also significant that whereas last year six countles showed no Socialist vote whatever, this year there are returns from all

The "slump" is the obverse of the 'andslide" in matters political. Whenever an unprecedented vote occurs, due solely to incidental irritating cir cumstances, nothing is more certain than reaction when the irritant is removed. That the fremendous vote in the coal district last November was ciently due to the authracite coal strike, no one doubts. Both Socialists and capitalists admitted it. What we now see is the swing of the pendulum the other way, but it will be notice! that it has not swung so far by any means. A large residuum is left as a testimony to the efficacy of Socialist agitation, which will be of great value as a nucleus from which to record an-

other advance. Organization and education must expense of the other, little will be accomplished. It must always be remembered that the only thing which makes a vote reliable is the knowledge of him who casts it. We can get votes easily enough just as the Republican them that way, there is nothing to binder the old party politicians from recapturing them. The vote of a work ingman who has no clear conception of what he is casting it for, is of value to the capitalist politicians, who mere-ly desire office, but of no value what-ever to a party whose object is the overthrow of the capitalist system Education is now the prime necessit,

Brooklyn Engle. Hello! What's this? The Socialists

swamped? And in Massachusetts, too: This is astonishing. In the Bay State the Socialists have been a more important political factor than in any other part of the Union. They said it, was because the people of the old commonwealth were more intelligent and moral than people of the other states. and that Socialism appealed most con vincingly to the best element. Ha-Massachusetts lost its morals, then, or has the standard of its schools relax ed? We fear there is another remon, and it is this: The Socialists and in-bor unionists are one. The labo unions may be composed of the mor intelligent and moral people in the community, but they have a mighty queer way of showing it. One cannot shoot into street cars, and blo houses of free workmen, and boyestt shops and churches, and threafen the United States government, and outlay members of the military force with an getting himself disliked. The labo: unions of Massachusetts have been less rampageous than those in l'enn sylvania and Connecticut, but they have caused immense losses to manufacturers and investors, they have d's turbed the state's finances, they have shaken public confidence; in Ha tries, not because they had any caus against capital, but because unions took to fighting with them selves.

-If money really talked, it might some of the people who have it.—Puc

Branch 3, Hoboken, Local Huc

County, will have a smoker on Satur-day evening, Dec. 5, at Clinton Hell 200 Clinton street, Hoboken. There

will be speaking, music, entertainment drawing for valuable prizes, etc. The

as well as an instructive one. Read-ers of The Worker in Hoboken and vicinity are cordially invited. Admis-

Beginning with Tuesday, Dec. 8, lec-tures on Socialism and related subjects will be held at the Socialist Party

Club Rooms, 511 Hackensack Plank Road, West Hoboken. Peter E. Bur-rowes will address the first meeting. taking for his subject: "Towards So-

cialism." All renders of The Works are urged to attend these lectures and

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman of

New York, the well known writer and

lecturer, author of "Women and Eco-nomics" and "In This Our World," will lecture on "What Is Socialism?"

under the auspices of the Socials

Dec. 18, 8 p. m., in Fancuil Hall. All-

mission, 10 cents,
The Socialist Women's Club of Bos-

ton will hold its next meeting Friday evening, Dec. 4, at 330 Shawmut

The Beston Socialist Sunday School meets at 3 p. m. every Sunday at 630 Washington street. The attendance is excellent.

009 Washington street every Sunday

Gen. P. De Silva will lecture on

New Zealand, Sunday, Dec. 6, 8 p .m.,

.The official count gives the Socialist Party 25,251 votes in Massachusetts.

The Boston comrades are publishing

At its last meeting the New Hamp-

the State Committee adopted re-olu-tions against holding a meeting of the

National Committee in January, and

made arrangements for Comrade

· Pennsylvania.

Schuylkill County Socialists held

their convention on Nov. 23 and non-inated a full ticket. Resolutions were passed emphatically declaring against

fusion with or the endorsement or any

of the candidates of the old parties;

riso endorsing the action of member; of the organization for the stand tok n

in the A. F. of L. convention at Bos-

ton and inviting the working class to note at the ballot box in order to

establish the Co-operative Common-

The Thirty-third Ward Branch of

campaign by nonlimiting the following ticket: Wm. Eberhardt, carpenter, for

Select Council; Etnest Kreft, typeset-

ter, Frederick S. Frye, beamer, and Gustave Konstanzer, for School Di-rectors. Division officers will be nom-

mated in the divisions of the ward

where the Socialist Party polled more votes than the Democrats.

John W. Slayton has consented to

fill any dates the State Committee can make for him during the months of

Fred L. Schwartz of Allegheny will

Sumlars, asking only the payment of.

his railroad fare and hotel expenses.

The State Committee will arrange

Wentworths in Pennsylvania.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the All-

"Whereas, It has come to our notice that the Luzerne County Committees of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania

has allowed the party candidate for District Attorney, D. O. Conghin, to

let his name appear on the bailot also

as a candidate of the Citizens' party

and Problemion party; and
"Whereas, The Luzerne County
Committee has violated the party

laws and spirit by refusing to order

tion parties when directed to do so by

is destructive of our objects and of

"Resolved, That we unqualifiedly

condemn the course of the Luzerne County Committee as not class-con-

the working class; and be it further "Resolved. That we commend the State Committee for its prompt action"

iln and the members of Luzerne Coun-ty Committee, so that the party will be kept true to its class-conscious pur-pose to overthrow capitalism of what-

soever stripe; and be it further
"Resolved, That we recommend to
the State Committee to publish for
free distribution a leaflet setting forth

lates for James F. Carey and the.

January and February.

gheny County Committee:

wealth.

made request for his services.

n large Socialist dally newspaper for

at 609 Washington street, Boston,

invite their friends to do the same.

sion, ten cents.

PARTY NEWS.

The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report: Local Essex County, N. J., \$1; Joe A. Thomas, Medford, Ore., 25 cents; A Comrade, Med-ford, Ore., 25 cents; L. Meyer, Hill City, Kas., 82; A. Baller, Hill City, Kas., \$1; R. Meyer, Hill City, Kas., 50 cents; O. Meyer, Hill City, Kas., 50 cents; L. Meyer, Jr., Hill City, Kas., \$1; Local Osmego, Kas., \$1; Local Stonington, Conn., \$1; Local Broad-head, Wis., \$5; I. Isador Bernstein, New York City, 25 cents. Tetal to Nov. 28, \$13.75. Previously re ported, \$2,203.32. Total, \$2,217.07

James F. Carey's Tour.

Inquiries for dates for James F. Carey's lecture tour have been received from several states. In Pennsylvania and Ohio the state secretaries will arrange Carey's dates. In Iowa dates will be made direct from the na-tional office. It is now definitely arranged that Carey will begin his tour Jan. 1, to conclude May 31. As the territory to be covered is large, it will be almost impossible to meet all demands for Carey's services, and locals should therefore remember that "first come, first served," and file applications immediately. Address your state secretary or the National Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb.

Marion Wentworth

Franklin and Marion Wentworth of Chicago will make a lecturing tour through Indiana Ohio Pennsylvania. New York and Massachusetts, begining in January. There are few more able lecturers on the Socialist platform than Franklin Wentworth, whose edi-torial work on the "Socialist Spirit," and for the Socialist press generally, has attracted wide-prend attention by its brilliancy and incisiveness. With Mrs. Wentworth, who, as a dramatic reader, has few superiors in America, these two make a combination for the lecture platform which can hardly be sed. They will travel under the prive direction of the national headquarters, and locals will be ap-prised direct, either by their state secretaries or the National Secretary, of the terms and other information.

