The Worker.

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VOL. XIII.-NO. 48.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 28, 1904.

NEW JERSEY CONVENTION.

Henry R. Kearns Nominated for Governor.

Over a Hundred Delegates Present at Two Day's Session in Newark -Differences Discussed in Harmonious Manner - Provision Made for Thorough Organization of the State.

Henry R Kearns of Arlington is the choice of the Socialist Party of New Jersey to head its licket in the coming election as candidate for Governor The nomination was made by a well attended state convention held in Newark on Sunday and Monday.

The convention was called to order in Aurora Hall Sunday evening by Prederick Kraft, Recording Secretary of the State Committee. After tem-porary organization with George H. Headley as chairman and Albert E. Cull as secretary, a credentials com-mittee consisting of C. Ufert, C. Kro-nenberg, G. A. Klepe, D. Rubinow, and R. J. Victor was elected. The committee's report showed one hundred and six delegates present, representing Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cumber-land, Essex, Hudson, Passalc, and Union Counties. Comrade Headley was then made permanent chairman, with Comrade Kiepe as vice-chairman and Comrade Cull as secretary, and committees were elected as follows: committees were elected as follows: Rules-W. L. Oswald, Kronenberg, and M. C. Kreck; Resolutions-Jas. M. Rellly, Rubinow, and A. Baskin; Plat-form-Peter E. Burrowes, Victor, and Geo. H. Goebel; Press-J. B. Leeds, Cull, and C. Ufert; Organization—W. R. Cassile, F. Ufert, and R. von den Steinen; Ways and Means—R. Blech-schmidt, E. M. Dobbelaar, and J. W.

Last Year's Work.

The afternoon session was opened with a song by the Socialist Lieder-tafel of Newark, which was heartily enjoyed and applauded by the delegates, who then turned carnestly to their work. After the adoption of rules and order of business, the reports of the State Committee's officers were

Ex-Secretary Kearns insisted in his report on the necessity for more sys-tematic and energetic agitation throughout the state, especially the ar-rangement of regular tours by good speakers to cover the countles where the organization is still weak.

The reports of the Treasurer and Financial Secretary showed, for the year 1903, receipts as follows: Dues, \$810,80; supplies, \$1.03; percentage from festivals, \$94.52; collected on lists, \$120.63; total, \$1.032.08; and expenses as follows: State Committee \$88.72; Organization Committee, \$107.38; delegates' expenses, \$98.35; dues to National Committee, \$440.50; printing, \$53.79; lotal, \$848.74; leaving a balance of \$184.24. The several counties paid dues during the year as follows: Bergen, \$40; Camden, \$40; Essex, \$135; Hudson, \$390.60; Mercer, \$45; Passaic, \$60; Sussex,

\$1.20: Union, \$90; other counties, through Organization Committee, \$20. The outgoing National Committeeman, Comrade Goebel, reported on his acts in that office, and his report was accepted.

The rest of the session was mostly occupied with resolutions reported from committee. The first, proposing a new general vote for election of offi-cers of the state organization and National Committeeman, was defeated after some debate. The second and third resolutions, both of which were adopted, were to the effect that no speaker or organizer should be sent out by the party without a regular assured salary, so that the effectivenes by financial difficulties or by the neces sity of depending too much on the sale of literature to the detriment of his other work, and, on the other hand, that the pay of party organizers and speakers should not be above good

mechanics' wages. Endorse the Daily Project

The fourth resolution, which was also adopted, declared the convention to be in full sympathy with the purpose of the Workingmen's Co-opera-tive Publishing Association to estab lish a Socialist daily paper in the Eng lish language and urged the comrades of New Jersey to give a helping hand to the project. Comrade Butscher be-ing present, he was given the floor and explained the plans of the Association. After speaking of the urgent need for such a paper, he stated that a fund of \$50,000 ought to be raised before the might be started as a really good newspaper and be assured of success-and that more than and that more than a quarter of this explained also the necessity for an incorporated body to own the paper and stated that the W. C. P. A. fulfilled the requirements of a legal corporation which would serve as a trustworthy agency of the party; any party mem-ber in good standing can join the Asof stock at \$5 a share, each member has but one vote, and no profits are to be divided. Comrades Rubinov erg. A. H. Thompson, and were afterwards elected as a committee to take charge of the rais ing of funds for this purpose in New Jersey—a fifth member to be elected by the Passaic County Committee.

Stand for Free Speech.

The next resolution condemned in severe terms the action of the Mayor of Paterson in forbidding a meeting called to discuss and lay before the public the facts in the case of John Turner, the English labor organizer powerful for description. now held for deportation without trial under the "Anti-Anarchist clause" of the United States Immigration Law, and declared that in thus interfering with the right of free speech and assemblage the Mayor had violated the part of all the comrades, great progwith the right of free speech and as-semblage the Mayor had violated the national and state constitutions and shown himself a dangerous lawbreaker. The resolution was adopted.

The Colorado Affair.

By another resolution, the conven-tion called attention to the establish-ment of military despotism in Colo-rado for the benefit of the organized capitalists and the subjugation of the working class, pointed out in this and other similar outrages the Republican and Democratic parties had alike served as the tools of the capitalist class to put into its hands the whole ower of government for the oppres-ion of the tollers, and closed by urging the working people to rally for the defense of their rights and the winning of real liberty by joining and actively supporting the Socialist Party and so taking from the capitalists the

power of exploitation and tyranny.
The state platform of 1901 was reaffirmed without amendment. The Socialist Party, in New Jersey as elsewhere, knows what it stands for and honestly sets forth its principles and does not have to fix up new "issues" for catching votes at each campaign.

Organization and Finances.

The report of the committee on organization was taken up first on Mon day morning. It was recommended that a standing committee be formed, consisting of one delegate from each county, whose duty should be to build up the organization throughout the state. After full debate it was de state. After full debate it was de-cided to confide this task to a cam-paign committee to be chosen by the State Committee, the view being gen-erally taken that members from all the counties could not meet often enough to make the proposed delegate committee efficient. The State Com-mittee was instructed to make even mittee was instructed to make every effort to have an Assembly ticket nominated in every county, as the official standing of the party depends on the vote cast for Assembly candi-

The committee on ways and means ecommended that 10 per cent, of the net proceeds of every entertainment, festival, ball, or picule held by party organizations in the state should go to the State Committee and also that punch cards be issued for the raising of funds for the state. The former recommendation was adopted, but in place of punch cards it was decided to sue lists in the usual way. During a recess of five minutes \$169 was pledged and \$36 paid in cash by dele gates and comrades in the hall, to start the work. It was also decided, on the committee's recommendation to request the women comrades and friends of the party especially to inter-est themselves in swelling the campaign fund.

A resolution to the effect that any paper which publishes any matter re-lating to internal party affairs and which does not publish without curtailment or change communication which is sent to it on such subjects and especially any paper which edi-torially takes a position on one side or the other in regard to such matters should not be considered a Socialist

paper, was laid on the table. National Convention.

Newark was chosen as the seat of the State Committee for another year and the State Secretary was instructed to call a special meeting on Feb. 28 to provide for the election by general vote of the delegates to the national

convention.

A discussion arose on the question whether or not New Jersey should send a full delegation of eleven members to the convention in Chicago. Some argued that the expense of sending a full delegation would be more than the party could afford. Others, insisted that, while the expense would certainly be heavy, the importance of the occasion justified it. It was suggested that some comrades would be willing and able, if elected as dele gates to pay their own expenses, in part or in full, but other speakers emphatically protested against this suggestion, as it would lead to delegates seing elected on account of their bet ter financial condition rather than on account of their ability or devotion to the cause. It was decided that a full list of eleven be elected and as many of them sent, beginning with those get-ting the highest vote, as the financial condition of the party at the time would allow-in no case fewer than three. Comrades Burrowes, C. Ufert, A. Weiss, Kronenberg, Blechschmidt, G. H. Strobell, Reilly, F. C. Dey, Os wald, Goebel, F. Ufert, Wm. Glanz

N. A. Cole, and C. Pankopf were nomi-nated, of whom each party member in the state will vote for eleven. Charles Kiehn of Hoboken, who is going to Amsterdam this sump delegate to the convention of the In ternational Transport Workers, was given credentials to the International Socialist Congress to be held in that city. Comrade Spargo of New York, being in the hall, was requested state what was the standing of de gates sent in this way. He explained that each country may send as many delegates as it chooses or as it can to the International Congress and that the vote is taken by nations, each na-tion's delegation having one vote; in case of comrades who are not elected other business, are given credentials, it should be understood that in no case should they cast a vote contrary to that of the regularly elected party

W. Cassile, Kreck, Rubinow, Krafft,

lelegates.

The last business taken up was the omination of candidates for the state election. For Governor, Henry R. Kearns, James E. Billings, and F. C. Dey were proposed. All three de-clined, but Comrade Kearns at last yielded to the desire of the delegates and was declared the unanimous nd was declared the hoice of the convention. He responded in a brief and straightfor address, pledging himself to do

cess would be achieved this year.

Albin Strobell and August Hintz
were nominated for Presidential Electors and the others will be nominated by counties, Hudson choosing two and Essex, Passaic, Mercer, Burlington Cumberland, Bergen, and

The business being concluded. The dustness being concluded. Chairman Headley briefly thanked the delegates for their confidence in him and suggested that before adjourning the delegates would be glad to have a speech from John Spargo. Comrade Spargo congratulated the convention on the harmonious way in which it had done its work. There were differ ences of opinion among the delegates. That was to be expected and it was not to be regretted. There never had been a time and probably never would be a time when there would not be such differences. So long as comraddiscussed their differences and decided their courses of action in a comrade ike manner the party had nothing to fear. In this spirit we should march on to victory. Amid enthusiastic applause the convention was declared a an end.

OUR GAINS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Socialist Party is Advancing Well and Elects Several Minor Officials Despite Fusion of the Old Parties.

DARBY, Pa., Feb. 19.—The local lection here resulted very satisfac-orly for the Socialist Party. At the all election we had one vote in the First Ward, 5 in the Second, and 14 in the third-20 in all. This time we have 22 in the First, 24 in the Second. and 30 in the Third-76 in all, out of a total of 413.

