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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 7, 1904.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

CONSPIRED TO RAISE WAGES.

Such Is the Charge for Which Rochester Carpenters Are Indicted.

Grand Jury Holds Four Brotherhood Men for Trial as Conspirators for Organizing Strike and Boycott to Increase Pay and Reduce Hours-Sweeping Injunction Against Machinists.

o sign this exorbitant and oppressiv

strikes if the scale was refused and

how they did maliciously, fraudulent-

ly, corruptly, and unjustly and against the peace of the people of the state of New York and their dignity succeed

in getting "divers good citizens" en-gaged in business as building con-

tractors to sign this tyranuous agree ment and, in the case of divers othe

good citizens who refused to sign, did

(again maliciously and so forth) organize and help to carry on strikes and did inform divers other citizens, good

and bad, by printed notice or by word

of mouth, of the fact of such strikes

and influence them not to work for or

refused to sign, and so on to the end

Wicked Discontent.

From beginning to end, this Grand

Jury-presided over by an eminent

clergyman, by the way—harps on the perversity of the conspirators in "NOT THEN AND THERE BEING CON-TENT WITH THE USUAL RATES

OF WAGES AND CONDITIONS PREVAILING AND EXISTING FOR

THEIR LABOR AND SERVICES IN THEIR SEVERAL CALLINGS, AND

WAGES AND TO PROVIDE RET.

The trial is expected to come on

soon and it will be watched with in

Don't Have to "Provoke" War.

and the garment workers are also en gaged in conflicts with the associated

employers, and the city authorities and

the police are doing their full share

in the service of the bosses. Rochester is a storm center. Socialists don't have to "use expressions provocative

of industrial war" here. The war is

here, there's no escaping from it, and the Socialists' task is to show their

fellow workingmen that the only way

to lasting peace is for them to us

their power at the ballot-box to put an end to the profit and wage system

"PUBLIC BE DAMNED."

That is the Sum and Substance o

Corporation of New Jersey.

the Statement of the Public Sarvice

ELIZABETH, N. J.-President Me-

Carter of the Public Service Corpora tion—the trust which controls the trol

ley systems and a large part of the

lighting and heating and power sys

tems of the state, especially of the northern part-has published a two

very bad service it is giving. Some time "in the sweet by and by "

time "in the sweet by and by," he promises that it will be better. The

most significant paragraph in the

"Unreasonable and vexatious or-dinances and impositions can only re-

sult in additional delay in the efforts

of the company to improve its system and will, of course, be contested if en

acted. The strike of last summer fol

lowed by the flood and the severity of

the present winter have added con-siderably to the strain upon the facili

ties of this company to discharge its

duties to the public. Besides, harsh and intemperate criticism tends to demoralize discipline and weaken the

Laws and ordinances and charte

provisions are as waste paper in the eyes of the Public Service Corporation. It is a sort of lese-majesté to insist on

conditions that this Holy Alliance of

capitalists may regard as unreason able, and they frankly threaten the

public with condign punishment if it dares so offend. Let them take their

time. If you hurry them, if you find fault with them, they will teach you manners by still further delay. And

they will appeal with confidence to the courts, to the corporation attorneys whom unthinking workingmen's votes

have put upon the bench to make and

unmake laws at the capitalists' beck

Will the voters of New Jersey stand

for this? Or will they respond with a vote for the only party that stands for public ownership and operation for

the public good without any profit to

TRENTON N. J.-The Manufac

the City of Trenton was formed here

last week with 175 representatives of the industries of Trenton. The asso-ciation is patterned after the employ-ers' associations of Chicago, Cincin-

natl, Pittsburg, Buffalo, New York

and other cities.

One of the objects avowed by the

organizers is to establish an employ ment bureau, "through which willing wockmen may always obtain imme

diate and profitable employment," as

cording to the official statement. Of

any workman employment except when and where they can make a profit out of his labor. And it is well under-stood that the real function of the pro-

FORM ASSOCIATION

non-producing capitalists?

TRENTON EMPLOYERS

efficacy of the service."

statement is this:

Meanwhile, the butcher workmen

of a very long chapter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The with abundant legal phraseology and Rochester machinists, I. A. of M. No. repetition, how these wicked consults, are up against a permanent injuncb3, are up against a permanent injunction restraining them from "interfering with the business" of the W. P. Davis Machine Company, where a strike has been on for some time against an ingenious system of pace-setting and driving by means of piecework and so-called premiums.

The court holds that the fact of the union being an unincorporated asso-ciation makes no difference. The union declared the strike and it is liable for acts of its officers and members in carrying out the strike, even though unlawful and in excess of

authority.

In the decision of the court it is recited that after the strike was called. eight or ten pickets were appointed by the union, "and they with others of the strikers, in all from twenty-five to forty or more, assembled in front of the factory at the hours when the plaintiff's employees were leaving their work, and hooted and yelled at the employees, and upon their refusa to quit the plaintiff's employ, called them 'scabs,' applying to them other opprobrious epithets accompanied with acts of violence and threats of injury if they remained in the employment

In the next paragraph it is admitted that the alleged acts of violence were ensily restrained and put an end to by lice. Why, then, the need of an nary form of law, with jury trial, it would be hard to convict men and get them sent to jail for hooting at persons whom they regard with well grounded contempt and calling scabs by their right name. The injunction now being in force, to express your contempt for a traitor to your class is contempt of court and is punishable at the judge's pleasure, without any chance of trial by jury.

Food for Thought.

The permanent injunction is issued by Justice Nash of the Supreme Court, Republican. The Rochester machinists might put in some of their time to advantage thinking of the five dele-gates of the I. A. of M. to the Federa-tion convention, who violated instruc-tions by voting against the Socialist resolutions and for the re-election of resolutions and for the respective of Gompers, thus putting thouselves on record for the sort of industrial peace," as Shaffer calls it, that Justice Nash is dealing out here and that Governor Peabody is dispersing in Colorado.

The Carpenters' Case.

The injunction against the machin-fets, however, is a small predient com-pared with the action of the Grand Jury in indicting four members and representatives of the Brotherhood of Carpenters for conspiracy to raise wages, on account of their activity in the strike under the direction of the Monroe County District Council of the Brotherhood which was begun last

pretense that it is for assault or riotous conduct that the workingmen question are held, but it is frankly charged that they took part in an or-ganized effort, by means of strikes and boycotts, to get higher wages for the men of their trade than would have been paid under unrestrained competi-tion, that by so doing they injured the business interests of certain employers, and that to combine for such a an unlawful conspiracy "against the peace and dignity of the people" and punishable by law.

Text of the Accusation.

The bill of indictment is a long wordy document, written with all the verbosity that a corps of lawyers could provide, and would accupy more than a page of The Worker if printe The substance can be given in a few extracts. It opens thus:

"The Grand Jury of the County of Monroe by this indictment accuses Prancis J. McFarlin, William Challice, Michael O'Brien, and T. M. Guerin, the crime of conspiracy committed as

"On the first day of May in the year of our Lord-1903, they did unlawfully, wilfully, fraudulently, maliciously, and corruptly conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together, to and among themselves, and with divers other persons whose names are to this Grand Jury unknown, to COMMIT ACTS INJURIOUS TO TRADE AND COMMERCE and did then and there commit acts injurious to commerce in the manner following, that is to say:"

After naming the same parties the THE USUAL RATES AND WAGES WHICH THEY WERE THEN AND LABOR AND SERVICES CONSPIRE. CONFEDERATE AND AND THERE UNJUSTLY OPPRESSIVELY TO INCREASE AND ADVANCE THE RATE OF WAGES USUALLY PAID THEM FOR THEIR WORK • • • and for the litent and purpose of counteracting, checking, preyenting, overcoming and destroy the effect of free compettion among themselves * * * did then and there unlawfully and arbitrarily fixe a standard price fist and wage scale of not less than \$2.25 per day. scale of not less than \$2,25 per day. WHICH SAID PRICE WAS FAR IN EXCESS OF THE FAIR MARKET

VALUE OF A DAYSWORK." | jected employment bureau is that of The bill then proceeds to recount, a strike-breaking agency.

FOR THE DAILY.

Name of "Globe."

Loss of Namo Can Be Endured, as the Fund for Our Daily Grows Well-Conferences Elect Officers.

It is perhaps needless to announce that the appearance of a daily news-paper on the streets of New York un-der the name of the "The Globe" does not mean that the long-desired Social ist daily has come into existence. Our daily is still desired and to be worked

for, The "Commercial Advertiser," a thorough-going capitalist paper, de-cided that it needed a shorter name, and in true capitalist fashion it took what pleased it, without regard to what anybody else might be doing or

Shakespeare asks, "What's in a name?" The Socialist daily is coming, but it will be necessary to choose a new title for it.

Meanwhile, the fund grows. The following is Financial Secretary Gerber's report of cash contributions re ceived during the last week:

Krankenkasse, Br. 89, Brook-Local Cincinnati, O.
Local Seliersville, Pa.
German Branch, Local Providence, R. I.
T. W. Miller, Goldfields, Col.

Local Jacksonville, O. H. A. G. Wilton, Conn.... O. W. Toennies, City..... Punch Card 20, Chas. Meyer, .25

Brooklyn.

Hillside Socialist Club, St.
Louis, Mo.
Local Kalamazoo, Mich.... DESIRING TO INCREASE THEIR Three soldiers in Old Sol-diers' Home, Cal., H. A. Buck, J. A. Williams, and TER HOURS FOR THEMSELVES IN THEIR WORK." I. J. Dolbins, \$1 cach

> Brandstaeter, San Fran-Local Hudson County, N. J.. Punch Card 331, Hudson Co., Punch Card 332, do..... Punch Card 340, do...... Puncir Card 341, do...... O. W. Toennies, City...... From Brooklyn Conference—

Cigar Makers' Union No. 149, 25 cents assessment, Christian Pattberg Cigar Makers' Union No. 446, Easton, Pa....... Cigar Makers' Union No.

25 cents assessment....

Local Woodhaven, Queens, Kranken Kasse, Br. 68, B'klyn, 25 cents assess-15th A. D., Brooklyn..... reviously reported

Total cash contributions. . \$2.544.92 The full statement is as follows: Cash contributions for week, \$250.28
Total collections previously reported 14 368.08

25th A. D., J. Paulsen and S. Solomon; 22d A. D., Carl Classen; 28th A. D., L. Rauch and A. Beirach; 32d and 33d A. D. S. Renain: 24th A. D., E. Dietzger; Br. 2, Soc. Dem. Frauen Verein. Mrs. A. Kammerer; 21st A. D., Wm. Edwards; Int. Association of Machinists, Chas, Heyde: German Bricklayers No. 11, Joseph Weber and Will Schuler; Carpenters No. 300, Franz Gramer. Various committee reports were re-W. J. F. Hannemann mittee to visit the Central Federated Union on behalf of the labor festival of Feb. 22, balf of the proceeds of which will go to the fund for the daily. Officers were elected as follows: President, E. Wolf; Vice-President, Wm. Edwards; Secretary, W. J. F. Hannemann; Sergeant at Arms, Adler; Credentials Commit-tee, Solomon and Hohl; Advisory Board (with President, Vice-President, and Secretary), J. C. Langguth, S. Solomon, and Trysell; Labor Press Committee, Langguth. The rule was announced that when a delegate fails o attend three consecutive meetings without excuse the organization which he represents shall be so informed and requested to send a delegate who will attend regularly. Punch cards and subscription lists can be had from the Secretary. Comrades are urged to do all in their power to make the festival at Grand Central Palace on Feb. 22 an even greater success than usual. The next meeting of the Conference will next meeting of the Conference will be held Thursday, Feb. 11, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth

street.

The Brooklyn Conference met Jan. 28, with Comrade Marr in the chair. Various detailed business was disposed of. New delegate seated. Financial Secretary reported receiving donations from labor organizations throughout the country in response to circular letter. W. S. & D. B. S. of Wakefield pledged itself to pay one dollar a month during 1904. The Secretary was instructed to send out one thousand more circular letters. On housand more circular letters. On election of officers, G. M. Marr was chosen President, Julius Bychowe Financial Secretary, John Libski Corresponding Secretary. The Brook-lyn Conference meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of the month at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. The next meeting will be held Feb. 11. Tickets for the Labor Press Festival on Feb. 22 can be had in any quantity from Julius Bychower, 107 Vanderbilt ave-

ROCKEFELLER AS COAL KING.

Capitalist Paper Takes the Some of the Wrongs Against Which Colorado Coal Miners Are Striking.

Eight-Hour Law, Voted by the People, Set Aside by Courts, Disregarded by Companies-The Company Houses, Company Stores, and Company Doctors Three Agencies of Extortion -Schools Also Dominated by Mine Owners.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Jan. 21.—The cents for every man on the payrolls, grievances of all the mining campain, about \$850 a month for the company. this district are practically the same, for the miners have to deal with the same masters. These grievances ar: but repetitions of all that have coince to light in previous great coal strikes in other parts of the country, and End but a very moderate expression in the formulated demands which the striking miners have presented. To take as authority the word of those who have had experience in similar strikes, in no mining camps elsewhere has there been worse slavery than here in

The specific demands of the strikers relate only to their work in and around the mines and scarcely touch the hundred and one details of infamous tyranny which surround and in-tensify the struggle for ex stence.

The miners ask for an eight-hour day. That eight-hour day is theirs by right of law, by the expressed will of the majority of the citizens of Coloado, and is denied them because it has been set aside as "unconstitutional" by a corporation-owned court.

The Company Stores.

The miners ask also that wages be ald every two weeks instead of monthly and that all payment in stip be abolished. Under the present s, stem each workman is paid at the end of the month, if anything is coming to him with a bank check. During the month, if he needs any money for the necessities of life, he receives it at the office in the form of scrip notes, for which, if he buys his goods of the Colorado Supply Company (the com-1.00 pany's stored he receives the face val ue. If he chooses to trade elsewhere, the notes are worth 10 or 12 per cent less than their face value. Cons.der that the Colorado Supply Company charges much higher prices than outside firms, and you will see why the miners refuse to submit any longer to this imposition. The scrip method of payment was formerly universal in ng regions all over the country, but has been nearly abolished in the mining states east of the Mississippi through the power that the workers have gained by their organization.

The 20 per cent increase in wages is little enough to ask, but unless the payment in scrip is done away with at the same time this circle of robbery by which the companies make both ends meet will leave the miner no more in return for his labor than he received before.

The same old system of forced assessments takes place here as in o.h-er parts of the country. One dollar onth for medical attendance, 50 cents for blacksmithing, 25 cents for maintaining school advantages, etc., te., and these assessments the miner finds substracted from his pay, even if he has been in the mine not more than half a day during all the month.

According to the legal standard of weight in the United States, 2,000 pounds constitutes a ton. Herstofore the companies in Colorado have required from the miners 2,500 pounds for a ton, or that each workingman shall give to the company 25 per cent on each ton he mines. The miners now demand that the companies comply with the law.

Life Sacrificed to Profit.

The last on the list of the strikers' demands is perhaps the most yiml. It is that the company take adequate measures to insure a plentiful supply of fresh nir. There are laws in every mining state requiring precautions in regard to ventilating fans, the storing f dynamite, etc., and yet the mine lisasters, which occur almost daily, show the ruthlessness of mine owners in breaking laws which are contrary o their interests.

Such are the demands of the strikers. Yet they give voice to only a few of the wrongs the miners and their families are forced to endure.