Organizers Are Doing.

Geo. E. Bigelow is now in Oklahoma and will remain there until Dec. 19, when he will return home to Lincoln, Neb., filling two or three dates in Kansas on the way. Geo. H. Goebel is in Louisiana unut

Dec. 0, when he returns home to New Jersey, filling several dates on the

John W. Bennett is booked in North Dakota until Dec. 17, and will return home to Sloux City, Iowa, via South Dakota.

home to Louisville, Ky. P. J. Hyland has finished in Wyoming, and is working his way to Omaha through Nebraska, under direction of

the state secretary.

M. W. Wilkins is in Montana, and John M. Ray is working through Alabama on his way home to Tennessee. Dates have been arranged for Win-

field R. Gaylord on his way to Plorida, as follows: Dec. 3, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dec. 4, New Albany, Ind.; Dec. 6, Louisville, Ky.; Dec. 8, Nashville, Tenn.; Dec. 9, New Decatur, Ala.; Dec. 10, Birmingham, Ala.; Dec. 11, Monigomery, Ala.; Dec. 12. Mobile; Dec. 13 and 14. Fairhope, Ala. Gay-lord will fill thirteen or fourteen dates in Florida under the direction of the

International Delegato.

National Secretary Mailly calls at-tention to the fact that a sentence was omitted in the report in last week's issue of The Worker of the proceed ings of the National Quorum, in that portion referring to the International We reproduce the whole passage, with the missing sentence re-

Socialist Bureau for the International Congress to be held at Amsterdam, Aug. 14, 1904, was submitted. Moved by Berlyn, that call for nominations to elect delegate for International ed on Dec. 1. nomina tions to close Feb. 1; and that the elec-tion close April 1, 1904. Carried Moved by Berlyn, that the candidate next highest, alternate; and that in case the party is entitled to two dele-gates, the two receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected, and the next two to serve as alter-

Utah and Louisiana Affairs.

The National Committee has at last aken action on the standing of the the action on the standing of the that the state organization, in view of its Callure to fulfill an obligation under State Committee then agreed with National Secretary Green tional Secretary Greenbaum to pay to A. B. Edler, Utah's representative in the National Committee, the sum of \$106.75, covering his expenses in at-tending that meeting, in lieu of paying dues to the national organization; Utah received dues-stamps for the amount, but paid Comrade Edler sees amount, but paid Comrade Edler fest than a quarter of the amount prom-ised and has refused to make further payments. The National Committee payments. The National Committee declares Utah to be no longer in good standing and revokes the state charter, national organization

The Provisional State Committee of for territorial separation of the white and negro races, pending decision of the National Committee. Two motions have been submitted to the National Committee, as follows: By Talbott of Minnesota: "That the proceedings of the state convention held at New Or-leans Sept. 18 and 19, 1903, containing the following: "The separation of the black and white races into separate communities, each race to have charge

of its own affairs'-be confirmed by the National Committee, and the Lou-isiana application for state charter be granted." By Work of Iowa: "That granted." By Work of Iowa: "Trat-charter be withheld from Louisiana until the negro chause is climinated from its platform." The vote closes on Dec. 16. Correspondence on the question between National Committee-man Kerrigan of Texas and Provi-sional State Secretary Molyneaux of Louisiana has been submitted to the Louisiana has been submitted to the National Committee and is printed elsewhere in this paper.

Readmission of Expelled Member.

We are requested by the Jackson County Socialist Club (Local Kansas City) to publish the following letter in reply to the resolutions of Local Omaha, noted in The Worker of Nov. 15, protesting against the admittance to membership of George E. Baird, who, so the resolution stated, "was Socialist Party on being proved a cor-ruptionist and a boodler in the pay of the Republican party in 1990": "Local Omaha, Socialist Party:

"Comrades:-At our regular weekly meeting. Nov. 17, there was read ; Socialist papers under dates of Nov 13 and 14. From it we learn that we are censured by Local Omaha for tax-ing into membership one Geo. E. Baird, said to have been expelled from your organization. We regret that y u should have seen fit to pass and pub-lish such a resolution without first communicating with us,

Bair made application for membership in this club Aug. 28 last, signing the regular party piedge. The application was accepted at the regular meeting Sept. I following, there being no pro test filed against his admission.

"We notice from a circular which you are sending to the membership in Missouri you say that George H. Tur ner, our member of the National Com-mittee, knew of Baird's record, and is therefore guilty of allowing an ex pelled member to rejoin the party here. The minutes show that Turner was not present at the meeting, nor for several therafters. We do not find that any one else knew anything of

"The first information this organ za tion had as to Baird's previous asso ciation with the party was contained in your letter of Oct. 15, read in our meeting of Oct. 20 following. In this you asked if Baird were a member here, and we replied that he was. We also received the newspaper clipping entitled "The Nebraska Situation, but inasmuch as your communication contained no charges against Baird, the clipping was not considered. It is still on file here. We naturally supposed that on receiving our reply to your inquiry you would have written whatever statement or charges you wished to make.

good standing, and as such is entitle to all the rights of any member. No is in position to make such, as no one has competent evidence. Your resolu tion informs us that he was expelled by you, but he has made certain state ments regarding that action which will necessitate a trial here if charges

"We have also received and read in the same meeting (Nov. 17) a copy of a letter addressed by you to Loca Poplar Binff, Mo., which you, a Ne-braska local, are sending to locals in Missouri, regarding the candidacy of George H. Turner for member of the National Committee. We have already why you complain of Turner's action in the Mills and Thompson case, as he 'agrees with the Nebraska State Quorum.' Turner is still in Boston at the A. F. of L. convention and has had no

"However, this club is not concern cialists, but we insist that every one be given a hearing. We have every confidence that ALL the comrades in Nebraska (if given a chance) are per fectly able to arrive at proper concla-sions regarding their own affairs; and we protest that the Missouri comrade; are equally able to attend to theirs.

"All the energies of this organiza tion are bent to the teaching of Social ism, and we will at all times give re spectful consideration to any comrade equally earnest and courteous.

"JACKSON COUNTY SOCIALIST

"By Special Committee:-F. G. Futvoye, W. N. Wharton, E. A. Shankle. "Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 19."

Comrade H. Anielewski addressed well attended mass meeting of Poles in the Utica Turn Hall on Nov. 22, with the result that a Polish branch of

the party was formed there.