The Democrats put up no ticket, but the Democratic organization supported the Republican caudidates. The only exception was for Inspectors of Election, of whom there were two to be chosen in each ward, one by the strongest party and one by the next in strength. In the First and Third Wards Democratic candidates for this office were nominated and in the Se ond Ward a so-called "Citizens' candi-date." We elected Edward Carr as minority inspector in the Second and fell only two votes short of electing George W. Waldle in the Third—two Socialist ballots being thrown out there to give the Democrats the vic-

Every effort was made to get the Socialist candidates to withdraw or exchange endorsements. Only one man of the eighteen on our ticket yielded to the temptation. We are glad to know whom we can depend upon and the one that is not to be trusted.

AUSTIN, Pa., Feb. 19.-The Social ist Party made a good gain in the lo-cal election, polling 123 straight votes, to 121 straight Republican, and 35 straight Democratic. The 81 split bal lots, however, prevented the election of any of the Socialist candidates except Bert King, who goes in as mi-nority Inspector of Election. Our highest vote was 170 and our lowest 133—the former for R. J. McSwau, candidate for Councilman, who wa defeated by a margin of only 12 votes. The Austin "Republican" (which is Republican only in name, being run as a straight Socialist paper by E. P.

"It was a clean-cut fight for prin ciple and those who worked and hop ed for Socialist victory need have no misgivings for our opponents probably never fought harder in their live and we are a very long way from being buried so deep that we will never be heard from again.'

"From one standpoint it may be better that we were not victorious We have still victory to fight for an it is a lesson on organization.
"Every Socialist ought to feel thor-

oughly encouraged and, if he has not already done so, should put his appli-cation in at once to the Socialist par-

READING, Pa., Feb. 20.-The Sci ialist Party polls 769 votes as against 750 last fall.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.-Em! Schulze, Socialist, is elected as minor ity Inspector of Elections in a division of the Thirty-third Ward. He i the first Socialist ever elected to offic in Philadelphia.

At all places in the Panther Creek Valley either one or the other of the capitalist parties refrained from non inating or fused; yet, in spite of the combination, the Socialists won out in many places.

In Summit Hill we carried the Fourth Ward. Socialists still hold sway in Coal Dale, having elected their candidates for Supervis School Director. In Spring City Montgomery County, we carried the First Ward. In the First Ward of polls were closed at 10.40 a. m. after twenty-eight votes were cast, the though there are at least five hundre qualified voters in the ward, and a the last general election there wer over seven hundred votes cast for th different officers. The trouble was caused, it is alleged, because of the polling of the Socialist vote, which is the strongest at Shenar the strongest at Shenandoah of any place in the county. The case will

The way to set right what cate the rank and file of the men ideals and a greater self-reliance tha they now have. Only in that way can the misleaders be effectively dethron

-We shall not be happy until we have at least Fifty Thousand readers. Comrades, get busy.

RAILWAY WAGES AND PROFITS.

The Former Stationary, the Latter Ever Growing.

verage Yearly Earnings of Railway Workers Increased but One per Cent In Five Years - Vastly Increased Profits Obtained by Compelling Mon to Work Harder and Faster.

In 1897, the total wages paid to the 814,756 railway employees in the United States (excluding officers of the rank of division superintendents of higher) amounted to \$446,609,616. In 1902, the number of rallway workers had risen to 1,179,460 and their wages amounted to \$653,417,162. The num ber of workers increased less than 45 per cent; the aggregate wages in-creased slightly over 46 per cent.; the average yearly wages per employer rose from \$548.15 to \$554.02-a gain of barely 1 per cent.
In 1897 the railway owners' profits

from operation (after paying wages and all other expenses) amounted to \$369,565,009. In 1902, their profits aggregated \$610,131,529—an increase of 65 per cent.

These statements are based on the figures given by the officials of rail-way companies and compiled in the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the years named. (The report for 1902 is the latest we have, that for 1903 not being published as yet.) If the figures are "doctored" at all, it is certainly in such a way as to make wages uppear larger and profits smaller than they actually are. It may be added that various items of capitalist income-such as rentals-are not included in the profits as given above. If these and the exorbitant salaries paid to general officers (who are almost always large stock find bond holders) were included on this side of the account, where they rightly belong, the total capitalist income from the operation of the railways would be seen to be now far greater than the

total wages of those who do the work. Comparing the figures given for these two years (and the results would be practically the same if we con-pared the figures for any two years half a decade aparty we see: 1. That the average pay of the workers is hardly being increased at all—is falling, indeed, if the increased cost of living be taken into account; 2. That the capitalists' share of the value produced is not only growing absolutely. but is growing much faster than the share returned to all the workers in

How They Do It.

The question arises, How is this gradual change, so eminently satisfactory to railway owners and so unsatisfactory to railway workers— brought about? Obviously, the volume of traffic has enormously increased, keeping pace with the growth of population and the development of indus-try. But the increase of traffic would not, of itself, account for a change in the proportion in which the product (or value of service) is divided between workers and owners. The true ex planation is that the amount of work and consequently the gross income number of men employed to do the work-which means, on the other hand, that the workers, individually, have to do ever more and more work in return for wages which remain practically stationary.

Increased speed of trains, increase number of cars to the train, increased car loads, without proportionate in-crease of train crews and yard forces, long runs, overtime, driving of the men to the utmost limit of strength, quickness, and endurance, these are the means by which railway owners' profits are being progressively in-creased out of all proportion to railay workers' wages

Psychology of Exploitation.

The methods by which the workers are spurred on to work ever harder and faster are many and various, Simple straightforward driving by the sub-bosses of all sorts—stimulated by the offer of prizes to agents who make the best showing for heavy loading and the like-is the most obvious and perhaps the least dangerous. Profit-sharing schemes and plans for allow-ing employees to acquire small hold-ings of stock in the companies they work for are more insidious and effec-tive. The amount of profits shared and of dividends paid to employee-stockholders is ridiculously small, ac-cording to the testimony of the very "philanthropists" who engineer th schemes, in proportion to the extra amount of labor which is by such means got out of workmen who are puffed up with the idea that they, too, are capitalists. Most effective of all is the plan of promising pensions to aged employees who have made a long record of "faithful service" (never striking or even demanding improv ment of their conditions), combined with a systematic weeding out of the older men, who are no longer ablisto work quite so fast as they once did, but who have not yet reached the pension age. By this double process each man is kept both in fear and in hope-fear that if he does not work to his very utmost he will lose his job and hope that by unremitting toil and perthat by unremitting toll and pe fect docility he may pull through to his sixty-fifth year and get a small pension to keep him from misery the little time he will then have

By all these methods of appealing to the individual hopes and fears of the workers, setting them in competition against each other, and hampering their tendency to united action, the amount of work got out of each is greatly increased and almost the whole benefit thereof is reaped by the owners and masters of the industry. The same process is going on in other countries. In the report of the last convention of the English Amalgamated Society of Italiway Servants (including railway workers of all sorts) we read that a resolution was adopted expressions along the resolution was adopted expressions along the resolution was adopted expressions. ing alarm at "the increased strain pu upon all railroad employees as a result of the speeding up of machinery and the heavier engines and train loads that are now handled, and de manding from the companies larger pay and shorter hours, as well as a stopping of the practice of working men for seven days in the week."

The Only Escape.

The railway industry is but an example of the general tendency. Similar facts could be cited for any other industry. Socialism, setting the rule of "Each for all and all for each" in place of the competitive motto, "Every man for bimself and the Devil take the hindmost," offers the only escape from this tendency, irresistible under entitalism, by which not only is the that in between the classes being daily widened, but increasing hardship and acsitive physical degeneration are bepositive physical degeneration are being brought upon the mass of the workers. With the railways owned and controlled by the nation ac-cording to the Socialist principle of operation for public service instead of private profit and the return to the workers of the full value produced by their labor, every improvement, either in the material equipment and meth-ods of working or in the organization of the industry, which would make it possible for a given amount of work to be done with less human labor would result either in the reduction of working hours or the increase of the workers' reward or both, whereas now the advantage accrues to those who own and control the means of produc-tion and transportation and so control the opportunities of employment.

THE BIG EXPOSITION.

Object of the Affair to Be Held in Grand Central Palace at the End of April.

One purpose of the Industrial Expo-sition and Food Show which is to be held in the Grand Central Palace only two months bence is to raise a suffi-cient fund to provide a new and up-to-date press for The Worker and "Volkszeitung," both of which papers could be greatly improved in form by such equipment. It is believed that the proceeds of this affair will suffee to buy a good press, adapted for mod-ern newspaper work, and that the re-sult of such an acquisition will be to put the papers in such a position financially that there will not again be the necessity for raising money through the sort.

The committee in charge promises tha the exposition will be in many re-spects a novelty and in all respects a great attraction, and it is hoped that the English speaking comrades on be-half of The Worker as well as the Germans on behalf of the "Volkszeitung" will join in a great effort to ensure the largest possible attendance. The admission price is to be 10 cents and every comrade in Greater New York or two months to sell as many tickets as

THE BOSTON STRIKE.

Printers Are Gaining Ground-Parry Contracts Releated-A Flurry in the C. L. U. - Democratic "Labor" Politicians Stirred Up.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.-The strike situation remains a notable one in many respects—for one, in the inability of the Typothetic (the master printers' organization) to get strike-breakers and scabs, and further, in the sound financiering of the Typographical Union and its officers, which places it on more than even terms with its op-

During the past week the firm of Rockwell & Churchill has been hough Sparrel Print has a man representing the creditors in charge; and various rumors of further financial difficulties

The firm of Alfred Mudge & Son, through its assignee, Mr. Allen, signed the scale of Typographical Union No. 13 last Saturday. This is one of the largest printing houses in the city, em-ploying from fifty to seventy-five compositors. This leaves less than two hundred compositors out on strike and about seventy-five pressmen and feeders taking a vacation. The master printers during the past

week have issued numerous manifestos, threatening to reduce all who had received over \$18 to \$17 a week.
They have also tried to introduce
Parry contracts, which have been rarry contracts, which have been turned down by pressmen and feeders whenever presented. These contracts ensure employment at the pleasure of the boss, and in return he gives taffy of the Civic Federation order.

Comrade Cutting, delegate from Typographical Union No. 13, intro-duced a resolution in the Boston Cen-tral Labor Union at its last meeting, condemning the participation of the officers for their presence at the Ex-change Club and the acceptance of positions in the Civic Federation. The opposition was personal in its char-acter, the Socialists coming in for a large share of abuse. The opponents were mainly Democratic politicians, led by Democratic Alderman Fred-erick J. Kneeland, a member of the Painters' Union. None of the capital

-"It is better to rule by love than fear," said the gentle philosoph "Yes," answered Senator Sorghu "it is people's love of money that has made life easy for me."—Washington

NEW HAVEN TEAMSTERS.