I have been unable to find any setivity uncontrolled by the companies. from the birth of the child, for which the services of the company doctor must be employed, ofttimes unwillingly, through school and church and datthe grip of the company is never re-

The companies own almost entirely the miserable houses. They own the land upon which the houses stand. Instances have been told me where their agents have ordered tenants not to set pails or anything on the ground out-side of the tiny buts, saying that the rent was paid for the houses, but not for the land.

The companies own, as well, the school system. Out of the school as essment of 25 cents from each miner they generously build schoolhouses, in which they put teachers chosen by school boards composed tendents and mine bosses, with perhaps a moderate proportion of mem-bers of the Citizens' Alliance, the antiunion organization. The teachers teach from books prescribed (and charged each year) by the school board, and paid for by the miners. This custom or the innumerable graits of the com-panies. Another that pays well is that of the saloon business. In four different camps under control of the Victor Fuel Company two saloons pay each as dicense to the company. 39

York City.

"No Compulsion." The company store is a sore griev ing of members from each of the min ing companies, claim that no one is forced to buy there. Does not the sys tem of scrip payment seem a pretty effective means of forcing? Competition is not permitted to grow very to camp and attempts to sell anything be is the ca before the local justice, also owned by the company, and premptly fixed from \$10 to \$50. One incident will serve to fllus rate the

non-forcing process.

A woman who had been ill wanted some troth and ventured to buy a chicken of a neighbor who had a lit-tic vegetable patch and raised a few chickens. A company agent saw he carrying it home and asked her rough-

"Just a bit of chicken I got of John because I was siek."
"Why didn't you go to the company

stere?" he demanded. "They haven't any chicken," she an

swered thaidly.
"You can get all the ment you need at the company stere,-you. You can tell your man to come and get his

time. Let me mention incidentally that Rockefeller controls 70 per cent of the stock of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and that the miners' families pay 25 cents a gallon for Rockefeller's oil at the stores of the Colorado Supply Company.

The Mails Tampered With.

The postoffice in each camp is always located in the company store. The manager of the store is always the postmaster receiving a salary therefor, and the work of the postoffice is done by the cashier of the store, who is an overworked drudge and whose services thus cost the manager

nothing.

There seems to be no question that mails have been tampered with dur closely guarded camps. I have been told on direct authority of letters sent to persons in one of the most inac-cessible camps which were never received. Labor papers sent through the mails searcely ever reach these for whom intended

The Hospital Graft.

The climax of all this robbery and perbaps its most bateful form is in the medical department. Each man wo.k ing in and around the mines is taxed \$1 a month for service for himself and family. Some estimate of the com-pany's income from this source may be made from the following authentic figures

Total hospital fees collected at Hastings, Gray Creek, Delagua, and Chandler (Victor Fuel Company) each month,

·Excess of collections monthly \$1,450

Excess of collections yearly..\$17,400 There is said to be more than \$60,-000 hospital fund not accounted for in these four camps.

The company hospital is at Pueblo and is claimed by its owners to be the finest in the country. It ought to be when the cost to the miners is con sidered. It is a journey from 150 to 200 miles from many of the camps to Pueblo and after being brought there the sick and injured men are often hours before being taken to the hospital. It is a sufficient commentar apon this subject to report that th women of the camps universally hate the company doctors and the company hospital. I have heard more than one woman say: "I'd rather have my man die at home than take the chances on sending him to the company's ho

It is impossible to do more than an gest a few of the wrongs of the work ers who live in these isolated and piti fully dreary camps. Their lives glimpse caught in a few days' visi in the region makes you feel the des perate struggle before them. But the struggle is not hopeless when you re alize the great growth that is taking place in the comprehension of their class wrongs and in the knowledge that the remedy for these must com through class loyalty and class organ

BERTHA HOWELL MAILLY.

THE SEAMEN'S FALSE "FRIEND"S.

Workingmen of New York and vicinity are warned against being de ceived by agents or publications of the so-called Seamen's Friends Society That attractive name disguises wha is really an ally of the Atlantic Car riers' Association—the employers' or ganization—in its fight against the Sea men's Union. Its employment burea in this city is an out-and-out sca agency. That 's the way, it may be remarked, with most "friends" of Labor. Labor must depend upon itself, not on self-styled "friends."

Read this and pass it on. .

SIXTY THOUSAND EVICTIONS IN ONE YEAR.

During the last year there were In New York we say, "Every man of the people who work for wages and co. 463 EVICTIONS in the boroughs of himself and the Devil take the live in tenements to cast their votes of Manhattan and the Bronx, New

This is official. We take it from the annual report of the City Magistrates. Ireland-oppressed Ireland, povertystricken Ireland, landlord-ridden Ireland, with a population more than couble that of those two boroughs, has never had so many as sixty thousand evictions in a single year.

There are less than 480,000 families n Manhattan and the Bronx.

That means, in one year, an eviction to every eight familles. In Ireland they at least resist. Re-

stance is hopeless, perhaps, but they do regist. It takes armed constabulary and troops to evict people in Ireland.

hindmost." The Devil takes most of us sooner or later-if we are working people-with a writ of dispossessment or something of the sort.

Are we not wise people in New York? We let them evict us, one by Torch, one-nay, hundred by hundred, two hundred a day-and hold up our heads in horror at the wicked Socialist who questions the landlords' sacred vested right.

And we have a right to vote. We have a chance to change all this if we have only wit enough to think together and spirit enough to vote for our class.

Shall we ever learn? Shall we ever learn that it is foelish to the ballot-box?

WHAT THE MASTERS THINK

live in tenements to cast their votes for people who live on profits and own the tenements? Just one emblem stands for the pro-

tection of the honest workingman's home. That emblem is the Arm and

Just one party stands against landlordism and rack-reads and wholesale evictions. It is the workingmen's party, the Social Democratic Party.

Fellow workingmen of New York, fellow rent-payers, you who are likely to be put on the street whenever your boss finds it to his interest to discharge you, under what emblem are YOU going to vote, next time you go

ANTI-BOYCOTT BILL IN OHIO.

Proposes to Make Boycotting and Picketing Penal Offenses.

For Form's Sake, Blacklisting Is Also Included, It Being Well Known that, Under Federal Court Decisions, This Provision Would Be a Dead Letter.

The Cleveland "Citizen" of last week publishes the text of a bill which has been introduced in the Oh,o Legis-lature and was to have been querry "railroaded" through, as follows:

"An act to prohibit boycotting, unfair lists, picketing or other interference with the lawful business or ocempation of others, and to provide a penalty therefor.
"Section 1. Be it enacted by the

Legislature of Ohio: That it shall be unlawful for two or more persons to conspire together for the purpose of preventing any person, persons, firm or corporation from carrying on any lawful business within the State of Ohio, or for the purpose of interfer-

"Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to go near to or loiter about the premises or place of business of any person, firm or coporation engaged in a lawful business, for the purpose of influencing or inducing others not to trade with, buy from sell to or have business dealings with such person, firm or corporation, or to picket the works or place of buy of such other person, firm or corporation for the purpose of interfercorporation for the purpose of interver-ing with or injuring any lawful bu-siness or enterprise. Provided, that nothing herein shall prevent any per-son from soliciting trade or business

for a competitive business.
"Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful to print or circulate any notice of boycott, boycott cards, stickers, dodgers, or unfair lists, publishing or declaring that a boycott or ban exists or has existed or is contemplated against any person, firm or corpora-tion doing a lawful business, or publishing the name of any judicial offic er or other public official upon any blacklist, unfair list or other similar list because of any lawful act or de

cision of such official. "Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful to use force, threats or other means of intimidation to prevent any person from engaging in any lawful occupa-

tion at any place he or she sees fit. "Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to maintain a blacklist, or to notify any firm or corporation that any person has been blacklisted by such person firm or corporation, or to use any othsons from receiving employment. Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision of this act must, on conviction, pay a fine of not less than Fif-(850.00) Dollars, nor more than Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars, or to be imprisoned not to exceed sixty days hard labor for the county.

"That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed."

The terms of the bill are very similar to those of the so-called Anti-Boycott Law of Alabama, adopted last year. It is well understood, of course, that, if it becomes law, only those sec-tions directed against boycotting and picketing by workingmen can be en-forced, and so it is quite safe to include blacklisting by employers among the acts forbidden, as the law will certainly be a dead letter so far as concerns them. Not only is it hard to get evidence as to blacklisting, and not only are the judges and state's at-torneys generally under the influence of corporations, but the United States have held that blacklisting is lawful, that it is among the consti-tutional rights of employers, so that no state law forbidding it would hold

If the Ohio workingmen had sen even a few of their own class to the Legislature on the Socialist platform, such legislation against Labor would have no chance of success.

BUTCHER WORKMEN ON STRIKE.

The beef carriers of the firm of Nel Harris in New York City are or strike against a reduction of wages. Their case is in the hands of the officers of the Amalgamated Meat Cut-ficers and Butcher Workmen. Class-conscious workingmen will refrein from accepting employment from this firm until the strike is settled.

The National Association of Manu-facturers claims to have a membership of 3000. As the dues are \$50 a year,

OF THEIR FOOLISH SLAVES.

of 3 000. As the dues are \$50 a year, this would give it a fund of \$150,006 to wage its war on trade unionism and Socialism. The N. A. M. now has a press bureau which regularly sends articles misrepresenting and attacking the labor movement to all newspapers. David M. Parry, the organizer and president of this capitalist union and also president of the kindred Citizens Industrial Association of America, goes up and down the land denouncing the trade unions, pointing with alarm to the Socialist movement, and seeking

danger that is upon them. The National Association of Manufacturers publishes, from its New York office, at 170 Broadway, a large, illustrated fortnightly periodical, called "American Industries," as well as tracts and pamphlets against Socialism and trade

to awaken his fellow capitalists to the

This paper in a recent number quotes the following from the New

York "Commercial Advertiser": "At the latest test of party voting bernatorial election of 1902-Odell, the Republican candidate, polled 665,150 yotes; Coler (Democrat), 655,308; Hanford (Social Democrat), 23,400; Manierre (Prohfbitionist), 20,490; and De Leon (Socialist-Labor), 15,883; a total

vote of 1,380,324.

The voting members of the trades unions had a strength more than half as great as either Odell's or Coler's and seven times as great as that of the Social Democrat and Socialist-Labor candidates combined. But they made no practical use of it at that state election of 1902. They never do, At the presidential eletion in 1900-when Eugene V. Debs, an ideal labor leader within the conception of most trades unionists, was the candidate of the Sc cial Democrats against McKinley and Bryan, the members of the labor organizations in this state scattered their votes between the two leading candi-dates, and Debs polled only 12,899. About the same thing happened in 1897 at the New York city election, again in 1991, and still again last month. The 'labor vote' counts for lit-

tle or nothing in this city or state "And yet candidates on the stump talk seriously of it, as if it were a power in the electorate! Newspaper 'organs' openly bid for it! And scores and hundreds of timid employers are moved to vote against their own con-victions—their own consciences—from a fear of offending organized labor and ites! What supreme folly!

"The labor vote here in New York, as elsewhere, is wholly without shape or substance or entity. It is the holowest of all the hollow mockeries that lead otherwise sensible men to make fools of themselves." In its issue of Jan. 1. "American In

dustries" has a similar editorial, headed "Labor Impotent in Politics," the purpose of which is to show the politicians that they should not be frightened into concessions to the working class by fear of the labor vote. It doclares that the American people will not fight out their political controversies on the basis of class-consciousness, and says:

"Organized labor, so far as voting power goes and for political purposes generally, is a scarecrow pure and simple. For the average man determines his political course upon a given occa-sion, as in any kind of election, not by reason of his affiliation with a labor body, but from his general political affiliations, which are just as much deep-er and stronger for him as the political predilections of the average man are something more than social with him. In other words, a Democratic unionist would nearly always vote the Democratic ticket as against a distinctly union ticket, because his Democratic affiliations and principles mean far more to him than any other considerations of any nature. It is the same way with the Republican unionist. Here, questions of tariff or free trade, of the centralization or decentraliza-tion of government, of the tendencies or supposed tendencies of the times, would have more to do with it; in fact, would have nearly everything to do with it. • • •

"A Massachusetts governor vetoes an eight-hour bill and is re-elected. An Ohio hisyor vetoes a union labor ordinance in terms that chusetts cities have lost."

Is not this enough to bring a blush of shame to the check of every thorebtlers workingman who voted the Ropublican or Democratic ticket, awaken his sleeping brothers in the breast of every Socialist?

The men of the class which the National Association of Manufacturers represents are the masters, and the men whose political foolishness and impotence they deride are virtually their slaves. The capitalist masters say to the worker come, and he comoth; they say go and he goeth; they decide when the worker may work and when he shall not work; they overwork him and underpay him, and reek in leisurely luxury on the profit of his unpaid labor. The profit-making machinery of modern industry breaks the child on the industrial wheel, drives the poor girl to barter her body for bread, works all the life and energy out of men and then throws them out on the human scrap-heap to starve and rot. In the fierce struggle between Capital and Labor the worker finds that all the political powers that be are willing and eager to ignore the constitution, issue infamous injunctions, and commit military murder. All political infamy and graft, all misery and crime, all strikebreaking militia and injunctions, all impudent charity and governmental tyranny, spring from the legalized robbery of the workers by the capitalists. All modern life centers in the struggle between the producers and the para-

sites for the product. And yet, in the face of all this tragic truth, the profit-masters do not fear to openly ridicule the political

blindness of their wage slaves. The poverty and want of the workers are enough to bring constant reallzation of the fact that they are robbed every day; and yet they, who have the power to sweep all before them, vote, not for the full product of their labor. not for the dispossession of the capitalist, but for free trade or high tariff. "free silver" or gold standard, this or that foreign policy, or party prejudice, And so the masters make merry, and mock, and laugh in the face of labor, and tell their politicians to go the limit as the foolish working people will

stand for anything. Stand up and be counted, you free American fack-asses who voted the old party tickets! Don't you feel proud and smart when the bosses, whose slaves you are, write you down as fcols for voting their tickets?

To the new Socialist and the timid

sympathizer, of little faith, the blindness of our brothers who sit in darkness may be discouraging, and at times seem almost hopeless. Not so to the one who has the earnest, expectant patience born of an appreciation of the historical perspective and who considers the weight of tradition and years of miseducation. To the Socialist who thoroughly realizes the present power of misinformation, miseducation, and perverted thinking wielded by the capitalistic press and other agencies of capitalistic training, the superficially slow but really sure and steady increase of the Socialist vote is radiant with hope and certainty of victory. Many of the men whose foolishly ineffective voting amuses Mr. Parry are so busy making a scanty living that they have little time to read or think; they are so overworked that their intelligence suffers. They learn slowly, but they learn inevitably and inexorably. They are learning fast enough to alarm Mr. Parry and the National Association of Manufacturers, and slow enough to learn well. Mr. Parry's alarm, which can be read between the all Socialists. Mr. Parry's indignant ravings are a sign that the end of the dark night of capitalism is near.

ALL THE WORLD'S THE STAGE.

By Horace Traubel.

you are home again. Or homeless

while other things prosper. You are budding with rebellious questions

But you have not answered your ques

out of work I will explain why your

ore significant than you are. He is e symptom. You are another. You

omplain of the tyranny you must en-

neaning of the most glaring act of

You have got to see what your

ersons not the world of one person.

