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Only duly elected and approved agents asknowledged.

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WHAT LABOR MUST DO.

The Path of Emancipation Pointed Out.

President Behrens of the Missouri State Federation of Labor Voices the Real Interests of the Workers in His Annual Address.

President E. T. Behrens annual report and address to the convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor makes plain the futility of trying to better the condition of the working class through the old political parties and points out the path to incipation through political action in the only party of their class, as the following extracts will show:

What is denominated "the labor robiem," is a world problem. It is the problem of life, of human exist It cannot be partly solved neither is a solution possible for a part of the workers to the exclusion of all the other members of the working class. It is essentially a working class problem and must be solved upon that

The labor problem is the working class side of a world struggle for in-dustrial and political supremacy. Arraved on the other side in this struggle is the ruling class which to-day atrols the means of life—the land.

n chinery, tools and implements of and distribution. Posses sion of these by the ruling class gives that class the power of life or death over those who must use them

Now since wealth can only be pro-duced by applying labor power-human energy-to natural objects, and since all the tools, machinery and implements of production are but the stored up wealth of past labor, the ownership of these, of right, should be vested in those whose labor brought them forth. And again, since the aforetime method of individual production has been supplanted by social production, ownership of these must necessarily be vested, not in the individual or in a set of individuals, but in the collectivity. A solution of the labor problem, therefore, must be predicated upon the workers, as a class, gaining possession of the things so es-sential to their very existence. • • •

We have in the Missouri State Fed eration of Labor a vast machine capa bie of not only protecting but also of advancing the interest of the organized workers in this state. It must be used, however, by those in whose in-terest it was created. It must not and should not be used as a political ma chine to advance the political fortunes of any one, even though he be a mem-ber of organized labor. The advancement of one of our members to politi cal preferment does not solve the great masses. It may temporarily solve th problem for him who is thus advanced, but for the rank and file it means only further degradation and renders them ever more helpless in the hands of capitalist politicians. Trade unions, and the M. S. F.

in times past, have been used by some as a stepping stone to political posi-tions. That kind of politics; I am gratified to say, has been eliminated from this body. We are no longer hainpered by the audacious place hunt-ing politicians. We do not want political jobs for a few of our officers and members, but will strive to capture all the interest of the wage-working

Disguise it as we will, the great not so much that of a slight increase in wages or a shorter workday, but the complete overthrow of the system which makes the struggle for these a necessity. Disputes between employer and employees may be temporarily ad strength of either side, but these do not, cannot end the conflict. The em-ployer may grant an increase in wages to-day and to-morrow the worker will demand more. He will demand ever more and more until he receives all he produces; and so long as he is deprived of even the smallest possible share of the wealth his labor creates there will be industrial strife. The ultimate aim of all the trade unions, can never be achieved so long as there is another class which exploits their labor power. Complete emancipation means that labor shall receive and enjoy not merely a larger share but all it produces. Mastery over one class by another class must cease for ever. The complete overthrow of the wage system must be our goal. Though we may be forced by stress of circumstances to sign an occasional protocol or a temporary truce, a per-manent treaty of peace with our mas-

are not totallyclest to man hood, if we still retain our reasoning faculties, we will convert our defense funds into educational funds; educate our fellows to strike at the ballot box; take possession of all the powers of government; file a bill of damages for unpaid labor; issue a writ of attach-ment on all the tools, machinery and implements of production; vest the ownership of these in the collectivity to have and to hold in perpetuity for

Perhaps if we analyze the com-plexion of the Forty-second General Assembly and ascertain the interests that were represented we will no have occasion to marvel at the results of its deliberations. By referring to the official roster of that body we find that the Senate was composed of 22 lawyers, 2 political, farmers. 7 merchants, 1 physician, 1 banker and 1 clerk. In the House there were 43

lawyers, 45 political farmers, 22 merchants, 22 teachers, doctors, editors and journalists, 9 wage-earners and 1 piscatorialist. Now if the number of suckers one is capable of stringing is any evidence of piscatorial ability, every one of the members comprising the House and Senate of the Fortysceond General Assembly should have been written down as followers of Izank Walton. Undoubtedly they displayed marvelous piscatorial ability

on election day.

But the nine wage-earners. Whose interest did they represent? Did they represent the interest of their class? Did they thunder forth the demands of organized labor? Did they proclain in season and out of season the rights of the working class? No! Elected through the operation of political ma-chines run solely, in the interest of the employing class, they were bound by the caucus rule of their respective parties. They became a part of the party machine the moment they acepted a nomination. No man can rise above his party and retain his influence with the party machine. And no man elected through a party which does not unequivocally declare for the overthrow of the present wage s; stem can truly represent the interest of the working class, aye more than that, the party itself must be controlled by that

A political party must be either for or against the working class. There can be no equivocation.

In the last two decades we have tried every political expedient known to politics. We have had our legisla-tive committees. We have begged and petitioned the legislature to pass laws in the interest of labor. We have elected members from our ranks on capitalist party tickets only to see them become the political tools of our masters. We have supported this candidate for office and that candidate: this party and that party. We have thrown our balance of power into the political scale to force concessions from the powers that be, but the other fellow always got the power while labor got only the balance. We have numbers, and numbers count. We have the ballot, and the ballot count Why then do we beg? Why petition? Ours is the power, let us use it. * * *

We cannot divorce our economi class interests from our political class interests. They are inseparable. can they be harmonized with the interests of the exploiting class-our masters. It is just as treasonable to his class interests for the worker to align himself politically with the capi-talist class, as it would be for him to align himself industrially with that class. He would commit no greater crime against his class by joining the Employers' Association than he now

does by voting the employers' party ticket It is this failure on the part of the workers to distinguish working class interests from capitalist class interests that keeps them divided politically. Once the workers become thoroughly conscious of their class interests, once they realize that there is an irrepres conflict between their class and the capitalist class, once they awake to a consciousness of their own power, ce they comprehend the necessity of simultaneously waging battle with their exploiters upon the political and industrial field, the rule over their class by another class will cease and

wage-slavery be abolished forever. In compliance with a request made upon our Secretary-Treasurer by the President of the American Federation of Labor, that the Executive Board of the Missouri State Federation of Labor petition the several Congressmen and the two United States Senators from Missouri, begging their support of the Eight-Hour and Anti-Injunction bills, your President, upon the solicita tion of Brother Smith drafted the fol owing petition or memorial, which, since no action has been taken thereon by the Executive Board, I now place before this convention, with the recommendation that said memorial be vote of the unions affiliated as special referendum.

"To the Honorable -"Sir:-We desire to call your atten tion to two very important measure now pending before Congress, viz., the Eight-Hour and the Anti-Intenction bills. These bills have the unanimous endorsement of every local, state and national organization of wage-earners in the United States

"The necessity for legislation cover ed by these measures must be obvious to you if you have given any though to the changing economic conditions of our country. Improved machinery and labor-saving devices, the concentration of the means of wealth production and distribution, the marshalling of vast armies of workers in the produc-tion of commodities, the specialization of industry, the multiplied powers science and invention have wrought in ics, which have not only increased the productive power of labor but have also intensified production thereby forcing an ever greater quan-tity of human energy to be expended in each day's labor performed, make it imperative that the hours of daily toll of those who produce the wealth of the world be lessened.

"We are fully cegnizant of the facthat those who possess the means of life—the land, machinery, tools and implements of production—the employimplements of production—the employ ing class, our masters—are loth to grant us, their slaves, a shorter work-day. Neither will they permit their government to extend the eight-hour workday so that it shall apply to gov-ernment contracts; nor are they likely to consent to the enactment of a law which will deprive them of the use of the injunction, the most powerful legal weapon yet devised to protect their interests and to keep us, their slaves,

in our memory, nor has our confidence in those presumed to legislate for all the people been strengthened thereby; but on the contrary the conclus forces itself ever stronger upon us that hope lies not so much in convin ing Congress of the justness of our

cause, but rather in changing the com-plexion of the Congress itself. "The futility of begging and petidoning a Congress who flects only the interests of the wealth absorbing class, has long since become apparent. Neither are the other departments of government less hostile nated by the employing capitalist class. Whatever laws are enacted in our interest by the legislative branch either become of no effect for lack of enforcement by the administrative branch of government, or are declared unconstitutional by the judiciary. "Government as constituted to-day

is distinctly a class government, and no other kind of government is possible, so long as one class is economically dependent upon another class. Those who control the means whereby means of employmentalso control the government. Hence our political system but reflects the nated by the same class.

"Through chicanery, fraud and deception our masters have ever succeeded in keeping our class, the work-ing class, divided at the polls. They have purposely blinded us with false esues. We have voted for this candidate for office and that candidate. We have supported this party and that party, only to find that ours was not the victory but our masters'. Hoping against hope we believed that some day, some time, a champion of our cause would arise, but he arose not, The Steel Trust has its agent, the Shipping Trust its representative, the Sugar Trust its tool, the Raiiroad Trust its retainers, the Money Trust its councilors, the Canal Trust its delegate, the Meat Trust its abettors, and every other interest which exploits our class has its emissaries, but the twenty-nine million wealth producers of the greatest republic on earth have not a single representative in the national Congress to plead their cause.

"Others may beg and petition for egislation in the interest of the working class, but such is not our purpose. We beg no longer. We petition no more. We demand the complete overthrow of the industrial system which makes our class dependent upon au-

"To gain this end we shall try to ourselves and our fellow workrs in the necessity of united political action, to the end that we may ultimately capture all the powers of govsession of a world our labor has made."

ANOTHER FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH.

Oregon Comrade Arrested Twice-Police and Politicians Back of Them. Seeing that Socialists Are Not to Be Scared, Give Up Interference.

PORTLAND, ORE., Jan. 13.-We are having our period of persecution by the police and municipal court of this city. On Sunday afternoon, Jan. s, while he was speaking on Burn-side near Third street, the police ordered Organizer J. D. Stevens to move on." The streets and sidewalter vere not obstructed, but the policeman said the speaker was "talking nonsense," and told him to "go hire a church." The Salvation Army, the Volunteers of America, a "Holiness" man, two women preaching from the Bible, and one man opposed to the Volunteers' methods had spoken without interference and some were speaking when Comrade Stevens was ar Socialism will draw votes away from the old parties next spring, and her

The comrade demanded a jury, but the Municipal Judge was so eager to convict that his charge and instructions were notoriously against the ac used. The jury found him guilty and fine of \$10—the limit—was imposed.

The trial took place Friday, Jan. 8. On Sunday afternoon Comrade Stev-ens was "back at the old stand." His language being too radical, the policagain arrested the speaker and tool him to jail. The first charge was for 'refusing to move on," but this se so the captain after talking over the matter with the two policemen, con cluded that no charge could be enter ed. Comrade Stevens told them, while waiting in jail, that no police force municipal judge, or mayor should could, or would prevent him from meaking on the streets and the soon r they quit interfering with the constitutional rights of an America citizen the better it would be for the police, municipal judge, and mayor, for we would appeal to the United States District Court, if necessary, to secure the right of free

The next morning Comrade Steven Chief of Police Hunt, who told him, he would see we were molested no further.

The comrades conected a defen fund for the present and future em gencies, but it will probably not be cessary. The contest has been the means of

enlarging our membership and will undoubtedly add a great deal to the prestige of the Socialist Party here. The old-party politicians know we are here to stay and are of course alarmed interests and to keep us, their slaves, in subjection.

"The fate of these measures in former Congresses lingers still fresh win all right.

"It will keep right on and talk and vote and if necessary go to juil, but we will that I win all right.

N. P. F.

GOMPERS AND GREENBAUM.

Hoehn Replies to Some Misrepresentations.

President of the A. F. of L., Having Last Word In Debate, Cites Greenbaum to Prove Socialist Party Opposed to Unions - Pertinent Facts Regarding this "Unionist at Heart."

[The following is a statement by Comrade G. A. Heelm in reply to certain points in President Compers' at tack on the Socialist Party. As Mr. Gompers in his official capacity con-trois the "Federationist," through which he publishes his attacks, and will not allow a reply to be made in its pages, it is necessary that the re-ply be given the widest possible pablicity through the Socialist press and such trade-union papers as put fairnes, above personal considerations.]

We are in possession of the official minutes of the recent American Federation of Labor convention in Boston. The typographical make-up of the report is excellent. The report itself is one-sided and partial, and exceptional care is taken that the "opp sition" shall not take away from the administration any of the glory heaped upon them by their admiring surroundings The discussion on the "Socialistic Reof the report At least thirty-two delcentes took part in this discussion. We see that President Gompers' closing pration—the Socialist funeral speech fills almost two and one-half page while the other thirty-one speakers remarks are squeezed into less than seven pages of the official proceedings. President Gompers prints his speech in full, although he closed the debat: and knew full well that the union del egates known as Socialists had no chance whatever to answer the uncall ed-for and unwarranted attacks made upon them by the President of the Gompers' Statement.

The fact that we had no opportun ity to answer some of Brother Gompers' assertions on the floor of the convention compels us to take up at

least one of his "points" and show what kind of filmsy and untruthful arguments against Socialism were used by the man in the A. F. of L. presidential chair. On page 197 President Gompers reports himself as say-ing: "The Secretary of the Socialist the reformed (7) Socialist Party, be cause of his being opposed to the hos-tile tactics of that party to the trades unions; and, being at heart a trade unionist, he was forced out of his po sition. Since that time he has given to the world the real reasons why he was forced out-because he dared

izing the trades unions and hoisting up the American Labor Union." "The Secretary of the Socialist Par ty" referred to by Brother Gompers is Leon Greenbaum. How he secured his information we don't know. Un-doubtedly, he got it directly from L. G. The same information was given to the Democratic Hearst papers and used against the Socialist Party by capitalist politicians and the Martha capitalist politicians and the Martha Moore Avery-Dave Goldstein-Gordon trinity during the recent New Eng-land campaigns. Indeed, President Gompers is to be envied for the en-joyment and bilss he derives from the Leon-Martha-Dave-Gordon "protector-

to stand up in defense of trades un-

ons and against the policy of antagon

We have not paid any attention to Greenbaum's work in the past year-f. e., since he left the Socialist Party. We have had more important work to do, and did not feel like going into a discussion of personal matters, However, since repeated attempts are being novement of America as a victim of Socialist persecution and a martyr to trade unionism, and since even the president of the American Federation shows himself in his full greatness by using this martyrdom as a means to blackmail Socialism and to fight the Socialist Party, the interests of truth demand that we state the following

Why Greenbaum Got Out.

First-Leon Greenbaum severed his connection with the Socialist Party be-cause he lost his \$1,000 a year job. Second—He was not forced out of his position for "being at heart a trade unionist." His term of office as National Secretary having expired, and not being re-elected, not even renom insted, he had no further use for the Socialist Party.

Third-Leon Greenbaum resigned from the Socialist Party early in March, 1903, and his letter of resignation appeared in the capitalist daily press before it reached the Secretary of the Socialist Party of St. Louis. Fourth—Greenbaum published his letter of resignation in the capitalist

press about three weeks before the services to the capitalist parties against the Socialist Party.

Fifth—Greenbaum's martyrdom for rade unionism is indeed heartrending. The first sacrifice Leon Greenhaun made for unionism was in 1900, du ing the great street car strike, when he held a well-paying job on the strikers' Bus Committee. Tremendous sac-rifice for unionism when a man gets paid at the rate of \$18 or \$20 a week for services in a strike movement in-volving 8,000 suffering, half-starving wage workers!