Sentenced to Jail for Conspiracy.

Comrado Dan A. White Speaks at Mass Meeting on Their Behalf --Tells Workingmen that Socialist Politics Is the Only Hope.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 22. The first public meeting of sympathy with the nine tear 'ers who were convicted in the Super ? Court and sentenced to imprisonment a short ne ago for conspiracy at the of the teamsters' strike was held last night in Union Hall. There were about four hundred people present, among them the convicted men. All the unions in the city were represent-

Dan. A. White of Boston, Genera Organizer of the Iron Moulders' Un ion, addressed the audience with good effect. He pointed out that this case was not altogether an exception one, that in every state, from New England to the Pacific, the same policy is being pursued by the capitalists in control of the old parties to use the political and judicial power. In this persecution of the teamsters of New Haven we have a repetition o the work of organized capital against the machinists at Rutland, Vt., of Judge Jackson's treatment of the m'ners in West Virginia. Do we forget the Waterbury strike, he asked, when the courts tied up the funds of all the labor unions at the critical moment These experiences should teach us a lesson. We need new weapons for the fight. The capitalists understand the value of political power used on class lines. So must we, if we are not to be utterly defeated. In further illustration he cited the recent occurrences in Colorado, where all civil law and justice have been set aside for bayonet-law at the demand of the organ zed employers.

The speaker referred to the late Senator Hanna's declaration that th fight of the future is to be between epublicanism and Socialism. It be a fight between Republicanis as shown in the Rutland machinists case, in the Waterbury case, in the order of Republican Judge Jackson, in the actions of Republican Governo Penbody, and in this infamous deci sion sentencing new Haven team sters to jail for "conspiring to rais wages," between capitalism in control of the Republican party and the work-ing class represented by the Socialist movement.

"Workingmen must begin to think or become slaves," he said. "This de-cision of Judge Shumway may help to make you think. When you get to thinking there will be different results. Socialism is the topic of the day. Socialism is coming. Socialism will be brought about either in the Speinlism white garb of peace or the red garb of blood in revolution. I ask you all to study Socialism in order to uplift the members of your class who are in trouble to-day and to do away with such oppression."

At the conclusion of the address

collection was taken for the benefit of the teamsters.

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 below. Unless otherwise stated, lectures are called for 8 p. m., and admissi New York City. THURSDAY, FEB. 25.

s Hall, 168 West Twenty-th street. George D. Herron: "The Crisis FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

Mt. Morris Educational Club, 134 East 110th street. Henry L. Slob

The Poet Shelley."
Clark's Hall, N. W. corner Twentyfifth street and Eighth avenue, Morris Hillquit: "The Character of the Sc cialist Movement,"

SUNDAY, FEB. 28.

Colonial Hall, Hundred and first street and Columbus avenue. Willia Edlin: "Socialism and Civilization." Socialist Literary Society, 232 East Broadway. Alexander Horr: "Free land." WEDNESDAY, MAR. 2.

8th A. D., 232 E. Broadway, B. Felenhaum: "Why All Socialists loin the Social Democratic Party." THURSDAY, MAR. 3.

Etris Hall, 168 W. Twenty-third George D. Herron: "The So inlist Horizon. Brooklyn

SUNDAY, FEB. 28.

Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby wagner and 'Parsifal'," by George I Lecture-recita Herron and Mrs. Herron. Admission 25 cents; for the Socialist Daily Fund Wurzier's Hall, 315 Wash street. Mrs. Bertha M. Fraser: Vorkers and Their Masters."

Buffalo Hall, Buffalo avenue and Fulton street. Charles Dobbs: "A Forfeited Trust."

"Socialism Explained," by A. Lewis, is a pamphlet setting forth the ideas of our party in the plainest language. Circulate it. Ten copies for quarter; fifty for 85 cents; one bun ed' for \$1.50. Socialist Literatur Company, 184 William street, New

THE WORKER-ITS NEEDS AND ITS POSSIBILITIES.

The Worker has there been such urgent need for co-operation on the part of the comrades, with a view to obtaining a sufficiently large subscripion list to put the paper on a firmer inancial basis.

The campaign which is so near at hand and which will without question nark an epoch in the history of the Socialist movement of the United States must be carried on more aggressively than any we have gone brough beretofore, and the most lasting work can be done by the circulation of sound Socialist literature broadcast among the workingmen of the land.

Nothing would give us greater pleas ire than to send The Worker free, from now till Election Day, to all who would gend it, were it possible to do so. Unfortunately that is out of the question. Hence the necessity for calling upon the comrades everywhere to make special efforts to increase the circulation of The Worker to the Fifty Thousand mark.

With a view to interesting not only he individual comrades but the locals and branches as well we have prepared a list of the cream of Socialist works and are offering them as premiums to those who engage in this work. This offer is printed on another page. Contrades everywhere should and no

toubt do wish to have a library of se-

Never since the establishment of , lect books on Socialism with which to fortify themselves against the attacks that will assuredly be made on the movement during and after this campaign. In gathering subscriptions for The Worker they will not only be carrying the propaganda for Socialism into new fields, but also making it pos-

sible to get the desired library. This

applies with equal force to locals or

PRICE 2 CENTS.

branches and to individuals Any local, branch or individual can obtain the complete list of forty books by sending in 350 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each, or 700 six-months subscriptions at 25 cents each; and we can say without hesitation that, in nine cases out of ten, even six months' rending of The Worker will make a Socialist of any thoughtful workingmen or any sincere friend of progress.

How many organizations will avail themselves of this offer, enlist under the banner of The Worker and earn one or more of the sets of books oftake this matter up soon and write us for any further information they de-

GLOVE WORKERS ASK FOR HELP.

The Strike at Gloversville and Johnstown.

Employers' Association on the Parry Model Trying to Crush the Union-Strikers Have Braved Great Hardships and Deserve Support.

members in Gloversville and Johns-town, N. Y. The Central Federated Union has endorsed their appeal and made a contribution and it is hoped that all class-conscious workingmen will help them as much as possible.

The history of the conflict is a some Roosevelt who has become so notori-ous of late in connection with contract grafting.

ters, whose pay is much lower.

forced to strike against the continuous lowering of wages. The table cutters were not directly involved. But they soon observed that the manufacturers were gradually increasing the output of certain classes of table-cut goods that served as a substitute for the block-cutters' product—the manufac-turers, usually substituting poor grades for good ones, but in this case, n order to break a strike and crush union, being willing to reverse the and reduce their own profits for a time. The table cutters thereupon refused to do more than a normal roportion of this special class of cork. The reply was a threat to lock out the whole body, which was carried into effect. The lockout lasted five weeks and ended by the bosses mitting to arbitration, which they had refused before. The block cutters got small increase in wages through the arbitration.

The union had never in the past en-forced or demanded a closed shop, re-lying simply on personsion to bring into the organization any nor union workmen who might be employed. They felt, however, that to submit to this new demand from the employees.

fered and thereby equip themselves better for the coming battle? Early attention to this work will mean an increased vote at the next and all succeeding elections. Let the comrades

Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, Publishers of The

pledge and the conference ended The manufacturers then issued a schedule on their own authority, two

A committee of the International Glove Workers' Union is in the city, soliciting funds for their striking

what interesting one. The glove in-dustry of the United States is to a great extent concentrated in the two cities named and the manufacturers are closely organized—among them be-ing Lucius N. Littauer, the Republican Congressman and friend of President

The union in its present form is less than two years old. The table cutters, who do the finer work, have been organized for several years, but it was not until 1902 that the present union was formed, including the block cut-

Lazt year the block cutters were

But the fight was soon renewed. Several manufacturers, by buildozing and other methods, got some of their employees individually to give their voluntary consent" to do more work, thus nullifying the increase of wage and "setting a pace" for all th vorkers.

Meanwhile, through the agitation of the union, there had come a growing demand for union-label gloves. No label was in use and the bosses were determined that none should come in Some of them declared they would rather shut their shops for a year than submit to the "tyranny" of a label system.

Last fall the union's representatives met the manufacturers, as usual, to settle on a scale for the new year, They were greeted with the informa-ttion that the employers had formed an association (actually a branch of Parry's organization), whose constitu tion provided that they could not even discuss a scale with the union unless the latter first formally accepted the open-shop" rule.

this new demand from the employers' association would be to cut off the pos-sibility of such work and would soon result practically in a closed shopcle ed against union men. They

therefore refused to sign the required

features of which made it imperative for the union to resist: First, its form was such that anyone accepting em-ployment in any association shop had to bind himself as an individual to the schedule imposed by the employers' organization; second, this one-sided "agreement" provided that any dis-putes that might arise must be settled between the individual workman and his employer, without appeal or arbi-

The union decided on a strike, which began in December. Over five thousand glove workers-practically the whole number-went out and have loyally stayed out. The women and girls especially deserve credit for the spirit of solidarity they have shown, as they were not well organized and their wages were very low, so that they had but little to live on in a

period of idleness.
The financial resources of the union have been severely taxed to maintain the strikers, and the severe winter has brought keen suffering. But the glove workers are "full of fight" and are confident that if they can hold out a few weeks longer, they will win the battle. The strike is so extensive and so solid that it is causing great loss to the association manufacturers and they will hardly care to lose a whole

season's trade This is the first time the Glove Workers' Union has appealed to other trades for help and it deserves hearty and liberal support. Contributions should be sent to A. H. Cosselman, Secretary, Littauer Block, Gloversville, N. Y.

Gloversville, N. Y.

It may be remarked that the workingmen of these two cities have set a good example of voting as they strike. There is a good Social Democratic movement in Fulton County and the vote, already large, will be much

SPECIAL ATTENTION!

All organizations that have received for the Gra Fair are requested—for the following reaons—not to regard their tickets in the same light as those of other festivals and affairs:ls and affairs:—

1) This great Exposition will last 16 days; from April 23 to May 8,

2) Over 1,000 prizes will be distributed on these tickets, among which will be pianos, furniture, onsehold articles, etc. 3) The success of this never before

seen Exposition of union labor against non-union labor will be

advantage to every union and thereby indirectly to every union man. 4) The income of this Exposition will be devoted to the support of the mightiest weapon which you pos-

sees-your Press. 5) It depends upon you, and it is in your own interest to make this Exposition a great success.

6) For the above reasons the tickets can be easily sold, and every or-ganization should strain all efforts to dispose of at least 500.