The world's players are all the world's

roves the rule. The rule proves it-

every other nerve. You come along

Its universal inclusiveness re-

our isolated grievance and ex-

tions. Let me answer them for you.

for you come back without a cent.

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Volkszeitung or the State versiestely addressed. P. should always be sepasately addressed. Receipts a chrow-tedgment is made by the state of the sta

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shove.

The Socialist l'arty (or Social Democrati-Party in New York) should not be confuse, with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a small, ring-ruled, moribun-organization which latterly opposes the trade unions and carries on an abusive cam paign of slander against the real Socialis morement, which supports the trade unions

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. Socialist Party (the Hocial Democratic of New York) has passed through its i general election. Its growing power licated and its speedy victory for-wed by the great increase of its vote second general election. It is judicated and its spe shadowed by the great inc as shown in these, figures:



SEND THE FULL QUOTA TO THE CONVENTION.

The election of delegates to the na tional convention is now coming be fore the party all over the country. It is a matter that should be considered with the utmost care. If it be in any way possible, every state should be represented by its full quota of delegates.

It is true, this involves a consider able expense. If the convention of 1901, when it framed the constitution. had anticipated the growth of the party membership that has actually taken place, it would probably have made the basis of representation one to every two hundred members instead of one to every hundred. But if our membership has grown far beyond our expectations, involving a larger convention than was probably intended, proportionately has grown our ability to bear the expense

A full attendance is desirable for the effect it will have upon the outside We should show the people that we are capable of big things. A gathering of two hundred and fifty or three hundred delegates, elected on a membership basis, will in itself be an impressive demonstration.

Again, a full quota from each state is desirable for the reason that some states will certainly send their full number, and that it is to be wished that the convention should fairly and ship in all parts of the country.

Yet again, a full attendance is to be desired for its effect upon the party itself as a demonstration of scrength and enthusiasm, as well as for the benefit to be gained from so large a number of coverades coming from all parts of the United States, meeting nd getting acquainted with each other and learning from each other.

Finally, and above all, a full attend convention will have very important work to do and it will be better done if many of the best minds in the party are brought together than if only few participate,

The work of the Chicago convention if we forecast rightly, will be quietly constructive, not noisy, not controversial, not factional, not negative, as is so often necessarily the case. We have made a great deal of experience in the last three years. The results of that experience are to be embodied in the choice of candidates, the phras ing of the platform (if that is to be at all changed), the remodeling of the constitution, and other actions of the convention next May. Let us all be well represented. It will be worth

The Rochester "Herald," in an editorial paragraph, congratulates ire raeders on the fact that "The Flower City is now in a position to go to Andrew Carnegle, with hat in hand, ask ing for a denation for a library. ' Just wherein consists the city's present qualification for the role of supplicant at the Steel King's throne, the "Her ald" does not say. Is if "the recent record of injunctions and indictments

against workingmen that gives Rochster that claim? If so, the millionaire should not wait even to be asked. A city whose rulers so disgrace it de erves the added stigma of a Carnegie library.

to the relative merits of the various

propaganda mediums now published,

we believe all can agree that The

Worker is in certain respects the lead-

ing Socialist weekly: First, because

it treats the question from a scientific

standpoint and is fearlessly uncom-

promising; second, because it gives the

party news in condensed form more

completely than any other paper;

third, because it is published by an

association of workingmen for propa-

ganda purposes and not for profit, and

every cent over expenses is spent in

improving the paper in every respect.

It is also a fact that The Worker

has nowhere near the circulation it

should have. This has been true in

the past and, we are sorry to say, is

still true. But we hope that the effort

now being made will be met by the

comrades everywhere with renewed

activity in pushing the circulation at

Many of the comrades who formerly

gave us every assistance have trans-

ferred their efforts to local or state

papers. This, of course, is as it should

be and we certainly are not desirous

of discouraging them in any way. But

it will probably be generally recog-

nized that the movement needs a cen-

tral organ of expression, a paper that

has a general circulation, both for pro-

paganda purposes and for party work

With the growth of our party in the

past year and a half such a paper

ought to have a circulation of a hun

dred thousand and should reach every

village and hamlet in the country.

Were this the case, the result would

be made evident when next the votes

We are again trying actively to in-

terest the comrades, East, West,

North, and South, in pushing the cir-

culation of The Worker to where it

should be. With a little help we shall

have the desired fifty thousand read-

ers and the paper will be for the first

time on a really sound financial basis,

which will permit of improvements in

Will you all help us just a little?

A little from each comrade will work

wonders. Make up your mind to send

us at least one subscription next

week. If this is done our subscription

list will be doubled in one week. If

you can get more than one, so much

Let us suggest a few "don'ts" to

Don't say "yes" to all that has been

shid here and then fits your paper

Don't wait for the other comrade to

do something, but set him a good ex-

Don't agree that The Worker ought

o have fifty thousand readers at least

Don't make the good intention an

Den't forget to send in at least on

Don't stop at one, but get more, it

Don't be afraid of swamping us with

mail. We will get out from under it

somehow, no matter how often you

In an interview printed in the Bos

on "Globe" last Sunday, Bishop Pot-

ter twists the declaration that labor

produces all wealth into the form.

of the day laborer." That, he says, is

"ridiculous," and on the ridiculousness

of that statement he bases a severe ar-

raignment of the labor movement

Certainly such a statement is ridicu-

lous-too ridiculous for anyone but

Mr. Morgan's pet bishop to invent. No

Socialist ever said that all wealth was

created by manual labor. No trade

union ever based its demands on such

a theory. The Right Reverend gentle-

man never found such a statement in

Socialist book or a labor paper or

heard it from a labor agitator. But

having no argument to-meet the claims

of the labor movement by right logic,

the Bishop has to resort to the cheap

est trick of controversial jugglery, to

distort his opponent's proposition and

then, replying to the distorted proposi-

tion, pretend he has answered his op-

One hundred and six years ago the

people of this country were on the

point of taking up arms against the

enforcement of just such a law as

John Turner is now held under. The

Allen and Sedition Laws, forced

through Congress by the old Federalist

party, proved the undoing of that re-

men of the United States in 1904 show

the same spirit their predecessor

the suppressors of free speech?

showed in 1798 and doom to oblivion

A capitalist daily up in Connecticut

the New London "Day"-a very dark

and what sailors call a "dirty" Day it

is, too-remarks anent John Turner:

"That man Turner means mischief and nothing else, and that being the

actionary body. Will not the working-

ponent.

wealth has been created by mere

ew subscription next week.

let us see your handwriting.

and then not get One.

wer for the deed.

ample by doing something yourself.

are counted.

the future.

the better.

least to the fifty-thousand mark.

FOR THE FIFTY THOUSAND. "False to their trusts" is good. It The safest and surest way to make converts to the principles of Socialism is by inducing those who are not yet Socialists to read our literature. While we may and undoubtedly do differ, as

is the trusts and the capitalist parasites in general that fear such men as Turner and demand that law and con stitution, common law and commo decency and common sense, be out raged to prevent him from stirring workingmen up to the seditious ac

case the authorities would be recream to their TRUSTS did they fall to take

time by the forlock and send the ma

out of the country before he has had time to mislead some people, as such a man is sure to do, for it seems that

there can be no doctrine so foolish o

wicked that a few cannot be gained

Current # # Literature

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THO MAS JEFFERSON. By Thomas E. Watson. New York. Appletons 1903: Cloth, 534 pp. Price, \$2.50. the laborer, the factory hand, the bum, Mr. Watson complains, with a good eal of reason, that American history and biography has been written tion of the tramp you can explain the Northern men under the influence of situation of the actor. If you will ex-plain why the laborer is half paid or sectional feeling; Northern men have been "writing at" the South and Southern men, so far as they have company went/to pieces and why you written written on such subjects have "written back at" the North. A life may not get any part to play next senson. "Tell me one of my mean-ings," says Emerson's spaint, "and you will be master of all I and." Do of Thomas Jefferson, as one of the very foremost men of the Revolutionary period and that immediately folyou think Klare significant? He is my lowing it, which shall be free from such sectional bias is, he thinks, great desideratum, and the present book is intended to fill that need. A dure. Have you seen the tyranny the workmen in the trades endure? It is your tyranny over again. Your Socialist critic may claim to be partial in such a matter, liking New your tyranny over again. Your tyranny is theirs over again. Tell me mercialism no better than Southern chattel slavery, sympathiz the meaning of the strike and I will tell you the meaning of the lockout. Tell me the meaning of the simplest ing no more with the nullifiers and signists of 1814 than with those of 1832 and 1860. From this point of view, the best we can say is that Mr. act of injustice and I will tell you the injustice. The same power that lays the laborer off his job gave you notice Watson's book is in many respects an effective counterblast to the New England writers, but hardly a triumph of to quit the stage. You think you are the victim of an isolated conspiracy. judicial and impartial history. As a counterbiast, even, it would be more You are the victim of a general wrong. Your particular experience is not a effective were it less petulant in tone; the manner of his wearlsomely recomplete story. It is only a chapter in a story. You have set your joy apart from the general joy. You have set your sorrow apart from the geniterated censure tempts one to regard it as mere petty carping. Almost us serious a fault is Mr. Watson's "joureral sorrow. You have called your private world the stage. You have called your private self that stage's nalse" style-his delight in superla tives, his long rhapsodies à propos of nothing in particular, his patches of particular player. It will not do. You have got to cast yourself into the cur-"fine writing" irresistibly suggesting schoolboy imitations of Carlyle and of Dickens-great authors, both, but dantrouble comes from and what your happiness comes from. The world that is the stage is the world of all to make up so-and-so many pages in such and such type, and finally the use of such barbarisms as "the fewest number" (p. 82), "refugee" as a verb 233), and "oppressive" as a noun There is not even the exception that (p. 263). Again, the book would be more satisfactory if its writer had thought it worth while to give the de quires no outside confirmations. Every finite citation of his own authorities half the space he has devoted to outnerve communicates its sensations to cries against the unfairness or inaccu of William Eleroy Curtis, Wood pect the eternal law to suspe roow Wilson, Sydney George Fisher Henry Cabot Lodge, Theodore Roose tions while you restore your fortune The eternal laws will take care of velt, and other Northern writers; less than a dozen times does he refer to his you all right. And your fortunes will be restored. But you will enjoy no sources and then sometimes on trivia points and never by page. In his pre every known source of information. We do not doubt him more than an other, but in reading history we "want to be shown." The apparent animus his remarks on the slave trad-94, 95), in which he skilfully com bines bitted contempt for the Yanker traders with a sophistical justification of the trade-and the readiness with which (p. 183) he repeats the story that Boston Revolutionists were in the habit of stripping Royalist women naked to be tarred and feathered and so paraded through the streets—his "I tell the fale as 'twas tolu to me" way of dischiming responsibility for the charge while giving currency to it— surely justify a somewhat critical attitude in his reader. So much comnent on the shortcomings of the book is justified by the aggressive pretentiousness of the author as well as by the importance of his subject. Tho-mas Jefferson has shared the fate of most men very prominent in great

in this distortion of truth the writers of Jeffersonian and of Federalist ten dencies have been about equally to That Jefferson was one of the really great men of his time, that he played memorable part in the Revolutionary agitation and a part still greater in th formation and early interpretation of the constitution, and that American owe to him a great deal for what they have of liberty, no candid student will deny. Mr. Roosevelt, for instance, has simply forfeited all chain to be considered an honest or intelligent his-torian by his treatment of Jefferson as "a politician of the infamous stripe." But to make an idol of Jefferson, to treat his writings as an eterna and infallible holy scripture of politi cal truth, to make compliance with his ideas a test of political wisdom and is to do his dny, righteousness to-day, is to memory equal violence in anot and to make him a stumbling-block to progress instead of an inspiration. It s profoundly true that-

movements: his name has become a

historians, fustead of trying honestly

and his work at their true value, have

colored their accounts of him to serve the partizan ends of later days; and

to understand him and appreciate hi

party-shibboleth, and biographers and

New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth; "They must upward still and onward who would keep abreast of Truth" and of the self-styled Jeffersonians o this age it may well be said that-Worshippers of light ancestral make

the present light a crime." Thomas Jefferson was a wise and service to humanity was in hel ing to devise and in vigorously cham-pioning such political institutions and pioning such political institutions and measurescand in uphoiding such a political ideal as would then best serve the cause of progress. That was-especially in this country—an age of economic individualism, of small pro-duction and comparatively isolated life. The absence of great machinery and the abundance of accessible land

special providences. You will be taken care of in the total benefaction. Your Here you are. Laid off in the middle of the season. So your play went broke? Yes. The Iroquois fire fortunes will be restored in the gendid it. Klaw & Erianger, Charles Frohman, Nixon & Zimmerman did it. The syndicate did it. And therefore eral fortune. Do you propose to step aside and call upon the procession to pay you its devoirs? You have got to join the procession. You have no righ to nurse your private woes. History will not devote itself to your case. Your case will be settled in the settle-And a man without a cent and with-out prospects is not going to build ment of the larger case. Your cas nuch of a home. And you loiter round trying to explain to yourself how it all came about. How it is that of all is not forgotten. But your case must the businesses the business of the stage is most outraged and most prehave you play a play on the carlous. Why the stage should suffer than for a printer to set type at the case, than for the paver to pave stones in the street, then you have got your perspective wrong. The trouble is that too many people are willing to be mselves. That is why You think that your little profesyou are to-day miserable all by you donal world is alone the stage. You self. The unity of justice, the unity of make the stage too small. All the world's the stage. The situation that infestice, strikes me with awe. It also strikes me with hope. It is satisfying onfronts you, the actor, is the situato reflect that the economic travestles of the world can all be attacked in one ion of the carpenter, the bricklayer, the tramp, the criminal and the suicide. If you can explain the situawrong. That we do not need to guerilla nil over the earth pursuing the whole oppression down by a singi

You think this is talk very far up it the air. Do not fool yourself. It is the philosophy of your stage playing You are walking on your uppers Why? Because Charles Frohman is a rascal? Not a bit of it. Because you are a rascal. rascal. Because everybody is a rasca Because you have separated yourself from the common interests of men. from the common interests of men. Because you have believed that you could protect yourself at the expense ebody else. Because you have supposed it made no difference what became of others as long as you were safe. Because you have not seen why society should take care of the me chanic but have seen why society chanic but have seen why society should take care of the actor. Because you have not seen that there is nothing in your claim for reparation if there is nothing in the general claim. Because you have not seen are walking in every other shoes as well as your own. "." world's a stage," you say. Very But not the little stage of your "All the Very well. dual initiative. It takes all the world to make the real stage. The real stage is not the diminutive body of your professional law. It is the infinite body of the universal law. want to know what is the matter with you go to a little trouble to find out what is the matter with other men who are out of jobs. Do not swear at Frehman. It will do no good. Frohman is a date on a calendar. He is a figure on a timetable. You can tell the day of the year from him. You can tell from him the time the train leaves. But that is all. Froman is one incident and you are another incident on the same recitative. have held aloof and up with your petty single protest. The people have cried out in pain. You have not heard them. But you have got to hear them Your voice will never be heard till their voices are heard. Your voice will come to its human inheritance in the massed voices of man. It will rise in the tide of the anonymous sea.