Sixth—Gempers' pathetic assurance hat Leon Greenbaum is "at heart a rade unionist" is certainly an eternal

truth. To prove this we need only THE COLORADO hardly joined the union movement i St. Louis when he managed to get commission as A. F. of L. organizer from President Gompers and started on extended lecture tours "in order

to make a fiving."
Seventh-Since Greenbaum lost his \$1,000-a-year secretaryship in the Scialist Party, he has been looking for another job, "He dared to stand up another job, "He dared to stand up in defense of trade unions" by sending out circulars to the miners' unions of Illinois offering his services as lecturer on Chinese exclusion, lator legis lation, etc., at the rate of \$15 for one lecture, \$25 for two, etc. It is certainly a most heroic work to lecture or Chinese exclusion to trade unions for \$15 a night! That is "unionism at beart.

Unionists in Fact.

Eighth-It is not true that Green-aum lost his \$1,000-a-year job for oposing the A. L. U. The author of the resolution stating the attitude of tee Quorum towards the American Labor Union was G. A. Hoehn, the wr.ter of these lines. Hoehn, William M. Brandt and L. E. Hildebrand—the mi-Jority of the Quorum membershipvoted for that resolution, and these three comrades are to-day not only members of the Socialist Perty, but also of the trade unions, and even members of the Central Trades and Labor Union (of St. Louis), while Greenbaum is neither a member of the Socialist Party nor of any trade

Ninth-If President Compers had ad any desire to get at the truth about Greenbaum's "trade unionism at heart" and his connection with the ocialist Party, he could have secured all desired information by applying to representative union men in St. Louis. However, the truth was not wanted by our friend Compers. Mr Compers had to play his sensational dy farce, "The Burial of Socialsm," at old Faneuil Hall, and in order to get the cheap and questionable applause of Mark Hanna and the capi-talist press he had to engage the Greenbaum - Goldstein - Avery - Gordon Comedy Co. Limited to furnish the necessary material for the an ment between the acts of the chief omedian.

We publish the above for the information of the union and Socialist povements. We wish to inform Mr. compers and his official comedian that our present National Secretary, William Mailly-as good and solid a trade unionist as ever sat in the pres-idential chair of the A. F. of L—is in a position to inform the union mer of America that the Socialist Party has more than doubled its member-ship since Leon Greenbaum left the party after losing his \$1,000 job. Socialist Party still claims the right to elect competent men to office and refuse to re-elect men whose incompetency was proved beyond a shadow of doubt.

G. A. HOEHN. Delegate to the Boston Convention of A. F. of L., Delegate of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union to the Springfield Convention of the Missouri Federation of Labor, and also a Member of the Socialist

RESIST TYRANNY.

Party.

New Jersey State Committee of Socialist Party Calls on All Citizens to Join in Defending the Right of Free Speech.

At the last meeting of the New Jersey State Committee of the Socialist Party the following resolution, in re-gard to the prohibition of the meeting to protest against the deportation of John Turner, was adopted and the Secretary instructed to furnish Socialist papers with copy and request pub-

Committee of the Socialist Party of the state of New Jersey, being informed of the action of Mayor Hincheliffe of Paterson in unreasonably and of his own whim, and notwithstanding objection, preventing an open, public, peaceable assembly called by the people of that city for Friday evening, Dec. 15, to protest against the operation of a portion of the Federal statute of March 3, 1903, regulating the immigration of aliens and to seek a redress of that griev

"Does hereby denounce said act of Mayor Hincheliffe as a violation of his official obligation and a breach of his olemn duty to maintain the constitu tional right of free speech and free as semblage as guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and by Paragraphs 5 and 18 of Article I of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey, and as provocative of and inciting to secret meetings, conspiracies, and disorders and as an act constituting malfeasance

in office;
"And we call upon the citizens of And we call upon the citizens of Paterson and of the state of New Jer-sey and of the whole United States to join in rebuicing this tyranny; "And we call upon the Governor of New Jersey to fulfill the duty imposed

upon him by Paragraph 6 of Article V of the Constitution of the State New Jersey and to require that the fundamental law thus violated shall not be violated but shall be faithfully CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE

Cigarmakers will take note that th

Cigarmakers will take note that the employees in A. Siegl's shop at 162 East Fifty-second street, corner of Third avenue, New York City, are on strike for improvement of their conditions. No self-respecting cigarmaker should apply for work at this shop or answer its advertisements till the strike is settled.

COAL STRIKE.

Mrs. Mailly Writes of Struggle About Trinidad.

Mother Jones Has Been Dangerously Sick, but Is Recovering-Her Effective Work-Shameful Wrongs Have Driven Miners to Spirited Revolt.

Not much news of the strike of sev Colorado has reached the outside world. Mrs. Bertha Howell Mailly, wife of the National Secretary of the Socialist Party, went to that district from Graha last week to be with Mother Jones, who was dangerously ill in Trinidad, but who is now happily recovering. While in the strike district, Mrs. Mailly will write a sp. clal series of articles for the Socialist press, the following being the first.]

The miners' strike of Southern Cole rado has for its relief center, Trinidad, a town set in a ring of coal mines at Starkville, at Ingelville, Sopris, Terces, Segundu, Primero, and other places. Here is the headquarters for the officials of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., which is the chief master and owner of this mining region.

The main "tent town" is in Trinidad,

and at the headquarters is a commis-sary department which is fast being systematized. Here are heaped quantities of provisions, bags of potatoes, of segar, of carrots, boxes of macaroni, of canned goods, of ten and coffee, and great sides of beef. They are fast getting into shape to stand a six months' strike. Each striker, on presenting his union card, is given an or-der for an amount of provisions pro-portioned to his family, the maximum being \$4 for a family of six. Further relief is given by two meals a day served the men in a soup kitchen. Here von musi study the faces if you want o see the results of centuries of slav-

The strike began on Nov. 9 and not only the mines closed, but the coke ovens, smelters and blacksmith shops, whose workers were, not called out. One man travelled 150 miles to be sure that his nephew, who works in the blacksmith shop at Starkville, came The start and conduct of the strike have so far been splendid, and no name receives such high honor as that of Mother Jones, whose untiring work in the cause has exhausted her vitality, and who now lies ill in a hospital here, having narrowly escape l the fatal pneumonia. She is now re-covering, and her one thought is to be "in the fight again."

She has done what it is universally conceded no man could have done by organizing the southern district of Colorado, and added thereby thousands to the army of men and women who lovingly call her "Mother." These days men in Trinidad are asking on every hand."How is Mother Jones?" or from the poor Italian, "Mr. Modder Jones, she well?"

At every tura one hears stories that show the unfaltering loyalty of both men and women to their class in the present struggle. One story is worth

A Catholic priest who was accus tomed to hold mass in Segundu and Primero, camps owned by the C. F. & L. Co., and surrounded by armed depu-ties, had received very strong assistance from the C. F. & I. Co. in building a beautiful church in Primero.

This priest was said to be urging

Italians to go to work. He would write recommendations for the men to the Company. The strikers found it out and sent two men to get their recommendations. These men brought them direct to the Union. It was further ascertained that at confessional be would refuse absolution to the men unless they would promise to go to work for the Company. One day he in his carriage across the "dead line" of the camp at Primero. The woman in Segundu who boarded these two men was informed of it and told to saw him enter a Mexican's bouse opposite. She left her house and with light whistle and a snap of her fingers she summoned two or three of her country women. "The blackbird's in there," she said. They waited until he appeared. She strode up to him, a tall, handsome, muscular woman of forty, and seizing his neckcloth

You are unworthy to wear this." Then, quite unaided, she treated the riest's face anything but gently. s said she left him with two black eyes, minus three teeth and with a sadscratched cheek.

He made his way to the train and it is said was sent to Mexico for an indefinite vacation.

The conditions obtaining here are ammed up in the words of one miner: "Yes, it was slavery back East, but nothing like this. It's the scrip and the weighing, the terrible hours, the pluck-me stores, and worst of all our honor. The men who can pay the superintendent \$10 or \$15 can get a ood job. The man, especially the Italian, who has a handsome wife can

BUTCHERS ELECT OFFICE'RS.

Local No. 283 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen covering Greater New York and Jersey City, has elected the following officers: President, John Thurmann; Vice-President, William Peer; Secretary-Treasurer, John Baker; Recording Secretary, John Gillian; Corresponding Secretary, Alexander Chabot; Guide, John Burke; Inner Guard, H. Quall, Sc.; Outer Guard, John Feeney; Trustees-Nicholas Probst, John Clapperton, J. Jensen; Business Agent, John Phelan. covering Greater New York and Jer

"LOYAL, CONSERVATIVE, SAFE."

tomed victory. So we are assured on the excellent authority of the would-be candidate bimself.

to restrain him from teiling all who Bryan twice," The Democratic party will listen that he is by ail odds the ablest, wisest, bravest, most upright, politically purest, morally cleanest, most generous, most popular, and in every way most fitting candidate that the Democrats could possibly agree upon-if, indeed, they can agree upon him, which remains to be seen.

his friends"-though a great deal of his money is. The trade of organizing Hearst trade-union clubs is booming just now. The work is arduous, but it is paid 'way "above the scale." Any number of "labor leaders" who for years have been earning a living by the swent of their jaws shouting "No politics in the union!" when it was a question of voting for workingneen nominated by workingmen and pledged solely to workingmen's interests, have changed their tune and blossomed out in unexampled prosperity on the new cry, "The unions must go into politics-for Hearst."

But Mr. Hearst is not depending on that game alone. Oh, no. He is not going to be the candidate of a classassuming that he is going to be a candidate at all. He is going to be the candidate of all classes-union workingmen, pon-union workingmen, farmers, merchants, manufacturers, and what not. So there must be Hearst farmers' clubs, too, and Hearst business men's clubs, and Hearst clubs of any old sort, so long as they are for Hearst.

Mr. Hearst that "Labor is Democracy's natural ally." Not that the Democracy should be Labor's topresentative, mind you. The Democracy is to be the senior partner in the con cern and Labor is to be its ally-to do its work and give it the votes and hope for a return therefor. A few months later Mr . Hearst began to talk about "the Democratic-Labor party of the future." That phrase has been dropped again of late, and we venture to guess that we shall not hear much of it in the future. It is a dangerous phrase for one who would fain be the candidate of the Democratic party of to-day-a good phrase to juggle with for a little while, then a good phrase to forget. Mr. Hearst, be it clearly under-

stood, doesn't want to be recorded as "also ran." He quite well understands the art of the politician, to "be all things unto all men that he may by all means"-get votes. Hosea Biglow described for us, sixty years ago, the candidate, "facing South by North." The species is not extinct. Mr. Hearst wants the support of the radicals, but he also wants the support of the conservatives. He wants the support of the wage-workers, but he also wants the support of the profittakers. He sees no reason why he should not have both.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

The Democratic party is at last to , Monday, in a very impressive manner. have a Moses to lead it to unaccus-

Mr. Hearst allows no false modesty

Mr. Hearst is not "in the heads of

Mr. Brisbane, who writes editorials for Mr. Hearst in the most skilful irun. But whatever they were, are, or manner, set forth his pre-eminent shall or may be Mr Hearst qualifications for the presidency, last | loyal to them.

These qualifications are many and various.

First, Mr. Hearst "has been a loyal Democrat for twenty years," and supported Cleveland three times and has turned some queer somersaults and executed some startling contortion acts in the last twenty years, but Mr. Hearst has been loyal through it all. Cleveland, who absolutely condemned Bryan's ideas, Bryan, who declared Cleveland an enemy of the public welfare-Mr. Hearst "loyally" supported oth. Ought he not to be rewarded!

Second, Mr. Hearst "is NOT a vioent radical." (The "not" is in big letters in the original.) No, indeed; Mr. Hearst is anything but a radical. Be calm, gentlemen. Mr. Hearst just believes in "life, liberty, and the pursuit of bappiness."

"I stan' upon the Constitution, Ez preudent statesmen say, who've planned

A way to git the most profusion O' chances ez to ware they'll stand."

Let the workingmen pursue happiness in the form of a "living wage" and let the capitalists pursue it in the form of "legitimate profits" and let Mr. Hearst preside over the exhibition, and what have you to fear, gentlemen? For-

Third, Mr. Hearst is not "an enemy to business interests." How could he be? Consider: Mr. Hearst owns four very valuable newspapers, he owns several large wheat farms and cattle ranches, he is a large stockholder in various companies. "Where a man's treasure is, there will his heart be also." The people who own things and live on profits from their ownership must recognize that Mr. Hearst is one of their class and quite "safe." This is Mr. Brisbane's logic. Of course, it must not be carried to far. The fact that a candidate is a capitalist, argues Mr. Brisbane, is a good reason why capitalists should support him; but you must not infer that the fact of a candidate being a workingman would be a good reason for workingmen to support him. No, that would be "arraying class against class," which Candidate Hearst would never dream of doing-whatever may have been his indiscretions in that line before he became a caudidate.

In a word, Mr. Hearst is every body's candidate. He says so and Mr. Brisbane, who writes his editorials, endorses the statement. He is a Democrat. What more do you want? He is a Jeffersonian. New you know. Is he a radical Democrat or a conservative Democrat? Both. If you must be told more definitely, he is a

"loyal" Democrat. But what is the Democracy? What does it stand for? What are the principles that a "loval" Democrat pledges himself to support? Ask us something easier. No Democrat knows. Mr. Hearst, wisest of Democrats, doesn't know. No one eise knows. No one can know till the politicians who have "had their ears to the ground" get together at St. Louis and fix up the eternal principles of Democracy on which this year's campaign is to be

SPARGO'S LECTURE

IN COOPER UNION. John Spargo's lecture in the large hall of Cooper Union last Friday evening on "The Message and Meaning of Socialism" was followed with interest by a large audience. This Friday, Jan. 22, he speaks again in the san hall on the subject: "Is Socialism Economically and Morally Sound?" Comrades should attend and take their friends along. These lectures are held under the auspices of the People's In-

HERRON'S LECTURE ON "PARSIFAL"

stitute. Admission is free.

This Sunday afternoon, at 3 p. m., George D. Herron will lecture on Wagner and "Parsifal," at Tuxedo Hall, Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue. Mrs. Herron will give illus trative selections from the opera on the pianoforte. Doors, open at 2.30

An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged and the proceeds will go to the fund for a Socialist daily news paper. Every Socialist and sympa-thizer should therefore strive to make this lecture and recital such a success that repetition will be necessary. and organizations holding tickets are requested to make settle ment not later than the day of the lec-ture as the committee wishes to make a complete report immediately after the lecture if possible.

FOR ALBANY SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

A conference of Social Democrats of eany, N. Y., will be held at 119 State street on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26. Every party member should be present and all sympathizers with the party are cordially invited to attend.

NEW JERSEY'S VOTE.

Official Figures at Last Procured-Show Slight Net Gain for Socialist Party and Loss for S. L. P.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15 .- The full official figures for the election of November, 1903, are at last available, They show a slight gain for the Socialist Party and a slight loss for the S. L. P. when compared with the results in 1902. As there was no state election in either year, we may take the vote for Assemblymen as representing the party strength.