The State Committee acknowledges receipt of the following contributions to the Agitation Fund during September, October and November:
Local Utica. List 89.......\$ 2.95
Branch 2, 35th A. D., N. Y., List

47 2	.70
32d and 33th A. D., N. Y.,	
List 25 4	.00
14th A. D., N. Y.; List 37 10	.50
Local Fort Edwards, Lists 80-81 3	.00
S. Eiges, Bronx 5	.00
11th A. D., List 28 4	.00
13th A. D., List 34 8	.50
F. Dennis, Albany 1	.00
Br. 4, A. K. & S. K 10	.00
I. Slef, N. Y., List 29	50
Local Troy to Matchett 1	.80
Local Watertown to Matchett 5	.00
Joel Moses to Matchett 1	.20
Chas. Matchett 13	.50
National Committee 40	.00
r'. Dennis 1	.00
Branch 25, A. K. & S. K 25	.00
Branch 9, Social Democratic	

S. Pollock..... Previously acknowledged....\$267.20

Women's Society 20.00

terest is increasing as time passes. There have been so many lessons taught to the trade unionists that they are beginning to see that their only hope lies along political lines and us-ing their strongest weapon, the ballot, During the past few months the car-penters', machinists', heel workers', hand clothing cutters' delegates have been hauled up before the police jedge and have had a taste of capitalist law. This is making them and their organ-izations think harder than they have ever thought before. All of the above organizations are on strike, and one would naturally think that after their experiences and their endorsements of the Social Democratic Party's ticket, they would have voted together, or struck at the ballot box, as they have struck in the economic field. How-ever, they, learn slowly and only by the hard knocks of the capitalists. The Rochester comrades are undaunt-ed and are patiently awaiting the day when all the workers, whether trades unionists or otherwise, will vote to-gether for their industrial emancipa-tion. At any rate, the leaven has started to permeate the whole industrial lump and the capitalists are too late to stop our growth, cliber in Rochester or elsewhere. Comrade McGrady will speak at the Labor Lyceum, Sunday, Dec. 6. All meetings and seats

Bronx Socialist Club has been or ganized by the comrades of the 31th A. D. for the purpose of develoring speakers and to study and discuss Socialism. Meetings are behi every Wodnesday evening at the Workin, men a Educational Association Club Hou e, 3300 Third avenue, Bronx. Confrades are welcome.

The speakers' class organized by the 22d A. D. bids fair to bring fo th a good number of young spenkers for the district. If this matter was taken up by every district in the right man-ner there would be no lack of speake.s for the party at any time. At the la t meeting Geo. Rower acted as instruct-or. There were about twenty mem-bers present and a great deal of interest was manifested; after the members had made their speeches they were criticised and corrected by the chairman. Every member received as a lesson for the next meeting a subject pertaining to the party or the Socialist philosophy, on which he is expected to deliver a speech. The meetings take place every Tuesday evening at the headquarters, 241 E. Forty-secat the headquarters, 241 E. Forty-second street, and any young courade is welcome to Join the clara. Communications should be addressed to the secretary, C. Classen, 241 E. Forty-second

At the last meeting of the 16th A. At the last meeting of the 16th A. D. Comrade Pfister was elected delegate to the Daily Globe conference. All members are urgently reque ted to attend the next meeting of the district, which will take place Thursday evening, Dec. 3, at Lafayette Hall.S-10

A meeting of the organizers of the Borough of Queens was held Nov. 22 at which the branches of Glendale, Jamaica, Woodside, Wyckoff Heights, Jamaica, Woodside, Wyczoff riegais, and Corona were represented. It was decided to form agitation committees in every ward, to send literature to all the independent voters, and to make an effort to get every curelled Socialan effort to get every enrelled Socialist into one party organization, and a committee was appointed to bring these matters before the next berough meeting to be held on Dec. 13 at College Point.

The first meeting of the Down Town Young Populate Social Devocation

Young Peoule's Social Democratic Club, in its new cinb rooms, at 304 E. Fourteenth street, was well attended. Comrade Robe acted as chairman. A discussion on the question Have Capital and Lakor to Do with Politics?" was opened by Comrade Spector, and several members partici-The next meeting, Tuesday, Dec. 8, will be an important business meeting and all members are requested to attend. All those desirous of becoming members of the club are also invited to attend. The club now has a regular meeting place, and there is no reason why it should not do well.

Arrangements are practically completed for the entertainment and ball to be held on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 67-60 St. Mark's Place. It rests with the members to make it a success. John Sparge has premised to deliver an adiress on the occasion.

The Campair n Committee of Greater New York met at the Labor Lyceum on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, with Comrade Hahn of Queens in the chair. and a balance in the treasury of \$756.35. Three are still about twothirds of the subscription lists out-standing, and comrades and s, npathizers holding them are requested t return them at o nce, together with the amounts collected thereon, as the Campaign Committee desires t oclose up its account and render a final report. Comrades Solomon, Hahn and Butscher were elected as auditing committee, and Comrades Gerber and Spranger were requested to draw up a report of the work done by the Committee. The Committee will hold its next meeting on Dec. 15, when it ex-pects to be able to close up all of its accounts and publish a complete financial report.

first of a series of four Sunday even-ing lectures on "Socialism and Life" at Colonial Hall, 101st street, near Columbus avenue, Sunday evening, Dec. 6. H. Gaylord Wilshire's interesting lecture last Sunday provoked a lively discussion, in which Courtens & Lemon differed with the speaker's position and criticized at some length his ver-sion of the inevitability of Socialism and the manner of its coming.

General Meeting of Local New York. At the last meeting of the Executive Committee it was decided to call a general meeting of all the good-standing members of Local New York, to be held Sunday, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M. sharp, at the W. E. A. club house, 206 E. Highty-sixth street. The following order of business was recommended:

1. Discussion on the pending state ref-erendum, 2. Discussion on the pend-ing national referendum, 3. Plans for local agitation and organization. In Western New York.

The Rochester comrades have started preparations for the coming presidential campaign in earnest. The in-

SEABOARD FLORIDA

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 CARO-LINAS, GEORGIA & FLORIDA. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE.

EDWARD F. COST, CHARLES B. RYAN, TRAFFIC NANAGER. GEN'L PASSENGER AGENT. PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA.

CAFE DINING CARS.

cialist League, Garrick Hall, 507 South H. Keevan will speak at Jeffersot the First, Twenty-sixth and Thirty ninth Ward branches.

The State Committee of Ohlo has decided to meet in special session at the state office on Dec. 3. Each Congressional district is entitled to one epresentative and It is expected that

there will be a good attendance. Howard H. Caldwell will start on a short tour of the Middle West until fill dates in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, and possibly some few in

adjoining territory.

Comrades of Dayton are proceeding to get the fown organized into a pro-paganda brigade through the ward and precinct method and things are beginning to be shaped up for the spring municipal fray.

Frederick G. Strickland will speak

at several places about Christmas time on his trip to and from Columbus, O., where he is to spend the holidays.

The various locals are now begin-

ning to pick up in the number of new members admitted and there are indi-cations of a good and healthy increase all along the line.

Five questions are now being voted-upon by the state membership, there being three separate referendums out to a vote. If one can judge from preent indications it may be said that the comrades generally are evincing an unusual interest in the questions be-

Local Philadelphia held ward conven-tions on Nov. 24 and opened the spring An organization to be known as the Student Volunteers for Socialism has been launched in Chleago, with the following statement of its objects: 1.
To make a list of all the students of the higher institutions of learning, who will volunteer to become writers, lec-turers or organizers for the Nocialist Party when their education is finished, and to keep this list ready at all times to furnish the Socialist Party officials whenever desired. 2. To prepare and to disseminate Socialist literature that will appeal especially to students. 3. To co-operate with the party scere-taries in sending Socialist speakers, esspeak for any of the locals within a radius of 250 miles on Saturdays or pecially fitted to address student with the purpose of securing their membership in the Socialist Party. It will not be attempted to accomplish ali of these objects at once, but each will be taken up in the order named. To realize object No. 1 all students interested are requested to correspond at once with the secretary, Frederick G. Strickland, Iowa City, In. The "People's Paper," the "Social-

ist" paper of Santa Barbara, Cal., is supporting the independent candidate for mayor.

Local Mankato, Minn., on account of Congressman James T. McCleary's attacks on Socialism has challenged him to debate, offering to bear all ex-

sota reports the organization of n as locals by State Organizer Klein in one "Whereas, The Citizens', Prohibi-tion, or so-called Labor and all other reform parties are capitalist vo's, catching parties, even more deceptive.