favored the independence of the individual producer, whether in agricul-ture or in industry. The American Revolution was essentially a revolt of population of small producers, aspiring to the sort of development which these natural and social conditions inthese natural and social conditions in-vited, against arbitrary and artificial trammels imposed in the interest of the ruling and possessing class in the mother country. National independnce being achieved, it was necessary to resist the attempt of the then nascent capitalist class within the nation to reproduce similar restrictions their own interest. The Federalists of the early days of the Republic were as truly reactionary as the Tories of the Revolutionary period, and the Anti-Federalists, Republicans, or Democrats, as those whom Jefferson repreented variously called themselves, constituted the party of progress. De-centralization of government was but one part of their general, and for the right, policy of minimizing governmental activity, enlarging the sphere of individual enterprize, and

But times have changed. Not only are the political institutions that were appropriate to the economic conditions of Jefferson's time utterly inadequate to the economic needs of the present day, but the ideals or principles which then in the van of progress have to-day become the serviceable tools of reaction. For example: The right of every man to work under such conditions and for such remuneration as he could get by individual effort was a thing precious to the great mass of the American people a century ago, and the maintenance of that right against all such infringem bits as then threatened served the purpose, not only expanding production as a whole, but also of promoting the welfare of the bulk of the producers. To-day, we know from court decisions and "Sun rials and Parry distribes that this once beneficent principle has become a menace to the welfare of the bulk of the producers, and it is safe to add that it has even become a trammel on the development of production itself. In Jefferson's time, this individualistic producers, and it is safe to add right to work" meant better remutime, it means larger profits for the

Space forbids the citing of other ilnstrations to show how the ideals and principles which were useful and procentury have become reactionary and pernicious at the beginning of the twentieth. But the rule is a general one. It is not that the idea's and principles have changed or that they are now upheld by wicked men; the truth now upheld by wicked men; the truth is simply that the world has moved on past the point where it needed those-ideals and principles. No political theories are eternally true and no political institutions are absolutely good. Political theories and institutions are a sort of tools. The cradle, for cutting grain was a good thing a

the sickle which it displaced; its inventer was a benefactor; but it is do-ing no anjustice to him-rather, it is only doing him justice, to recognize that the cradle is quite out of date now, as compared with the reaper drawn by horses or driven by steam

to economic conditions become evident if we look back to the

generation following Jefferson and see what "base uses" the Jeffersonian heritors, the Democratic party of the Old South. Thomas Jefferson was, among his other interests, an earnest opponent of chattel slavery, and hoped and worked for its abolition. In this great project, because it ran counter to the economic interests of that part of the population whose spokesman he was in other matters, he had little suc cess during his life. In 1784 he tried to embody a prohibition of slavery in the ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory (later the North-Central states) and he undoubtsphere of individual enterprize, and exalting the strictly personal virtues rather than the social.

North-Central states) and he undoubt-sphere of individual enterprize, and edly had much to do with the adoption of such a measure in 1787. Yet-from 1837 to 1844 we find the Jeffersonian Democratic majority in Congress, on strictly Jeffersonian grounds, adopting and troing to enforce the "Atherton gag," the rule prohibiting the consideration or discussion of the slavery question in the House: in 1850 we find them, again on strictly Jeffersonian grounds, enacting the Fugitive Slave Law, in direct violation of the Ordinance of 1787; and in 1860 we find South Carolina, in a thoroughly Jeffer-sonian declaration, justifying her secession on the plea that the Northern minjority of the people had "united in the election of a man to the high offic of President of the United States to speculate as to what Jefferson would have done had be lived in 1840 to 1850 have been the same man as the Jeffer son of 1776 or 1801. It is enough to note that the principles which were essential to liberty and progress in his day, being consistently followed entions later were destructive

The problems of to-day are not to be solved by Jefferson's formula or Hamilton's, nor by Jackson's or Calhoun's, nor yet by Lincoln's. The own problems-and they will do it and are doing it without much regard to century theories or protagonists.

"ROOM AT THE TOP."

We were taught to believe "The always room at the top," but to occupy a little of it, the more we resilize the evil in such a belief. Prog-ress and plenty, with justice and equal opportunities, for all and special privi-leges for none, is a much higher and sobler inspection. ntive for the stimulation of

THE CALAMITY OF A DIVIDED INTEREST.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

a thing so potent as the word "inter-est." When we consider life as an incessant play of activities, an unsleep ing movement, all nature becomes reduced to three expressions: First, the common dynamic of creation which, in moving all things, includes the movements of the minds of men; sec-ord, the human conscious interest, or motif which wills the will and so di rects the opinions of men; third, the objectives or auxiliary things of huninn use and experience, tools, garni tures, goods, properties. From the first through the second to the third, and from the third through the second back to the first seems to be the whole play of life. Now in Socialism I see the harmonization of the will and mind of ego to humanity and with all things. It brings into it the objective or third school of philosophy called featerialistic, the first, subjective and subconscious, called the spiritual, and the second, which because it is still experiencing has yet to receive an ac ptable name, but which I will here all the philosophy of the actual, that is of our present life, consisting not of roperties or things but of imposed activities transmitted out of the past, or arising out of the exigencles of the present, and manifested in the per nal life as interests, habits, wills, oughts, temperaments and opinions over all of which is gradually being de reloped one great president, the Overoul of the race.

Before proceeding farther, let m

No word in human speech signifies

my that I reverently dedicate these boughts to the poorest man in Amer-a, in whose behalf, whether we know it or not, all free thinkers are thinking. The urge, the interest, the activi-ties of the ages are but so many caravans journeying to this man's thesda, because he is the weight which bears down the great equality, he is the blindness upon human rea son, he is the palsy of our moral will Upon his salvation all souls are waiting to be saved.

It is commonly alleged that Sociallats are the originators of class disthetion in America, the ardent fulmi-nature of this calamity. Also no, this think was born into history not so lately as we. It was exr... enced when human creatures fir a woke to the fact that affen pri ate on rership had taken from ther a natural human ta-terest in the own work. This divided interest more than any other of man's tragedies has, wounded the race, and by turning human life into an utterly false and unwarranted struggle for existence it has postponed all just and great ability for thought.
workaday class interest thus verted, determines all our moral and mental choices and gives complexion to all the thoughts of rich and poor. whether we know it or not. And the Socialist's attitude towards this pregnant fact is, that it is better to kno and thus learn to regulate it, than to go on in blind ignerance of it and thus be forever its victims as crippled and immeral property thinkers or as degraded slaves of wages.

While we are yet struggling with one another to live we are but animais struggling with bumnnity, when we begin to co-operate we shall begin to men. Therefore the circumstances which brought men to live together in great cities as workers and superseded the necessity for such a struggle, have become our saving circumstances, and the class whose interest will at last compel it to own all the modern in struments of labor saving, and which This relativity of political principles is compelled to organize on the largest scale of space and numbers is the saving class

Socialists, as thinkers, have also been identified in a special way with the Darwinian doctrines of evolution, and though above all things a class of actionists, we have in this connection been looked upon as doctrinaires, but our interest in evolution has been determined by the same law which dearchy and a monotheistic personal eligion. Darwinism was anti-priestly, it brought in what seemed a humilia-tion of origins in which the master classes were compelled to share.

The mob, as it kicks, thinks and s favors a philosophy of man ascending. I do not say they examine it. I do not say they understand, but they were cally determined to its adon tion because it seems best to accord with the trend of their own rising. This they did without noting the which might be made of that part of it which presents life as a struggle for existence. The masters adopted evolution because it also afforded an apology for keeping men always at work and gave a sort of cosmic endersement to the man on top; the slave chose it because it showed nourish and train their successors o the new and then pass away leaving the best of themselves to their succes-sors, that is, how capitalism might be preparing for Socialism. It seemed to have a hopeful significance for them, cheering their slavery and inviting them to rest their hopes on a universa law. So evolution became the favored type of philosophy for both sides, the fashionable and popular way of explaining life's activities. But we must wait for that sort of truth until the calamity of a divided interest has ceased and we are free to become just thinkers. Whether biological evolution be proven or not I am not here determining. I am only asserting the economic determinism of our adoptio opinion and asserting the fact that philosophic and religious controversie will be always raging. The making and choosing of oph

ns is after all a secondary business; ource thinking of any sort is extreme rare. A society which has the mis fortune to be rent apart by opposing class interests must have philosophers and religious to match its differences. Let us cease then to haggle about such things until the controlling struggle ! ver, let us hasten first to regulate the sophy maker itself, let us under the watersheds of faith, and stand the first settle this, the greatest of all things in the world to be settled, the inequalities of our economic life. All other things, when this is right, will rightly follow. You who have philosophical vision, let your philos statement wait and grow; you ophic have religious instincts, let your creed wait its formulation while these instincts are being socialized by your efforts for industrial equality, for not until we are socialized shall we have religion of which a God need not be

To become conscious that we are creedally and spiritually subjectivized to that side of the economic interest which is ours is the most searching of spiritual revelations; before this all other practical truths take pilnor sires a fair mind to fight for a fair mind; the mere meditator, the man who would evolve truth out of his inner consciousness, it casts aside and calls in the men of affairs: it raises political life to the dignity belonging it, an ethic and a religion. I therefore say to you who profess to be in search of truth that the thing you are in search of is a right mind; and Socialism, with its program of industrial equality, gives you the slogan for righteousness of mind. Equality alone can open the spiritual sources of humanity; equality alone is the answer to man's long pursuit of happiness. In the preliminary fight of the proletarist for a true democracy the lordly world is offered its greatest if not its first chance of a knighthood to be won which requires no defrauded, fallen, or undone men to build up its glory.

i know the lordly openly avow the class struggle or the redemptive mission of the workers at he ballot boxes because their condition will continue to determine their minds otherwise. But there are always some left. We

ill know that great preacher of righteousness the wrong-doer, who from one generation to another has been warning us against himself; and, therefore, you may not belong to the class which I represent. I appeal to your experi-ence of and moral resentment against anrighteousness, the social conscience of which all willing men happily may become participants. I appeal to you to strive to be with us on that day when this soul shall be strong enough

to overthrow all fortified evil.

We do not contemplate an attack upon private property along the whole line in this present generation. We attack its most manifest and oppressive abuses, such as the power of capitalism to initiate and control ex-clusively the world's necessary public work, the right of privately appropriating the product of improved methods which are themselves the products of the whole buman family, the ownership and control of the industrial resources of nature, the ownership of the world's means of living, the control of the means of distribution, including public money, the control of the press for private and mercenary motives, the central of the schools, the military, the judiciary and the police, church and of the universities,

Not only by the experienced wrongs of the past is this generation armed against its wrongs, but collaborated wealth producing is itself steadily and surely producing in us the collective perception. Our slavery has this selfredeeming germ within it, it is an international solidarity imposed upon our vital social activities, the economic doings of our workers. An internationally comprehensive material Socialism rivetted upon the industrial life of all peoples for the profit of a separate class. But we are the cretures of our active environers, and therefore as surely as the sunshine begets eyes to see it so surely is capitalism developing the social mind that s able to save us from it. scattered glints of minds developing in single persons, but by that sort of mind which draws the personal into.
It, the personality of society, before which all other personalities are flickering delusions.

ow much of you is left when you ave squared accounts with society Oh, what a great deliverer. Oh, what a saving force is this which is now growing by every crime of capitalism around me. I will soon, be relieved from my voluminous perplexities; the agony of ethical relations upon which riests have built their hells will soon be over, for the disease of private prop-erty shall be cured and the race shall vault. through a cycle wholly innocent of this, our calamity of a divided interest. Only a few more years think on, ye social optimists, who are built upon eternal foundations. The private mind cannot much longer survive its own collectivist ingenuity and achievements. A few more years and the least intelligent among us will be able to look familiarly all over society and history and nature seeing the other ends of ourselves, a sort of vision which to-day constitutes our new birth. Had there been only a few people

Read yourself up, brother, and see

on the earth, and they afflicted with no divided interest, the Boston transcentiental mind might not have been a delusion. Emerson and Seencer might have been our philosophers, and all the personal crankiana of our time might have continued to be inscrutable wisdom. Inst so long as we could individualism might have staggere on, and the human intellect here and there be suffered to indulge itself in breaking out as planetary and stellar pots of light beaming for our admira But the growth of population has decreed it otherwise, there are too many of us upon the earth now, and we cannot and do not want to live part. By the tortures and executioners for private properly we have been in troduced to that mind, the moral and he soul of man, which breaks down preserves the race forever on the earth, the eldest son, and the concious custodian of the soul of Cosmos The vast numbers, the inter-related, complex acitivities of the time have extinguished the private life, with its horny golden crown, its property de thorny gotten crown, its property de-grees, its beastly hunger and its fifthy rags. We are an economic collective obedience new to the masters yush, but soon we shall be a self-moving unit

(including our masters), guided by the elearly perceived right an all, warmed by an unfearful and unlosing fellowship and pulsed by the There is no such thing as life quies-

ent. No such thing as that which we hink of when we speak of mere existence. Life is indeed a struggle, but not for the impossible quiescent, not for mere existence, because such a mereness-decs-net exist. It is the race struggling for a better way of going, always for going and for its better but always for more togetherness in what we do and think. This is the program of life; this is the daughter and the doom of capitalism; this is the inevitable always-next with which vulgar every-day proletarian charged, making the poor, blind workingman struggling in his unions and at his ballot boxes, to be the inextingnishable missionary of the race. Ho, Hanna, Roosevelt, Parry, ye men of plunder and the divided interest. come into your country or fice to the mountains; the race requires you to come or go. But with or without you we shall go on, with hands and feet, and every force and faculty of men seeking for and working out together the unretarded way.

The struggle of acutely individual-

zed man is towards property's rest. which means labor's speeding; he wants halting spots, fixed types, perfect products, and final statements as points of resistance from whence to keep all the others moving the wrong The more appropriating a man wny. does the more he is individualized and the less he can justify his presence on the earth and the more he hates and tembles before the agitator. Aye, the more he longs for some war or pesti-lence or famine which may reduce the ince to manageable numbers and change the subject from labor to pa-triotism, or from hard times to the delightful prospects of heaven.

After a certain point had been reached in the population of the earth every normally moral development of man was suitt - individualistic and therefore a step away from private appropriation, for I am not speaking of private property as of a collection of things bearing that label but of the wills, thoughts and habits of private appropriation, for it is with a moving race and not with its collections of dead things that my philosophy is concerned. I am not saying that property is robbery, for property is a dead thing and robbery is a doing. Capitalism is active robbery.

Man is above all things a worker. As a worker he ascended out of the savage life; as a worker he has been detained in the bondage of private ap propriation; and as a worker he will at last emerge to the collectivist life, not as an owner, not as the slave of owner or owning, but as a worker united; and as a worker every new man appearing by birth will yet be harmonized with the eternal goings of

With old time thefts I have little to do save to be taught by them how not to be robbed again of life, nor retard-ed of liberty and equality. We know the source of conquest. We know the source of liberty. As a man works so is he a man. Those great historical word weatings, known as acts of Con-gress, declarations, constitutions, can never give to citizens any more liberty than they have seenred for themselves in their workshops. A nation that is not free, honest and patriotically balanced in its workshops can have none of those virtues secured to it by act of parliament. The character of every age is to be found in the condition of its laborers.