In 1902 the total vote of the Socialist Party for Assemblymen, taking the highest in each county, was 4,805; in 1903 it was 5,040. Taking the average in each county, the total vote in 1902 was 4,835 and in 1903 it was 4,972. In

1900 we had 4,221.
Atlantic County had a ticket for the first time and cast 72 votes. On the other hand, Ocean and Sussex, which cast 41 and 39 respectively in 1902, had no ticket in 1903. In Essex we lost 172 votes, or about 14 per cent. In Cumberland, Mercer, Passaic, and Union also our vote fell some extent. In Hudson we gained 193 votes, or about 11 per cent, In Bergen we gained 108 votes, or about 27 per cent. In Camden we gained 179, or over 90 per cent. In Burlington, Cape May, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Salem, Somerset, and Warren

we had no ticket at either election.

The total vote of the S. L. P., averaged by counties, in 1902 was 2,332. In 1903 it was 1,937. In both cases the S. L. P. was represented only in Essex. Hudson, Passaic, and Union counties, in each of which it lost during the year, most heavily in Essex. In 1900 the S. L. P. had 1,602

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SDOIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratio Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks ability after participation of the worker. Communication of the certains the editorial department of the paper should be addressed too for the Worker. Communications for the Worker. Communications for the Worker. Communications for the Worker worker was a sense of the E. D. P. should about the secretary of the E. D. P. should about the secretary of the E. D. P. should about the secretary of the E. D. P. should about the secretary of the E. D. P. should about the secretary of the E. D. P. should about the secretary of the E. D. P. should about the secretary of the E. D. P. should about the secretary of the E. D. P. should about the secretary of the work following receipt of money.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper, all communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stainps are enclosed. As The Worker goes to press on Worker with the second of the paper should be addressed by Monelay, whereas or editorial Cooperative Prisiabing Association, 154 William street, New York.

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

In the state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, the Socialist Party is officially recognized under the imme of Social Democratic Party, and its emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown above.

allore.
The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a small, ring-ruled, morthand organization which bitteriy opposes the trade unions and carries on an abusive campaign of slander against the real Socialist morement, which supports the trade unions. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

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



TO OUR READERS, STEADY, AND OCCASIONAL.

We are convinced that The Worker, while still far from fulfilling our ideal, is of value to the Socialist movement in this country, as a means of propaganda, as a Socialist educator, and as a purveyor of party news. We believe that it ought to have a far larger circulation than it ever has had, that the increasing of its circulation will both directly and permanently benefit the Socialist movement.

A special effort in this direction is now being made and Comrade Geiger has taken charge of the circulation work from this office. It must be remembered, however, that he can do little except by the hearty co-operation of the comrades. We believe that he will have their ald, that it will be given cheerfully, once the matter is called to their attention. That is the purpose of these lines.

It is not proposed to make a circus esimpaign for subscribers. The columes of The Worker will not to any great extent be occupied with appeals for help or with news from the circulator's desk; we have too many other things densanding space. The publishers of The Worker-a co-operative association, which does not and under its charter cannot take any profits out of the business-are not going to offer "something for nothing." They are not going to use the method of the "Fireside Companion" or the Tobacco Trust. They are not offering free farms nor giving trading checks nor anything of the sort. They say simply and frankly: This paper is trying, and with great and increasing success, to serve the cause. If you help us to increase its circulation, you will thereby help to extend its sphere of usefulness; you will also help to enable us to improve the paper in quality in the future. Every increase in its income will be devoted to putting it on a firmer financial basis, to bettering its equipment for the work it has to do to extending its circulation into quarters now difficult to reach, and to making it in every way a better support to the party.

Are you willing to belp us? If so we want your help NOW. Will you really and conscientiously try, each one of you, to get one new subscription for The Worker each week? If not that, one each fortnight? Write the Circulator and tell him what you are willing to do and he will do all he can to aid you. If he writes first to you, respond in such a way as to show that you feel that this is your paper and that you are interested in its suc-

It is significant that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, whose miners are now on strike and at whose instance the militia have been called out to suppress the labor reveit, is one of those that pose particularly as philan thropic corporations. Many magazin articles have appeared in the last two or three years telling of the benevolence of this company, of the work of its "so- estness and intelligence of their cou-

cial secretary," whose duty it is suposed to be to show a fatherly interest in the welfare of the employees. The fact that such an aggregation of "good masters" should be involved in one of the flercest labor struggles of history only goes to show that-granting their sincerity-no attempts at mending the capitalist system can avail much, and that the one thing is to end it and establish Social Democracy.

Will anyone tell us the difference be tween a "criminal trust" and a "legitimate business combination"? Mr. Hearst distinguishes between them and promises to strangle the former without hurting the latter. Mr. Roose velt makes exactly the same distinction and the same promise. But neither President Roosevelt nor Aspirant Hearst has yet told us in plain words what a "legitimate business combination" is or what are the earnarks of a "criminal trust." Tell us. gentlemen. We pine to know.

OUR TRADE-UNION POLICY.

Some of the comrades bave, since the Boston convention of the Amerian Federation of Labor, shown what seems to us a quite unwarranted tendency to discouragement or, at least, to impatience with the trade-union movement. To our mind, the experience at Boston does not in the least justify us in losing hope of the trade unionists or in abandoning or modify ing our well considered attitude to

mate complete emancipation of the

workers. A few years ago, the So-

cinist political organization was so

unwise as to think those two purposes

inconsistent; we have learned. Many

trade unionists-perhaps a majority-

still think them inconsistent; they are

learning and will continue to learn.

They are learning, we say, in spite

of the vote at Boston. The vote at the

Boston convention, or at any previous

convention of the A. F. of L., is no

adequate criterion of the strength of

Socialist thought and feeling among

In the first place, delegate bodies

are almost always more conservative

than their constituencies. Especially

is this true of such a body as a con

vention of the A. F. of L., since many

of its members are elected, not di-

rectly by the membership, but by con-

But there is a more important

point: The delegates to the A. F. of L.

convention are generally not chosen

with regard to their position on the

question of Socialism. The issues and

records on which they are elected are

strictly trade-union issues and records.

With some exceptions, when they vote

for or against Socialism in the con

vention, they vote as individuals only

being generally uninstructed on that

question. This being so, in many

cases their votes on that question are

affected by ulterior considerations. At

New Orleans in 1902, for instance

Shaffer of the Steel Workers voted

for the Socialist resolution; at Boston

a year later he voted against its That

ertainly did not mean that the ma

jority of his union were Socialists in

1909 and turned against us in the suc-

ceeding year. It probably meant that

in 1992 Shaffer wished to make Gom

pers uncomfortable, for reasons of his

own, and used this method of doing

it, while in 1903 he wished, for rea

sous of his own, to support the ad-

The fact that the five delegates of

chinists voted against the Socialist

resolutions and voted for the re-

election of Gompers does not show

that the rank and file of the machin

ists are with Gompers and against So-

cialism. As a matter of fact, we know

that on both these points those dele

gates violated plain instructions from

the rank and file. They are in hot

water for it now and begin to realiz

that they everestimated their persons

influence or underestimated the cara-

ventions-are delegates of delegates.

the members of the unions.

been courteous, we have been honest we have not been afraid; we have an swered abuse with argument and What is the attitude that, during slander with good example; we have nore than four years, our party has, made great progress and we have with only individual or tocal and temalarmed Gompers and Hanna. It is Gompers' game to say that we attack perary exceptions, consistently adhered to? In brief, it is the attitude the trade unions and cause dissension He is proving himself an untruthful of cordial sympathy and frank brothman every time he says it, and every erhood which ought to subsist between two movements which, while differing time some of his former followers are in their methods of work and differing finding it out. It is the part of duty but not conflicting in their ends, are and of wisdom for us to go in our wel yet identical in their reason for extried way and let him go on discredit istence and to a great extent identing himself and aiding our cause. He ical in their personnel. Both the has said that we were only fair trade-union movement and the politweather friends, that we pretended ical Socialist movement spring from friendship in order to catch votes the fact of class rule and the exploita-We shall refute the slander by proving tion of labor. Both of them appeal ourselves just as firm friends of unionprimarily to the working class, though ism in the stormy days that it has neither of them repulses the aid of now to pass through. honest sympathizers from outside that class. A large number of persons belong to bolk organizations and are active in both; in the nature of things their membership cannot be altogether identical-the Socialist Party cannot limit its membership to trade union-

On one page of the New York 'Evening Yeller" we read in big black letters extending across five column Labor Unions Praise Ragweed, the Great Liver Cure." On another page we read: "Labor Unions Endorse Hearst, the Great Trust Killer," or ists, nor can the trade unions limit their membership by any political test. words to that effect. One announce ment is as true as the other-and as The aim of the trade unions is to serve the immediate interests of the workimportant. One is called an advertise ing class-to resist capitalist aggresment and the other is called an editorial, and that's all the difference sions in detail and win partial improvements in the condition of labor As Shakespeare would have said, "An whenever possible. The object of the ad. by any other name is just as Socialist Party is to bring about the overthrow of capitalism and the ulti-

THE TWO REFERENDUMS.

stituents. The machinists will deal

with their recreant delegates leave

The lines were more closely draw

at Boston than ever before. Never be

fore was the power and influence o

vigorously used against the Socialist

tendency within the unions. In poli-

tics, we count it a victory, a sign of

progress, when a Hanna is compelled

to recognize Socialism by concentrat

and our confidence is increased there

vote is reduced. We may with good

the recent events in the A. F. of L.

The fact is that Socialism in

stronger in the rank and file of the

unions to-day than ever before. That

is why the reactionary elements are

And one of the chief reasons for this

stendy progress of Socialist ideas is

the frank, sane, honorable, and intel-

ligent policy that our party has pur-

sued in this matter for more than four

years. We have every reason to con

tinue in that path-the same reasons

of logic and of honor and added rea

Nothing would please Mr. Gompere

and his friend and sponsor, Senator

Hanna, better than to have us aban-

don that policy. We have been pa-

tient, we have been generous, we have

sons of interest.

estirring themselves so frantically.

the conservative administration

that to them.

It goes without saying that we ar leased with the adoption by so heavy majority in so large a total vote of the amendment to our national party constitution giving the several Na ional Committeemen a voting powe approximately proportional to the dues-paying membership in their respective states. As we have said from the time the proposition was first brought forward, we do not conside the new arrangement a satisfactory one, and rejoice in its adoption only as an improvement over the very ur representative system formerly in vogue.

Under the old system the Nationa Committee was not representative since two thousand party member living in one state had no stronger representation than a hundred living in some other. A body so constituted could not have the moral authority growing out of confidence that it relected the collective will of the party. The personal element, the personality of the representatives of large states and of small, was bound to play a large part in such a committee and

factionalism was inevitably fostered. The new plan corrects this evil. But it is weak in that, so far as the National Committeemen do act and vote ns individuals, not as representatives -and to some extent they cannot but do so-it exalts one individual above another. We do not believe this feat ure is nearly so objectionable as some suppose. The argument drawn by analogy from the American Federation of Labor conventions is not a sound one. On those questions which serv as issues in the election of delegate in the Federation-on trade union questions-the conventions of that ody are fairly representative of th will of the rank and file of the affiliated unions. If large blocks of votes were uninstifiably thrown against Socialism at Boston, that was possible just because the delegates, with few exceptions, were elected on trade the International Association of Massues, with little regard to their opinions on Socialism. Voting on trade questions, they voted as repre sentatives; voting on Socialism, they voted as individuals. Our National Committeemen are elected to act o

party questions and are elected with

reference to their attitude on such

questions. On such questions, there-

fore, they may be expected to act in such a way as truly to represent their Yet, though this objection has been

too much emphasized, it is an obj tion. It is a far less evil, we think than the old inequality of representa tion, but it is an evil that should be remedied as soon as a better plan can be devised. The problem is to make the National Committee fairly repre ser tative without resort to plural vot ing and yet to avoid making it so large as to be unwieldy. The national con vention in May will undoubtedly con cider this problem and we see no rea-son why it should not find a solution.

ing his forces against it. We rejoice In the meantime, the membership is by, even though, for the moment, our now invited to vote upon a new amendment-Referendum A, 1904reason feel in just the same way about which, if carried, can have no other effect than to revoke or nullify tha just adopted.

This new proposition, introduced by locals in Montana, Wyoming, Idaho Colorado, and Kansas, is to amend the constitution by adding, as Article XI "In all conventions, committees, and other deliberations of the Socialist Party of America, one vote for one member present shall be the rule, and proxies shall not be used or permitted nor plural voting allowed." Now there are no "other deliberations" than na tional conventions and proceedings of the National Committee. The constitution already provides for representa tion in the convention-each state to have one delegate and one additional for every hundred members in good standing; there is no question of plural voting there; it is not the conventions that this amendment is intended to affect. Its purpose and its only pur pose is to negative the amendment just adopted regulating representation in the National Committee.

Since Referendum R 1903 bas been carried, Referendum A. 1904. should be defeated. Comrades who have voted for the one amendment should not neglect to vote against the other. Its introduction at this time is a piece of obstructionism-though perhaps not deliberately so intendedthat would not be tolerated in any primary assembly under ordinary rules of parliamentary practise. Let it be decisively defeated and at the same time let the delegates to the national convention, which is to meet in about three months, be instructed to devise a plan which will avoid the bad features of both the old and the new provisions for the National Commit-

A lot of clergymen, Catholic an Protestant, are busy quoting isolated passages from the writings of Marx and Bebel to prove that Socialists advocate riot, arson, theft, adultery, prostitution, and other immoral actions. These reverend gentlemen are generally careful to avoid a chance of being refuted and exposed. They stand on their clerical dignity when invited to debate or to let advocates of Socialism speak from their platform. The game is an old one. We could pick out pages from the Bible or from the writings of the Fathers or of the great Protestant divines which, standing alone, would condone or even sanction pretty nearly every crime in the calendar. Fanatical "freethinkers" are in the habit of doing this-just as unscrupulously and almost as skilfully as any priest or parson. We have no desire to imitate them. Socialists want truth. Socialists dare speak their thoughts openly before any assemblage. Socialists are willing to be set right if they are wrong and are not in the habit of misrepresenting others. That is one reason why Socialism grows.

Although we have reason to believ that The Worker is read far more carefully than most periodicals, vet we occasionally receive from active omrades who are among our sul scribers unfounded complaints to the effect that we have falled to announce or to record some matter of news that has, as a matter of fact, been covered. It may not be amiss, therefore, to suggest to our readers, especially tho who are party members, a careful perusal of the department of party news. The Worker prints far more party news, local and national, than any other Socialist paper in the United States. In order to cover so large a field we are obliged to condense the matter as much as possible, but we try always to present the essential facts plainly. In no other way can a member of the party so well keep him self informed as to what is going or in the movement from Maine to Callfornia as by reading the party news in this paper carefully from week to week.

"THE WORKER EXCELS THEM ALL." Comrade Nelson of Georgetown. Mass., writes: "I have received notice of expiration. You trust that I could not do without The Worker. You may well say that, for me the paper almost as necessary as food and driv I read periodicals of many school but The Worker excels them all. In its editorials, particularly, there is reasonableness which must win read ers everywhere."

ECONOMICS OF FASHIOR. "What makes the chrysanthemus

"It's expensive because it's fashion

"But why is it so fashionable?" "Um-that's because it's so expersive."—Chicago Tribune.