State Somman Agent Labor and all other the working class than the ultra-to the working class than the ultra-sin reports that's referendum of the state montherable, is being taken and

capitalist Republican and Democratic state membership is being taken part'es; and
"Whereas, The Socialist Party, recognizing that the working class can
of two kinds of members, and which only achieve its own emancipation will make the payment of national from wage slavery, represents the dues compulsory upon all members, working class in its struggle against.

The national office still has a few

the capitalist class and its political tools, the Republicans, Democrats, Citizens', Prohibition, so-called Labor and Heform parties; and "Whereas, Alliance, whether virtual or actual, with any capitalist parties, is destructive of our objects and of the party officials; the gold rim buttons, the control of the party officials; the gold rim buttons, is destructive of our objects and of the party officials; the gold rim buttons, is destructive of our objects and of the party officials; the gold rim buttons, is destructive of our objects and of the party officials; the gold rim buttons, is destructive of our objects and of the party officials; the gold rim buttons, is destructive of our objects and of the party officials; the gold rim buttons, is destructive of our objects and of the party officials. 15 cents each, four for 50 cents, or ton Chicago comrades are looking for

ward to a debate between the Social-ists and the Single Taxers at the West scious, unsocialistic, and traitorous to Twelfth street Turner Hall, 1168 West Twelfth street, near Western avenue, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 20, at 2 o'clock, on the following question: in suspending the Luzerne County Resolved, That It is to the Interests Committee and bringing charges of the Working Classes to Take Up against its members in the locals of the Propaganda of Socialism Rather the party; and be it further
"Resolved, That we recommend tolocals in Luzerne County to deal vigorously and severely with D. O. CoughEmest Unterman; the negative will be represented by John Z. White, Louis F. Post and Henry H. Hardinge, thir-ty minutes for each speaker, the affirmative being allowed ten minutes in

PARTY FINANCES. Editor of the "Ohio Socialist":-In

the statement contained in the letter printed in the party press, and that speakers be instructed to impress our position upon our members and the public; and be it further of resignation of State Secretary Critchlow, printed in your paper of Nov. 14, he says: Pay the Secretary public; and be it further

"Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the State and National Committees, to the party press, and to the locals of Luzerne County."

In Philadelphia. on Sunday, Dec. 6, Meyer London will speak at the So
Meyer London will speak at the So-

because of my own experience as state secretary of the People's party for 1892 and 1893, for which I not only failed to receive promised compensa tion, but in 1803 contributed within keep campaign from collapsing-all o which is still coming (?).

time, without means, but there always comes a day of reckoning, which try

If it is true that the Ohio State Committee received 99 per cent. of money received by speakers of the Central Lecture Bureau, a great injustice has been done the speakers and one which could have been dis pelled by statement as to what the received. Ten per cent, of fifty dollars is not much-far from what the gen-eral impression is as to what they re-ceived as their share. Ninety per cent.

is surely a pretty "thrifty" business. Ohio Socialists must be content do just what the instructions of the state convention of 1902 will allow We cannot do more and be just on

fight for them.-Heine. -Work must always be and cap tains of industry must always be, but

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~********************

Members of the Socialist Party must understand that THEY must foot the bills, and to do so must "cut according to the cloth," Organizations, like in-

ing to keep quiet doesn't help.
The fact that lack of experience over-enthusiasm, or any other cause, created a debt, does not justify us in 'making good" by indirectly the members of our own state, and most certainly it is not in accord with Socialism to exploit members of other states to keep up a show or pay our

Fraternally,

CHAS. R. MARTIN. [Copy of the forefoling was sent to The Worker with request to print it in case the "Ohio Socialist" did not de

-We do not take possession of our ideas, but are possessed by them. They master us and force us into the arena, where, like gladiators, we mus

I beg you to observe that there is a wide difference between being cap-tains or governors of work and merely taking the profits of it—John Ruskin.

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NEW YORK. Kangaroos are welcome.

BEW YORK. I No line drawn on smaller animals

By George D. Herron.

Labor, and to that organization we we acknowledgment for permission

The prophecy of financial and indus-trial collapse is becoming common-place. Whether that which is close upon us be a panic that will test and strain to the utmost our present finan-cial system; whether it brings the murmur and menace and hunger riots of some appailing and universal problem of the unemployed; or whether it prove to be merely a long and paralyzing financial depression—whichever of these things be at hand, whatever the end of the approaching industrial crisis, it is but a prelude of the doom of the capitalist system of production and distribution. Whether a better or a worse world lies beyond the judg day of capitalism, the present kind of a world is coming to its end. The present mode of production and distribution, the present way of getting the world's work done, is falling into confusion; the machinery will not work much longer; there are enough broken belts, dislocated wheels, and burnt-out fires to testify to this. Fur-Profits will not be a motive strong enough to keep the world at work clety is increasingly incompetent. The collapse of capitalism, with something better or worse in its place, is as in-evitable as the succession of the sea-

Not because men have made un their minds to have a change; not because any arrived or intelligent sense of justice revolts against the present; not because the working class has decided that capitalism is bad, and that Socialism is better; not because of anything yet developed or apparent in the will or purpose of the common life, will the end of capitalism come, but because it carries in itself the sources and seed

of its own destruction.

One of these is the relation it sustains to labor. The solidarity or organization it has forced upon labor by its own solidarity and organization is the enemy most bateful to capital Trade unionism has blocked the capi-talistic highway. The trade union is not by any means the solution of labor's problem, nor the goal of labor's fense in a state of war; it is, indeed, an adaptation of capitalist methods b labor for its own protection against capitalism. No society can be sane, or final, or anything but self-destructive which consumes human attention and energy in the conflicts of classes—an employed and exploited class forever defending itself against an employing or predatory class. There can be no social harmony in a state of industrial war. And trade unionism is merely in a society based upon economic war. But, while organized labor is not the end of labor's problem, it has turned back the progress of capitalism from what we once thought to be its full

and final development.

For this reason the unchecked and cully developed growth of the profitmaking system depends upon the un-resisting submission of labor to the evils and the chances of that system. Capitalism can grow only through havless mass of unemployed labor. Profits can feed to the full only on the products of hunger-wages. Capitalism can have its unbridled way only so far as labor is kept so unorganized and com-petitive that the laborer must work for any price that capitalists' profits will allot as a sustenance-wage. The mo-ment the laborer begins to think; the moment he no longer accepts hunger-wages, and the chance and gamble of life, as part of a providential or governing order; the moment he begins to inquire into the causes of the misery and uncertainty of his lot; the moment he begins to organize for the increase of wages and the improvement of conditions, that moment capitalism has brought forth that which parent. The wage and the conditions which organized labor will wrest, and

ism is destroying its own markets. Ing suncting and purpose of the little are two ways by which the will be neither final, nor free, nor good. The reality of Socialism, and the new profit-makers take the produce of labor: first, by taking from the laborer as a producer; and, second, by taking from the mean world and the new life that is to grow out of it, will not come until the work from him as a consumer. In the first place, the laborer gets but a fraction of what he produces. He does not work for use He has no reversel in place, the laborer gets but a fraction of what he produces. He does not work for use. He has no personal interest in, or relation to, the thing he tainty and the reality of Socialism will makes. He knows nothing about the value of the product or output of his quantity of the Socialists. We will labor-power. All he receives is his sustenance-wage. The product of his labor over and above that, of which product his wage is but a small fraction, goes to the profit-makers. In the second place, the wage-worker takes his wage to market to buy the things that he eats and wans Perhans it. that he eats and wears. Perhaps it may be the coat or the bread which trial panic, or else the greater panic that will not be long in following it—
that will not be long in following it—
that will not be long in following it—
that will not be long in following it than what he receives. It is not merely the article of consumption that he pays for: that is merely a fraction of that for which he has given up his wage. He must pay for the support of stratum upon stratum of profit-makers, and their institutions, that build upon his back and live out of his laber-power. Among the things which his poor wage pays for, in the pound of sugar or the gallon of cil, or the sweat shop garment, or his ride to his work on it is street car, are dividends upon billions of dollars of watered stock, millions of able-bodied idlers employed in standing armies, police systems, legislators and governments, churches and social institutions. In one form or another, the support of these huge workd-parasites all comes huge world-parasites all comes genius that may bridge the stars in the wage of the worker when he | their courses as well as a contract their courses as well as a contract their courses. goes into the market to buy things, earth from which springeth un-