We hope and expect that all work-ingmen and friends will aid us, for reasons stated above, in selling tickets, Fraternally.
THE COMMITTEE ON TICKETA Grand Labor Industrial Exposition

and Food Show. -Comrades, try for a library for your reading room. Nothing like our offer in this week. Read it carefully. Then hustle.

-Mr. Hearst's money planks are highly popular with Democratic cam-paign workers. The more of it he planks down the better they like him. -The Kansas City Journal. -It is a question whether Gompers

or the capitalist press is preserving the strictest silence about Colorado matters, but so far Sammy seems to be a little ahead in the game.—Eric People. P. O. BOX 1512.

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he h. J. P. should aways difference. All difference in the consequence of the control of the con with these requirements are likely to disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will be returned. ne disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed. As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news shadled and their communications in time exact like since by Monday, which was been also b

the state of New York, on account of in provisions of the election laws, the list l'arty is officially recognized under name of Social Democratic l'arty, and ablem is the Arm and Tore as shown

flerve.

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

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



The New York State Committee has a registered letter receipt from the post office, in which D. M. Parry acknowledges receipt of Lemon's challenge but no reply to same has been received. The President of the Manufacturers' Association is lot , wouthed when he has the floor to his self but very retiring and unassertive when it comes to meeting an opponent."

. A SUBTLE DANGER.

As the sending of a full delegat on to the national convention will in many places involve an expense that it is hard for the party to bear, it is not unlikely that in many places the suggestion will be made-and without any cyll intent-as it has already been made in one or two places to our knowledge, that men should be chosen as delegates who can and will pay their own expenses.

Without any evil intent, we say, That is just the danger. When the methods of corruption can gain an entrance under cover of the reputations, of men of known uprightness, then they are most insidious and most

Some comrades-only a few, perham, but at least a few-seem to see nothing wrong in the suggestion. Of course, we shall elect only true Social-1sts, they say; but if we cannot afford to pay the expenses of the full number of delegates to which we are entitled, why should we not make it a who are in a position to go without expense to the organization? But that is as much as to say that, so long as one is conscious of a right inten tion on his own part in any particular matter, he is free to play fast and loose with party ethics or with any moral code. So far es the individual is concerned, that may be all very well; but no comra le has a right to think of it only as an isolated and indiwidual matter; each must think for th altimate effect on the sulett of the

All who have bad experience in the Prohibitionist, the Populist, or any of the many short-lived labor parties or in the labor unless will recognize that to elect even the best of men because of his ability to pay his own way is to set a very demoralizing precedent, to say the least of it. To allow the choice to be influenced by a certain man's willingness to pay his own expenses is nothing more or less then to allow him to buy the office He may not intend it so and those who vote for him may not think o it so, but such is 'the fact neverthe less. It is quite possible to be bought and rold without knowing it at the Most of the labor fakirs bay started on the wrong road withou wrong intention. But once started, where are you to stop? The dewnward way is proverbially steep and slippery tobogganing.

Doubtless there is no objection to a delegate paying his own expenses chooses so to do-though it would be much better for him quietly

to make an equal contribution to the some other time. But to suggest beforehand that this or that man will go without cost to the party if he is. chosen is to speak treason against So ciliast principles; and to allow one's choice to be influenced by such a conideration is to act treason

MAY DAY IS COMING.

There seems to be some doubt in the minds of the comrades in New York City as to whether a May Day demonstration is to be held this year. It is argued that a parade costs a good deal of money and a good deal of effort and that it has no direct practical results, and therefore some are in favor of omitting it.

This seems to us an entirely wrong view. The holding of campaign parades we believe to be, in general, unadvisable; but the May Day demonstration is quite a different matter. In campaign time the comrades are already overburdened with other work; the object aimed at is an immediate and practical one; and the immediate results attained are not commensurate with the expenditure of money and effort at that season." But in the spring we have much more leisure. There are few other public parades being held, so that ours on the First of May attracts attention. Finally, the object of the May Day demonstration is not of the immediate and practical sort, but of a sort none the less im-

portant.

of May.

which is bad and an individuality which is good, so is there a sort of idealism or ideology which is dangerous and another sort of idealistn which is very precious. In holding to the material basis of things, in insisting on viewing the world as it is rather than dreaming of what it might have been, in repudiating what commonly goes under the name of idealism, we Socialists should not forget that we have the noblest of ideals and that we should on all proper occasions proudly avow them before the world. Because sentimentality is demoralizing it does not follow that sentiment is worthless The sentiment or ideal of the international solidarity of Labor is a power and a power for good. Let us not fail to join with our brothers all over the world in proclaiming it on the First

Your true Socialist seems to the outsider often a very hard, cold, prosaic, matter-of-fact, commonplace sort of a fellow. That is because the outsider does not know. While he remains an outsider he "never can know and never can understand." He sees poor workingmen, worn out with hard daily labor, spending their evenings and holidays in duli routine drudgery. tramping up and down tenement stairs to distribute leaflets, getting out the platform and banner for the street meeting, getting no pay for it but giving money out of their scanty wages instead, and not bothering their heads much as to when the barvest from their sowing will be ripe-he sees it, if he looks, and he wonders what in the world keeps them at it. He does not know that fiame of the ideal that warfas the Socialist's heart and lights his way. The Socialist does not cheapen his ideal and kill it with hollow talk; he lives it and it strengthens and gladdens him and makes a pleas

The outsider does not know. But we know. And once in a while, above all on the First of May, if only for our own sake, if only to refresh and confirm the bond of comradeship that holds us in a world-wide communion and to remind us of the high dignity of our movement, it is right and proper that we should formally demonstrate and do honor to our ideal.

ure of his sacrifices.

So let us have a May Day demonstration and let preparations be begun on that it may be a good one. Let us march again behind the old Red Flag-the flag of Labor Militant today, of Man Triumphant to-morrow Let our pulses be quickened and ou eyes light up as we sing the "Marseil laise" and the "Socialist March" and the "International"-the strains that have inspired martyrs and heroes to meet death and martyrs and heroes n less to live and quietly to work. It is our day; let us not neglect it.

"What is the matter with the painters?" asks that model Hausfran. the German Empress, à propos of he august husband's attempt at dietation in matters of art and the protest it raised. "The Kaiser has told then how they should paint their pictures. Why don't they do it so? Why must they want to paint some other way?" She is not so very different from the type of capitalist "respectability" in this country. Our "good citizens" say to themselves: "What is the matter with the . rkingmen? Our hishops and editors and politicians are always ready to tell them how they should think. Why do they not do it so? Why must they think in some other way?" It really puzzles and shocks

--- The strongest weapon of the en ployer is his economic power. He uses tt. The strongest weapon of the em-ployee is his vote. He doesn't use it; he misuses it.—Los Angeles Socialist.

If you wish to ensure comfort in your own old age and a better chance for your children than you have had, the best thing you can do is to help the Sections.

THE BETTER INTEREST AND THE BETTER WAY.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

By far the greatest calar or men is the calari can remain among men is the contribute of a divided interest. And, these-fore, by far the highest employment of human thought is that which seeks to end it; and, therefore, again, no deeds are so immensely effective as those directed against capitalism, no recently and accurificative. cause so morally and scientifically sure as the cause of Socialism, no thought so fundamental free, fair and fruitful as the collectivist thought.

How astonishingly satisfying and splendid are the revelations of this all-over new thought, whose borders we are only touching to-day. What a revolution in literature, art, science and the perception of common life will follow the revolution of emancipated labor. All these will no longer be, as to-day, so many tortured adjustments to the private man's property; they

But the calamity of a divided inter est is now here and we are here to think of how, from now on, we may learn to do away with it, and so get ready for that undivided workma ship of the race which we call the in-

dustrial commonwealth.

First appeared a divergence of in terest, then an opposition, then a con-flict, then a consciousness of that conflict; and after this consciousness, or awareness, of the conflict, which we call class consciousness, shall ap pear its successor, the classless conmonwealth of the world's workers.

During the present conflict of the classes, three human factors appear upon the field, the capitalists, the proletariat, and the men of conscience. All these have acquired the habit of the ballot-box and it is by this hab they are about to settle our unhappy conflict of interests, which can never be present in a true society. We are ut to extend, not to seize, the state we want it as a democracy of all.

The institution known as the state now conists of a number of sauction in favor of appropriation which have been extorted from the propertiless and alleged to be the will of the people. These sanctions are translated in to laws, and these laws are used for the mobilization of old human force against the people who are alleged to have willed them.

The dynamic elements of this war are the class consciousnes of the contestants, the aware-ness of their respective inter-ests and dangers, the developed ability to understand public events, that is the movements of each other, in the light of our respective interests only or what we might call a fighting intelligence. Class consciousness is therefore, but another name for intel ligent modern politics. Just as the o'c parties are class politicians we must

In the case of capitalism the intensi fication of self-interested class politics and its success, can only mean the increased horror of class dominion an alas, with no resistance, no conflict permitted to temper it. In the case of the laborers the growth of class concionsness in politics and the succes of their party awareness, however i may feel now, means a widening or human fellowship and the end o classes. Private appropriation or the capitalist self-interest can only extend at the cost of general privation every where outside the class of privateers, because privateering bears no com-mission for the welfare of the whole: whereas, labor's solidarity means th union of many peoples now bloodily weakened and divided. In the cause of labor we have all the vital nerve and muscles which hold the race to gether; for the race is fundamentally worker and cannot flourish as whole by such a device as making profit out of itself, nor by idleness or

vanity. While the attributes of profit appro priation are concealment, separation and the lonely life, those of success ful labor are frankness, a knowledg of what is doing and to be done over gradually extending circles of life un-til the world's whole work is included in our our horizon and its who? fellowship established on every job of The one is a world-d class interest, the other a world-unit ing class interest. One feeds the moral private loves, the other upon the in witable, because necessary comrad cidental, emoti contribution to the common spiritu velfare; the other is the law of that which know and need no other low

than equality and justice. Like true religion, Socialism mani-fests itself not only as a problem of things outside, but as a difficulty with one's self; it is a struggle at the deep-est sources of every life for obtaining and sustaining rightness of vision, for regulating wayward property wills and unruly property emotions to bring them within the requirements of the common life. A man may for year have intellectually consented to the doctrines of Socialism and yet he may only partially realize the moral mag e of the revolution in which

Collectivism never ceases to be a combat of reconciliation between one's self and the outside; it is only by painful experience that one learns cason with the other mind, but car talism has no such blood baptism t be baptised with.