TAKE A SPADE AND DIG. ELIOT.

By Horace Traubel.

Take a spade and dig, Eliot. You will never get at the root of the thing unless you dig. I have been thinking of what you said in Philadelphia. You said: "Labor unions as they exist o-day and organizations amo ployers of labor are both a menace to the liberty of the country." Suppos rou were right, Eliot. Would you get berty into a safe place by destroying the unions? How would you destroy them? The unions do not exist with out a cause. What is that cause? I hink you will have to get at the cause. You might destroy the unions by means of the law and the police. But they would return. The cause remain ing untouched the result would inevitably and forever be repeated. That is why I say, Eliot, that you should take a spade and dig. You college men as a rule know a lot. But you do not know the right things. You are off the road. You are away from the You fool around the body but you do not touch the nerve. We admit that the unions are imperfect. We see that they are guilty of infrac-tions of liberty. Every now and then colleges are false to liberty. Every now and then some professor acts like n ass. So we say that colleges and professors are a menace to liberty. The one handle of this argument is as good as the other. The trouble with you is, Ellot, that you do not dig yourself a way to the root of the problem The unions, you say, are a to liberty. What are you enace to liberty. willing to do to remove that menace? Will you go back to Harvard and raise Or will you go back in silence, take p your spade and dig? Calling name will cultivate no fruit. Anything can be done by digging. It is easy for you to write with a pen. It is your business to write and talk. But the time is here when writing and talking will not do. Now you must dig. Roll up your sleeves. Put away your pride. Dig. Forget that you are the president of Harvard. Remember that you are a man. I, too, am willing to ave the unions disappear. And I know they will disappear when the right thing is done. When the right thing is done they will no longer be needed. As long as they are needed they will exist. Just take off your suklicap and turn this proposition over in your noddle. I guess you think it wrong to go hungry. Hunger is a menace to life. How will you destroy hunger? By throwing the dictionary at it? Or by giving the hungry man something to eat? Better still. By making it possible for him to decently get something to eat for himself? What is the use of a pen that cannot be turned into a space. What is the use of talk that cannot be turned into spade? What we need are spades, We need men who are willing to dig. The talkers have talked themselves You have quoted authorities against the unions until your resources are exhausted. Yet the unions whistle up to the scratch. The unions came ns an evidence of economic injustice. They will disappear when that in-

justice is removed. It may be a bad thing for some people to suffer. It is a worse thing for all people to suffer. I am sorry for the man whose liberty is invaded. But I am sorrier for the whole race whose liberty is invaded You can weep when the castes are hit. But what do you say when the peop are hit? Can you tell us how to get a living? Let liberty take care of itself for a while. When you tell men how they can get a living you tell then they can get their liberty. Until they can get a living. Until they can get it right. Until they can get it without charging up expense to some body else. It is folly to talk of liberty. Living comes before liberty. The kind of liberty you have mostly talked the liberty which a few can selze for themselves out of the slavery of the rest. The kind of liberty which gives one man a million dollars and another man nothing. The kind of liberty which destroys one man with leisure and another man with work. The kind of liberty which sends a few children to school and sends the other children to the factories, the stores and the offices. When that liberty is invaded you are very sensitive. I do not find you so sensitive when the general liberty is sacrificed. You entirely miss the philosophy of the situation. The unions came into ex istence in response to a call. The unions did not call. If you have any quarrel it is with something that ante dates the unions. What is that some-thing? Look for it. Dig. I think that if you were to analyze a few o your Harvard endowments you might get the truth. They would tell the whole tale. They came from the same source as the unions. Tell us about those endowments and you will tell us about the unions. For if the cause of the creation of the unions was re moved the cause of the creation of annual private endowments in behalf of institutions would unsappose, erty will remove the unions. Yes. And liberty would also remove your then. Ellot. Dig right where you are. Dig at Cam-bridge. The unions are a menace to liberty. Destroy the unions. Harvard re is a menace to liberty. De stroy Harvard College. The the existence of the union is the law of the existence of the college. What will you do. Eliot? Dig? Are you will you do, Eliot? Dig? afraid to take your spade and dig to close to the foundations of Harvard' The sort of thing which makes Harvard rich is the sort of thing v has aroused in the workday world the spirit of union protest. I acknowledge that the union is not final. But I also see that Harvard College is not final I see that words are not final. That the pen is mightier than the sword I agree. But there are times when he spade is mightier than the This is the time for the spade. your library. Take off your official cloak. Dig. Do not go somewhere else to dig. Dig right where you are Dig wide. Dig deep. Take a spade and dig. Ellot.

THE IMMIGRANTS.

By John Eills.

They were at the Grand Union Station: a young couple of perhaps 30, the man clad neatly but cheaply; and there were two little children, two or three years old, about a year apart. One of them was cuddled up asleep in one of the seats of the waiting room beside her mother. The other was a wee little thing. She was dressed in little blue denim gown, with a pink white knitted petticoat, and a little white kerchief on her head, like a little grandmother.

It was a joy to watch them slyly out of the corner of your eye, and though I could not speak their lang-uage, yet if thoughts are forces I tried to make them feel that I was conscious of their worth, because I kept sending God bless you's over to them on the wireless. The little one got restless and the father took the ring off his grimy finger and gave it to the baby, which fixed her attention at once.

And there was no fuming or worry ing done by the parents. Their nerve

were healthy. They sat there talking with each other incessantly, laughing with all their heart, in such a way that I had to laugh too from very mirth. Think of it. They had probably been on the Atlantic ocean for the best part of two weeks, where they couldn't get away from each other; had been seasick no doubt, were poor and in a foreign land. And yet they were cheerful and bright They laughed and joked with each other. Think of it! They actually didn't bore each other; and they were

Oh well! The mother wasn't pretty; her features were somewhat irregular. But she had a bright, fresh, simple, honest face, with its natural, unaffected ex n. At her side was an old-time carpet bag. She had on an old maron colored heavy skirt, a coat that was in style ten years ago, faded and worn and her feet were clad in heavy shoes muddled from walking through the ity. And she sat there laughing and joking with her man, not self-con scions, not thinking of what the stylisi romen all around her might be think ing of her jacket or of her husband's coat and necktie, or of her carpet hag indeed disarming all such criticism b nanliness and wholesomenes

And then it came to me; this is what many consider dangerous to America: ciety, this is what some of the politicians want to protect us from.

But this is not what we want to be

oteeted from. Such immigrants hav the salt that has thus far kep self-indulgence, in shallow fashion ar self-indalgence, in snansw pashion and hollow hypocrisy. What we need to he prefected from in this country is not this, but it is our aristocracy, our would-be royalists, our rich and squandering loafers, male and female; our women of wealthy families, courting mature's pleasures but too fashionable

and too selfish to become mothers; our wealthy men who are always seeking pleasure and trying to dodge all human responsibilities, the people whose very sin it is that they suck up into their flabby veins the pure blood of such men, such women and children as blessed me to look at them and to be hold their simple worth and gladness in the Grand Union Station on this January night.

Boston, Mass.

Current # # Literature

"The Sale of an Appetite" (Chicago barles H. Kerr & Co., cloth, 50 cents) translated by Kerr from the French of Paul Lafargue and illustrated by Dorothy D. Deene, is a very curious little sketch or fantasy, almost worthy of Balzac for the brilliant, ingenuit the conception, and serving as a reductio ad absurdum of the wage system as a basis of human society.

There are many excellent charactertic touches. No one but a punil of Mary for instance could have made this subtle play on words: "The nine-teenth century, as was declared by the great philosopher of the bourgeoisie Auguste Coute, is the century trulsm; never, in fact, at any other cooch, has there been such a complete derstanding of how to make u other people." Mechanically, this is the best specimen of book-making that has yet come from Kerr's.

The January number of the "Com rade" opens with a paper by Carrie Rand Herron on Beethoven. Mrs. Herron both knows and loves the great master and writes of him with discriminating enthusiasm. Two con-tributions that will be welcome to those who are interested in the history of the Socialist movement are that of Leonard D. Abbot on William Morris' paper "Commonweal" and that of John Spargo on "Robert Owen's Labor Exchange Banks." Edwin Arnold Brenholz contributes a story, "A Capitalistic Incident," and Peter E. Bur rowes a New Year prose-poem, "The Gospel of Cosmos"—not to mention a number of other good things.

CARLYLE ON CAPITALISM.

A man with an income of a million a year cats the whole fruit of 6,000 men's labor through a whole year, for you can get a stout spadesman to work and maintain himself for a sum of Thus we have private individuals whose wages are equal to the wages of 7,000 or 8,000 other indivi-duals. What do these highly paid in-dividuals do for society for their wages? Kill partridges. Can this inst? No, by the soul of man, it can-not and will not and shall not.—Thomas Carlyle.

A Springfield, Mass., woman of eighty-five never rode in a ratiro train. Evidently .- New York Evening

CHARITY AND JUSTICE.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

a very necessary doctrine for capi-Of all the outlets through which rule by wage-slavery is refleved from spontaneous poisoning, there is none talistic society-therefore let capitalism pray for charity ointment to put upon spot-poverty which was and is o rank as charity. If it were not for the suffering it reveals and the blind and evermore shall be. clumsiness of the operators, I could Not only does charity in spots main-

the pistels are yet in my hand should stoop down on the floor and lose half

an hour of his precious time going

through all my pockets to find me a dime (good soul!) that I may not be

without breakfast. For, as he re-marks, "Are we not all brothers? Am I not my brother's keeper? Have we

not all souls to save? And would it

not be as well before we part to kneel down and have a word of prayer to-gether?" Who could have the heart

to shoot such a divinely finished black-

guard. Who could refuse the dime? Who could refrain from eating that

Yes, I could stand all day and laugh at the pantomime of charity—if only

they would take it off the streets for-

ever and put it on the stage; if only the

twenty-five thousand men, women, and

children who sat down to a pauper din-

ner in The People's Palace (!) last Christmas were wooden men, women,

and children; if only they were not real

people; if only this were not America

and the Twentieth Century; if only Mayor Low did not mean it for a real

compliment when he called those

hungry twenty-five thousand devour-ers "fellow citizens"; if only that

were not a real cheer of appreciation

with which they received the compli-ment; if only this were not America

and the old nations did not know how

to laugh at us; if only I had no hum-

an soul and, like my masters, had los

But all these things are not so. They

are not adapted to the funny mood.

Therefore I do not laugh, but am very

angry; and I desire to fill you with a kindred social indignation to puli

down that house-of-cards conceit.

be accomplished by private charity.

that the relief of modern poverty can

Come now, let us get our anger into

patient sentences. Let us put our heads together, and by the aid of a

little carbolic solution reduce the

We of modern times are not in busi-ness for charity, but we are in charity

for business. Nothing can be more rigidly true than that. Our system is

one for monetizing human life so that

the greatest amount of human effort

kind for the smallest possible number

of small coins; and that, to the class

running and profiting by such a sys-tem, the giving away of anything for

nothing other is, without the return of

wholly inconsistent and can never be

understood. Their psychological con-

ditions and necessities are away be-yond the reach of such a thought; to

their mind is an unprepared and

nresponsive plate, they cannot "take" t. So long as charity means giving

things away for nothing, they are not

in business for the charity to under

stand charity.

Charity is a birth which the church

herself has no power to renew. The soil and the age are dead for such a

mercialism have been ploughed into

us too deeply to produce any more real charity. We need a charity

genius but cannot find one, at any

For a genius must be true to him-

self. He cannot be a man who laughs

and winks behind the curtain at his

own gentus. A genius in charity must

believe in it, and who could be any

sort of a genius and believe in charity

as a thing to be subordinate to the laissez faire of the men who now hire

People can hardly expect us to be in

charity for anything else. Yet even

straighten itself up, and spurn us from

the door, if we, the wage-masters, the

life-masters, were to go about in our own clothes giving relief to the poor

whom we have made poor. So capt

talist charity comes in the priest's

Salvation Army clothes, or any se-

ond-hand wardrobes of righteousness

with which ancient history or modera sham will cover its nakedness.

But even churchmen have been

known to grow ashamed of being too

vile and too easily found out. So the

wage-master robbers must either throw away the mask for the club, or

go into charity themselves - scientifical-

ly, and for business only, in a business sort of way. It is manifestly

foolish to expect any love between the

employed and the employing classes. So, whenever it appears attired in

love, let us clearly know it for what

The money spent by the manufac

turers' and other capitalist alliances

to break up the labor unions might more cleverly have been given away

to the poor, thinks the gospel tactician

well directed charity, if only the

Lord, or his church, or his dear old

Republican tory party, could resurrect

for us that man of genius who could

save charity from being a transparent fake in these most addition of all hy-man years. Surely capitalism must go

into charity or something else to save

the situation, or our numbers of starv-

ing, nnemployed, dying and dead men

falling over and into our wheels will

choke them, and they can no more go round in the mad whiri of surplus-

property production.

Charity is needed also to prop up

individualistic conception of life

it really is-hyprocrisy and business.

clothes, in the nun's clothes, in the

are in charlty for business.

a dwarf's ba

the geniuses.

thing. The salt and alkali of

labor or money equivalent) is

and the largest number of human

stench of this fool's uicer.

hours may be wrenched out

the power to blush.

breakfast with gratitude?

stand all day and laugh at charity. That the workers are not enraged by the insulting crime, the impudent life, but it lays and keeps the blame of poverty where it always belongs-in the misconduct of the poor. For fraud, of scrap charity is the triumph of civilization, the grand prize exploit who among us ever doubts now that a good man can possibly fail of own-ing a tenement house? Who doubts that any but bad characters become of Press, Priest, Schoolmaster and Company, who look after the igneramus department of our beautiful systenants? em. It is so naive, so ingenuous, so beau Charity individualizes the evil and tifully trustful, that my burglar while he cure. It also individualizes the

victim that went out and got naughty and therefore poor. It also crowns with praise the noble benefactor who gave him that dime for breakfast, Individualism with its philosophy of pinpointology, has no greater crutch,

in this its tottering old age, than charity, which cures all things from holeras to earthquakes by polishing that little pinpoint ego. Individualism, which still looks at the world through the one blind eye

of its pocketbook, keeps the ragged and the gilded savages confronting poverty and riches as the dark ages explained them, or the late Benjamin Franklin in "Poor Richard's Alma-

Only upon the general acceptance of this philosophy of charity can capi-talism hold on temporarily to the intelitgence of the times; and only upon the acceptance of this philosophy, without any charity, real or sham, can it ultimately hope to survive.

Remember, oh ye who lie so greatly for so little gain, that there are no private sufferings which can be cured at one spot, none but can be cured soorigin. When the joined twins of capitailsm and charity are cut asunder there will be two sudden deaths and no mourners.

Someone may think it would be a pity for charity to die. For is not charity a virtue? Things are virtues only according to their general utility. A fireman's ability to wield the axe and smash in doors and windows is a good ability in times of conflagration, but in all other times it would be a most reprehensible habit. Before deciding that a good habit is a virtue you must decide if At is or is not A HABIT WHICH REQUIRES THE PRESENCE OF CRIME FOR ITS EXERCISE. If so, it is no virtue at all. Charity requires the presence and reign of unrighteousness for its exercise, it implies and requires the ab-

sence of justice.

As a vice we may well wish this barefaced charity to remain with us a little longer. For, if you read it well, like all other vice, it is a suggestion for that virtue which alone can abolish it-iustice.