[This paper was contributed by The price of all the profits and all the Comrade Herron to a symposium arranged by the Chicago Federation of included in what the worker pays for his pound of sugar or loaf of bread. The thing that he buys is the merest fraction of what he has paid for; the thing that he gets for his wage money

is but the veriest scrap of what he bought but does not get. The result of this is, that, through the gradual intensification of the struggle for life, the purchasing power of the workers is gradually debauched and destroyed. The people who make the things upon which the world trades are becoming too poor to buy the things they make. The over-production which the capitalist eco-nomist talks about is nothing but this destruction of the power of the worker to buy or consume. This exploitation of labor on the one hand as a producer, and upon the other hand as a con sumer, so that he really gets but a frac-tion of a fraction of what he produces, steadily brings about this destruction of its own markets by capitalism. For a while, the evil is averted by the con-quest of new markets through the vulgar and bullying cowardice of the modern imperialism. But that is only a very temporary and not a saving expedient. In the end the collapse is inevitable. The parasite that has fed upon the world-body of labor has become so monstrous that it is larger than the body it feeds upon. As labo is now organized under capitalism, there is not enough labor-blood or labor-power to feed the capitalist monster. The thing that feeds is larger than the thing it has fed upon. Capltalism will die through its own ex-

cannot sustain it.

One result of this is the increasing usclessness of capital. It would seem strange that there might come a time when a billion dollars would be of no more use to a man than yesterday's edition of c "yellow" journal. strange as it is, it is a fact that is not many years short of becoming tree. Capital is of no use unless it has profits to feed upon. And every day the opportunities and securities of empitalist investment are decreasing. The battles of to-day upon Wall Street in New York, upon Lombard Street in London, upon the Bourse of Paris, and the Stock Exchange of Berlin, is the battle between the capitalist giants, between the concentrated or congested capitalist interests, for the control of the sources of profits. It is the anti-social struggle of the mon-sters of the capitalist deep. When they have destroyed each other, as destroy each other they will, there re-mains but the waste and void out of which some kind of a new system will

haustion of labor-profits because it

has grown so big that the labor-profits

be called forth. Another result is the approaching miversal problem of the unemployed. The uselessness of capital, of course carries with it the unemployment of labor. In the capitalist mode of production, the employment of labor depends wholly upon the profits which capital may derive from it. If there are no more profits to be had; if capital becomes useless as a profit-making investment; if the profit-making system of g tting the work of the world done comes to an end, we are then face to face with the strange and insane spectacle of a world out of work in the midst of a world of almost untouched resources waiting for the workers hands and brains, and with million eager workers seeking work but finding idleness. What will happen when this col-

lapse of capital comes no man can foresee. Althoug I am a Socialist of the Socialists, although my life belongs to that cause, although I can see no hope for all the hopes that trouble and baffle the human race except through the triumph and establish ment of the Co-operative Common-wealth which Socialism proposes, yet I cannot agree with those who hold that Socialism is inevitable merely because the collapse of capital is inev Increasingly, must the human factor be reckoned with in the processes of eve ...tion. Increasingly, is man the evolver as well as the evolved; the ganized labor is the capitalist-begotten child which will in turn devour its parent. The wage and the conditions world, make it with a set purpose and after a deliberate pattern, he will not have a world that is w do not leave sufficient labor-produce self—a world fit for free men and for the present monsters of cantialist comrades, for workers and lovers, to for the present monsters of cantralist comrades, for workers and lovers, to concentration to feed upon. The end live in. The society that comes as the is as inevitable as nature.

Another cause is this:—that capitalism is destroying its own markets.

In the result of blind and unconscious force, as the mere outcome of unthinking suffering and purposeless struggle,

> bringing with it, as it will, the doom of the capitalist system—makes this the most critical day of human history. The world is hard up against its most definite day or judgement. Shall we have futile anarchy, with the rise of have ruthe anarchy, with the rise of the tyrant, with a Bismarckian So-cialism or the "benevolent feudalism," with the obscuring of all that is hope-ful and free and good, and with long.

dreamed-of realizations and gladne for countless billions of full-blosso or countless billo nen and women?

It is for the working class of America to decide which.

THE PANAMA REVOLUTION.

Circumstances are strongly against President Roosevelt when he protests that he had nothing to do with bringing on the Panama revolution. Every fact thus far disclosed points to his omplicity.

Why were American warships or dered to the Isthmus before the revolt

Why did the American naval con mander forbid the use by the Colom bian authorities of the railroad for the purpose of putting down the revolt and asserting the acknowledged sover-eignty of Colombia? Why did the American gaval com-

mander advise the military representa-tive of the Colombian government to withdraw from Panama?

Why did President Roosevelt forbid the landing of Colombian troops for the purpose of suppressing the revoit? Why did President Roosevelt recog-

nize Panama as a new nation before Colombia had had any opportunity to act, when President McKinley had de clared with reference to Cuba, in his message of April 11, 1808, that "re> 3nition of independent statehood is not due to a revolted dependency until the danger of its being subjugated by the parent state has entirely passed nway"?

ve all, why did President Roose velt threaten the Colombian govern ment with some mysterious and dire disaster as early as July? Here is his instruction (made public September 4) to the American minister at Bogota cabled late in July:

"If Colombia neglects to ratify the treaty unamended, the United States will be forced to take measures that will be a source of regret to all friends of Colombia."

If that threat meant that the United States would encourage Panama to secede and would support its secession, then the circumstances are consistent If the threat meant anything else, it needs explanation. • • •

President Roosevelt is said to have had in contemplation a message to Congress recommending that Congress proceed with the construction of the Panama canal by force if Colombia would not accept the Hay-Herran treaty. • • •

Why is President Roosevelt so de termined that—Colombia or no Colom-bia, Congress or no Congress, law or no law-the Isthmian canal shall be enstructed across Panama?

Is it because Nicaragua would be the poorer route? That is not for him to decide. The responsibility for choice of route is upon Congress, not upon the President. It is the Presi-dent's duty to execute the law as he finds it, quite as much as it is the citi zen's duty to obey the law as it is.

Is it because \$40,000,000 is to be given to the influential gentlemer Wall street who own most of the s of the French company, provided the canal goes through Panama, and that there is no such "watermelon" to be cut in connection with the Nicaragua route? That is hardly probable. Roosevelt's weaknesses do not lead him toward mere plunder.