As the sun across the arc of many nations at work streams its wholeness upon all so does collectivism stream upon each, not offering, not giving,

upon each, not offering, not giving, less than all to any.

The new mind calls the full collectivist philosophy to the study of each industrial and property question of the time and city; and Socialism, with the light of the world, goes into politics. Do we know how to do it, you seek. No lest we know how to the time and to be the weak to the time to the time.

ask. No, but we know how to try, which is far better.

Man is a seeker always for some better way. The old cannibal found a better way of disposing of his human captive them eating him and slav-

nibal could get more meals out of a man working for him than out of a man roasted be discovered slavery. Later on the cannibal, now conve than either. Slaves necessarily held together were growing too human for mastery. To retain them in slavery it became the better way to give th ome freedom, so they were feudally set free. The feudalistic principle of extending liberty enough to the unfree to keep them more securely in slavery has been developed by cap-italism to its utmost limit, just to the point where it is about to break. And in this critically interesting period it is our lot to live.

While everything profitable develop

ed how hath fared the mind? Sadly, sadly, my brothers. Self-interest, when it is opposed to the interests of all the others, which it ought not to be, sadly ruins the mind. How piti-ful is the blindness with which a mod-ern middle class man living in New York to-day does not see the existence and struggle of two economically nostile classes. It does not astonish him, and he never seriously inquire duties to perform, why without proper food, why the secure and comfortable existence of any man should cease to be the concern of all society. Were not the moral mind of the middle class blighted by the social heresies of inhad not the ravenous lie of "laissez faire" eaten the out of our souls we might have been

a century of great thinkers.

Twenty-five thousand dinnerless
men fed by chance on Christmas Day. Oh, sinners, mayors, and alder-men, senators and congressmen, pres-idents, for shame! Perhaps you are happy to know that these free diners constitute your grand heroic army of unorganized scabs. Perhaps you are gratified to behold what a vast multitude is this your reserve army of the unemployed. What a power you ho'd behind you in your slums wherewith to starve into submission your econmic rivals, the organizations of labor Nothing but a blight of selfish blind

ess can account for the perversity with which money denies the exist-ence of classes in America. Nothing but predetermined ignorance can fall to see that, given a reciety consisting of people who may or may not be em-ployed, but who if not employed must die, and other people who alone have the power of employing them, and yet who are allowed not to exercise that power if they do not want to and who may consult no other law than their own interest in the use or abuse of that sacred power of employment, no one but the man of property brain and seared conscience can fall to see the fatal workings of such an allen interest. And if it should turn out that employers find their interest be best conserved by not employing or by employing the least number of the other persons, or by starving, deceiving, and demoralizing them—a most abominable interest—how long, think you, will it be before the other imperilled people discover the entire diver-gence of these two interests? Now, when they make that discovery, what has happened? They have

class conscious.

There is obviously an opposite frame of mind for the employers to cultivate, the frame of mind that does not see, but denies the class struggle. A vain, blind, postponement of that which must be seen at last, wisely or chanism of money hastens the day of that wise or terrible seeing. Oh, which We are living on a philosophy of as-

sault and defence, living by disguised combat on the affluence and needs of each other—a pitiless philosophy, a pitiless way to live. In the midst of in-numerable rivalries, however, the better way mind has found collectivism. In combination, which by its great and rapid successes for securing the interests of all those resorting to it, man began to hear the whisper that in it a little deeper lay the secret of all true success. But combination for self-interest alone must work out its deadly insufficiency first, before the spiritual harvest comes and the joy of life 'full of beauty and great confio Self-pre pervation and self-sufmey could not always conceal the he priv te misuses of co-operation uncanitalism concent the fact that to the best life, but that it is itsel that best life in a world which is to and thinking.

Population has numerically over come individualism, as moving life overcomes finalities, and calls for harmony and Socialism. Men have hitherto met each other only to fall into the relations of obeying or command ing. Between these points there might be the relations of friendship, fellowtion devoutly to be wished for. There property struggle were everywh men thio larger the indirection, of larger personalities, be came the fateful law of the great ed from themselves into their associa dons, and these again into ever expanding larger associations until the inevitable largest was reached—the two classes of organized slaves and

Had not private property deluge the world with blood, if it could have only kept the peace, the larger man might never have been discovered. But in finding our best way out of our own evils we have revealed the way into the permanent life of man. I wish the leisure class, which has entered the leisure class, which has enjoyed of the race, could first have been forced into spiritual (o-operation. I had rather have been led by the learning of the world into the untrodden post revolutionary days than by the blitzer experience of its ignorant and resentful workers. But the strong men of es while they could control them ne, whereas weak men must, is the nature of the case, hang all together or be separately langed. And as by far the great unjority of mankind always consisted of the weak-lings, it is the mission of the oppressed to get strength by numbers and to lead us into Socialism. Co-operation was always their special need, their before the control of the control of the control of their before the control of the co better way. The plurality, being al-ways workers, gives this legacy of or-gaulzation to the human race, teaching it that it is a unit and that its way

f strength is co-operation. We would like to be led by good and loving, by character only, but the per-sonal affections become unstable as the economic conditions of the pers at life are shaken, so you see there no use of cailing upon people indis-criminately to love one another at present, or even to speak and act as if they loved one another, for how cau they love while swinging by the teeth they love while swinging by the teeth from perflous competition? Some bond of union, not fitful, not outside our conditions, must be found in some-thing that is daily and common to all; and that something is the work of the world, that which always was and

"Comrades in work," t es in work," this is the prerailing, and will be the final relation of men. Not knowers of what is, or of what is to be, but knowers of what to, do, shall henceforth be the best convers of the world, and the name and interest of the working class.

The class consciousness of Socialist workmen is a sense of grand solidar-ity of interests between the necessary en of all nations; and this class consciousness, narrow, perhaps, now, becomes the foundation for the reconstruction of society. No other is so ample, no other so true to the facts and requirements of all human life, no other so suggestive for that world of one nation which is the goal of So-

With the reception of every collectlyist impression upon the mind we are being drawn into race conscious-ness. And this is at least one ethical side of capitalism, that in work, the nost fundamental and continuo man's experiences, we are receiving with every operation of the traders and manufacturers the collectivist impression. I believe that minds so im-pressed become gradually subjectivized to the action of the whole social soul of man; and this bigger consciousness of ego is itself a contributor to our ever growing social common soul. The little i and the big social I are alter-nately giving to and being recipient of each other. This is a life which is rowing too big to be motived much onger by the private aims of capital-

Thus it became the mission of unruly greed to force its victims into the great class solidarity of the world's laborers; thus it has become the mission of labor, however unconsciously performed, to reveal to all men the greathumanity; thus by the inveterate class conflict inherent in a system based upon the forced scale of la-bor at robbers' prices (the sale itself justified by the mock freedom of the laborer), this last and most ingentous form of slavery is hastening to close and mankind approaches happiness, which always should have been spelt Equality.

To you men, wherever you are, who

having nothing material to gain and perhaps something temporary to lose by any revolutionary change in the resent system of society, but who are approaching Socialism, there is due a creat moral congratulation. You have not bowed the knee to Baal, you stand for the unsullied mind which, in all ages, through the night and tempests and shining, the good light of equity. To you wise men of leisure, who are joining and voting for Socialism, you o whom altruism alone is possible. the leisureless men will feel the'r nobler than your environment, there falls the high ability of thinking against your own passing interests for the welfare of the uttermost and downmost man. You are sharing in that work which in our best religious moods we have been attributing to our best gods, in the upliftings of quality.

WOMAN AND SOCIALISM.

It has now come to pass, without any initiative on our part, that every effort made toward freedom on the part of woman is to-day branded as Socialism by the capitalist press. Whether we will, then, or whether we will not, the whole cause of woman's mancipation is to be placed upon the shoulders of the Socialist. Capitalsm buts it there: we have no other than to accept the sacred bur We should be glad and proud that it should be so. To fight for man to fight for liberty, is joy indeed; but to feel, thrilling through every nerve, hat every blow we strike for man is blow for woman too: this throws about our quest the quicken ing light of romance and chivalry, and turns the class-conscious workman fighting for his cause, into a Ga inhad, a Parsifal, a knight of the Holy Grail.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

"THE EASTERN QUESTION."

Karl Marx' book on "The E stion" is of especial interest now because of the light it throws on Rus sta's policy and her position in world politics. It should be in every Social ist reading room. It is offered as a Worker. Any club can easily get the eighteen subscriptions with a very little effort. Try it.

Sparge's "Shall the Unions Go nto Politics?" (\$1.25 a be Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics" (1.50 a hundred) are the best ninphiets for propaganda smohi

The workingman who hopes to rise out of his class and ride on the back of his old fellow workers is play-ing a dangerous as well as an infa-mons game. The chances are a hun-dred to one against bim. The only sure

I AM GOING TO LAUGH.

By Horace Traubel.

I am going to laugh. Do not mis- find it an uncomfortable neighbor inderstand me. Laugh. Why should They discover that it is a searching erstand me. Laugh. Why should I make myself miserable fighting this fight? Do you think that good humor s weakhess? Watch me. See if my good humor concedes anything. Do you not know that the fiercest weapons hide back of a laugh? I have a whole sea back of my laugh. And my laugh will wreck all the pirates. I am going to be cheerful. I am going into battle with a song upon my lips. That will not hurt the battle. It will help me. And for the purposes of this campaign I am doing all I can to help myself. I can destroy ten thousand sneers by one laugh. A well placed laugh will bring down the wall of city. No iniquity can stand a righteous laugh. Blot out the sun. I will still laugh. And my laugh will put the sun in the heavens again. I do not se why I should keep myself miserable trying to bring about happiness. Why should I not be happy in the process as well as in the result? some of the result into the process.
Does it do the result any good for me
to go about with a lugubrious visage
I do not say that you should wear: mask of joy. I say you should be actually joyful. I am. For I see the good time coming. And I am already borrowing upon its collateral. Come new. Why should you bothe