DEBS SPEAKS TO MINERS. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29.-

Hugene V. Debs addressed the con-vention of the United Mine Workers here last night. Although it was af-ter 9 o'clock when he began, his train having been delayed, he held the closest attention of the eight hundred del-egates for an hour and a half. He made a bold and eloquent plea that workingmen should enter the political field instead of confining their efforts to the strike and boycott and la-

bel.
"If it is advisable," he said, "to organize on the economic field, where the working class is relatively weak, is not advisable that they organize on the political field where they are invincible? . . . The modern strike, the implement in the economic field, is simply an enduran

trial conditions have been on the high tide. The tide is running out, and within the next eighteen or twentyfour months th touched. You taddressing the United Mine Workers) lose one strike, and you'll not count your membership by the hundred thousand. Don't flatte the hundred thousand. Bon't natter yourself that your striking equipment is invincible, * * * There are more miners than ever in the country. They can produce more coal than can be sold now. When thues do get hard there will not be work for all of them. And what will you do? * * * There will come the reaction, not only in the mining finlustry, but in the ranks of Workers of America Mark that prediction!

After Dels' speech there was an appromptu reception on the platform.

AN INFANTILE RIOTER.

During the trolley strike in Chicago recently, the first attempt at vice one securred when a little six-year-old girl stepped through the line of policemen and, taking up her position on the tracks, stamped her tiny feet and cried out to the motorman: "You naughty man! You took my

She was caught up by a burly, goodnatured officer, as she threw a stone at the car window, who chided her with a grin, saying: "Be home wid vez. now." He knew, and all the world knows in its deepest heart, that the infantile "rioter" had a clearer conception of the ethics of labor than she might have after a few courses at Harvard under President Eliot.—Ex.

-The so-called National Workers said to be simply organized to furnish scabs when unions go on strike.

NEW YORK STATE.

Report of Social Democratic State Committee.

Comparative Review of the Work o the Last Three and a Half Years-Party Organization Never in Better Condition in This State.

To the Social Democrats of the State

of New York. Comrades:-In view of the comin national and state conventions and the national elections, the New York State great success, it was by no means en-Committee of the Social Democratic tirely a failure. It has shown us two Party deems it proper to inform the langs. First, that it needs a better members of the party of the condition of our state organization and also to Ter some suggestions concerning matters of propaganda and organization for the consideration and discussion by the comrades in their locals.

Retrospective.

A brief review of the party's his-tory will be in place for the benefit of the comrades who have recently joined our ranks. The first state convention of the

Social Democratic Party met in 1900. The condition of the organization was discouraging. The cost of the litigation for official standing on the ballot resulted in heavy indebtedness. To this may be added the cost of the meetingof the Unity Conferences and the transfer of the headquarters to Spring-field, Mass., for most of which New York had to stand both the responsi bility and the cost. The general spirit was somewhat depressed by the loss of the emblem and the course of the unity controversies. The convention ad-journed, charging the State Committ e with the task of raising money neces sary for the circulation of our nominating petitions, securing a sufficient num ber of signatures, and finally of getting official standing as a party; all of which was accomplished. But naturally it did not result in improving the financial

standing of the party.

The campaign of 1502 was particularly expensive, because of our effort to secure for our party all Socialist-votes, which would result in complete unincation of the Socialist forces. The irregularities of James N. Wood caused great difficulties to the State Commit-tee. The State Committee cannot es-cape some responsibility for Wood's conduct, but the responsibility must be shared by other comrades. He was elected by the convention to the State Committee over an old and tried com-He was elected practically in the same way as organizer of Loc New York. He was put in complete charge of the finances of both Local New York and the State Committee. And though some members of the State Committee early began to fear for the consequences of the confu-sion of offices and even endeavored to induce Wood to resign his financial office, they were not successful. It must not be forgotten that in a truly Democratic organization the will of the rank and file must work out its way, even if it sometimes results in harm. When the moment arrived the State Committee took prompt action to pro-tect the party interests, though it thereby incurred the displeasure of many uninformed comrades. James N. Wood is now indebted to the State Committee in the sum of about \$350 and there is no reason to expect that

he will ever pay it.
Since the elections of 1902 the State Committee made it its special aim to free the state organization from in debtedness. We find no state cam-paign fund for 1963. Still, some agitation was done and the results were gratifying. And now we have the satisfaction of informing the comrades that the State Committee is practically out of debt. While we still have it

In order to give an adequate idea not only of the present condition of the state organization, but of its growth, we give here a comparative cratic Party in New York during the

Membership.

. The number of stamps sold from July 1, 1880, to July 1, 1902, was 26,-927, or an average monthly sale of 1,-122 stamps. This indicated our membe of about 1,200. The on July 4, 1902. The sale of stamps ing the year from July 1, 1902, to July 1, 1903, was 18,038, or an average monthly sale of 1,503, which indicated n membership of over 1,600. The number of stamps sold during the six months from July 1, 1903, to Jan. 1. 1904, was 10,704, or an average month-ly sale of 1,784, which indicated a membership of about 2,000. The number of actual dues-paying members of the Social Democratic Party of New

Due stamps sold to the leading locals six months from July 1. 1903, to Jan. 1, 1904, were: Albany for gapized August 1), 80; Buffalo, 200; Catskill, 50; Fort Edward, 50; Gloversville, 22: Johnstown, 40; James town, 200; Kings, 2,500; Mt. Vernon 130: New Rochelle, 149; New York,
 4,150: Oneida, 60; Peekskill, 140; Port
 Chester, 80; Queens County, 550;
 Long Island City, 230; Rochester, 800;
 Rome, 22; Ritchmond, 250; Schenectady, 50; Syracuse, 150; Middletown,
 Sparrowingh Generalized Seat 15, 62 Sparrowbush (organized Sept. 15), 43; Sag Harbor (organized Oct. 6), 39; Ti-conderoga, 17; Troy, 60; Utica, 100; Waterfown, 145; Yonkers, 200; Dexter, 20; Dolgeville, 12; Constableville, 69; Port Jervis (organized Sept. 15), 15; Corning, 40; Hornellsville, 20.

Social Democratic Vote.

President in 1900 received in this state 12.800 votes, thereby scuring us offi-cial standing. In 1902, our candidate for Governor received 23,400 votes and the Social Democratic Party became the third party. In 1903, the Social Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals received 33,399 votes The Socialist Labor Party vote in 1900 was 12,622; in 1902 it was 15,886; and in 1903 it was 10,677.

The total income of the State Com-

Its expenses for the same period were \$4,446.19. .The income of the State Committee during the year fro 1, 1902, to July 1, 1903, was \$4,405.78 Its expenses during the same period were \$4,106.40. The income during the six months from July 1, 1903, was \$1. 827.18. The expenses were \$1,700.32. It must be remembered that we had no

ection fund for the campaign of 1903. The Automobile Agitation Tour.

The automobile tour covered the fol-owing counties: Westchester, Orange, Dutchess, Greene, Albany, Renssel-ner, and Schenectady. The comrades are divided in their opinions as to the good accomplished. While this novel way of propaganda has not proved auto than we have; second, that it will be the favorite method of propaganda in the very near future. We still have the automobile in good working order and expect to utilize it in the spring.

Liabilities and Assets.

The liabilities of the State C tee on Jan. 1, 1904, were:	ommit-
National Committee	\$43.60
G. Speyer, printer	63.70
H. L. Slobodin, loan	376.35
U. Solomon, loan	50.00
S. Schatzkin, for auto	150.00
M. Hillquit, litigation	50.00
Total	799 05

The assets of the State Committee on Jan. 1, 1904, were:

Stamps on hand, 366 36.6)

 Cash on hand
 12 i.86

 Supplies, etc., on hand
 50.00

.8975.40

Total\$975.46 We do not enter the \$350 which Wood owes to the State Committee as an asset, as we consider it a total loss. But some locals owe the 10 per cent, of the income which they had from festivals. The indebtedness to the debt of Local New York by an exchange of account. The State Committee will shortly make strong represen tations to Local Kings that it pay i.s debt to the State Committee.

Secretary.

The State Committee has kept its ex-penses within the limit of its income. For this reason it has not engaged a salaried secretary. But it finds that it cannot continue longer to work w.taout a secretary who should give all his time and attention to the sate organization. Negotiations are pending with Comrade John C. Chase. In the meanwhile the Secretary was authorized to

In the national organization of the Socialist Party New York state made no history. It paid its dues, made its contributions, and gave its most loyal support to the National Committee of the Socialist Party with whose policy it was and now is in perfect accord. Our National Committeeman, Comrade Hilliquit, faithfully interpreted and represented the Social Democr Party on the National Committee.

The State Committee is composed of the following comrades: From New York, L. D. Abbott, I. Philips, Courtenay Lemon, H. Reich, Emil Neppel, H. L. Slobedin; from Kings, C. L. Far man, Hugo Peters, F. L. Lackenn-cher; from Queens, Chris. Bub; from Westchester, A. E. Dixon; from Orange, G. L. Lindboe. No salaried of-

Literature.

The State Committee is about to or der a third general agitation pamphiet. It will be of the size and form of the Pocket Library, thirty-two pages, and will cost less than one cent a copy. The pamphlet will contain matter of propaganda only, specially adapted for the state of New York. It will be iilustrated. It would be highly practical for locals to send in their orders for this pamphlet at once, so that the State Committee may know how many to print. Price will not be more than ome pasters to keep comrades busy before the campaign begins. We also expect to have some leaflets on the main issues of the class struggle written and ready to be printed as soon as all the nominations are made.

Recommendations.

We would suggest that the state be bership to be of about 1.200. The present State Committee was elected district to contain several counties: the locals within the agitation district to send delegates to a District Agi-tation Committee. Any organization in sympathy with the aims of the Social Democratic Party may send del-egates to this Committee. This Comegates to this Committee. This Committee shall exist only for campaign purposes, and meet only during the campaign. It shall occupy itself ex-clusively with propaganda and have nothing to do with the nomination of candidates or other party work. Such agitation districts exist in New York City and they have proven successful. They secure co-operation among geo-graphically grouped locals and afford a chance for non-affiliated but sympathetic organizations and individuals to work for the cause with a maximum of usefulness and the least chance of harm.

The State Committee expects to make directly from the headquarters a campaign of literature and corres pondence propaganda throughout the state, mainly in the unorganized or weakly organized localities. For this purpose we request all comrades and sympathizers to send us the names and addresses of all promising individuals addresses of all promising individuals. Certainly, the names of "suspects" on ly should be sent and not of ayowed ocialists or opponents.
We will end by saying that in this

state the Social Democratic Party was never in a more compact and harmon-ious condition. While there is a differ-ence of opinion on many points, there s no factional spirit present anywhere Though the task before us is great, the future is ours.

New York State Committee Social

Democratic Party.
HENRY L. SLOBODIN, Secretary.

-Every third farm in the United States is operated by a tenant. Dur-The total income of the State Com-mittee during the two years from July per cent.

1, 1900, to July 1, 1902, was \$4,462.31. THE VOICE AND ACTION OF THE DYING.

By Geo. Roewer, Jr.

Do you hear, brother worker? Can you not see it? On every side it's plain. What? Who? Where? Why, the whole capitalist class. Right here in our United Kingdom of Morgan & Co. Listen to the words of the learned gentleman in black cloth, to the politician, yea, to good old Mark him

Watch the action of the coal barons, with their flunky, the government of Colorado. Watch the mill owners of the Central states.

Are you listening, wage slaves? Are your eyes open? It has become so universal for the men in the pulpit to denounce Socialism, that one wish believe that each sermon was worth a thousand-dolar note or a perpetual pass on some railroad. Perhaps it is, Who knows?

King Mark, however, is the latest denouncer of Socialism. A few years ago he said, in substance, "the future fight in American politics will be between Republicanism and Socialism." He saw it coming. He admitted it then. Now he and his class feir it Right, old Mark. You and your class have very good reasons to fear Sccial-For if the workers will only from their slumber, you and your class will have to look for another vocation than that of roobing

the common people.

Wages are being reduced in all parts of the country. Men are being laid off. No work. The markets are overflowing with goods. And along with this, the constant appearance of articles against Socialism—some appealing to American manhood, patriotism, love of our (Morgan's) country, and then others confounding it with every other "ism" they could find in the dic-

What does this all mean? My brothwage slave, have you been seeing all these things? If so, have you been thinking? It's jest this. We are fast reaching the planacle of the central-zation of capital. The capitalist class hand, the wage-working class grows ev-

REFERENDUM A 1904.

lowing statement:

other locals has initiated a referendum calling for an amendment to the national constitution to abolish proxies and plural voting in the Socialist

"We are in receipt of a circular protesting again our action from Local Louisville, Ky., and as this circular has been given to the Socialist press, in justice to ourselves and to the ctier locals who joined with us in ask-ing for the referendum, and to the Louisville comrades who seem to misunderstand our position and molives, a statement for the reasons for our tion is opportune.

"Second-It if carried will place the control of the National Committee un-der the control of from four to seven - the National Committeemer from the larger states. Do you want

the Democratic party, and in certain reactionary labor organization, the proxy vote or plural system of voting proxy vote or pural system of voting is in vogue, and is a suitable means for carrying out the netarious pur-poses of these organizations and mak-ing easier their control by a few leaders. Should we be so blind as to engraft such a system on our revolution ary, democratically governed organiza-

"We appeal to the comrades everywhere to vote for Referendum A 1904, which reads as follws:

which reads as follows:

"Whereas, The proxy system in the
past and the present is a favorable
method of unscrupulous politicians to control and manipulate political parties, is unsocialistic in its nature, and is a positive menace to the future of e movement; and, "'Wheras, The introduction of the

proxy or plural system of voting into the Socialist Party and the National Committee would be the small end of the wedge to introduce old-party tac-tics, and methods into the Socialist Party, therefore be it

ever inchessing unemployed army that on. The wage earners uniting in their trade unions. The employers uniting ably assisted by the government, the press, and all the intellect they can buy. Simper and keener the strug-gle gnows. Hence, "The voice of the

The capitalists realize that if once of Socialism and unite on the political field they, the capitalists, will be no more and the struggle between slave and master will cease.

King Mark and all his fellow blags even stand up, that he and his follow ers will then be compelled to get of Labor's back. Hence the appeal of Mark and his kin, to stop Socialism, to stop the horrible idea that Mark along with his class must have to give up what they have stolen. It is the rapid growth of Sceialism in this country that is bringing out this cry of the dying capitalist class. They see their end coming. They throw up their hands in despair, resort to every conceivable means to retard its growth-and this will continue as the Socialist movement grows.

But Mark Hanna, Mergan, Vanderbiit, Havemeyer, and all the rest, you are too late. We know you have run your race and assisted us greatly for future time. There is no use to try to stem the tide, either by your voice or netion. We do not fear you We are in battle with you. You will not win. We are many, you only a few At the ballot-box we are the glant, you

mere dwarf. Workers, wage-slaves, we have our masters worried. They are crying. L t us press on. Let the intellectual pres-titute's tirade against Socialism by but an inspiration to greater effort. We will win, "Truth conquers all." Comflector. Workers, arise, join the arm eaching the pinnacle of the central of emincipation, keep in step, march ation of capital. The capitalist class s growing ever smaller; on the other passing away like on echo. On, on, ever enward to a higher life, to the centralization of capital comes the

In support of the proposition to amend the national constitution of the party which is now before the membership-Referendum A 1904-Local Butte, Mout., has sent out the to.-"Local Butte in conjunction with

First-We are not opposed to propolitional representation. Any proposition to give to the larger states additional committeemen in proportion to their numbers will meet our hearty support and approval. But th's Referendum B does not propose to do." (Referendum B 1903 has been carried since the issuance of this statement It amended the constitution so as to give members of the National Committee voting power proportional to the in their respective

"Third-In the Republican party,

"Fourth-As Socialists we are unalterably opposed to a system which will still further tend to concentrate power and influence in the hands of individuals. While perfectly willing that a state having 2,000 members should have twenty times as many committeemen as a state having 100 members (twenty committeemen can be reached by mail just as easily as one), we submit that it is unsocialistic and dangerous for one individual tohave twenty votes. -

"The greatest danger to the Socialist movement lies in the concentration of power in the hands of a few indi-vidual. The recent history of the party betrays the presence in certain quarters of a spirit that will brook neither restraint of personal idiosyn-crasies nor a due regard for disciplins. It ignores party rules, regulations and the party organization itself. In the ask is it wise to add a clause to the constitution that will still further con-centrate power in the hands of a few individuals in such an important committee as the National Committee, un der the specious pretense of proportional representation?