Does a soldier ask alms of his own army? Neither does a true democracy throw pennies at its own members, for all the domecracy owns the way to the pennies and there can be no giving away and no taking for nothing between man and man upon her streets. The democracy is in possession of all things, it is an organized unit in work and possession and therefore in its pennies. Charity cannot survive Socialism. The charity mongers stand up all their bonors on the fundamental that poverty is a thing that MUST BE. Out of that cowardly and dishonorable lie, as out of a foul spring, flows all the tainted virtues of charity. But whatever there is fundamentally good in the intention of the charity man that will be found included in the all embracing justness of equality, and whatsoever cannot flourish under a regime of justice we are willing to surrender. How much one could say of the

foolishness of charity. How much of its wastefulness. How much of the imprebability that any capitalistically trained people could ever really mean to be charitable or desire to be chari-

Socialism is coming; therefore we ar geetting ready to bid thee farewell. postponed justice, just as long as the world could bear to have it postponed. Thy victims have been almost as many as these of your capitalistic paymas ter. You have yourself been the arch sponge among all grades of beggars. You have begged from the king, from the king's louse, from the beggar, from the beggar's louse-nothing has escaped you. Now, therefore, escape yourself, we have no further use for charity.

OUTCOME OF STEEL TRUST PROFIT SHARING-FAKE

"Steel common" seems very much like a "common steal" to the Phila-delphia "North American," in view of the decision of the directors, inst week, to emit the quarterly dividend on it. Some 40,000 persons, it is reckoned. own this stock, and some of the newspapers are recalling the resy state-ments issued by some of the big financiers to induce people to buy when the trust was launched. Mr. Morgan is recalled as expressing the opinion that the preferred stock would be worth about (10) and the common about 10, and number employees of the trust re induced, about a year ago, to buy the preferred stock, in the celebrated "profit-sharing" scheme, at about 85 The preferred is now selling at ab-55 and the common at about 10. employee "profit-sharers," whose wages have been cut severely during the past few weeks, are bringing the shares back to the company, so says a Pittsberg dispatch, and demanding

"Is this a Christian civilization?" naks a Scelatist writer. Of course it is. Did you ever hear of savages starving themselves because there was too much food?—Eric People.

Sparge's pamphlet, "Shall the Unions Go into Pulities?" ough) to be which regards all muladles as native to spots. Poverty is a "case." It is put into the lands of every union mad considered and diagnosed from the in the land. Have your local gat a pseculiar habits and history of the pa-tient. Poverty is specia, each spot hav-ing its own history and cure. This is

"How are the mighty fallen" is an expression ofttimes used to describe the descent of some great person in the scale of social or wealth reputa-tion. Even after death this has been applied. When the mummy of a one nighty Pharaoh was brought to this a loss to know how to list the dried fruit of Egypt. They finally put it down as "dried fish." "Immortal Caesar, dead and turned to clay, may stop a hole to keep the wind away," occurs to us as appropriate to quote from the classics, in such an instance.

But consider the whole thing re-

versed. Instead of "how are the mighty fallen," think of the weak, the meek, the lowly and obscure, elevated in the social scale. We are inspired to think in this way, in this strain, as we read the description of a baptismal font by Bishop Satteries. The font described is to go into his anational cathedral," yet on paper, but to be built, it is planned, in Washington. It is to be a wonderful piece of church art, to judge from the description. The font is to be lined with stones 5nthered from the River Jordan, under the special direction of some devotce, whose sincerity and enthusiasm we do not question. Then the font has been studiously designed to enter to sectarian bigotry still extant in society; A will admit of dipping, pouring or sprinkling, just as the person to be baptized desires—a fact which the good bishop very diplomatically meets. In these facts we haven't much to find fault with, though we do wonder how the refined "capitalistic Christian" cience can find it logical to spend so much money to get a few cob stones from the River Jordan, while without doubt children cry for bread within a rifle-shot of the cathedral site; and the sectarian bigotry entered to and perpetuated by the arrangement for baptism by immersion or pouring is probably a necessity, as far as the bishops and his fellow enthu-

But the crowning stumbling block to this comedy, it seems to us, is the attempt to make out of the poor apostles of the meek and lowly Jesus "great men." The font is to have figures in relief around the base. The description says one is to be the figure of St. Peter, who was a fisherman, which is true. But the attempt to make great men out of the rest of the group reaches the height of absurdity. Thus the bishop in speaking of St. Paul says he is like many moderns who travel extensively. He describes and goes on to say that the figure of St. Joseph of Arimathea represents the modern statesman. He says the figure of St. Matthew is to represent the modern business man, and that of St. Luke the modern doctor. Thus the bishop goes on to speak of the apostles whose effigies are to go on the base of his font as a lot of refined gentle-men, as measured by the twentieth century standard of greatness.

Well, we know St. Paul was an ex-tensive traveler, but we had no idea he was of the same character as those e money admits of their traveling in princely style, curiosity seeking. We never supposed St. Paul traveled for the benefit of his health, but thought he was a weary foot-sore prisoner, traveling third-class, and all for the glory of God. St. Joseph of Arimathea we knew was a man of wealth; but we did not suppose he was a trickster of a statesmen legislating for the wealthy ones and for the benefit of the trusts. Indeed, we are still firmly convinced that if Joseph really and truly became a follower of Jesus, he washed his hands of any such dirty work as our modern statesmen are pledged to-such, for example, as those whose entrance into the Senate is merely "an incident of their railroad merely "an incident of their railroad career." St. Matthew we thought of always as a "shaver" instead of a banker, who, when he went to follow the Savior, gave up his business of usury. St. Luke, of course, is men-tioned as a doctor in the New Testa-ment; but we never thought of identifying him with the modern practitioner of refined manners and environ-ments, as the bishop would have us believe by describing him as a Greek. Anyway, we feel pretty sure St. Luke gave up medicine as a lucrative calling when he became an apostle and died a martyr. No. bishop. You may seek and you

may obtain a few paltry dollars for your font and your cathedral from the rich scions of "good society," who may be pleased at your placing the holy apostles in their class. But the facremains that the apostles were very different men, actuated by very differ-ent motives from those you describe. You may "elevate" them, to your own way of thinking, but be sure the pothe downtrodden, the despised continue to recognize the saints in their original character, together with teachings of social regeneration in this world they accepted. They will con-tinue to recognize Christ and his apostles as of their class, as they were, while they will spura your cathedra and the ministrations therefrom, be-cause you have perverted both the

apostles and their master. It is said that on occasion of a visit of St. Francis of Assisi to the pope, the latter showed him the valuable of the Vatican and remarked that the time had passed when the successor of St. Peter was obliged to say, "Silver and gold have I none." it is further said that St. Francis re "Ah, yes, your Holiness; and plied: "Ah, yes, your Holiness; and the time has also passed when his successor can say to a lame man, 'Rise up and walk.'" Let the authori-tics of the cathedral of Washington and, for that matter, the whole church tariat with the voice of nu-hority en joyed in the church's infancy, "Rise up and walk."

Rome, N. Y.

-Wage reductions and prosperity are not contradictions if you can only distinguish between the recipients of each.-Erie People.

WHY SOCIALISTS SHOULD EDUCATE

The recent election returns clearly indicate that even the Socialist party is not free from the spasmodic condi-tions that disturb other political par-ties. Gains and losses from different parts of the country admonish us that eternal work and vigilance is the price must pay for permanent growth and that it is poor tactics for us to lay too much stress upon the logic of events and too little upon education. While it is true that the evolution of industry, the perfecting of machinery the centralizing of wealth, the tyranny of the trusts, the usurpations of au thority and the violation of the most sacred rights of citizenship are object easons and educators of the people, it is also true that these evils are the outgrowth of industrial maindjust ments that can not be regulated under an industrial system based upon an ownership that is continually throw-ing the economic machinery out of

These maladjustments all point to an injustice and an inharmony that deranges and afflicts the social organism to such a degree that conservative men in all political parties are forced to admit that something is fearfully out of joint, and it is the easiest part of the Socialist propaganda to con-vince a majority that things are radieally wrong. But how are these wrongs to be righted? There is the

The Socialist believes he has a rem edy and in fact is the only individual who has advanced any rational theory of government that will lift society out of its present dilemma-a theory founded upon the scientific principles of social and industrial evolution, but, unfortunately, to explain that theory requires a terminology that sound-like so much Greek to the ordinary The average working man to whom it appeals thinks through his stomach. That is why the capitalist can buy him with a crumb. That is why he is not a student and will not pay the price he must pay in order to grasp the full meaning of the Social-ist philosophy, and until he does understand it he can not be depended upon at the proper time.

We who accept the Socialist philos

ophy should always bear in mind the tremendous issues involved in the Socialist program and prepare ourselves for the colossal struggle that will try men's souls when the final battle is to be fought and won, and the new era of industrial freedom ushered in. Few of our best Socialists seem to realize the job they have on their hands, the mountains of prejudice to be removed, the dead sens of ignorance to be fitted up, the well-nigh impregnable citidals of special privileges to be over-thrown, the time serving pulpit, the venal press and all the hireling agencies that wealth and privilege car command to strengthen the present system of spoilation, and robbery. These obstacles fear themselves like so many mountain barriers across the highway of a better civilization and how shall we remove them? That is the question. The question as to how we shall

construct the co-operative common-wealth does not trouble us so much now as the question of obtaining the tools and materials to do the building. Yet even if we were possessed with the power of government and at tempted to build according to our ide als, we are not sure but that the great mass of the people who intrusted the power into our hands would not take it from us at the first opportunity Here, then, arises the necessity of con tinual education and education of the right sort. All principles should be set forth in clear and unmistakable terms and no evasion of the revolu-tionary aims and purposes of the movement should be tolerated. No mincing of words, bo juggling of terms, but the radical character of the movement should be ever kept in view and instilled into the minds of the entire party membership. In no other way can we safely prepare for the impending crisis and be masters of the situation when the culminating point is reached. I believe there is no better way to lay broad and deep the foundations of the co-operative com monwealth than through schools of po litical economy whereby the funda-mental principles of Socialism, as taught by Marx and Engels, could be so simplified as to be readily under-stood. These schools as well as the should be under the supervision of the national organization. Each state could conduct its own schools in harmony with the rules and course o teaching adopted by the national or ganization, and the comrades of ever-local could select one of their own number to conduct the class an change the instruction when they s As stated above, nearly all of the

As stated above, nearly all of the people realize that the incessant fric-tion and breaking down of our indus-trial machinery are due to its faulty construction. This fact alone would make our schools an object of interest and popularity and it would not b long before we would have a greater number of students than all the capitalistic universities. The young people are the hope of Socialism. Open their minds to the knowledge which pres ent educational institutions keep from them. Place into their hands the gol den keys that unlock the great truth of industrial and social evolution. Get them to reading and thinking, and we soon will have an army of Socialists that can always be depended upon. The trade unionists may become good Socialists, but until they realize that they are cowardly scabs and traitors to their class every time they vote a Democratic, Republican, Populist or other capitalistic party ticket but very little dependence can be placed upo them. To vote with scabs against a union man for a scab government to be administered to encourage and promote scabbing certainly, makes such a vôter a scab.—Marshall Dewitt,

—Every Socialist ought to know something about the history of the movement. Hillquit's "History of So-cialism in the United States" is just the thing to give you this knowledge.
It can be had of the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street,
New York, for \$1.50.

WHAT-SOCIALISM PROPOSES TO GET.

In one word, Wealth for all. Plenty of the good things of life for every-body. A fine house to live in, fine furniture in it and fine lawns and trees about it. A table loaded with good things to est. Abundance of ciothing, comfortable and elegant. Opportunity and means to travel-all over the world Leisure to read and play and work No poverty any more with its filth and sickness and vice. With all these things, Socialism will get the consequences of all these things, a natural human development, large, healthy, noble men and women, a happy, ener

getic, progressive race.
You say all this is a dream? No, no dream at all, but an immediate pos-sibility. By means of the vast new machinery of this modern world, we can produce wealth enough for all vithout any trouble whatever. A modern cotton mill in place of the old hand-loom, a modern railroad in place of the old stage-coach, a modern Elec trie Light Company in place of the old candle-mould, a modern shoe factory in place of the old bench shoemaker means of these new appliances a man can produce a hundred or a thousand times as much wenith as in the

times of our fathers.

There is no doubt at all about this. Modern inventions have so increased the productive capacity of civilized mankind that all men could have abundance of wealth by working only three or four hours a day.
Socialism proposes to get this

bundance for all. In order to get this abundance for all, we must do something. We are not getting it now. What shall we do

to get it? Socialism proposes something very definite to do. It is this: Take to ourselves these vast new inventions and use them for producing wealth for all

instead of producing it for a few. The only reason we are not all well off now is that a few people own these great modern tools and refuse to let us work at them except when they can make a profit for themselves. fact is, not more than half of us are allowed by these capitalists, or great machine owners, to work even half the time. If we owned these factories and railroads and mines and mills ourselves and all of us worked at them to produce wealth for our own use and happiness, all the troubles of poverty would disappear at once.

The only thing that lies between us and the promised land is this private ownership of the means of producing wealth.

Therefore, what Socialism propos Do, in order to get wealth for all, is to take posession of the Instruments of Wealth Production and run them for the use of all.—Scattle Socialist.

IN GERMAN CITIES.

MORE VICTORIES

returns from the German municipal elections bring news of many Socialist victories, At Hainichen in Saxony our comrades have invaded the municipal council for the first time, electing two members. At Heilbronn two Socialists were elected, giv-ing us three representatives there. We elected one at Geschwende in Thuriucia, at Brukau near Magdeburg, at Grossenhain, at Bergen-Eukheim, at Hartha in Saxony, and at Stuttgart. At Mittweide we elected three, the bourgeols parties getting six. At Ge-veisberg we raised our representation from two to three. At Weitershausen there are now six Socialists in a coun-cil of ten members. Auc near Darlach has now a Socialist mayor-August Wenner, a mason. He is the third Socialist to be elected to such an office in the grand-duchy of Baden. At Con-

councilmen. At Wald we won four new seats, giving us, six in all. The completion of the city elections in Berlin shows a good net gain for the Social Democratic Party and a loss for the Liberals. In the last election. that of 1897, we captured twenty seven seats in the council; now we have thirty-three, out of a total of 144. Among them are Paul Singer, Otto Antrick, and Arthur Stadthagen. The first city in Saxony to obtain

stance, also in Baden, we elected four

a Socialist majority in the council is Penig. Four comrades were elected there in December. The new councilmen were to take their seats Jan. 1. The old bourgoles majority used their gaining their power in the future, by introducing a plan for three-class suf-frage which will probably be approved by the government. The new majority could use their power to substitute better suffrage system, but it would ot receive the approbation of the gov

CONVENTION AND PRIMARIES.

Take notice that a convention of the Social Democratic Party, New York County, Twelfth Congressional Dis-trict, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Twelfth Congressional District to be voted for at the matters as may properly come before Forty-second street.

The basis of representation to said convention is: Five delegates for every Assembly District located in the above Congressional District.
Primaries of the Social Democratic

Party of New York County to elect delegates to the Twelfth Congressional District convention will be held on Monday, Jan. 25, from 7.30 p. m. to 9.30 p. m. at the following places: 18th A. D.—At 614 East Seventeent!

street, shoe store. 20th A. D.—At 301½ East Twe. dxth street.