You dream dreams. You see the nev world that we are about to enter. Why should you confess judgment to sor row? Let the other fellows do that Let that be done by the people who think this world is to continue always to be as it is. Who do not see the sun rise. Who cannot see round any con ners or over any hills or past any shadows. But we on our side may well be in ecstasy. We should go about our business each day chanting hymns. I would be ashamed to miss the significant optimism of my faith I would be ashamed to let anybody discover in me the least sign of fatigue, the least suspicion of despair. I shed no tears over my work. Ex-cept, perhaps, tears of joy. The task I have in hand is so rich in present dividends that I could not doubt my investment. I hate to see a rebel pu "You belong in the other camp." like to see a rebel walk with a light foot. Yes, with a heart as light as his foot. Just as if evenything was to come true to-morrow. Just as if every-thing had already come true. For to the man with the real stuff in him the ideal is true the minute it become his own. No man ever keeps his idea waiting. He catches up. He keeps up. The real man has no trouble it keeping up with his ideal. His ideal has a lot of trouble keeping up with him. He sings. He dances. He is happy. Life comes to him with ful Death shrinks away. Death

hunts the apologists. The apologists are the harvest of death. My laugh is a challenge. It will meet an iniquity on any terms. It will confute that iniquity. It will send that iniquity home sore if not dead. The wrongdoers do not always understand. My laugh is uncompro mising. It demands its due laughs out for the last round laugs away the darling trinity of the capitalistic regime. Rent, interest, profit. It laughs away slavery. My laugh is a question. It is an accusation. It is a conscience. It is that something which disturbs your sleep at night and worries your is to a tree, as blood is to the body, so is my laugh to my faith. Men come to me wondering if my laugh is danone wondering if my laugh is dan-gerous. They find it barbed. They thing Or if they are not the s

to realize how much the pioneer tra-

ditions affect the union development

in Colorado. But without some under-

sides of the mountains were not of the same mind and temperament as

the men who abided by old-time con-

ditions in the East; they had more

energy and a greater spirit of adven

ture and they are not bound by the conventions which maintain order of

some sort in all the classes of East-

ern society. They were extremely in-

And no matter how valueless the

claims might be, the miner was

property owner and had his aspira-tions and desires in which he equalled the lucky owners of mines that had

proved rich. There was always the possible good luck to expect in the midst of hard luck.

Now when capital entered into the

metalliferous region and proved the

country for men, those men who had not succeeded on their own claim

were among the miners who went to

work for corporations and wealthy in-dividuals. They carried their spirit with them, and that spirit has spread throughout the mining camps.

There are no philanthropic nor fet

There are no philanthropic nor feu-dalistic experiments tried by weathly mine owners, either at Telluride or Cripple Creek. A company store, tax-ation without representation, all the corporation activities that one finds in the Southern part of the state are not even planned for by the English and Enstern capital interested in the min-es. The spirit of the men would not allow them. These independent, lib-erty-loving miners may not have any more money in the bank than men in the highly paid trades classwhere, for while ranges are good the cost of ly-ing is high and the traditions are for sociability and open-handedness ra-

bility and open-handedness

ther than for economy. But certain it is that they refuse to bend the knee

and made a call on the surrou

standing of that influence there can

By Charlotte Teller.

It is hard perhaps for an Easterner they. They carry chips on their shoul-

be no clear idea of the present situa- | It seems mere chance to many of

Take, for instance, the working of the mines. The pioneer miners who went out and worked claims on the

and inexprable critic. I sat down and and laughed and the evil hurried away. I can afford to laugh. Laugh away, I can alrord to build. Laugh is not money in my pocket but it is light in my soul. Weeping made me weak. Laughing made me strong. I laugh private property to scorn. I laugh the millionaires out of their increments. I laugh the workmen out of their lethargy. My laugh is the last fact I treat with when I go to bed and the first I deal with when I get up. I may lose other assets. But I will keep my laugh. You may have everything else if you will leave that. I want to show that my laugh is bigger than Rockefeller. Bigger than any single man. Bigger than any single interest. Just as big as all men put together. Just as big as all interests put into one. I think somehow that all the material stuff of the universe is smaller than my laugh. I think somehow that my laugh was made to teach the material things a lesson. For my laugh will outlast all economic tyran my and social stratagem. All slaved children and starved parents wagemen and tollmen. Weak? Is gravitation weak? Is flame weak when it gets loose? Is water weak when it bursts its bounds? The sword might be easy. The bullet might be a mercy. But my laugh will

try you to the end.

I had a choice of weapons. I chose the laugh. Laughter can do all that veeping can do and can then do more I did not choose to be cheerful becaus cheerfulness is a gentle weapon. No indeed. Because cheerfulness is the sternest weapon. The enemy might survive my gravity. But the enemy will never survive my laugh. He might sneak away from my vituperation. But my laugh guards every path of escape. When my taughter has said s say the whole story is told. I had Cheer accounts for so much more than depression. Cheer is so inevitable. It ppoints such inflexible alternatives youth. Cheer never suffers from sore feet. It knows no old age. It is never eminiscent. Cheer is always pledged o to-day and to-morrow. Villainy may not keep its engagements with solemnity. But it never tries to escape my laugh. Cheer is philosophy. It fore-goes little effects for big. I see that the privateers disdain your tearful But if you watch you will see that they respect my laughing sum-mons of surrender. Do you know, a laugh gets into the muscle of your arm. It pours along in your veins. It enriches your capacity for thought. It gives your love its crowning efficacy. Just a laugh. Just a song. Just cheer at the right time and at the wrong time. Nothing can refute my laugh. Nothing can disconcert its im came to the parting of the roads I chose for cheer. The sun has been in my path ever since. And I can see heaven shead. Justice. All men with plenty and no man with too much. Cheer, Laughter, My laugh, Laugh with the best hate. Laugh with the best love. No good thing need be afraid of this laugh. But if there is any lurking social wrong which thinks it can by cant or by chicanery escape my laugh let it beware. I am close upon it. I quote no useless texts. I strike ne useless blows. I offer no use less apologies. I just laugh. Laugh the world harmony for its dis-cord. We talk of God. I think my laugh and God must be the INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION IN COLORADO.

company, that tries to knock those

chips off into the capitalistic wood-

yard of dishonored honors and vir-

the skilled metalliferous miners that

reason out a system whereby no one

need be dependent upon some one per-

on or set of persons, but need only

Nor have these mountains been held

long enough as pieces of property for the men to forget that they lay there

years and years without owners However, one other fact must be con

sidered in studying the spirit which

underlies the industrial movement in

Colorado: The pioneer is always a

man who is willing to carry out new

deas, to make experiments, to get the

best of his surroundings if possib

He does not lie down in discourage nent whenever a new obstacle arises

If a mountain lies between him and

his goal, he goes over the mountain; he fords a swift river, and cuts a

And even in the industrial environ-

If the conditions of labor are unpleas-ant they must be changed, says the pioneer of the labor movement. If

the present system of capitalistic pr

duction is an obstacle in the way of progress toward the goal of a higher

umanity, a way must be cut through

with the times, the Western miner gets the intest make of axe to do the

cutting. The general impression among these ploneers is that there is only one kind of axe—the ballot.

There is little discussion whether or not unions should go into politics it is self-evident to the mountain dwell-

er who has a wide vision that there is

a limit to the increase of the day's wage so long ex it is necessary for employers to make a profit. And so

ti is among these pioneer mountaineers that there is growing a strong political propagated. It is the miners' sense of ultimate success that lends them self-control in these strikes

ent this pioneer spirit asserts itself.

path through the forest.

be Interdependent.

a long time to cut a path through the forest, does not Labor plan its campaign for its children as well as for it-Not the miners alone, but all classes of labor in Colorado are growing in political consciousness; for the unions of the West are vigorous and assertive, and are likely to have muscle enough to use the ballot when they

where everything is being done to

rouse them to some retaliation. They say they intend to use their axes on election day; and although it may take

are once convinced that it is the most effective means to their end-industrial democracy.

A CAPITALIST PRAYER.

Almighty Dollar! Most precious and all powerful one! Greatest and fairest amongst ten thousand idols! We rejoice that Thou art worshipped the world over, alike by saint, by sin-ner, by savage and by sage, and that Thou art revered and adored by all

who know Thee.

We rejoice that Thy power has been so manifested unto the world that men will forsake father and mother, sister and brother, wife and children, honor and rectitude, yea even their own lives, for Thy sake and follow after Thee.

We do most fervently thank Thee

for having blessed us so abundantly, with Thy presence in the past, but we pray that Thou wilt remain with us and multiply a billionfold in the near future, so that ere long we may own the earth and the inhabitants thereof and secure a clear title to heaven and its throne of eternal glory.

In the meantime we ask that Tho wilt continue to exert in our behalf Thy unlimited power to guide and mould the actions of legislators, to bribe judges, to pack juries, to buy churches and press, and to fashion the thoughts and utterances of editors. professors, and clergy, after our own hearts, so that our labor for Thee may be one of ease, peace, joy, and com-fort. We pray that the ignorant mob, the rabble, the mudsills of so clety, called by some "the common people," will continue to remain for-ever under the influence of Thy hypnotic power. For should they awaken from their stupor and behold the bright light of Liberty and Truth, they origin ignt of Liberty and Truth, they will surely bid us "go hang" and claim for themselves their right to the use of the earth and the fullness thereof. That we miny avert such, a fearful, calamity and hasten the day when OUR ownership of the earth will be disputed by no one, we pray that Thou will ever keep at our command a large army of mynderers and assess. a large army of murderers and assas-sins, provided with all the most effec-tive implements for wholesale human slaughter, so that we can readily administer contentment to the discon tented, satisfy the starving, and en-

slave and rob our fellow men.

We pray that our conscience may be so moulded that we will remain in sensible to the agony and cries of the widows and orphans and that we be enabled to ensiave and debauch lovely women, rob them of their virtue and dignity, yea even of their life, for our own gratification without fear, hesita-tion or remorse.

Again we thank Thee, Almighty

Prollar, for the many favors Thou hath bestowed upon us, we pray that Thou wilt increase and multiply them many fold in the near future. Grant us all our present and future requests we pray Thee and our lips shall never cease to sing of Thy goodness and power and glory. An' now, Almighty Deliar, most precious and all powerful

Hallowed be Thy name. May Thy kingdom come and Thy will be done on earth as it is in perdi-

tion/ Give us this and every day our daily profits (blood money).

And forgive us our debts, but not

ur debtors. Lend us not into the treacherous bath of Socialism.

But deliver us from all scrapes For such is Thy power the v over without end. Amen. Hymn:

I need Thee every hour, most precious one, No tender smile like Thine brings joy

at home. I need Thee, O! I need Thee every hour! Benediction:

Now may the peace, the comforts and blessings, which the Almighty Dollar can bring, abide and be with you all now and forever more. Amen. ' S. A. M., Local Richmond

THE COMMERCIAL PATRIOT do not sigh to bleed and die

For any country's cause; Let others be the heroes, I Will help to give applaus

Herald.