" Thoroland That the national constitution be amended as follows: That, after Article X another article be added to be known as Article XI to read:
"In all conventions, committees, or other deliberations of the Social se 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."

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

To the Editor of The Worker,--In the report of the proceedings of the New York State Committee, published in the last issue of The Worker, my attention was particularly called to the decision of the State Committee as to the method of electing delegates to the National Convention, over and above those elected by the different local organizations, up to the number the state is entitled to according to the number of party members under the national constitution, and the election of delegate-at-large for the "4. If any counties fail to elect the number of delegates apportioned to them, the State Committee shall elect and pay the expenses of delegates enough to complete the full number which the membership of New York entitles it to. 5. A delegate-at-large shall be elected by the State Comm.t-

It immediately occurred to me that the State Committee was taking a step contrary to the spirit and intent of our party organization, and was setting a precedent which might cause endiess trouble at some other time.

I am of the opinion that, should to make up the number the stafe is entitled to, it should be done in the same manner as in other cases of election-that is, by the party membership, through the general vote. The party membership should always de-cide who their representatives shall fie.

I offer a suggestion: If the State Committee will set a certain date before which all local organizations shall have time to elect, and notify them of their intention to send delegates and the number up to the prescribed allotment, the State Committee can then proceed to call for nominations for such delegates and for a delegate-at-large, and submit such nominations to a referendum vote of the party membership.

There is still sufficient time for this method of procedure to be carried out before May 1. This is the method I think should be adopted and then there can be nothing said hereafter as to favoritism having been shown, nor can anything be said which may enst reflection ... State Committee. W. BUTSCHER. east reflection on any member of ou

HERRON'S PARSIFAL LECTURE TO BE REPEATED

A repetition of the lecture-recital. Wagner and 'Parsifal,' " will be giv wanter and Talana, will be given by Geo. D. Herron and Mrs. Herron at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, on Sunday afterpoon, Feb. 28, at 3 o'clock sharp An admission of twenty-five cents will be charged and the proceeds will be turned into the fund-for the establishment of a Socialist daily newspaper. Comrades and friends, especially in Brooklyn and Queens County, urged to advertise this lecture far and near so that a success even surpassing that of the first lecture shall be at tained. Tickets can be procured from J. Spargo, 11 Cooper square, New York; from Wm. Butscher, 279 Hooper street, Brooklyn, or from any of the delegates to the Kings County Committee or the Socialist Daily Confer ence. Tickets not used at the first lecture will be accepted on Feb. 28.

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LECTURE CALENDAR

FOR NEW YORK. Lectures for the week under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party and auxiliary organizations. whether by Socialist or non-Socialist speakers, and by Socialist speakers be fore other organizations, are listed be low. Unless otherwise stated, lectures are called for S n m and admission

FRIDAY, FEB. 5. West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor, George D. Herron; "Socialism

and Life."
SUNDAY, FEB. 7. Colonial Hall, 101st street near Co-Morris Hallquit: lumbus avenue. "Hopes and Duties of American So-

Ladies' Circle of the Voice of Labor, 217 Henry street. Algernon Lee: "The Socialist Idea, in Battle and in Triumph."
Socialist Literary Society, 232 East

Broadway. FRIDAY, FEB. 12. Mt. Morris Educational Club, 134 E.

110th street. Algernon Lee: "The Development of Capitalism." Brocklyn. SUNDAY, FEB. 7. Buffalo Hall, Fulton street and Ruffalo avenue. Dr. G. Fish Clark: "So-

MRS. WENTWORTH'S READINGS. Of Mrs. Wentworth's dramat'e reading Oscar Lovell Triggs, professor of literature in the University of Chi-

cialism In Its Various Phases,

engo, says: "There is a literature coming back into the world dependent upon recita-tion for its effects. Before the invention of printing poetry was carried from place to place by wandering

"After printing came into use poetry came to be written for the eye and not for the ear. But poetry to-day is once more being written for recital requiring gesture and oral utterance its interpretation just as truly as the stage-play proper.

"This new poetry calls into being the new class of players, who, to be suc-cessful, must possess a dramatic gen-jus more rare and subtle than that of the ordinary actor. This is the class to which Marion Craig Wentworth belongs and I, for my part, know from tirst-hand knowledg that she belongs also to the class that is successful."

No comrade in any place where Mrs. Wentworth is to read should fail to hear her, and a good audience should be assured at every point, as those who have heard her can vouch that she has the ability to give to her andiences the fullest comprehension and enjoyment of the masterpieces that

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advocates claim for it, but the fact that employers' associations are fight ing it is enough to show that it must be of some value to the workers.

CHALL THE UNIONS GO INTO POLITICS? By JOHN SPARGO.

The two articles which Comrade Spargo contributed to The Worker of Nov. 15 and Nov. 29 attracted great attention and their reissue in pamphlet form was demanded. They have now been incorporated in a nent pocket-size pamphiet of 32 pages as a number of the Socialist Library.

This pamphlet 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 5 cents; \$1.25 a hundred.

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WHAT to READ on SOCIALISM

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Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per

LABOR SECRETARIAT.-Office, 320 Broadway, Room 701; office hours on week days, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Delegates' meeting every last Satur-day of the month at 64 E. Fourth street, at S p. m. Board of Directors' meeting every second Monday of the month, at 320 Broadway. Room 701. Address all correspon-dence to the Labor Secretariat, 320

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 30-Office and Employment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian)-331 E. 71st St., S p. m.; Dist. II (German) -50 E. 1st St., S p. m.; Dist. III— Clubhouse, 206 E. Seth St., 7.30 p.m.; Dist. IV-342 W. 42d St., S p. m.;

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION), meets first Tuesday of the month, 10 a, m., at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East 87th street.

MUSICIANS: CO-OPERATIVE UNION. Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, 2.5 Central avenue, Jess y Ci y, N. J.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemian Hall, 323 E. 73d street. New York Financial Secre-tary, J. T. Kelly, 2 Marshal secretary, Jones, Mery-politan, L. I.: Recording Secretary, Jon. Noelter, 774 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. Agitation meetings every third Sunday, at 7 p. m. Secretary, G. Sjoholm, 321 E. Ninth-street, New York.

The above society was founded in the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. In the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought, its numerical strength at present composed of 184 local branches with 23,700 mais and 4,809 female members is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor moves of age may be admitted to membershy in an initiation fee of \$4,00 for the first class and \$3,00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$0,00 for 0 weeks and of \$4,50 for with interruption. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6,00 and \$3,00 for second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6,00 and \$3,00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$25,00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of may be admitted to the third of age may be admitted to the third of \$1,00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of \$1,00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of \$1,00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of \$1,00. Monthly assessments are levied for the class of the second of

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PARTY NEWS.

National Organizing Fund.

The following contributions have een made to the National Organizing been made to the National Organisms Fund since last report: Julius Ber nard, Hamilton, Montana, \$1; A. New York City, 25 cents; J. A. Billings, Rockland, Mass., \$1; 25th Ward Branch, Local Philadelphia, Pa., \$1; Geo. C. Alcott, Bridgewater, Mass., \$2; total to noon, Jan. 30, 1904, \$5.25; prereported, \$2,504.99; \$2,600.24.

The new coin cards for contributions to the National Organizing Fund are being sent out, and every comrade celving one should do his or her utmost to fill it up quickly and return to the National Secretary. The card has holes for ten dimes and two quarters, with places for names and addresses of every contributor. This is un-doubtedly the best card of the kind yet issued. The National Secretary will be glad to send cards to any cor who wish to help in the most import ant work Socialists have to accomplish nt present—that of organization. Address William Mailly, McCague Building, Omaha, Neb., and you will receive card by return mail.

National.

James Oneal, new State Secretary of Indiana, has been engaged as an assistant to the National Secretary and will take up his duties within the next fortnight. Printed reports of the National

Quorum meeting are being mailed either direct from the national office or through the state secretaries to all local secretaries in the party.

Bernard F. Healey of Barre has been elected as National Committee-

man from Vermont, W. R. Healey and R. C. Massey have been re-elected National Commit-teemen from Florida and North Dakota, respectively.

National Organizer John M. Ray is dated for the first seven days of February in Houghton County, Michigan. He will work in that state through

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins has concluded his three months' work in Montana and has entered Idaho with the special mission of getting the state organization into better order. John W. Slayton will begin agitating

in Colorado at the expense of the Na-tional Committee of the Socialist Party on Feb. 5. Comrade Slayton will act under the direction of the Colorado State Committee and will give special attention to the strike districts.

George D. Herron will fill a number of dates in the West during March, while making a special trip from New York to Milwaukee to take part in the municipal campaign in the latter city. direction of the National Secretary. John C. Chase's organizing tour of

New Hampshire has been closed be-cause of unfavorable conditions. Comrade Chase will probably work next in Rhode Island, where a state organi-

National Lecturer John W. Brown's lecture dates in Oregon begin Feb. 5. after which he will fill between thirty and forty dates in Washington.

The Deuver comrades have engaged James F. Carey for two meetings on Feb. 15 and 21. It is intended that the meeting on Feb. 21 shall be an immense demonstration. Carey will not get through in Colorado until the beginning of March.

Acting Secretary Molyneaux of Louisiana reports that the referendum taken by the locals in that state upon the question of striking out the color plank in the platform adopted by the state convention has resulted in the plank being eliminated. The application for a state charter for Lot therefore, again submitted to the National Committee, and unless objections are raised and a vote called for the charter will be granted on Feb. 25.

The National Secretary announces having received a protest from Local Hudson County, N. J., against the nction of the New Jersey State Com-mittee, "in setting aside the state referendum on the election of state officers and National Committeeman' and ciniming that Charles Ufert has been elected National Committeeman from New Jersey since Jan. 10 and "is the only person qualified to vote upon questions coming before that body." As the report from the New Jersey Acting State Secretary would show that the matter in dispute is one which the New Jersey comrades must settle among themselves, the National Secretary has so notified Local Hadnty, and also that the present representative for New Jersey upon the National Committee, Comrade Goebel, will be recognized as such until notice has been received from the State Committee that his succes-

sor has been elected. National Committe noves that Referendum A 1994 be de clared outof order on the ground that it is accompanied by comment—as in the case of Referendum'B 1963, on which he made a similar motion. The vote on the motion will close on Feb

National Committeeman Berger moves that hendquarters be removed to Chicago. The vote will close on Feb. 16.

The next regular business meeting of Local Rochester will be held or Tuesday evening, Feb. 9, at the headquarters, 32632 Joseph avenue. Next Wednesday evening an entertainment and pedro party will be held at the same place. The headquarters are open every evening and on Sundays and all workington workingmen and others inter ested in Socialism are invited to comin, read the papers, and get acquainted with comrades. The semi-annual financial report of the local shows the following totals: Cash on hand, July 1, 802.74; receipts, \$885.30; disburse-ments, \$064.07; balance, Dec. 31, \$14.06. Of the receipts, \$117 was for current dues and \$60 was paid in dues to the State Committee. The cigar and tobacco stand at the headquarters gave a cash surplus of \$63.71, extobacco stand at the headquarters, 25 of \$200.90; expenditures, \$220.85; gave a cash surplus of \$63.71, exclusive of accounts collectible and stock on hand, which is considered a terry satisfactory showing. The report indicates that Local Rochester is in

very good condition, doing a great-deal of work and ready to do still more. The report includes the following paragraph in regard to the proposed local party paper: "We also call your attention to the fact that we have de-cided to publish a weekly paper. About two hundred shares have already been sold, but we want every comrade in the movement to take at least one share, which costs \$5. It is not necessary to pay the \$5 down; you may pay 50 cents a month until paid. Th are many trade unionists, who are no Socialists, who have subscribed for stock, and we believe that the Social ists of the city ought to do their part and not let outsiders outdo them. We intend to use the paper effectually for

campaign work during the presidentia electicu and to overthrow capitalism.' The the Leonite or S L. P. followers of Buffalo exhibited themselves in their true light last week in connection with a meeting to protest against the deportation of John Turner. In the first place, the organizers of the meeting were refused permission even to announce it at the S. L. P. meeting on Sunday, while at the Social Demo-cratic headquarters they were given the floor and treated with the courtesy which sincere men show even to the with whom, on many points, they dis agree. Then came the protest meet-ing on Tuesday evening. Several So-cial Democrats took part in the discussion and, while making it clear that they did not support Turner's views as an Anarchist, insisted that the ques-tion here was that of the right of free speech as against arbitrary inquisition and exile by "administrative process."
On this ground they supported the protest. Mr. Reinstein, the local light of the S. L. P., led the objection and with his five followers put himself on record by voting against the resolu tions condemning the government's action and calling for Turner's re

At a conference of the Social Demo crats of Albany County, held at Albany on Jan. 26, a County Committee was elected, consisting of Gustave Carlson of Cohoes, H. Vitalius of Wa-tervliet, Harry Romaine of Green Island, and Fritz Gresinger and Clinton H. Pierce of Albany. Steps will immediately be taken to form locals in Green Island, Cohoes, and Watervilet. A meeting of the Social Democrats

of Albany County will be held at 119 State street, Albany, on Sunday, Feb. 7, at 3 p. m. Comrade Lindboe of Highland Falls has been asked to address the meeting. All are invited to

flew York City.

The 31st A. D. will hold its next meeting at Dr. Halpern's house, 1861 Madison avenue, Wednesday evening, Feb. 10. The topic for discussion will be the first chapter of Hillquit's "His-tory of Socialism in the United States," that on Sectarian Communities. Every Socialist in the district should attend It is desired that all Socialists in the district become members of the branc organization. For further information ddress Secretary T. J. Lloyd, 51 East 129th street, or Organizer R. Wien ccke, 2434 Eighth avenue.

At the last meeting of the 34th A. D the following officers were elected Secretary, B. Koerner; Financial Sec retary, John Harter; Auditing Committee, B. Weldckoff and E. Delmke Delegates—General Committee, A Hanseng, M. Shipman; Bronx Agita-tion Committee, B. Koerner, John Harter, and A. Hansen; Progressive Workingmen's Association, B. Weidckoff and John Harter. The next reg ular meeting will be held Feb. 9, at Weber's Hall, 444 Willis avenue. Comrades should do their utmost to in crease the membership as at present the whole work and expense rests on the shoulders of a very few.