22d A. D.—At 241 East Forty-second

24th A. D.-At 350 East Fifty-eighth street, barber shop. 26th A. D.—At 436 East Seventy-

second street, newspaper office.

By order of the General Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New II BOLOMON,

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

THERES'S PLENTY FOR ALL. There's plenty for all, but we thwart

a brother, And there's plenty for all in this rich world of ours.

Had the godhead been selfish, no frail flower blooming,

Would, dying, bequeath its perfume

to the air And the life-giving streams, through our wide valleys roaming. Would have ne'er spread their cir-cies, nor mirrored a star.

Dark deeds and rare virtues, self-love and negation, In the wisest of nations have struggling met:

and the page that records the good deeds of the nation, Is polluted with crime that we fain would forget: Did men love one another as firm as

they hated,

This world were a spot wherein no man could grieve; Will the painte of Woe with Man's tears ne'er be sated?

an never practice to live and

Shall the shadows of darkness grow shorter or longer? Have martyrs unbowed trod the scaffold in vain? Will brotherly love become weaker or

The crimes of the past be enacted Fair plenty shall enter the cottager's

dwelling, Laughter will shake his fut sides at his board, Parans to Joy fill the breeze proudly

swelling,
And the wand of old Time change the serf to a lord.
-John Bedford Leno.

BAKERS' UNION.

The eighth annual masquerade and civic ball of Bakers' Union No. 164, which was held on Saturday last at Ebling's Casino, 156th street and St. Anna avenue, was a rousing success. Many of the comrades attended the ball of this union, which is one of the most progressive labor organizations of New York. The union at present has to fight several very obstinate boss bakers who refuse to recognize the organization and its label and it therefore asks all those readers of The Worker residing in the Bronx to patronize only bakeries where the union label is used.

PORTO RICAN PROSPERITY.

The quality of the freedom and properity that the Stars and Stripes and "gallant boys in khaki" have be stowed on the working people of Porto Rico can be judged by the following, taken from the "Ten and Coffee Trade Journal," a capitalist publication:

"The coffee pick'ng season is now nt its height and the crop will be heavy and of a quality which should command a good price. Many women are employed with the men sorting the berries, and at Aguadilla last Friday more than two hundred of these women went on strike, demanding 25 cen's a day instead of 15 cents for twelve to fourteen hours work. Despite the low price of coffee the Spanish firm for which these unfortunates work is said to make a net profit of \$4.20 on each 160 pounds, or \$80,000 yearly. The principal owner of the property is now in Europe with his family. These women look more like an army of beggars than like working

"According to the statements of some of them, they have many children to support, and their husbands or most of them are without work. They go barefooted and are dressed in rags. Their faces show long years of moral and physical suffering. They work from six in the morning till at least six in the evening, and many of them work Sundays and nights. They sort a bag of coffee, 120 or 130 pounds, in twelve or fourteen hours, and re-ceive for this work 15 cents. • • • In view of the fact that a large part of the unfortunate peops have yielded to work for 15 cents, the rest of the strikers also went back to work. Coffee inborers are a little better paid in some other parts of the island."

BANDLOW CORRECTS ERROR. is being solved.

Robert Bandlow of Cleveland requests The Worker to copy the follow-ing letter sent by him to the "Ohlo socialist" on Jan. 16, in regard to the allegations of irregularity in election of National Committeeman and his protest based thereon: "Editor of the 'Ohio Socialist,' Day-

ton, O. Permit me space enough to say that the charge against ex-State Secretary Critchlow to the effect-that ballots had not been sent to Local Can-ton appears to be unfounded. A letter from Comrade Lavin under date of Jan 14 reached me this morning stating that Comrade Altenberg received the ballots and that he wrote an analogy to Gardner and Critchlow. In justice to Comrade Critchlow I am pleased to make this statement and hope that the investigation instituted the Local Quorum will shed light

"Hoping that Comrade Critchlow will be satisfied with this declaration which shows that his charge of false hood on my part is as groundless as mine relative to his wilful neglect, I am, fraternally yours, "ROBERT BANDLOW."

Every reader of The Worker Is ted to send in the addresses of such of his acquaintances as may be open to new ideas in order that s copies of the paper may be sent to them.

-New York is almost as delighte with "Parsifal" as it was with the double sextette in "Floradora."—Detroit Free Press.

-With Great Britain trying to —With Great Britain trying to steal Korea, Russia trying to steal Korea, Russia trying to steal Manchuria, and Germany trying to steal anything that is not nailed down, China must feel like a minority stockholder in the United States Shipbuilding Company.—Detroit Free Press.

one another, And the weak gather weeds, while the strong cull the flowers; Let man aye treat man like a man and : : : of The Worker.

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THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

By Gladys V. Lamb.

If there were any statituties to show the number of babes destroyed an-nuclly before birth, wilfully, and through accident, the results showa ferth would be something appalling. herrible; most herrible! And so it ismost terrible blot on our civilization. Who knows what talent, what great-ness, what future benefactor of the uman race, has been lost to the world, through the destruction of

these tiny undeveloped lives? The mother feels the burden of ma ternity greater than her frail frame can endure; the father looks with nuxious eye on his little flock, and wonders if the wages he receives can be stretched so as to include the neces sities of another little life. And amid the hurry and worry of the struggle for a living and the seemingly never ending round of household drudgery which would be foy under right con ditions, another little being is given to the world or eise-the risk is taken and in nine cases out of ten another victim added to the list of human

wrecks. Of those who, though able to provide bountifully, still shirk mother-hood, regarding it as degrading, instead of the most sacred and holy obli gation I shall not speak, for I regard them as an unnatural type with per-verted instincts. And of the young girls, led away by the natural Im pulses, by men to whom marriage is an impossibility owing to their limited circumstances. little need be said These, also, swell the ecean whose tide is the blood of the slaughtered inno-

cents. Let us find out the cause of this wholesale murder. Chiefly it is poverty, the inability to provide. What! in this age of machinery, with our capacity for producing the necessities and luxuries of life increased so many fold? Is there not enough for all? Ah here is the cause: We produce grandly we distribute miserably. We must solve the problem of distribution-it organized on a scientific basis, sub-stituting peaceful co-operation, for warlike competition. The fear of poverty, the struggle for a living musand will be abolished. We must estab lish a system of industry which will give to every man, woman and child the equivalent of his benefit to society. We must make our homes worthy the name—and put upon the broad shoulders of machinery in a large part the manual labor of housekeeping.

Let us work to hasten the day when this slaughter, which is but one in the catalogue of crimes suffered under our present system, will cease; for the causes which make it possible shall have passed away, with the coming of newer a. d better conditions.

-A workingman who bets his money on the election of an old party office-seeker loses when he wins.-The

.—The duty of the Socialist is to make Socialists of other people. One of the best ways to do that is to distribute party papers. Try an occanundred copies for 75 cents. -We are giad 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 addresses for sample copies. —The Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Social-

ist Party of other states. The difference of name is due to requirements of the election law. Our emblem is the Arm and Torch. -If you get a sample copy of this paper without having ordered it, the paper without having ordered it, that means that some friend has asked that it be sent to you. You owe him the courtesy of reading it and then passing it on to someone else.

-The capitalists love the working men like the farmer loves his fat steers-he loves them for what they are worth to him.-The Carpenter.

SHALL THE UNIONS GO INTO POLITICS?

By JOHN SPARGO.

The two articles which Comrade Spargo contributed to The Worker of Nov. 15 and Nov. 20 attracted great attention and their reissue in pamphlet form was demanded. They have now heen incorporated in a neat pocket-size pamphlet of 32 pages as a number of the Socialist Library.

This paraphlet should be widely distributed, especially in the trade unions, where the questions dodged by the Boston convention are being discussed. Price: 3 cents a copy; 10 copies for 25 cents; \$1.25 a bundred.

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Broadway. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90—Office and Em-ployment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian)-331 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German) -50 E. 1st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III— Clubbouse, 206 E. 86th St., 7,30 p.m.; Dist. IV-342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist. IV-342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V-3309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI-1997 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII-1452 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall,

1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m. CARL SAHM "UR (MUSICIANS' UNION), meets first Tuesday of the month, 10 z. m., at Labor Lycomy, 64 East 4th street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East 87th street.

MUSICIANS CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Mudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, 575 Central avenue, Jose y Cl y. N. J. INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St. Marks Place. Executive meeting every 1 t. a.d am Thurid J. Office 11 Assistance from 30.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNELS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Johners of America, Meeta every Tuesday at Bohemian Hall, 222 E. 75d attect, New York, Financial Secre-tary, J. T. Kelly, 2 Marshal atreet, Metro-politon, L. L. Recarding Secretary, Jon. Noelter, 174 E. 150th street.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m., in Link's Hall, 233 E. 38th street, New York. All Scandinavians are welcome. Agi-tation meetings every third Sunday, at 7 p. m. Secretary, G. Sjoholm,

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For National Secretary.

The following nominations were made for National Secretary for the ensuing year: William Maffly, by National Committeemen Fox of Montana, Healey, Berger, Work, Reynolds, Lowry, Goebel, Hillquit, Christenson, Kerrigan, Barnes, and Claflin; W. E. Clark by Reynolds; Theodor Debs by Turner; James Oncal by Ber lyn; A. M. Simons by Work; Frederick Strickland by Caldwell.

Strickland declined, leaving Mailly as only nominee to be voted for.

constitution. Although this was no body's fault but his own, yet it was National Organizing Fund. unfortunate, and in my judgment complete justice to him, as well as to The following contributions have een made to the National Organizing ourselves, demands that the National Committee be given an opportunity to Fund since last report; S. Schmoll, St. Louis, Mo., \$1.00; Local, Modesta, Cal., 10.50; Collected by Comrade F. C. Be-ian, Br. 17, Local Milwankee, Wis, vote upon the simple question stripped of all entanglements. We of course cannot guarantee steady em-15.00; Henry Schwarz, St. Lonis, Mo., ployment to Comrade Thompson of 10.25; F. A. C., Westport, Conn., \$0.25; A. L., New York City, \$0.25; Local anybody else. My motion does no contemplate doing so. If carried, its effect will be to place him on the re-Providence, R. I., \$1.00; Edward P. Clarke, New York City, \$0.50; C. J. serve list, where, whenever his services are needed, he will be available without further red tape. In regard Barstow, Mystic, Conn., \$1.00; Otto Rehwald, Los Angeles, Cal., \$0.50, To-fal to noon, Jau. 16, 10.25; previously to the merits of the motion, as I said ried, \$2,530.90, Total, \$2,541.24. when the Hyland question was up, where personal fitness exists, let us have a policy of inclusion, not exclu-"Referendum B. 1903" Is Carried sion. There can be nothing truer than At the meeting of the Quorum of the that there is right and wrong on both sides of the Nebraska affair. Let us not be narrow-minded about this mat

National Committee held in Omaha, Jan. 16, the returns on Referendum B. 1903, were canvassed and the resul unounced. This referendum, it will be remembered, is a proposition to smend Art. II, Sec. 1, of the national party constitution so as to read: "There shall be a National Committee, composed of one member from organized state or territory, each committeeman having one vote for a hundred members of his state, or vote for every jority fraction thereof, the number o members to be determined by com-puting the average dues-paying mem-bership per month for three months prior to time of voting." This amend-ment is carried by a large majority. the vote for and against being as fo For Against

Arizona	77	
California	320	1
Colorado	19	1
Connecticut	143	
Dist. of Columbia	- 6	
Florida	25	
Illinois	697	1
Indiana	115	
Indian Territory	12	
Iowa	171	
Kansas	114	
Kenfucky	121	
Louisiana	3.	
Maine	153	
Maryland		
Massachusetts	531	
Michigan	105	
Minnesota	133	1
Missouri	51	
Montana	44	1
Nebraska	137	
New Hampshire	30	
New York	858	
N. Dakota	. 2	
Ohio 519008	344	1
Oklahoma Ter	94	
Oregon	13	
Pennsylvania	376	
Rhode Island	19	H-r-
S. Dakota	2	
Tennessee	. 21	
Texas	48	
Vermont	30	
Virginia	25	
Washington	329	1
Wisconsin	402	
Wyoming	20	
		900

Totals 5.599 2.037 This is the largest vote ever cast in a referendum of the party. The highest vote polled for and against any of the several propositions submitted to-gether last spring concerning location of headquarters and composition of the Onorum was 7.011. The total vote in the present case is 7,636.

Charters were granted from national headquargers last week to new locals at Moah, Utah, and Biloxi, Miss.

National Organizer John W. Brown California, Gaylord in Kentucky, McKee in Northern California, Williams in Montana, Carey in Ohio, and Ray in Wisconsin.

At the wish of the National S

tary, the Quorum met in Omaha on

Acting State Secretary Gardner of Ohio reports that the State Quorum instructed him to notify the National Secretary that the Quorum disapproves the stand that Comrade Caldwell has taken in his letters to the National Secretary under dates of Dec. 23 and Robert Bandlow's protest against the

recognition of Howard H. Caldwell as National Committeeman from Ohio on the ground of irregularity in the election has been transmitted to the National Committee, but the National Secretary states that no action can be taken upon such a protest unless it comes from the State Committee.

State Secretary Irish of Massacht seits reports the election of National Committeeman for the year of 1901 to have resulted as follows: John C. Clase, 316; George G. Cütting, 14; H. A. Gibbs, 268; John Mullen, 30; Joseph Spero, 33. John C. Chase was declared

Locals desiring the services of the German, Bohemian, and Italian orgaizers are requested to notify their state secretaries promptly, so that the National Secretary can make arrange

ments accordingly.

The Eastern tour of A. M. and May Vood Simons will extend for 1 reeks from March 24 to April 28.

Dates have been arranged by the National Secretary for Franklin, and Marion Wentworth for their Eastern tour as follows: Feb. 7, Cincinnati, O.; Feb. 8, Toledo, O.; Feb. 10, Cleveland, O.; Feb. 12, Washington, D. C.; Feb. 13, Baltimore, Md.; Feb. 14 and 15, Reading, Pa.; Feb. 17, 18, and 19, New York City. They will enter Mas-sachusetts for a number of dates be-fore returning West by way of North-

James F. Carey will enter Miss Jan. 30, beginning at Thayer and con-tinuing from that date as follows:

Jan. 31. Springfield, Mo.: Feb. 1. o. 2, Sedalia; Feb. 8, Chilli Neosho; Feb. 2, Sedalla; Feb. 3, Chilli-cothe; Feb. 5, Dubque, Ia; Feb. 6, Des Moines; Feb. 7, Omaha, Neb.; Feb. 8, Plattsmouth. Carey will then go into Colorado for a couple of weeks. The circulars and ballots for Refer-

has just been voted upon regarding

Comrade Thompson was worded by him in such a manner that one could

not vote for it without violating the

ter. It would be a lack of cool-beader

common sense on our part if we sen-tenced Comrade Thompson to con-tinued hostility to us. We do not owe anything to him or anybody else. But

we do owe it to the cause to lay spleen

aside and give a potentially valuable

party worker an opportunity to get in line."

For the Daily.