Let others, cheering, storm the height Or man the ships at sen; The fame they win who march to fight Has little charm for me

stay to load my wares for sale While beroes main and kill And, whether right or wrong prevait
I'll have the profit still.

-S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-

"MONETA NON OLET."

"I suppose, Jerry," the eminent statesman said, looking through his pocketbook for a new dollar bill, "like a lot of other people nowadays, you would rather have clean money." "Oh, that's all right, Senator," said the cabman. "I don't care how you made your money."-Chicago Tribune

WOMAN'S POWERS

Only by the fittel flame of social cataclysm, when the institution of pri-vate property has been shaken by en-raged mankind, have we had bint of the possible power of woman in the state. It is in France, when the pariots of the Revolution have confis-cated the lands of the church and no form of privilege remains unchal-lenged, that we see the Brillian minds of Mine. Roland and Mine. DeStael dashing smid the ebb and flow of events like lustrous diamonds in a scarlet crown.-Franklin II. Wentworth.

Poverty la pot an accident. It is not an individual affair. It is a social condition. It has social causes. Only by united social action can we

The following comrades have been reported as elected National Committeemen by referendum in the states named: for California, N. A. Richard rdino; for Oklaboma, G

Secretary Davis of Local Abita Springs, La., writes the National Sec retary for information regarding a convention reported to have been held in New Orleans, at which a state ticket was nominated. Comrade Davis states that his local was not informed of the convention and also that the negro plank has not been taken from the state platform. The Nation Secretary has reported this letter to the Acting Secretary of Louisians and asked for full data on the points nam ed and will submit the correspondence

Local Delta, Colo., reports resolu-tions against the inclusion of "where-ases" in the submission of Referen-

Charter has been granted to Coalgate, Indian Territory.

The National Secretary reports the vote of the National Committee on Massey's motion, No. 2, that Referendum A 1994 (constitutional) amendment) be declared out of order because the proposition is accompanied with t by the locals initiating it. The vote stands: Yes-Richardson, with 14 votes; Floaten, 5; Healey of Florida 2: Mills 4: Claffin, 1; Caldwell Berlyn, 16; Reynolds, 3; Work, 3; Dobbs, 2; Chase, 11; Walter, 3; Holman, 6; Turner, 7; Fox of Montana, 4; Christenson, 3; Hillquit, 18; Barne 13; Kerrigan, 3; Boomer, 9; Berger, 8-in all, 114; the vote of Fox of Maine came too late to be counted; not vot-ing were Andrus, Goebel, Massey; Halbrooks, Lovett and Healey of Ver

On Berger's motion, No. 3, to re move headquarters to Chicago, the vote stands: Yes-Lowry, Richardson, Floaten, White, Healey of Florida Floaten, White, Heniey of Floran, Work, Mills, Pobbs, Claffin, Massey, Halbrooks, Berger—19; No-Berlyn, Reynolds, Chase, Walter, Holman, Turner, Fox of Montana, Christenson, Goebel, Hillquit, Caldwell, Barnes, Kerrigan, Boomer—112 votes; vote of Fox of Maine, received too late; An is, Lovett, and Healey of Vermont

On the question of location of headquarters further motions have been made, as follows: By Turner, that all nominations for place of headquarter made by National Committeemen be submitted to general vote of the party; By Reynolds, that headquarters be removed to Indianapolis; By Caldwell, that the question be refer red to the convention. The vote on all of these will be reported next week. of these will be reported next week. The following places have been nominated: Chicago by Mills, Caldwell, Floaten, Berlyn, Work, Loury, and White; Washington by Kerrigan; Indianapolis by Holman and Healey of

MATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND. The National Secretary's acknowledgment of money, received for this fund since last week's report shows the following: Coin Card No. 798, sent in by A. G. Miner, Roxbury, Mass.; No. 130, Local Vallejo, Cal.; No. 730, Central Club, Haverbill, Mass.; No. 339, T. J. Llewellyn, Danville, Ill.; No 909, Local Battle Creek, Mich.; No. NG. 384, J. H. Cooks, Boone, In.; No. 96, P. Bisson, Knowles, Cal.; N. 1493, Local Utica, N. Y.; No. 325, J. C. Gib-son, Rock Island, Ill.; No. 112, Ed. Bi-der, Porterville, Cal.; No. 1475, Louis Uffner, New Rochelle, N. Y.; No. 1411; A. F. Newmarker, Rockville, Conn.; No. 1421, Local Mystic, Conn.; No. 953, Local Ada, Minn.; No. 857, G. Minert, Teledo, O.; No. 974, Local Grand Rapids Minn -\$1.50 each: No. 1044, Frank Anderson. Stevensville, Mont.; No. 744, Local Milford, Mass.; No. 1114, W. L. Webster, Cleveland, O.; No. 558, Leon Leblig, Flemming, Kas.; No. 48, Local Phenix, Ariz.—\$2 each; No. 86, J. A. Collier, Dixon, Cal., \$5; No. 468, Local Pfafftown, N. C., \$1.87; No. 185, a Socialist, Jefferson Co., Colo., 185, a Socialist, Jenerson Co., Colo., 75c.; No. 1171, Joseph Coope, Youngstown, O., \$1.55; No. 502, R. H. Wilson, Anderson, Ind., \$1.75; No. 1398, J. L. Swan, Funston, Tex., \$1.10; No. 1173, J. M. Alexander, Luiders, Tex., \$1.20; No. 285, J. Lesser, Chicago, 4130, No. 683, Homer Whiteside, New Albany, Kas., 65c.; No. 314, Wm. Johnson, Pullman, Ill., 50c.; Local Outlook, Wash \$5.50 Wm Hohl Ft. Casey. Wash, \$2; Local Dover, N. H., \$3; Local Lewiston, Ida., \$2.50; Thos. C. Sherman, Archer, Wyo., 50c.; A. L., New York, 25c.; Edw. Elford, Bing ham Canyon, U., 50c.; A. M. Brooks, Fargo, N. D., \$5; Christine Steige, Washington, D. C., \$5; Local Chico, Mont., 25c.; Local Rockville, Conn., \$5; W. G. Hapgood, Skowhegan, Me. 25c.: Mrs. R. B. Bruce, Big Rapids, Mich., \$1; Local Missoule, Mout., \$2,-25; Sumner F. Claffin and a friend, Concord, N. H., \$2; A. M. G., Seattle, previously reported, \$2,700:10; total to noon, Feb. 20, \$2,788.02.

Local Providence, R. I., has ordered enough of the new coin cards to give each member one so that they can all collect for the National Organizing Fund. Several comrades, when send-ing in cards, have requested that each contributor upon their cards be sent a card and turned into a missionary, an this has been done. Nothing could de monstrate the widespread interest in the organizing work being conducted by the national headquarters better than the fact that the contributions to the fund are coming in from all sec-tions, showing that the Socialist Party is a national party in the true ense of the word.

The response to the latest call has been so prompt and genuine that there is every indication that by the time spring opens the organizing work for the year will be under headway for the great campaign.

ORGANIZERS AND LECTURERS. National Organizer Slayton reports that his work in Colorado during the first ten days has been confined almost entirely to Denver among the unions. Hie held a good meeting at Colorado

prings on Feb. 14 and others at Lit-

Beton and Golden.
Dates are now arranged for Jame
F. Carey after he closes in Colorad
as follows: Feb. 27, Mar. 1, Albuquet as follows: Feb. 29, Mar. 1, Albuquerque, N. M.; Mar. 2, Wichita, Kas.;
Mar. 4, Kansas City; Mar. 6, Minneapolis; Mar. 8, Austin, Minn.; Mar.
0, Rock Island, Ht.; Mar. 10, Peoria;
Mar. 11, Jacksonville; Mar. 12, St.
Louis; Mar. 13, Stausston, Ht.
Franklin and Marion Wentworth
will return by way of Rocksster, N.
Y., for a meeting there on Mar. 6, atter the Massachusetts engagements.

A. M. and May Wood Simons have been engaged for lectures at Cincin-uati, Baltimore, Washington, Phila-delphia, and Brooklyn on their way to

George D. Herron will speak in Mil-waukee, on Mar. 17, for the municipal campaign, and fill other engagements at Cleveland, Akron and Teledo, O., Omaha, Denver, and three or four other points during the Western trip.

trip.

John C. Chase is at work in Rhode

George H. Goebel will enter the field again in Delaware on Mar. 6, and will afterwards make a trip through the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. filling dates arranged by the National

ecretary.

M. W. Wilkins is meeting with continued success in Idaho. German Organizer Robert Saitiel began his work at Danville, Ill., on

Feb. 14. He reports holding one pub Workers', Bricklayers' and Miners Unions. A German branch with ning good members was formed to affiliate with the County Committee. Saltiel will go to St. Louis for two or three weeks after he gets through in Hilino's on Feb. 29.

John M. Ray reports addressing

good meetings at Hancock, Laurium, Marquette, Gladstone, Gaylord and Grayling, in the copper county of Michigan. A good local was organ-ized at Marquette. Comrade Griffin of Grayling writes that Ray made a lasting impression upon his andience and that "he has sown the seed of Secialism in this community in such a manner that it is sure to grow." Ray is said to be the first Socialist organize to visit that part of Michigan. He will close in that state on Feb. 29 and fill number of dates in Indiana on his

way home to Tennessee.

Bohemian Organizer Charles Pergler will begin work in Milwaukes or Mar. 13 and visit several places in Wisconsin before starting to the East. Italian Organizer Silvio Origo begins work in New York state on Mar.