Pollowing is the February program of Socialist lectures on Sunday even ings in Colonial Hall, 101st street, near Columbus avenue: Feb. 7—Morris Hillquit, "Hopes and Duties of American Socialists": Feb. 14-Charles Ufert "Is Socialism Possible?"; Feb. 21-F Schluter, "The Purpose of Life"; Feb 28-William Edlin, "Socialism and Civilization."

A borough meeting of Local Kings County will be held in the Brooklyr Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby ave nue, on Sunday, Feb. 14, at 2:30 p. m Among other matters, the meeting will consider the assessment of members to tional convention, the manner of nomi nating delegates, and the number of delegates to be sent. At a later meeting, instructions to delegates will be discussed.

Committee of the Social Democratic Women's Society the newly revised constitution and by-laws were re-ceived. It was decided to have five hundred pads printed and sold for the benefit of the campaign fund. The following contributions were received for the agitation fund: Branch 10, \$5 Lranch 12, \$5; Branch 14 Chiergo, \$5 Comrade Jany Witt, \$5. The commit tee on propaganda has invited Com rade Wentworth and wife to fill several dates for this vicinity in the near future. The exact dates will soon

Dr. G. Fish Clark will deliver the next of the series of free Sunday ev-ening lectures at Buffalo Hall, cor-ner of Buffalo avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb 7 "Socialism in Its Various Phases" i

The Kings County Committee will

meet at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Saturday evening, Feb. 13. At a special meeting of the 24th A. D. held on Feb. 1 at 1032 First avenue, Comrade Meyer presiding, it was de-cided to meet in future on the first and third Mondays in the month, instead of Thursdays. The district donated \$5 to the National Organizing Fund and \$5 to the Tweifth Congressional Dis-trict campaign fund. Comrades and sympathizers in the district are urged to attend and take more interest in party affairs than previously.

At a meeting of comrades of the 34th A. D. and the 35th A. D. held in the Clubhouse at 3300 Third avenue on Jan. 27, Comrade Koerner presiding, the report of the Bronx Agitation Committee was received. The repor showed receipts from Sept. 11 to Jan

the 35th A. D. to hold a joint meeting to arrange to work in harmony and do more thorough agitation. The Agita tion Committee was instructed to look about at once for a speaker for the next campaign.

The financial report of Local New York for the last half of 1903, which

was presented to the General Com-mittee at its last meeting, is a very satisfactory one. Receipts for the six months were \$2.548.56; expenditures, \$2,155.59; balance, July 1, 1903, \$48.73; balance, Jan. 1, 1904, \$436.70. The assets amount to \$696.18, including, besides the cash balance, dues-stamps worth \$42.15 and a few outstanding accounts. The liabilities amount to \$325, due to the State Committee. Of the income during the six m \$586.65 was for stamps, \$53.80 for new members (281 admitted), \$287.78 for literature, \$731.97 from the two plo nics, \$500 from the Campaign Comm tee, and the rest in sundry smaller amounts. The expenditures include \$415 to the State Committee for stamps, \$115 to the State Committee on old debts, \$557.72 to the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association in d debts (the Association having remitted a portion), \$125 to Sl din in repayment of loan, \$100.18 to Speyer for printing and old account, and the rest in smaller amounts for agitation, running expenses, and in payment of debts. The number of tames sold indicates an average mem bership during the six months of 652.

The amount paid in dues by the various district organizations ranged from \$57 paid by the 30th A. D. down to \$3 from the 2d and 8th A. D. and the same sum from the 19th A. D.

The 28th A. D. holds a discuseeting every first Thursday of the month at its headquarters, 1497 Avenue A. Thursday, Feb. 4. Comrades Kalming and Obrist will debate as to what progressive trade union organizations should do in view of the con servative polley of the A. F. of L.

The West Side Agitation Committee as arranged a meeting for Frank.in H. Wentworth in Etris Hall, 168 W. Twenty-third street, on Feb., 17. At the last meeting the following officers ere elected: Organizer, Ed. M. Martin; Financial Secretary, S. Solomon Recording Secretary, I. Rifel; Treas irer, Frank Harth; Delegate to the Executive Committee, Edward S. Bock. It was decided to tuy 5,000 eaflets that City Executive Committee will issue. Financial report for last six months showed: income, \$275.-23; expenditures, \$193.73; balance on hand Jan. 1, \$81.53. The next meet-ing of the West Side Agitation Committee will be held Monday, Feb. 8. at 342 W. Ferty-second street. All comrades residing on the West Side ere urged to attend, as the circulars dvertising the Wentworth meeting will be ready for distribution.

New Jersey.

The West Hoboken comrades have entered the field for the municipal lection to be held in April with a clection to be held in April with a full list of candidates nominated at an enthusiastic town convention held on Monday evening, Jan. 25, at the So-cialist Party Cutofhouse, 511 Hacken-sack Plan Road. Comrade Ufert actod as chairman, Clemens Meyer as dee-chairman, and Henry Karl as secretary. After the committee on cre-dentials had reported, the following nominations were made: First Ward-Councilman, Aug Dennier; Board of Education, Carl Pankopf; Constable, Chris. Nuber; Second Ward—Council-man, Chas. Stegner; Board of Education, Aug. Knoeder; Constable, Ernest Froetscher; Third Ward-Connellman, Chas, Utert; Board of Education, Otto Weidenmueller: Constable, Ellas Koppelsen. The Town Central Committ. e was constituted a Campaign Commit tee with instructions to fill vacancies The municipal platform adopted by the convention of 1903 was rendopted with miditions relating to placing electric light wires underground, improve ments in public school education and night schools; municipal coal and wood yards where these necessities are to be sold at cost; playgrounds for children, municipal street sprinkling, municipal baths, and the demand that policemen in the future shall remain neutral in case of strikes or boycotts.
As the Socialist Party attained secnd place in the Third Ward at the last election, an active campaign will be conducted and an earnest effort ande to carry that ward. Contribu tions to the campaign fund can be made to the Committee at 511 Hackennck Plank Road.

A new branch of the Socialist Party was organized on Jan. 30 at 316 Third treet Jersey City, with twenty-three charter members. Comrades Kronen-berg and Rellly, representing the or-ganizer of Local Hudson County, were present to organize the branch, which will be known as Third Ward Branch, Jersey City. The following officer elected: Organizer, Eugene Zeit ler; Recording Secretary, Th. Burk-hart; Financial Secretary, Chas, Rapp; Treasurer, Chas. Nellus; Delegate to County Committee, Chas. Rapp. The branch will meet the first Saturday in the month at the same address. Local Hudson County now comprises twenty-one branches with a membership in good standing of over

Free lectures are being given every Sunday evening at 375 Central avenu Jersey City. The program for Febru Jersey City. The program for February is as follows: Feb. 7, "The Sword, the Pen, and the People," George H. Headley; Feb. 14, "Socialism and Life," George D. Herron; Feb. 21, "The Unemployed Problem," H. Gaylord Wilshire; Feb. 28, "What the Class Struggle Really Is," Courtenay Lenon. On Feb. 7 there will also be Lemon. On Feb. 7 there will also be a lecture in German, "A B C des So zialismus" by A. Organick, at Haeb-nel's Hall, Griffith street and Hancock avenue. At all of these meetings gen-eral discussion is invited.

Massachusetts.

John Spargo, editor of "The Con rade," will lecture on "The Meanin and Message of Socialism" in Faueth Hall, Boston, Friday, Feb. 19, 8 p. m and Message of Socialism in Faucti Hall, Boston, Friday, Feb. 19, 8 p. m. This is the third lecture in the course given by the Socialist Women's Club of Boston. Admission, ten cents.

The Socialist Women's Club of Bos ton meets at 330 Shawmut avenue the first and second Fridays of each

The Speakers' Club of Boston ap-

vicinity for membership and assist-It is well organized, in goo working order, has an excellent in-structor in elecution, a good director, and hopes to obtain splendid results. lessons in elocution, the club nas taken up the study and dis of the "Communist Manifesto" works to follow), and at every meet ing gives two of the embryo orators a recognize the great need of speakers yet the membership has not come up to expectations. Even many of las year's soap-box speakers who showed n ignorance both of oratory and of he scientific principles of Socialism have thus far failed to take this opportunity to learn. With the talent at disposal even the best of last year's workers might learn much. This ap peal is not alone for those experienced n public speaking, but also for every one wishing to advance the cause of Socialism. All members of the Socialist Party are eligible for member-ship. Meetings, for the present, every Sunday afternoon, 4.30 to 6.30 p. m., at hendquarters, 699 Washington street.

Connecticut.

Sol Fieldman has been doing som excellent agitation in Connecticut. Au appropriation of \$25 by Local New Haven has enabled the State Committee to send him to Danbury, Naugatuck, Waterbury, Derby, Shelton, An-Hartford, New Britain, and Manchester, Good meetings were held in Derby and in Waterbury twice and Fleidman will return to Waterbury soon to address another meeting. He has organized a new local with thirteen members in Shelton, where there is a strike of textile workers. The strikers marched in a parade on Jan 28 through Derby and Shelton bearing a banner tascribed "We will Strike at the Ballot-Box. and also a notice of Fieldman's meeting. He addressed a meeting in South Manchester on Jan. 30, and on Sunday he and Eugene Toomey spoke Arrangements Bridgeport. Arrangeme de to have him address chinists' Union in Stamferd in the

near future. Local Bridgeport is holding a of Sunday evening lectures and they have been well attended, W. E. White was the speaker on Jan. 24. E. Toomey, Sol Fieldman, Chas. T. Peach, Frederick Grube, and John Spargo have been engaged for future Sundays.

Some members of Local New Haven attended a meeting held in Yale Hall. Franklin street, Saturday evening, Jan. 30, at which Prof. Emory of Yale University lectured on "The Origin of Trade Unions." Prof. Emory spoke very highly of Mitchell, Gompers, and other prominent labor leaders and

seemed to think that the trade unions would be beneficial to both capital and labor if such conservative leaders are met half way by capitalists with friendly co-operation. Some questions by Comrade Mahoney made the speaker a little uneasy, and after be had answered them Comrade Toomer made a brief speech in reply to Prof Emory, who grew red in the face as one after another of his statements was attacked and exposed. He finally pleaded another engagement and hur riedly left the liall, while an attendant began to turn out the gas before Teomey had finished speaking. These ectures are conducted by a "Men's Club" organized by the Yale Y. M. C. A. The audience, mostly working men, were delighted with the limpromptu debate.

The State Committee at its meet ing on Jan. 24 issued a call to the locals in Connecticut to make non-ination for delegates to the national convention. Connecticut is entitled to four delegates and it was decided to call for nominations during the month of February. The names proposed will be submitted to a vote during March and the four receiving the highest vote will be the delegates to the convention. The one receiving the highest number of votes will b considered delegate-at-large. In order to defray the expenses of the delegates, the Committee voted to levy an assessment of 25 cents per member upon the organization in Connecticut

Pennsylvania.

The Allegheny County Committee following officers: Louis Cohen, Secre tary: A. L. Leach, Financial Secretary Chas. C. Juhnke, Treasurer, The Committee made arrangements to engage Dr. S. A. Knonfnagel of Peorla. organizer during the winter months.

Local Reading will have tickets up in thirteen wards for the February election. A number of meetings will be held in the city. The Socialists of Shenandoah have

comminated a complete borough ticket.
Pottsville Socialists have filed their omination papers.

nomination papers.
In order to defeat the Socialists, who for the last two years have had full sway in the politics of Mauch Chunk township, Carbon County, the Democrats and Republicans i The Nineteenth and Fortleth Ward

Branches of Philadelphia have each

lonated a dollar toward paying off the

state debt.
On Sunday evening, Feb. 7, at Jef. ferson Hall, Ninth street below Dick inson, Philadelphia, there will be a debate between Francis K. Swartley Democrat, and John F. Taylor, Social ist, on the proposition: "That the Democratic party does not represent the interests of the working class." Ad-

Franklin H. Wentworth and Marion Craig Wentworth will speak in Read ing on Feb. 15 and Mrs. Wentworth is to read Hauptmann's "Sunken Bell" on Feb. 16. This is a treat that the people of that city cannot well afford to miss.

- Local Franklin, Venango County, re ports taking in a number of new mem-bers.

ers. Local Pottstown has elected new officers and nominated a complete bor-ough ticket for the February election. Lansford reports taking in new members. The campaign is getting hot. The Socialists hope to elect all the borough officers this time and con-

trol the town.

The Socialists of Darby, Delaware County, have thrown down the gauntlet to the Republican party. On Feb. 26 the following full ticket was nominat-

ed: First Ward-Committeeman, Robi Green, Jr.: School Director, Chas M. Staley; Real Estate Assess Whittaker Parker; Judge of Election Robt. Simpson; Inspector, Jas. D. Gravener; Second Ward—Councilman Jas. D. Thornton; School Director, Walter A. Welsh; Assessor, Frank Knight; Judge of Election, John Black; Inspector, Edw. Garr; Third Ward-Councilman, Geo. W. Beecher School Director, Samuel Wilson; As sessor, Andrew B. Mayer; Judge of Election, Frank Derr; Inspector, Geo W. Waldis: Auditor, John Troupe, Jr There is no Democratic ticket in the field, that party having been complete ly absorbed by the Republican organ ization. The Republican managers are quite taken aback at the Socialists challenging their supremacy. They have made all kinds of efforts to induce the Socialist candidates to with draw and apparently cannot under stand this party that they cannot con trol or corrupt.

and First, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth Ward Branches of Local Phiadelphia centinue to hold weekly agitation meetings.

The state constitution amendment

The Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth

has been adopted with the following exceptions: Local Erié, Art. 13, Sec. 1, rejected: Allegheny County Committee offers the following amendment: Art. 6, Sec. 2, to read, "The County Committee shall be composed of delegates of locals in the county, the basis of representation to be determined by

referendum vote of party members in the county." The proposed amendments have been referred to the state Locals are requested to make noninations for the place of holding the state convention. Local secretar e-must send nominations to the State

the county."

Secretary on or before March 1. The general vote of the state on the appeal again t the action of the State Consulttee in suspending the Luzeme County Committee for allowing a can didate tacitly to accept endorsemme from other parties results as follows. Unanimously in favor of sustainin the State Committee-Alleghene, 12 Allentown, 18: Carbondale, 4: Charle rol, 8; Duquesne, 11; Erie, 12; Good-will Hill, 4; Lehighton, 6; Meadville, 10: Pittsburg, 62: Potistown, 14: Read ing. 42: Royersford, G. Seilersville, G. ngainst-Duryen, 9; Harvisburg, 2 Irwin, 9: Lebanon, 6: Loyalsoch, Media, 5; Scranton, 8; Taylor, 5; Uta ville, 8: Williamspers, 7: York, 5: vided-Morton, yes 3, no 4; Philad d phin, yes 116, no 1; Pottsville, yes o 4; Summeytown, yes 7, no 3; kinsburg, yes 4, no 1; totals-for sus toining the State Committee, 3to; against, 103.

Minnesota.