Is it, then, because the continenta railroad ring prefers the Panama rout as the best way of killing off the canal project? It is incredible that railroad passes should be so effective.

Perhaps President Roosevelt, eage as a schoolboy in circus time for nomi nation and election to the office he nov holds only by accident, is influen by these considerations without know ing it. He may not trace to theh sordil source the influences that are guiding him. However that may be the truth is that large stakes in that \$40,000,000 have played no incompletions part in strengthening th Panama forces. And this influence has been reinforced by the railroad interests. They do not want any cana to compete with them; but since the demand for some canal is irresistible they advocate the Panama route as least likely to be successful exough to disturb their interests.

Whatever the President's motives may be he has plainly violated the acof Congress which required him, when the Colombians rejected the American ultimatum as to the Panama route, to United States in a position of ex-

tremely humiliating dishonor. It is a dishonor of deeper bue than that of the British, which we con-nived at in South Africa, or that which we took upon ourselves in the Phillip-pines. Dishonorable as was our policy with reference to those black episodes in Anglo-Saxon history, it was only morally so. Or, at least, the legal dis honor was not pronounced enough to remove it from the field of debate. And as for mere moral dishonor, what of it? What man could get rich, what nation could become a world-power, if mere moral considerations were a lowed to interfere? The day of m philosophy, has it not passed? Aren't we living now in the day when everything from forgery to benevolent as similation is tested not by motive but by results? Moral dishonor, therefore such as we incurred in connection with the British conquest of South Af-rica and the Yankee conquest of the Philippines, may be forgotten in the glorious outcome of those buccaneer-ing enterprises. But our dishonor in connection with the recognition of Panama is not only revolting to the moral sense; it is a consequence also of international bad faith on our part, and of our deliberate violation of the generally accepted law of nations in a manner so unambiguous as to admit of no defense.—The Public.

The capitalists know their inter ests. They insist that the sympathetic strike shall be abolished and every la-hor leader who agrees with them should be spotted as a traitor.—Chicago Socialist.

"Capital and Labor are broth

THE STORM BREAKS

By Horace Traubel.

The storm has come. The air was very close and still. The omens gathered. It was hard to breathe in the atmosphere of the castes. Men choked and gasped. Truth choked and gasped. Justice was faint and con-gested. Something had to occur. Oppression oppressed too much. Greed-was too greedy. Our civilization looked about upon itself wondering what to do. The seers warned us. The old regime, they said, was about to end. End-in storm. We were glad, Or we were incredulous. Or we of us were short of breath. The clouds closed overhead. What was on the wind? Civilization cried for life. There was finally one dead moment of luli and terror. Then we knew that

The storm has come. The trees rock to their roots. The palaces are shaken. Fortunes go begging for owners. Estates are looking for their masters. The proudest king becomes the humblest subject. Money has turned beggar. The most certain has become the most uncertain. You were sure of money yesterday. But to-day money is not sure of itself. Riches knock at the door of poverty asking in vain to be let in. Called ransoms silk. I see that in the storm all are equal. All men are off the same piece of goods. We hurried away from each other yes-terday. To-day we hurry together. Nothing is spared. All your sacred properties are scattered. Your pieces of paper called stocks and bonds. Your interests. Your profits. Your rents. Proudly elected gods yesterday. To-day dethroned. Yesterday's revellers to-day's penitents. The army out-armled in the massacre of this storm. The navy wrecked up the rockshores of its own dastardly seas. Priests lost to their religion. Statesmen damped in the perversity of office. God! how the wind blows. Did we reckon up our civilization in figures so easily dissipated? Was its foundation so frail that the first real attack takes it down? We had counted so much upon goods. So little upon men. Of what use are goods to-day? Men alone are now of use. The parlor is no use. The boudoir is no use. Greed is no use. Profit and loss is no use. Men alone are of use. Love alone. In yester-day's delusion we paid court to follages and forgot roots. To-day in the fury of this storm the roots have been exposed and we know where our worship must be bestowed. That worship so long squandered in churches and kept out of life. That worship so long lavished upon the things made by man and denicd to man. That worship abundantly wasfed in a world without social unity. The storm is furious. It is singing values right and left. That which we thought eternal is gone. That which we have not thought much of has brought us strength. The millionaires are the first to go. And the too much to know anything. They go with the first onslaught. And the not superior to this storm. They are not even superior to their own in-feriority. The fratricidal institutions are gone up in smoke. The plain men and women remain. The everyday no bodies are equal to the peril. The wholesome laborer stands still erect not shirked from his orbit. So the storm is raging. So strong is being sifted from weak. So ephemeral is being sifted from eternal.

The storm has come. It is a clear

ing house. The rich are paying their debt to the poor. Injustice is paying its balance to justice. Now only real ownerships are recognized. In the austerity of this crisis only justified claims are allowed. Dress counts for nothing. Courtesy counts for nothing. Your city bouse and your country count for nothing. Your club counts for nothing. This is no pallint-ing court of appeal. This court sits until the last cent is paid. Masks are of no avail. Good English is of no or no avail. Good English is of no avail. Manners are of no avail. Your soft skin, your rolaptuous body, your dainty sensations, are of no avail. This is a rough court. It talks the language of the company. It averages language of the common. It averages the vocabulary of the street. It adjust talks straight out the talk of com- the mand. I see you feint as if to qualify its decisions. Do you suppose this the forces of oppression and of prophecy. Now that it has come it has come full of menace. It came not by cars were dynamited in variou catastrophe but by law. It will pre-vail until the purpose of the law is subserved. By law it will depart. But job with firm hands. Without mercy and without malice. It is not benevo-lent at the expense of the innocent. It does not hesitate to enforce its senthe storm had to come. You perhaps have to die. But the storm comes by appointment. It is fulfilment. And you who have worked so long for your I am trying to explain the storm. The storm is as necessary to you who have prospered as to those you have dispos-sessed. The storm. The clearing. Its prospered as to those your sessed. The storm. The clearing. Its fierce syliables appail you. Its in-exorable sinews sharpen the edge of wrath. But how could the storm do a clean job of work if we did not suffer? How could it strike a balance sineal bundle of The Worker. One hundred copies for 75 cents. "Capital and Labor are brothers," said Capital to Labor before eiection, "Accept lower wages or go hint wrath. But how couls the storm do another job," says Brother Capital now. Does Brother Labor begin to see that he voted against his own interest?

idown, much and nothing, caste and class, were not refashioned sternly in the measure and image of the eternal

verities? We have too long gone on it blindness led by the blind. The storn will open our eyes. Henceforth we must go on with sight led by the pro phets. The storm has come. The storm