Owing to the wish of many of the

delegates to attend the Turner protest meeting, the regular meeting of the

New York Globe Conference on Thurs

day. Jan. 14, was postponed and a special meeting called for Thursday

special meeting called for Tuesday

evening, Jan. 28, at the Labor Lyceum

64 East Fourth street. Election of officers will then take place and other

important business will be taken up

A full attendance is urgently desired. On Jan. 14 the following sums of

money were turned in for the Daily Globe Fund: From Progress Lodge No. 335, International Association of

Machinists, proceeds of voluntary as

sessment of 25 cents per member, \$50; from M. M. Bartholomew for G. H., \$2; from 35th A. D., Br. 2, S. D. P.,

S. Y. Weaver of Camden, N. J., has

sent in \$1 for the Daily Globe Fund

as promised in The Worker of Jan. 10 and the amount has been forwarded

to Secretary Butscher. Comrade Weaver hopes there will be many to

The regular meeting of the State Committee did not take place on Jan. 12, as no quorum was present owing

to inclement weather. A special meet

ing was called for Wednesday, Jan. 20

At the borough meeting of Queens

County on Jan. 10, branches Glendale

Wyckoff Heights, College Point,

Woodhaven, and Jamaica were opre

sented but no members were present

from Woodside, Corona, or Evergreen.

Morris Hillquit was nominated for National Committeeman and Ernest

Koeppicus of Jamaica for State Com-

mitteeman. It was decided that each branch should collect what money they can for the Daily Globe Fund

and that the money due Local Queens

from the last Campaign Committee, amounting to \$20, be contributed to

the fund for the Socialist daily. The

dispute between Long Island City and the Queens County Committee in re-

gard to L. I. City buying dues-stamps

stead of from Queens County was left in the hands of the Queens Executive

Committee to settle as best they can

A picnic will be held on Sunday, May 29, to raise funds for the 1904 cam-

palgu, and Comrades Roth, Richter.

Bub, Connell, and Bird were chosen as a committee to arrange the same.

littee to arrange

Financial report showed \$48.29 on

The 22d A. D., with headquarters

at 241 East Forty-second street, holds

its business meetings every Friday, at 8 p. m. At the last meeting both the

Financial and the Recording Secretary

were re-elected by acclamation. It was decided to hold a smoker in the

endquarters on Saturday, Feb. 13,

and to send invitations to all the en-

rolled S. D. P. voters in the district.

A committee volunteered to make all'

the necessary arrangements, such as

o make the 22d A. D. the banner dis-

trict of Manhattan. The Daily Globe

Fund is not being neglected either; a list for monthly payments to this fund

is open, quite a few comrades having

placed their names on this list, and it is hoped every member of the district

will give at least a quarter a month. C. Classen has this work in hand

in the district and will receive dona-tions any evening at the club rooms.

A number of comrades have volun-

eered to canvass the district with

subscriptions for the party papers.

a feature, comrades from all parts of the city appear on Tuesday evening at

the club rooms to take part in the dis-

cussions and speech-making. Every-body is invited to these meetings.

The annual meeting of the Central

All branches were represented save Nos. 19 and 21. Satisfactory reports were received from all branches show-

hing good progress. The following offi-cers were elected for the ensuing term: German Secretary, Comrade Stahl; English Secretary, Comrade Murdoch; Recording Secretary, Com-rade Bauch; Pinancial Secretary, Comrade Weyand; Treasurer, Com-rade Burlich, Branch 12 will celebrate its fourth environment.

its fourth anniversary at Stapleto Staten Island, Jan. 30. Comrade Co

Branch 9 on "Art and Artists."

mittee of the Social Democratic nen's Society was held Jan. 14,

The speakers' class has been

hand.

direct from the State Committee in

es there will be many to

contribution, \$3.35; total, \$55.35,

follow his example at once.

in unorganized states,

same branch; subject, "The Demands of the Social Democracy." Comrade Cantius will also address the same endum A, 1904, have been forwarded branch Feb. 14. The members of the 12th A. D. ar to all the state secretaries and locals urgently requested to be present at the special meeting to be held Tues-day evening, Jan. 26, at 232 East Broadway, as business of great im-National Committeeman Work of Iowa moves: "That, notwithstand committee rules, Carl D. Thompson be placed on the reserve list of lecturers and organizers." In support of his motion he says: "The question which

portance is to be transacted.

Adolph Benevy will deliver the next
of the series of free Sunday night lectures at Buffalo Hall, corner of Buffalo avenue and Fulton street, on Jan 24. His subject will be "Socrates," and to those attending is promised as intellectual treat. Dr. Charles L. Fur nan, the Social Democratic can for Mayor of New York City in the hate election, it scheduled to delive the lecture of his hall on the 31st ins

rade Greie-Cramer delivered a lectur-

to Branch 18, Paterson, Jan. 10 on "Creation and Evolution." A discus-sion is also to be held Jan. 26 in the

The entertainment and ball given by the Downtown Young People's So-cial Democratic Club last Saturday was a great success both socially and financially, netting about \$75 for the

club funds At the last meeting of the Enter tainment Committee of South Brook lyn Socialist organizations the commit ee on hall reported that it had its best efforts to settle the grievances of the Bartenders' Local No. 70 and Waiters' Local No. 2 with Mr. Koller proprietor of Prospect Hall, that is to unionize the hall. A meeting was arranged between the parties interested and Mr. Koller said he was willing to unionize his hall in September, but would not do so now under any cir-cumstances. It was decided to cancel the contract for Prospect Hall as the committee could not see how a body of union men could enjoy them-selves in a scab hall. A committee was then elected to procure the Labor Ly-ceum for Saturday, March 12. The organizations taking part in arranging the affair should see that their dele-gates attend the meetings of the Entertainment Committee and give re ports thereof. New tickets will be printed and ready for the next meet-ing, which will be held, on Friday, Jan. 22. S p. m., at 555 Fifth avenue

corner Fifteenth street.

The next meeting of the Genera Committee of Local New York will not be held until Saturday, Jan. 30, as the hall is not available for the fourth Saturday.

New England.

Socialism in America," on Sunday evening, Jan. 24, at 609 Washington

street, Boston. At the Socialist Sunday School, 636 Washington street, Boston, on Sunday, Jan. 24, 3 p. m., the subjects for dis-cussion will be "Man's Early Struggle for Existence," "Homes of Animals and Men," and "Kindness."

A special meeting of the Wom Socialist Club of Boston will be held Friday evening, Jan. 22 at 330 Shawmut avenue. Regular meetings are held the first and second Fridays of each month.

New Jersey.

Fredick Krafft will lecture on "Th Life and Times of Thomas Paine" in the lecture hall of the Socialist Party, 375 Central averue, Jersey City, or Sunday evening, Jan. 31.

In West Hoboken on Tuesday even ing, Jan. 26, H. Cantius will give a German lecture on Socialism at 511 Hackensack Plank Road. At the last meeting of the Hudson

County Committee the delegates were of the opinion that the State Commit tee had exceeded its powers in declar ing the state referendum for election of officers and place and date of state onvention hull and void, as the state constitution specifically provides that they are to announce the result of the referendum, which shall immediately become operative." The proceedings of the State Committee were therefore declared illegal and the delegates of Local Hudson County were instructed to demand, at the next session of tha body, that the result of the referer dum be announced and the officers elected be at once placed in charge of their respective offices. That all candidates for the office of financial secretary had declined to serve in tha canacity was not considered to be sub stantial grounds to declare the refer a new referendum on that particular office, while a member of the State Committee becomes acting financial secretary. The delegates were further instructed to advocate the organization of a state bureau for speakers by the State Committee, to whom the locals and branches may apply for speakers As the national convention of the So-cialist Party will be held in Chicag as early as May 1, the organize was instructed to call a special gen-eral meeting of the local, Sunday, March 13, to nominate delegates and transact such other business as ma

As the spring election is at hand each and every member of Local Alle-gheny is most earnestly requested to attend the meeting of the local held every Friday evening at Perry Hall, First and James streets. The success and the increase in membership of the local depends entirely upon the at tendance of those that are its mem bers. If you wish to have the move ment grow in Allegheny, put you shoulder to the wheel for 1904.

The new State Committee Ireld its first meeting Jan. 18 and elected th following officers: Franklin H. Slick Secretary; W. W. Rihl Assistant Sec retary; Edward Kuppingerm, Treas urer; F. G. Potter, Recording Secretary The State Committee endorsed the by-laws of Allegheny County.

There is a possibility that Local Charlerol will publish a local English reports that Socialism is on the in crease in that neighborhood.

eports that Socialism as on rease in that neighborhood. Shamokin will have a ticket in the field for the February election. its meeting on Jan. 13 elected the fol-lowing officers: H. W. Potter, Finan-

cial Secretary; Simon Knebel, Treasurer; John F. Taylor, Organizer; W. J. Grouchey, Literature Agent.

Every comrade of Local Philadelphia who can serve as a watcher or the day of election, either during the

PACSIMILE OF TICKET!



day or evening should send his name | address, ward and division, at and once to Organizer John F. Taylor 1305 Arch street in order to secure watcher's certificate.

Win, H. Wise of Colorado will lee ture on "What Socialism Offers to the Wage-Workers" on Sunday evening, 8, 15, Jan. 24, at Jefferson Hall, Ninth street below Dickinson, Philadelphia Comrade Alexander Jonas York will speak in Garrick Hall, 507-509 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Sund'y afternoon, Jan. 24, at 3 p. m.

During the year 1903 Illinois sold 18,729 dues' stamps to the locals, which indicates an average paid-up membership of 1,561, and for the last three months, based on 5,349 stamps sold, an average of 1,783. If all members were paid up they would number almost 3,000. A new date will be made for the state convention in order to hold it before national convention on May 1. The financial report for 1903 shows income, \$3,180.56; \$3,096,92; cash on hand Jan. 1, \$83.64

due stamps, 107.

After a two weeks' rest over the ho lidays, both state organizers are again in the field. Comrade Knoche is making the eastern half of the state be ginning at Danville, and Comrade Col lins is taking the western half with Rock Island as his first step.

During December there were new locals chartered, Bement, in Piatt County, with 10 members, and Donnellson, in Bond County, with six members.

The convention for the nomination

of a municipal ticket in Des Mones will be held Jan. 20. D. Ehrhart and J. S. Burrell of Lo-Squire E. Putney will lecture

gan continue their monthly contribu-Stanley Browne of Deloit has re-

eived the endorsement of the State committee for state organizer. Organizer McCrillis expects to be one of the "wheelhorses" of the mit, he will make part of his proposed ecture tour on a bicycle.

The State Committee is voting on proposition to engage Geo. R. Kirk atrick for a lecture tour in Iowa in March. Frederick G. Strickland may also be pressed into service while th municipal campaigns are on.

The vote for National Committee man and on Referendum B from Loca Sloux City came in too late for publication last week. John M. Work received 20 votes; John P. Sargent, 1; John Bennett, 1. Eight votes were cast for the amendment and twelve In all. for National Co. teeman John M. Work received 193 votes: there were cast for the amend-

nent, 171; against, 63.

J. B. Osborn, the blind Socialis orator, who is at present lecturing in California, is due to arrive in Iowa in March. Both the capitalist and cialist press speak highly of his ability to present the Socialist philosophy. For terms address the Iowa State Secre-tary, J. J. Jacobsen, 1129 Twelfth street. Des Moines.

Nebraska.

We are permitted by Comrade Stan ton of Toledo to quote from a letter written him by Comrade Martin, who an assistant to the National Secretary. He gives an interesting account of the in part: "A thing that commends the local comrades to me is the fact that they do not bother the national office. They are never here except on business connected with the State Committee-no leafing or 'chewing the rag.'
They are all right. The Woman's Socialist Union has bought a good piano, which occupies a place in the ornament, but in use. This organization is doing work that, so far as I know, is original and that impresses me very much. They have gathered classes of children and are carefully teaching them the underlying prin-ciples of collectivism. Sessions are held on Saturday and Sunday. The children are taking an interest and bringing others. The women of the Union made a personal house-to-house canvass for children, and to hear them relate their experiences takes one from the most sad to the most absurd side of present-day existence. A hovel and effective method of teaching is to get permission to take groups of children through manufacturing plants (they don't say anything about who they ar when they are asking permiss then impress on them the social character of the product. To hear Mrs. Mailly describe a trip through a shoe factory and tell with what pride their guide pointed out this and that ma-chine and enlarged on its wonderful work, without reference to the workers, is very impressive. Last Sunday evening the children gave an enter-tainment at the headquarters, under direction of their teachers, and to say that they gave us all a surprise is put-ting it mildly. There were songs, reci-tations, and dialogues, the whole end-ing with a march and drill under the direction of Mrs. Clark, who teaches physical culture, which the children entor. It was Socialism from start to physical culture, which the children enjoy. It was Socialism from start to finish and if that program were to be given before a large audience during a campaign it would be the talk of the town. * * Twee boys gave us a dialogue of Ben Hanford's "The Dull Brakeman and His Bright Lantern.* A 'Symposium on Labor' by twelve children was a liberal Socialist lesson. The questions and replies would make any Socialist feel good. Mrs. Ros.

wife of the State Secretary, took notherly pride in the night's work, as well she might. * • • The now famou State Quorum is a body of earnes wage-workers who have dug for them selves until they have mastered Marx in a way that would surprise many of those who assume more. Their watchfulness is needed in this state."

Colorado. .

In reply to the resolutions of Local San Francisco (printed in The Worker of Dec. 27) reciting complaints of the locals in Teller County, Colo., and ask-ing the National Committee to investi-gate conditions there and, if necessary, take steps to reorganize Colorado, the Colorado State Quorum repiles as fol-

"We declare the charges contained in the resolutions adopted by Local San Francisco absolutely and unqualifiedly false as hereinafter specified.

"1. The 'element known as the Cru saders' has not 'captured the party machinery' in Colorado. In fact, but one address has been delivered by a 'Crusader' at a Socialist meeting in Colorado during the past ten months. and that by Mr. J. Stitt Wilson in the Labor Grand Opera House, Denver, during the time of the labor conventions in May, and he was engaged for that occasion at the solicitation of offcials of the American Labor Union This was a joint meeting of Socialists and delegates to the labor conventions and was held under the auspices of Local Denver. The Crusade element, as such, has positively no connection with or influence in the Socialist Party Colorado nor has had during the year 1903.

"2. There have been no expulsion of 'several hundred' or any larger or smaller number of 'class-conscious members' in Colorado. In fact, not single expulsion from party member ship has been reported to the state organization by any local in good standing during the past year; the only expulsions reported being by a party purporting to be secretary of a local in Cripple Creek which was sus ended for non-payment of ducs, July 1, 1903, and the charter of which was evoked, Nov. 20, by a referendun ote of the State Committee on a vote of nine ayes to one no. The State Secretary did not recognize expulsions reported in December by the alleged secretary of a local in the defunct condition of Local Cripple Creek

shown by the official records of the party.
"We believe that Local San Francisco has been grossly deceived in this matter; but we also believe that the common comradeship of Socialists should have compelled Local San Francisco to first communicate with the State Committee of Colorado so as to ascertain the facts, before appealing to the National Committee to send a National Organizer to investigate conditions which do not exist and to reorganize a state which is well or-ganized on the lines of revolutionary working-class Socialism as is the cas with Colorado.