The Minnesota state convention will e held at Minacapolis at Soc.a.i.t endquarters, 45 South Fourth street. Feb. 21 and 22. The first session wit. open at ten o'clock a. m., Sunday, Feb. 21. A large number of locals have signified their intention to send delegates and are pow called upon to make final arrangements and take the matter up at next meeting. Local Minneapole is preparing to take cars of all the del egates, and look after their we fare while there. Send in the names of your delegates to the State Secretary before Feb. 10, giving their full ad dresses, and places wal be found for them, so that they will be to no ex-pense while here. In order to insure this, the names must be sent in by that date. Also state the time the del egates expect to arrive in Minneapolis so that the local comrades will b prepared for their reception. On receiving this information, the Stat Secretary will notify each delegawhere he is to be entertained, so that he will have no trouble finding the place assigned to him. Each delegate must have his credentials signed by the chairman and secretary of his local, and also the signatures of every member of the local whom he is to repesent. Every local represented mus be in good standing, that is the state dues of the local must be paid for the month of January by the time the convention opens. Do not fail to send in the names of all the delegates before Feb. 10, if you wish to have their entertainment provided for.

Charters were issued on Jan. 24 to new locals at Fowler, seven members, and at Hesperus, twenty-four mem-

Mrs. Ida Crouch Hazlett has been holding successful meetings at Arva-da, Morrison, and Golden in Jefferson County: In each pince interest has een revived and the locals strength-

The National Committee has placed National Organizers James F. Carry and John W. Slayton at the disposal of the State Committee, the former for a two-weeks' campaign, and the latter for two months. This action of the national office has greatly encouraged the comrades in Colorado and an active and aggressive campaign is being planned. Comradpaign is being planned. Chirace Sfayton-begins his work on Feb. 5 and Comrade Carey on Feb. 12. With two lecturers of national re-

putation like Carey and Slayton working with our State Organizer, Mrs. Hazlett, it is confidently expected that the next two months will mark an epoch in the history of the Socialist Party in Colorado.

Coliseum, the largest hall in Denver, with a senting capacity of 5,000, has been hiréd for Carey's meeting on Feb. 14, and Local Denver proses to make it a great demonstration for Socialism. Comrade Slayton will speak in Den

ver on Feb. 7 under the auspices of the State Committee, Local Denver assisting. An effort will be made at this meeting to raise funds to assist the State Committee in carrying on Slayton's campaign in the state and organ izing the results of his and Carey's work for the permanent good of the

party organization.

It is the general opinion that the fearful accident which recently precipitated fifteen miners to the bottom of a 1,500 feet shaft at Stratton's Inof a 1,500 feet shalt at Stratton in-dependence Mine in Victor was the re-sult either of criminal negligence on the part of the management in using unsafe machinery or of incompetence on the part of some of Peabody's

strike-breakers employed in the mine, although Colorado's premium jaw-smith, Sherman Bell, Adjutant-Gen-eral, Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff, etc., says that he "suspects the Western Federation of Miners of havmething to do with the acci-

The stealing of high-grade ore in the Cripple Creek district was never carried on to so great an extent now. The strike-breakers who have been imported into the district, and who are herded in the mines by men with bayonets to prevent their escape, are managing to smuggle the richest specimens out of the mines. The mine owners are learning in the costly chool of experience that cheap scab labor is costly labor in the end

It is said that Gov. Peabody has deided to turn all the military prisoners over to the civil courts.

The recently elected State Committee has taken hold. The state headquarters are in Newport, and the State Secretary is Walter Laufersiek, whose address is 506 Washington ave-

Charles G. Towner, who last year was one of the national circuit speak ers, is now organizer for Kentucky, and is at the present in the mining region in the southern part of the state. Since the first of the year he has organized one new local and a v-eral others are about to ask for chart-

Frederick G. Strickland will be sent on a tour by the State Committee from Maysville Cown the Ohio to Coving-He started in Maysville en Jan. 21 and will visit Augusta and Caddo.

National Organizer, John W. Bensett sends in an application for charter from Holly Springs. The Local starts out with seven members. In spite of the unfavorable weather.

-ice and snow of the granulated su-gar variety everywhere - Organizer McCrillis secured fourteen names to an application for charter at Can erville, and the prospects are good for a large increase in the near future. successful meetings at Hamilton and Avery also.

Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, who has been tugaged by the Iawa State Committee for a month's campaign in Iowa in Murch, writes that he would be pleased if the locals would arrange afterneon addresses befere women's c'ules in addition to his evening lecture. There will be no extra charge for these afternoon addresses, and th) subjects most appropriate are "Bables With the Harness On" and "Socialism

A number of the locals are getting ready to nominate city tickets.

Here and There.

Local Toledo has passed resolution altiating a referendum; "Shall the office of National Committeeman from Ohio be declared vacant." Comrade Bragg writes: "We do not know how the rest of the state regards it, but it will not be said of us that we tolerated the conduct of our National Committeeman as revealed in the carrespond ence between Caldwell and Mailly. We wish to submit this correspondence to the comrades of Ohlo together with the editorial comment of The Work-W. G. Criteblew of Ohio asks us to

state that Comrade Lavin of Cantin has written him in regard to the alleged irregularities in the election of National Committeeman in the follow ing words: "In regard to my let er to Comrade Bandlow that Local Canton tional Committee member, I must say that no one yet (except Altenberg) knows anything about the ballots, and this was the cause for my action, thinking that you didn't send them at all. But as Comrade Altenberg states that he received them, I am wilding to retract anything I wrote about you in connection with sending the ballots to Local Canton. Hoping you will kindly accept my apology to you and that we will remain with a good feel-ing towards each other," etc. "P. S.— You are authorized to publish my letter of apology wherever may suit you best in order to wipe out the injustice o you caused by my hasty action Socialists of Pleasant Hill, Ill.,

organized a local Jan. 8. The com-rades became too enthusiastic to wait for the state organizer and accordingly, Comrades F. A. Roberts and R. F. Barton rented a hall and invited the public in. They spoke for about three hours to an attentive crowd of 150. At the conclusion a local of eleven mem-bers was organized. There are two more Socialists here who will join im-mediately, and it is believed that the local will have twenty members be fore spring. How's this for a little town of four hundred? The comrades are principally farmers.

SOCIALIST TICKET IN LOUISIANA.

Our Party Will this Year Make Its First Appearance in State Campaign-Election to Be Held in April.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 31.-The Socialist Party has nominated a full ticket for the state election to be held in April. Our candidate for Governor Is J R. Hay of this city; for Lieutenant-Governor we have nominated S. L. Russner; for State Treasurer, Conand Bapp; for Secretary of State, Thomas S. Dickson; for Superintend-ent of Education, W. G. Barnes. This is the first time that a Socialist state deket has been in the field in this state. There are great obstacles to be overcome here, but it is believed that a good beginning will be made in this campaign toward bringing Louisiana into line for Socialism.

One thing that God in His infinite wisdom didn't give the capital-lsts is the votes of the working class. That they get them is due wholly to the infinite stupidity of the givers.— Erle People.

-Statistics of the indigent in Chi-—Statistics of the inagent in Car-cago show that 13,000 families or about 80,000 persons, were aided by the Bureau of Charity the past year. Another eyidence of "prosperity." Hawk and Handsaw Tales.

TOLD BY BEN HANFORD.

"Good morning, men. How are the nen? I know the boss is all right. How are the men?"

The World for the Workers-all oth ers get off the earth.

John W. Griggs, ex-Governor of th State of New Jersey and ex-Attorney General of the United States, is pres ident of the Paterson Trust Company, one of the original underwriters of the Shipbuilding Trust, and the lega counsel for a number of large corpora tions. Of course, his business has nev er influenced his political opinions, not would be use political office to further his business interests. Certainly not For he it from me to infer that his political activity (or palsy) has ever been other than the natural cons. quence of exalted altruism and purest patriotism.

In the Harwick mine explosion 184 men were killed. Surely they could not have fared worse had they been on strike. Not even the operators, nor the New York "Times" has accused the strikers of killing that many.

Fourteen men were killed in the Stratton Independence Gold Mine at Victor, Col., by the breaking of the cable used for hoisting the cage in a shuft 1,400 feet de.p. The poor ie: lows were scabs, but they couldn't be deader if they had been union men in the bull pen.

The foreman of a gang of roofer in New York ordered his men out on a stippery roof to make repairs. They refused, on account of the ice. The foreman, declaring "I am not afraid; come on, boys," took two steps on the fee-coated surface, and fell 75 feet to the passement, dying instantly. We have all serts of laws for the protection of workers, but the worker who lasists on their enforcement is sure to lose his job. A few years ago about sixty men were working in a mine near Pittston, Pa., when the rocks be gan to crack and they came out, fearing the mountain would collapse on them. They were met at the pit thein. month by the mine superintendent (1 believe he was Mayor of Pittston at the time, who said "I am not afraid; come on, boys." They all followed him into the mine, the hill fell on them. and they are there yet. might as well have been on strike.

John D. Rockefeller says when h has but fifteen minutes for eating he takes but three mouthfuls of food, chewing it thoroughly, and adding a fourth mouthful which he chews while continuing his work. He tells us that this works splendidly. Now, if we could all of us get along with four mouthfuls of food at a meal, think how cheaply we could work, and by cutting the meal time to fifteen minutes, think how much longer hours we could work-for Rockefe'ler.

John R. Weber, formerly a Com,n!s sioner of Immigration, addressing the annual meeting of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, declared that this country should re trict naturalization, but not immigra-tion. That is the perfect capitalis position. He wants the workingman to have just one right—the right to work for him, at his price. Non-union, non-naturalized aliens preferred. From his standpoint the next best thing to a man who won't kick is a man who can't kick. . . .

William R. Hearst says the Democrats AND the workingmen can win Onite right. I may add that the Republicans AND the workingmen can win. Better still, the workingmen can win WITHOUT Democrats, without Republicans. Best of all, when the workingmen win by themselves, their winnings will be their own.

"Human rights, not merchandise, should be the chief concern of government," says W. J. Bryan. A man to have rights should be alive. To be file. To get the necessaries of life, a workingman must sell his labor-power in the market as merchandisc. There's a syllogism for you, Mr. Bryan. You shall admit its premises con shall accept its inexorable conclusion. And for upholding a so-ciety where the right of the majority to life depends on the sale of their la bor-power as merchandise to secur the means of life, sooner or later, ye shall be roped and branded.

July 2, 1882, nearly twenty-two year ngo, Ellis R. Williams, a brakeman, was injured on the Delaware, Lacka-wanna and Western Railroad, Jan. 27, 1904, the New York Court of Appeals handed down a decision affirming a judgment awarding Williams \$4,500 damages. The New York "Times" says "it is believed that this decision is the the Wester to get a new Press, and final termination of the litigation, but probably Mr. Williams is not s confident. It may take him twentytwo years to collect the judgment. The each trial giving a verdict in favor of Williams in amounts ranging from \$4,000 (the lowest) to \$4,000 (the heighest). This can be used as an illustra tion of that speedy justice to which all are entitled by the Constitution. How Mr. Williams has lived all these years I do not know. Doubtless the company thinks it very unklud of him, and the wonder is they didn't kill him. The papers report that Whitaker

Wright, promoter, sentenced to seven years imprisonment, committed sui-cide. Don't believe it. Wright knew many things which if told would have injured the great and powerful. They never have stopped at any crime-muder not excepted. No one need think they have reformed. The Tower of London still stands.

"Printers die fast and die young." In the Typographical Journal for November and December, 1903, J. W. Sullivan has a careful and painstaking article on "The Printer's Health." He shows that for the six years and elevn months prior to June 1, 1903, 45

per cent of all deaths of members of the I.T.U. were caused by "respiratory the I.T.U. were caused by "respiratory diseases" (consumption being responsible for by furthe greater number), and that 35 per cent of the 45 per cent were of mea between ages of 21 and 32 years, inclusive. He also gives the mortality staffstics of New York Typescamptality. mortality statistics of New 10th 19-pographical villes No. 6, of the Lon-don Society of Compositors and of the Typographical Association of Eng-land. These statistics all tell the same story-that printing is one of the "dangerous trades," and that those who fol-low the art are peculiarly liable to "respiratory diseases." As to what the union can do for the health of its members, Mr. Sullivan says:

"First-Bring printing offices up to the beard of health standards. "Second-Take sides against alcohol.

"Third-Enlist employers in improvng printing office conditions. "Fourth-Assume a guardian's pro-tection over helpless members.

"Fifth-Continue to shorten the workday.
"Sixth-Stop speeding and overtime

at the health limits."

The article is an exhaustive one as applied to present conditions, and if it were generally read would save the life of more than one printer. But nowhere does Mr. Sullivan suggest that the present social system of production for profit is the princ pal cause of ills which have become constitutional, and that while we deal as best we may with symptoms of disease we should never relax our efforts to change conditions which produce those

This should be in the record. John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, Ohio, is chair-man of the National Citizens' Industrial Association, and last week addressed the meeting of the New York Universalist Club, held at the St. Denis Hotel. I quote from the New York "Times": "Mr. Kirby applauded the speech of a toastmaster at a banquet of contractors in Chicago when he refused to toast the American flag, saying 'the emblem of liberty is a farce when men are shot down in the streets because they are trying to earn an honest living."

As to the morality of our "better classes," here is some testimony. Says the Rev. Dr. Dean Richmend Babbitt: "Thousands in Wall street and tens of thousands influenced by Wall street are as complete, as accomplished, as deliberate gamblers as ever gathered around a fare or roulette table. Yes many of these are church officials and sit in the best pews of wealthy and fashionable churches, where their very pew rent and the alms they put on the plate are made out of stock cambling and stock tobbing and robbery. The modern devil moves the wheels of the stock ticker; his voice is heard in the shouts on 'change, and his very imps are those who bull and bear the market. The churches ought to train the whole battery of their moral indignation and condemnation straight at the stock gamblers that sit in their pews, for a pretense make long prayers from gilded prayer books, and live in mansions wrung from the earnings of the poor.

The next day J. Plerpont Morgan assisted in the consecration of Dr. Da-vid Greer to be Bishop-Conditutor of the Diocese of New York.

The United States Treasury reports that WE have in OUR vaults \$1,100,-000,000 in the reserve and trust funds, \$300,000,000 in the general fund (of which WE keep \$170,000,000 deposited in OUR national banks), and an available cash balance of over \$200,000,000. So, "don't anybody go short," good

people. Under the headline "Employers Study Workers' Welfgre" the New York "World" reports the meeting of a committee of millionaires in the Wal-dorf-Astoria under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. "World" gives a list of a score of to-pics discussed, but strange as it may seem, no mention is made of higher wages or shorter hours. An oversight, certainly. A mere trifle, anyway.

John Turner is still in-his cage on he island. Fourteen weeks now. Hope he can see the statue of liberty enlightening the wo have a speech worth hearing when he

--- According to the London "Labour Leader," the number of unem-ployed, as officially stated by the Board of Trade, is larger than at any ime since 1893.

IT IS FOR THE WORKER. We have a good many inquiries

about the Grand Industrial Expo-sition and Food Show to be held here in New York City. The surplus is for the Labor Press, the Worker and the New York Volkszeitung. It is the intention of the Soc. Coop. Publ. Ass'n, publishers of Worker will then be issued as 6 or 8 page first-class weekly. is generally admitted that the Party needs a good organ for the whole country and as large and cheap as possible containing all the party news and good propa-ganda matter. This can be done ganda matter. This can be done if every comrade put his shoulder to the wheel and makes the Exposition a sucess. We have already a good many letters asking for tickets and the committee has therefore decided to send every reader of the Worker 5 Exposition tickets. The tickets perticipate in the great Prize distribution in which more than 1000 prizes will be distributed. We hope that every reader will be his utmost to sell the 5 tickets to his friends,—remember, it is for the benefit of your Press, the Worker. your Press, the Worker.