revelation. It is teaching me to know myself. To know others. To know

how much I belong to them and the belong to me. The storm is sympathy. It is knocking the devil out of me. But it is keeping the god intact. It is showing me how penniless I am own-ing everything in a world alone. How more than rich I am owning nothin in a world of lovers. How parchment fortune goes up in the first fire. How all my proud incomes ar afraid. How all my poyerties are undaunted. How all the stolen cul-tures tremble for their life. How unlettered wisdom outlasts the recur-rent furies of assault. It is taking everything from me but myself. It is saying to me: You are yourself enough. It is showing me that only when I own myself alone and nothing else can other men own themselves alone and nothing else. And that only in a world in which this adjustment is reached is liberty finally safe. And that only with liberty safe is man safe. For man is liberty. And therefore, that only with liberty safe will the storm subside. That is what the storm is teaching me in the inveteracy of its anger. For it is now plainly to be seen that the storm does not come to violate a law but to remind us that we have broken a law. The law of hu-man comity. The law of life at the root. The law of social order at the The law of communal service. We have gone on piling up stone and steel, making Babel cities. Now the law complains of our neglect. Now the law asks: Meanwhile what have you done for me? We have done much for grandeur. Much for aristocracy. Much for rulership. Much for the authority of the great. What have we done for humility? For democracy For obedience? For those who re fuse to exercise authority? The lay proclaims in this storm its resumption of the law. It does not make an in dictment. It does not reason. It does not browbeat. It comes in the storm You may die running away or die stay ing here. The storm will go on. For ever on. And still forever. We are in the midst of its trial scenes. chapter, after another is being un-scrolled. We look for shelter. We struggle and rally for life. The social forms have narrowed to a few native gestures. All the mockeries of for gestures. All the mockeries of for-tine and place are swept away in the fury of the floods. The storm means to strip us bare. The storm means that we have got to go naked into the future. That we have got to clottle ourselves in the righteousness of a just regime. I am cowed and sorrowful. I am arrogant and jubilant. I am har-ried in the wild hour of the chase. The storm center is in me. In you. The tempests, the tides, the flames, drawn and flood me, only me. You, only you I stand in their midst with weapon. I am cast unshielded into the passion of this storm. It is pitch dark. I careen in the midst of shadows. I do not see a way out But I know there is a way. And know that somewhere on the way our I will meet my true comrade and that he will not deceive me in the beyond

THE STRIKE BREAKERS' WORK.

In discussing the Chicago street car strike, A. M. Simons, in the "Chicago strike, A. M. Simons, in the "Chicage Socialist" of Nov. 14, wrote as follows Three days before the strike was called it was announced that "Boss Farley" was in town: To those who have followed the street car strikes in othe cities this has a most omionous sound. This man has for years made it his disreputable business to break the strength of unions on street car lines. He has a gang of cutthroats and desperadoes who have been trained to de the work of motormen and conductors, and he can also be depended upon to do any sort of desperate work that may be demanded. His method of operation in previous strikes gives us an idea of what we may expect here. When he takes charge of a strike he the vocabulary and the say of right. It is an idea of what we may expect here, just says the say of right. It just When he takes charge of a strike he balances the balance of equity. It ated. Knowing full well that his suc Do you suppose it will stop before its work is entirely done? It did not come in a hurry. It was prepared for by all the forces of approach of the authorities, he uses all possible means to incite via cess in breaking the strike depends at means to incite violence and throw discredit upon the strikers. He came to Cleveland and shortly afterwards Indianapolis, and once more dynamite was mysteriously discovered on car it will not go until the last enemy is tracks and round company property. dispersed. It will not leave the field He turned up again at New Orleans with foes in the rear. It is doing its and the usual dynamite accompaniment followed. He lent his aid in Sar explosions" took place. It does not It does not hesitate to enforce its sentences. It knows that some one must be hurt. You were not sensitive yesterday when so many were hurt in officials in the cities in which he operorder that you should be spared. Why should we be sensitive to-day because you are hurt in order that all, including yourself, may be spared? That is what the storm is doing for you as well as for all. You do not know what you the whinning is roing to do you. good the whipping is going to do you.
You only feel the whip. The storm is here. The storm is the whip. You shrink, sting, suffer, perhaps die. But the storm had to come. You perhaps were all the storm had to come. You perhaps have to die. But the storm comes by kinds of plots and schemes within the next few weeks.

-We are glad to send sample copies of The Worker gratis to all who request them. If you know some per-sons who ought to be acquainted with the paper, send in their names and ad-

THE INDEPENDENT FARMER

By C. J. Lamb

I am personally acquainted with Mr. Independent Farmer. He is a near relative of the writer. The woods of Michigan are full of him.

Yesterday I visited two of him. They are partners in the renting of a two-hundred-acre farm whose owner lives in town-not an uncommon thing They are both honest men and take ride in paying their debts. Yesterday was Sunday, but the debts were doubt less pressing, so they were both pressed into work on Sunday. They vere hauling corn-stalks, and I felt as though in visiting them I was tres-passing on the vested rights of some possible creditor of these Independent

Farmers, who, because of my visit, might perchance not be paid in full.

My friends were pretty middling hard workers—they and their wives One of them is about forty-five years old and since childhood has been a hard worker. His habit is to get up at four in the morning and work till eight or nine at night, beginning and ending with the innumerable "chores," the tending of horses, cattle, hogs sheep and chickens, the milking of a half-dozen or dozen cows. This he has kept up for years and each year found him on the same rung of the financial

Occasionally their landlord, a kindly man smooth spoken, visits the farm and casts his eagle eye over the premises, collects the butter and egg mone; of the wives, makes a few suggestion about fences or fields and passes back to town, thankful that he has such thankful over the possession of a good horse. And doubtless they feel good over the possession of so good a land-lord. He only gets half the product of the farm and is so very pleasant about It.

This leaves the workers half the farm's product, and on that half they proceed to do business with the various trusts and business combinations. The railroad is duly incorporated to collect its share of interest and dividends and they must pay or let their products rot. They must divide with their blacksmith, their thresher man and their storekeeper. Their binding twine man collects for the trust he erves and Rockefeller religiously collects his tithes that he may endow a college or capture a steel or coppe trust. The Sugar Trust takes its per centage and divides with the Senate The Leather Trust treads on his toes and the Hat Trust slaps his ears. The Match Trust, the Tin Trust, the Soap Trust, the Steel Trust, the Lumber Trade Combination, the Hay Dealers' Association, and all the little trusts down to the Peanut Trust, each exact their share of profit and smilingly pro nounce Mr. Independent Farmer an easy mark.

In rent, interest and profit each little trust takes a little and each big trust takes a lot, but between rent, interest and profit, the little trusts and the big trusts, our Independent Farmer is "pretty small potatoes and few in a hill."

One of these Independent Farmers votes the good, old Republican ticket and the other votes the good old Democratic ticket—and get nowhere at all. And when the year rolls around each

finds himself about where he started, that is, if he be reasonably fortunate. Sickness in the family, shortage of crops, hog cholera would turn the scale. That would call for the usual chattel mortgage and falling prices would be follow- 1 by an auction sale in which the sentence would be "Going! Going! Gone!"

The Independent Farmer, however, does still exist, somewhere in the 15.7 per cent. of Michigan farmers who still own their own homes, he may be found. But in the 84.3 per cent. who do not own their own hor nes he is defunct, or at best only a trace of him profit he has been ground out, and the mill still grinds on the remaining sixth of his once noble tribe.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

LABOR LEADERS AT ng this week a group of selfstyled representatives of the Butte labor movement will leave the city of will for a few days be given the sacred privilege of worshipping at the shrine of "Teddy the Terrible," while the workingmen they are alleged to represent will continue in idleness, with starvation and bitter cold confronting themselves and dear ones as a feature of the capitalist system, of which "Theodore the Great" is so perfect a representative. These self-constituted ambassadors from the Gibraltar of labor will doubtless treasure in their memories as long as they live the oc-casion when they were honored per-sonally with an interview with the grand sachem of the Americans—the ruler of a nation who signed a law making of the United States an abs lute military despotism; a president who directed the soldiers to shoot members of the Western Federation of Miners at Morenci, Ariz., and who permitted the United Str.tes govern-ment to furnish one thousand Krag-Jorgensen rifles and 60,000 rounds of unition to the Crippie Creek Mine Owners' Association to shoot in cold blood strikers who might incur the displeasure of capitalism. After thes men who have selected themselves a representatives of Butte labor have fawned their fill they will doubtless be permitted to return home for the pur-pose of boosting the rough rider for

pose of boosting the rough rider for president next year.,

These alleged "leaders of labor" fall over themselves in Butte to say they go to Washington "simply as individuals" and in no way representing the unions; but we will wager dollars to doughnuts they will be heralded in the dougnnuts they will be heralded in the daily papers from ocean to ocean as the representatives of unionism in the Gibraltar of labor in a pilgrimage to pay tribute to the "labor" president. The "grounded criticism, seek the grounded criticism, seek the grounded criticism.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the " NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23

to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Forty-

fourth Streets, New York. Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Accordingly.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE. **********************************

FACSIMILE OF TICKET!



lieve Roosevelt invited them as indi-The president is not a friend of the working class, but he is anything but a fool from the Roosevelt standpoint. These "union men" go to Washington as "union men" because Butte is a "union" city and Teddy needs a "union" boost since he made a scab shop of the government printing office.