"We do flot object to the National Committee sending any National Or ganizer into Colorado, and if such or ganizer is sent we pledge him our unquali ed assistance and support, but we do object most emphatically - to having unsupported statements reflect-ing on the integrity of the Socialist Party of Colorado published officially to the party membership throughout the United States, as it has a tendency to discredit and injure an organization which prides itself on its loyalty the national organization and on its devotion to the principles of international revolutionary Socialism

"We believe that Local San Franable, frankly acknowledging to the Na-tional Secretary and to the State Com-mittee of Colorado that she has been imposed upon and deceived by some designing person or persons, and that she erred in taking official motion on unsupported and unfounded statements, and we declare our willingness to receive such acknowledgment in the spirit of Socialist comradeship.

"We also believe that the National Secretary should give this, our statement as wide publicity as he has given the resolutions reflecting upon the in-tegrity and loyalty of the Socialist Party in Colorado."

The National Secretary has transmitted this reply to the National Com-mitteemen, the State Secretaries, and the Socialist press.

Here and There.

The "Alliance of the Rockies" publishes a curious pamphlet by Celia B. Whitehead of Denver, member of the State Quorum, entitled "Political Presidents and Socialists," in which Fresidents and Socialists," in which she argues that the party should not nominate a candidate for the highest office in the nation, Carl D. Thompson writes: "I notice in a recent number of The Worker

reference to a conference held at Kan sas City, and my name was mention as one who was present. I wish to inform you that I was not there and did not attend the conference. I was at Kansas City a few weeks before the conference was held and spoke for the Kansas City Local. I knew nothing of the conference at the time, and have only found out about it since reading the reference in The Worker."

Recent additions to the Socialist ress are the "Maine Socialist," Bath, Is.; the "Progressive Worker," Grand Rapids, Mich.; and the "Hammer, Rockford, Ill. The financial report of State Secre

tary-Treasurer Forest Berry of Maine shows total receipts for the year 1903

to be \$980.57, with expenditures of \$958.30. There were 336 members in good standing on Jan. 1, 1904.

LECTURE, CALENDAR

FOR NEW YORK. Lectures for the week under the suspices of the Social Democratic Party and auxiliary organizations whether by Socialist or non-Socialis speakers, and by Socialist speakers be ore other organizations, are listed be-ow. Unless otherwise stated, lectures are called for 8 p. m., and admiss is free.

FRIDAY, JAN. 22 West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor. Charles Dobbs: "The Folly of Reform. Mt. Morris Educational Club, 134

East 110th street. G. C. Streeter: cialism as a Theory of Government. People's Institute, Cooper Union, Ninth street and Third avenue. John Spargo: "Is Socialism Economically and Morally Sound?"

SUNDAY, JAN. 24. Tuxedo Hall, Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue, 3 p. m. George D. Herron: "Wagner and 'Parsifal'." IIlustrative selections on the pianoforte by Mrs. Herron, Admission 25 cents Colonial Hall, 101st street, near Columbus avenue. Peter E. Burrowes: "Towards Socialism."

Socialist Literary Society, 232 East Broadway. Henry L. Slobodin: "The Ideal Commonwealth." dal Democratic Educational Club,

280 Broome street. Algernon Lee: The Socialist Movement a Product of Capitalism." TUESDAY, JAN. 26,

Downtown Young People's Social Democratic Club, 334 East Sixth street ,basement. Morris Hillquit: "The Nature and Character of the Socialist Movement."

FRIDAY, JAN. 20. West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor. Dr. G. Fish Clark: "The Influence of the Trusts on Social Evolution."

Mt. Morris Educational Club, 134 East 110th street. Mrs Bertha M. "The Tragedy of the Ma chine.

FRIDAY, JAN. 22, Wm. Morris Educational Society of Brownsville. Tobac's b Hall, corner Thatford and Pitkin avenues. nay Lemon: "Do We Need the Capitalist?

SUNDAY, JAN. 24. Wurzier's Hall, 315 Washington street, J. A. Behringer: "The Union Label, Its Possibilities and Limita-

Buffalo Hall, Buffalo avenue and Fulton street. Adolph Benevy: crates."

FRIDAY, JAN. 29. Wm. Morris Educational Society of Brownsville, Tobac's Hall, corner Thatford and Pitkin avenues. Debate on the economic interpretation of his-tory in which L. B. Boudin will defend

the Socialist position against the negative of Michael Cohn. Admission 5 cents. DRAWS FINE DISTINCTION.

Clergyman Misrepresents Socialism

and Denounces Socialists from the Pulpit, but Refuses to Debate on Plea that He Cannot "Engage in Politics." PROVIDENCE, R. L. Jan. 17 .- On Dec. 20 Rev. Dr. Stang, a priest of this city, gave a lecture which was

reported in the public press under big endlines, "Rev. Dr. Stang Scores So-alism" and in which he said, among other things: "Socialism the latest child of tere igion and liberalism, has gained

stronghold in America through our rational system of education.' "It is based on the false principle that to give a child a schooling is to make him better and happier in life."

"Socialism is the great modern heresy which pretends to advocate the common good of society, while, in reality, it is popularizing principles lestructive of justice and all permanent prosperity. "The Seventh Commandment, 'Thou

shalt not steal, is a dead letter with Socialistic leaders." "Even in pagan times, irreligion and

atheism were atheism were considered as dreadful crimes against the Divinity. If men had then uttered the blasphemies of our modern Socialists, they would to suffer the penalty of death."-Dr. Stang evidently looks back with yearning to those good old times. The Socialist Party elected a com

mittee, consisting of Comrades Hurst, Workman, and Thomas, which on Jan. 7, after waiting to give Dr. Stans t chance to correct the press re f they were faise, addressed to (and gave to the press) a courteously worded letter informing him that h had done injustice to Socialism and its advocates in his remarks and inviting him to meet Father McGrady or Father Hagerty in debate on the subject, in order that both sides might be heard.

On Jan. 14 Dr. Stang replied, avov ing the correctness of the reports, de claring that his lecture was intended as a public condemnation of Socialism and then proceeding to decline the challenge on two grounds: First, " am quite ill with a serious attack o bronchitis," and second, "I shall neve eave the pulpit to engage in politics.

Dr. Stang is capable of drawing findistinctions. Knowing that there is a Socialist Party and that what is said of Socialism will be understood to ap-ply to the Socialist Party just as what is said of Republicanism will be un-derstood to apply to the party bearing derstood to apply to the party bearing that name, he lectures against Socialism, makes statements about Socialism and Socialists which Socialists declare to be erroneous and then, when challenged to face a Socialist and listen to his reply and prove his accusations if possible, he refuses on the plea that to do so would be to "engage in politics." To "engage in pelitics," it seems, means to give the object of your denunciation a chance to meet your denunciation a chance you and reply to your attack.

Hawk and Handsaw Tales.

TOLD BY BEN HANFORD.

Theodore Roosevelt, Friend and Champion of Organized Labor.

President Roosevelt is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and avails himself of every pos sible opportunity to show his friend ship, devotion and loyalty to organ-ized labor. While memory lasts no union man can forget how, when the srtiking coal miners of Pennsylvania had the operators licked to a finish, our herole President jumped into the breach at the crucial moment and in sisted that all the questions at issue in the strike should be submitted to impartial (h arbitration. In this single Roosevelt's services to the cause of or ganized labor by thus saving the niners from the dire disaster of a de cisive victory over their employers And a sufficiently active and vivid imagination can easily picture the President of the United States insisting upon arbitration in the same force ful manner had the operators, with the aid of starvation and the eleven thou sand militia of Pennsylvania's National Guard succeeded in getting the upper hand of the coal strikers.

Roosevelt's Matchless Courage. Later came the strike of the textile workers in Philadelphia. Men. womer

and children, overworked and under paid, demanded of their employers shorter hours of labor. Some of then wanted a small increase of wages, and all desired to lessen the hours of the working week. The struggle was long and bitter, and the strikers had been so ill paid that from the day of their walk-out hunger and biting want entered the door of their tenement Then a happy thought came to the weary workers. They had forgotter that great friend of organized labor the President of the United States Happy thought indeed! He was tak ing a vacation at Oyster Bay, and surely if they could only present their cause to him he would help them. So they sent a little army of children headed by Mother Jones, from Phila delphia to Oyster Bay to see their great and good friend. The children had no funds, so they walked, and foraged for food. Once at Oyster Bay, all was well with them. With that laudable patriotism for which he is justly famous, President Roosevelt's own private secretary sent the tired and hungry little band a beautifully typewritten letter in which the President pointed with proper and dignified pride to his labor record as Governor of New York. The thirsty and hungry children read the precious missive, and then they were fed-by other people. The letter also informed them that, notwithstanding their walk of a hundred miles to see him, the Presiden would not receive them. His time was closely occupied with high affairs of state, no doubt, and besides ther were lots of people who paid railroad fare and came in their coaches to see him, anyhow, not to mention Sir The mas Lipton, whom the President in-vided to be his guest at the great naval review. Mr. Roosevelt's inabi ity to meet this little army of mill slaves caused him great pain and men-tal anguish, but he never flinched nor faltered. His duty to organized labor was clear, and his decisive action in this case showed to the trade unionists of the whole world that in Mr. Roo velt they had a friend who would ever

be' ready and staunch and true. It is doubtful if there is another man in the United States who, in the President's then position, would have had the dauntless courage necessary to serve the labor movement in this way.

His Great Service to the L. T. U. Mr. Roosevelt's next opportunity to

serve the cause of trade unionism was in the case of Mr. Miller, a man employed as foreman of a room in the book binding department of the Gov ernment, Printing Office at Washington, D. C. Mr. Miller had been a member of the Book Binders' Union and for reasons sufficient to his peers and fellows was expelled from that organization. The Government Printing Office being then a union shop, after Mr. Miller's expulsion from the union of his trade he was discharged brought to the attention of the President, he ordered that Mr. Miller be reinstated-in his old position. White Mr. Roosevelt claims very modestly that his course in this case was dic tated by motives of the most exalted patriotism which are so peculiarly and almost exclusively his own, every member of organized labor should se that the real force back of this action of the President was his desire, aye anxiety, to prove his love and regard for his fellow union men. This of lathas become so strong that it is feared it may become an ungovernable pas-

In the service of organized labor the President no longer waits for oppor-timities to present themselves. Mighty man that he is, he makes opportunity.

His Love for All Organized Labor. Recently John Turner came to this

country from England, where for some years he had been successfully engaged in organizing unions of shop assistants-retail clerks, as we them here. On arriving here Mr. Turner at once set about a systematic study of the American trade unlos movement, exchanging opinions freely with the workers in the labor move-ment here and doing all that he could to further the organization of labor Things were going well with him, and his intended four months' visit in the United States promised to bear good fruit in increased membership in the unions of the retail clerks and others. unions of the retail clerks and others. But Mr. Turner reckoned without his host. Hardly had he set foot on the shores of this free land than the pierc-ing eyes of Hoosevelt perceived him and instantly penetrated his nefarious and instantly penetrated his nefarious designs. Since he became a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive. Firemen the President's zeal for the cause of la has been persistent day and night. With Rossevelt action is never sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. For him to resolve is to do. No sooner had the President dis-

covered Turner than Turner was lost A scratch of the executive pen, a word to the faithful and ever ready Cortel-you, and John Turner was in a Fed-eral cage on Ellis Island awaiting deportation to the land of the slave whence he came. Once again Theodore Roosevelt had shown to the world his unconquerable and soul-devouring de-termination to serve and uphold the cause of organized labor regardless of

Regrettable as it may seem, there are some trade unionists who do not properly appreciate the Presider's services in their behalf. Such ev. 1 the fate of greatness. Lofty spirits such as Roosevelt's, whose whole life has been one long self-effacing sacrifice for organized labor, are sure to be underestimated by the unworthy. His master mind, thousands of years in master mind, thousands of years in advance of his foremost contemporary, must look to posterity to appreciate and do him honor. Happy, simple-hearted, honest-minded, modest Roosevelt, who dreads the lime-light as a hog hates swiff. He can only find his adequate reward in a self-consciousness of arddons duty done. This he has in full measure.

He Has Saved Us from John Turner. Think, trade unionists, what would have been the dire results to organ-ized labor if the President had failed to catch this agitator from England in the happy nick of time.

Left at large and to his own malign devices, doubtless Mr. Turner would have pursued his vertidious purposes and proceeded to a read his infamous gospel of discontent with things as they are in a world where all is well and as it should be-for would have organized clerks and others, men and women, boys and

girls, Into unions, Think of it, you dullards. Once or: ganized, these men would have asked for higher wages. Some of them might spend their increased wages for more f the demon rum, and some of them would buy books and some comforts for the home, and some fellows, if their wages were raised high enough to support a wife, would be sure to marry some girl who might better be at work. But that is only part of the sad story of what might have been. Had Turner succeeded in organizing these people and had they succeeded in getting a raise in wages, their next step would be still more awful. Flushed with victory, and with money in the union treasury, they would no doubt have had the hardinood to de mand a shorter working day-eight hours, perhaps. With a wife and comfortable home, these men once organ-ized would strike for shorter hours of labor, that they might have leisure to get acquainted with their families and idle away their time in the unprofitable enjoyment of home life. Nor is it likely that even this would be last, the "most fatal" step. Having robbed their employers with both hands, first by extorting an increase of wages, second by decreased hours of labor, their next audacious step to ruin would be in the direction of pro-

hibiting child labor. He Has Saved the Children-

To Make Money.

Think of it. This man Turner would like to see a society in which children need not work either to support themselves or their parents. Oh, the folly of it. Instead of sending children to the department store, send them to school, and allow their little heads to get ideas above the station in life to which it has pleased the All-Wise Capitalist Class to call them. Think of the waste of allowing these little children to run around and breathe up all the fresh air-without paying for Rich as we are and as we hope to be, we cannot afford to think of onchildren making men and women when they might be making money-

for others. These were some of the things cor templated by Mr. Turner. From these evils, so far as it lay in his power. the trade unionists of the States have been saved by their friend and fellow union man, Theodore Roosevelt. He has placed Mr. Turner in a cage on Ellis Island, where his activity in the field of labor organization will be confined to the conversion of his keepers, until sufficient time has elapsed for the government to prepare its case for presentation to the Supreme Court showing why John Turner should be deported home to

England.

Every trade union in this country hould pass resolutions thanking the President for his heroic championship of organized labor in this case. union men must not forget our friends. We know not how soon we may need Roosevelt's aid again. And we can always rely on getting it, in we can always rely on go the future—as in the past. It is difficult to understand how the

labor movement came to be without Roosevelt; or whit would become of it, should Roosevelt leave it. But, there. Some calamities are so appailing that the mind dare not contem-

The trade unionists of the United have other friends like the President, so God help them, if they baven't sense to help themselves.

WOULD YOU?

If you were hungry, very hungryhad no money, no job, no friends, and you saw a loaf of bread within reac't of your hand, would you take it? If you were the father of little chil-dren and they were cold, very cold—

and you had no money, no job, no friends, and your neighbor left his coal house unlocked, would you go in and take his coal? Would you?

Did you ever think how easy it is to be what the world calls a thief when one is very cold or very hangry? -Progressive Worker.

SHAME TO AMERICA.

"America can feed the world," is the proud boast of its citizens. So much the more shame to America. What stronger indictment of the profit system does anyone want than the fact that this country's productive capacity is sufficient to feed the whole world, and yet not only does it not do it, but it allows thousands of its own people to starve and millions to barely exist. Progressive Worker.