The president says he wants to con-fer with the "labor leaders." Why don't he "confer" with President Moyer and the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners regarding the military atrocities in Colorado? Why didn't he "confer" before he sent the soldiers to break the strike at Morenci? Why didn't he ask the opinion of American labor before signing the Dick military law, reducing every American workingman to a con-

dition of military servitude? It is related that in the early history of this country, upon the rumor of an approaching Indian outbreak the gov. ernment would invite the chiefs of the warriors to Washington, where they would first be regaled with wine, din rers and amusements to impress upor t. om the beauties of civilization, after which they would be shown the military strength and resources of the gov ernment to demonstrate to them the fruitlessness of rebellion. Now that labor troubles have succeeded Indian troubles, it is the "big chiefs" of labor who are invited to Washington.

The Journal wishes them a happy journey, a good time and an har us return, unmarred with dis putes as to "whose back Teddy slapped." If Roosevelt would adthat point where their Butte clother wear patches, he would doubtl would certainly expre s more 'ruly his personal feelings of disgust for labor tondy sm. — American Labor . Union

LECTURE CALENDAR

FOR NEW YORK Lectures for the week under the aus pices of the Social Democratic Party and auxiliary organizations, whether by Socialist or non-Socialist speakers, and by Socialist speakers before other

organizations, are listed below. Un-less otherwise stated, lectures are called for 8 p. m. FRIDAY, DEC. 4. West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor Algernon Lce: "The Capitalist Sys

em."
Social Democratic Women's Society, Branch 21, 98 Forsyth street. Mar-garet Halle will deliver the second of a series of lectures on Henrik Ibsen's dramas, dealing on this evening with "An Enemy of the People" and "The Pillars of Society."

SUNDAY, DEC. 6. Colonial Hall, 101st street, near Co-lumbus avenue. George D. Herron; The first of a series of four lectures on "Socialism and Life."

Socialist Literary Society, 232 East Broadway. Nathan A. Cole: "Social Economy of the Bible."

FRIDAY, DEC. 11. West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-lifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor. Algernon Lee: "The Development of

FRIDAY, DEC. 4. Wm. Morris Educational Society of Brownsville, Tobac's Hall, Thatford and Pitkin avenues. B. Feigenbaum: Other Isms and Socialism."
SUNDAY, DEC. 6.

Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street. Leonard D. Abbott: "The Society of the Future."
FRIDAY, DEC. 11.

Wm. Morris Educational Society of Brownsville, Tobac's Hall, Thatford and Pitkin avenues. L. B. Boudin: "The Philosophy of Socialism."

MILLS' LESSON BOOK.

When a comrade writes a book of 500 pages, said to embody "The Four dation Principles of Social Economy, it would seem that he would gladly use the press of the movement for the purpose of acquainting our comrades with the work.

Where this is not done, where in-

stead of coming into the open light in the book reviewer's columns of ou press, the author sends out private ap-The "labor" president. The man who holds a card in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and who never soiled his hands with a chunk of coal; who was even made "nerrous" because the engine of his palace train whistled too loudly. Does anyone be-

known? His circular makes the claim that the work is "the result of thirty years of constant study of political

problems at first hand."

In view of the self-admitted fact that Comrade Mills had his speech prepared for supporting the Bryan-campaign of 1900, the fruits of "thirty years of constant study" were very, very slow in ripening. The fact that Mills was "thirty years constantly studying" before he embraced Socialism, should not and no doubt did not make his welcome into the movement

any less ardent. When, however, a member of our party, whom it took thirty years of study to become a Socialist, brings out a work and claims for it the prestigeof being fundamental, that is something which demands analysis and dissection. Comrades should purchase the work and give it a careful perusal before attempting the wholesale distri-bution planned in the circulars being sent to secretaries of locals.—St. Louis. Labor.

NEW YORK CITY'S

CAMPAIGN SURPLUS. To the Editor of The Worker:- I un-

tee of Greater New York has come out of the campaign with a surplus of several hundred dollars in its hands, and that it is proposed that the com-mittee dissolve and that this money be apportioned among the locals of the

would be more than a mistake, that it would be an act of bad faith to the contributors. This money was given to provide for a campaign, not to cover the expenses of the ordinary work of our locals nor to pay their debts. To campaign purposes only can it justly be applied. That a quarter or a third of the whole amount contributed for the city campaign remains unused when the campaign is closed is a fact that reflects little credit on the Cam-paign Committee. However, "there's no use crying over split milk." But since we have falled to do in the campaign of 1903 all that we had money to do for, we should make up for our fault by applying the surplus strictly to campaign work for 1904.

What is there to be done? Let me suggest two or three things. The lists of registered and enrolled voters will be published in a few weeks; money would be well spent sending circulars to the voters calling their attention to our past progress and to the importance of next year's conflict, urging them to activity, and suggesting to them the ways in which they can best serve the cause. Again, we seem to be in for a period of hard times and unemployment; money would be well spent in the distribution of a special leaflet explaining the causes of this trouble and the way out. Yet again, occasions are likely to arise which will make it desirable to hold large public meetings or demonstrations in all the boroughs, and the campaign fund surplus could very properly be drawn upon for such a purpose.

If none of these things are done surplus from our city campaign fund ought at least to be held in trust until the opening of next year's campaign, and by no means ap-plied to the ordinary work of the locais.

If the present Campaign Committee dissolves, as is proposed, then we should elect either a Preliminary Campaign Committee of 1904 to use the money on some such lines as I have indicated or a Campaign Fund Trust Committee to hold it intact till next Eummer.

I would suggest that between now and Dec. 14 (when, I believe, the Campaign Committee contemplates wind-ing up its affairs and committing harukari) each of the locals should consider this matter and should de-cline to receive any share of the sur-plus and indicate whether its proportionate share is to be held till next summer or spent in preliminary cam-paign work—and, if the latter, under whose direction.

A CONTRIBUTOR

MORE LIGHT ON THE LUZERNE AFFAIR.

To the Editor of The Worker:-- In the last Issue of The Worker there appeared a letter on "The Luzerne County Situation," signed by Comrade J. G. Roth, in which he assumes to define the position of the undersigned in regard to the action of the State Committee of Penosylvania. In reply thereto we wish to say that

we are absolutely opposed to fusion of any kind and the use of our names in this connection was chirrly althout authority. Fraternally,

W. W. ATKINSON MAIILON BARNES. GAPRIEL JOSEPH. Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 30