Representation in National Convention. Upon inquiry from Acting State secretary of Ohio relative to whether the Ohio State Committee would be obliged to pay its indebtedness to the before delegates could be sent to the national convention National Secretary suggested that all state committees indebted to national office on May 1 for due stamps received and sold to locals be not entitled to delegates in the national convention Upon reference to the Quorum, this uggestion was endorsed by Work and Reynolds, and Berger presented the following motion, embodying the snggestion, for submission to the National Committee: "Motion No. 12. -Any debted to the National Committee on May 1 next, for due stamps received to delegates in the national convention." The vote on this motion closes March 9. In submitting same the National Secretary makes the followthe comment: "For the information of the National Committee, I will state that there is now due the national oface for due stamps received by various state committees nearly \$1,400. In nearly all cases, this amount has been collected from the membership by the various state secretaries and should have been remitted to the na-tional office, which is ethically entitled to it. There is no law governing this point, which has been raised by one of the delinquent states, and a ruling is therefore necessary. The money due the national office was probably used in each case for agitation purposes, but it should have been remitted to its proper destination, especially since fiof the delinquent states by the National Committee during the past year. Of course, it would be unwise to adopt what might be considered a measure of coercion toward delin-quent states or to attempt to cut down the representation to the national convention. But it must be remembered that to admit such states upon the same basis as states that have fulfilled their obligations to the nati office would hardly be fair to the latter, and might be taken as relieving the delinquent states of their just obligations. It was to correct the evils caused by the credit system that the rule providing for remittances to ac-company all orders for due stamps was adopted. This explanation is made

New York State. State Secretary Slobodin Issues by instruction of the State Committee the following statement:
The following dispositions

plans of the national office, and I feel

plans of the hattonal onice, and I feet sure that in no instance was it nec-essary that the proper amounts due the national office for stamps furnish-ed should have been retained. I have

no desire to do an injustice to anyone

tional office and the states that have

promptly remitted the national dues collected from the membership."

been made for the election of dele-gates to the national convention to be held in Chicago on May 1: The state is divided into election divisions containing one or more counties and locals, to each of which

delegates are apportioned in propor-tion to membership.

1. Counties of New York and Rich-mond-Locals New York and Rich-mond-7 delegates.

Orange Locals Yonkers, New Rochelle, Mt. Vernon, Port Chester, Peekskill, Sparrowbush—1 delegate ion to be issued by Loui mil for el Uffuer, 43 Mechanic street, New Ro-

chelle.
5. Counties of Albany, Remediac, Schenectady, and Washington-Localz Albany, Troy, Schemetady, Fort Edward, Ticonderogs, Leathel Stanton, 36 First street, Albany-1 delegate.
6. Counties of Fulton, Herkimer, and Osedia-Locals Johnstown, Gloveraville, Utica, Rome Frank Hermann, 91 Warren street, Utica-1 delegate.
7. Counties of Jefferson, Lowis, Madison, and Ononlags-Locals Washington, and Ononlags-Locals Washington, and Ononlags-Locals Washington.

Madison, and Onondaga—Locais Wa-tertown, Dexter, Oneida, Syracuse, Constableville; Alex Knight, 42 Riv.rside Flats, Watertown—1 delegate.
8. County of Monroe—Local Roch

ster—1 delegate.

9. Counties of Erie, Chautauqua. Stenben-Locals Buffalo, Jamestow Corning, and Hornellsville: Tom Tit ton, 119 Congress street, Buffalodelegate.

Each division must also elect alter nates to act in place of the delegate in case he will not or cannot act. Ony members of the Social Democratic Party of New York in good standing may act as delegates or participate in the elections. Each division will have to pay all the expenses of its del-egation. The elections close on April 1. The names and addresses of the delegates and alternates elected, also

the State Committee, which will also issue the credentials. The State Committee decided that New York state should send full del-egation. The number of delegates to which this state is entitled is yet un certain. It may be 18, 19, 20, or 21, The State Committee decided to fiil any vacancies remaining to make up

warded to the State Committee. The

elections will have to be ratified by

the full quotà. The program for the Rochester Labor Lyceum lectures and discussions, held every Sunday, beginning at 3 p. m., in the Common Council chamber is as follows for the next the months: Feb. 28, George P. Decker, "City Politics and the Better Way" March 6, Franklin and Marion Went worth, "The Woman's Portion" (Mrs. Wentworth will rend Olive Schrei ner's "Three Dreams in the Desert") March 13, Miss L. H. O'Donnell, "Edneation-Its Aims and Purposes" March 20, C. S. Loeffler, "Lafe's Battle

—Its Nature, Characteristics, and Incentives": March 27, Rev. Nelson Mil-"The Suieide of War": April 3. Prof. Waiter Rauschenbusch, "What is the Matter with Rochester?" April 10 C N Howard "The Greatest Thing in Rochester"; April 17, Rev. F. C. A. Jones, "A Program of Do mestic and Civic Policies." Free gen eral discussion is allowed after every lecture and the object of the work is to get at the truth on social, economic and political questions, from whatever source it may come. Admission is free

New York City.

General Committee of Loca New York will meet in the W. E. A. clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street on Saturday evening, Feb. 27. is an important meeting and all delegates should attend promptly, as the meeting will be opened at S sharp and a quorum called for every five minutes until secured, in accordance with the rule adopted at the last meeting

Organizer Solomon requests district secretaries to report the vote on the pending national referendum as soon is possible, as the time has almost

Kings County Committee will meet on Saturday, Feb. 27, at the Brooklyn

Labor Lyceum. George D. Herron will open the new Thursday evening lecture course at Etris Hail, 168 West Twenty-third street, speaking on "The Crisis of Civilization" on Feb. 25 and "The So cialist Horizon" on March 3. John Spargo will follow on March 10 with a lecture on "The Economies of Broth-erhood" and March 17 on "The Paris Commune and Its Lessons." On March 24 the lecture will be "Toward Socialism" by Peter F. Burrowes, and on Merch 31, "The Workers and Their Masters" by Mrs. Bertha M. Fraser.

An open meeting of the 4th A. D. will take place on Friday evening. Feb. 27, at the clubrooms of the New York Socialist Literary Society, 232 East Broadway. Members and sym-pathizers are requested to attend. Prominent speaker will address the

At the last business meeting or the 8th A. D. the vote was take constitutional amendment and for the election of a State Committeeman. The next meeting will be held on Thursday evening. Feb. 25, at 232 East Broad way. On Wednesday evening B. Fe genbaum will speak on "Why All So

The agitation committee of the 14th A. D. has arranged a meeting to be held on Thursday evening, March 3, at Geo. Bub's hall, 161 Avenue B, for the purpose of strengthening the dis-trict organization, Every enrolled So-cial Democratic voter has been invited by a circular letter and by the district members calling personally. A hundred copies of The Worker have been ordered for this meeting. The speakers are to be Comrade Lee in English and Comrade Pattberg in German Chas. Franz of the district will proside. For the purpose of strengthen ing the treasury for the fall campaign an entertainment and dance has bee arranged to be held on Saturday ever ing, March 12, in the same hall. The arrangements have been left in the hands of a reliable committee. Ticket hands of a reliable committee. Tickets are ready now and can be had for the small sum of 10 cents each. Everyon young and old, should attend this affair and spend several pleasant hours among comrades, and at the same time swell the district treasury. In other respects also the district is

The last meeting of the Down Town The last meeting of the Down Town Young People's Social Democratic Club was well attended. The arrangements committee reported that the large Grand American Hall, 7-9 Second avenue, has been engaged for Saturday, Dec. 3, 1904, for an entertainment and ball. It was decided that half of the act proceeds be turned over to Local New York, S. D. P. Assembly districts and progressive labor organimond—7 delegates.

2. County of Kings—Local Kings—

4. Counties of Westchester and

and ball. It was decided that half of the net proceeds be turned over to the net proceeds be turned over the net proceeds be turn

ganizing a central body of the young people's clubs before the Yorkville and Brooklyn clubs. The Down Town club is of the opinion that more can be accomplished if such a committee exists. complished if such a committee exists, so that the different clubs will work in unison. The 14th A. D. has prein unison. The 14th A. D. has pre-sented the club with a book-case, and it was decided to put it into use by buying a number of good. Socialist books for the purpose of educating the members. A committee of three was elected to visit the different trade

was elected to bring the matter of or

its monthly lecture.

At the last meeting of the Yorkville
Young People's Social Democratic
Club a committee was received from
the Down Town club to propose that
these, with the Brooklyn club, should form a federation or in some manner get into closer touch in order to do more effective work. The proposition was very favorably received, and in case of its approval by the Brooklyn club a joint committee will be elected to work out the details.

unions for the purpose of making pro-paganda for the club and advertising

BROOKLYN. The Brooklyn Young People's Social Democratic Club, at its last meeting took in two new members. Tickets were accented from several organiza tions. The lecture committee reported arrangements for a lecture at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Friday evening, Feb. 20.

All arrangements for George D. Herron's and Mrs. Herron's lectured recital on Wagner and "Parsifal" are complete and the committee in charge is looking forward to a great success next Sunday afternoon, Feb. 28, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Wil-loughby avenue. All comrades and friends of the movement are cordially irrited to attend and spend a delight-ful and instructive afternoon. An ad-nission fee of twenty-five cents will be charged and the proceeds will go to the fund for establishing the Socialist

Ponnsylvania.

Local Philadelphia will celebrate the thirty-third anniversary of the Commune in the Labor Lyceum, Six ii and Brown streets, Mar. 21. John Spargo will deliver an oration to be followed by a concert and ball. Ten cents admission will be charged and ten cents for wardrobe.

Algernon Lee will speak in Garriel Hall, 507 South Eighth street, Sunday, Feb. 28, at 3 p. m., on "City Adminis-tration under Socialism." In the evening he will speak in Jefferson Hall, Ninth street below Dickinson. Subject, "Prosperity and Hard Times

Dr. Metzler will speak in Fleming's Hall. Main and Seymore streets, Gerantown, Wednesday, March 2.
All locals who have not forwarded

their nomination on the place of holding the state convention to the State Secretary should do so by March 1. Receipts of the State Committee for the week were as follows: Irwin, \$10 20; Manch Chunk, \$5; Lansford, \$2.50;

The seventy-five three-month subcriptions for The Worker which came into Darly, Pa., were a Christmas, present from W. H. Keevan, and he opes that each person receiving one will help the cause by renewing his subscription, if not for a year, at least for six months. rade Keevan has volunteered to

Comrade Keevan has volunteered to speak at twenty-five meetings in Phi-ladelphia between now and the first Tuesday in November, in return for which the State Committee of Philadelphin is to furnish speakers twent-five meetings at Darby during the same period. These meetings will heart of "the enemy's country," at the corner of Ninth and Main streets, epposite the hotel owned by the Repab-lican boss of Delaware County. As another feature of the campaign, the Darby comrades are starting out to get at least hundred and lifty subscriptions for The Worker.

Massachusetts,

Socialist Educational Association will held a special meeting Saturday evening, Feb. 27, at 650 Washington street, Boston.

The clubs have endorsed the election of the various members of the new Executive Committee by a vote as follows: Olof Bokelund, 157 for, 17 against: Wm. J. Coyne, 163 for, 1 against; Bernard W. Gidney, 147 for, 16 against; Chas. C. Hitchcock, 162 for: Chas. E. Lowell, 165 for: Herbert Mosman, 174 for; Squire E. Put-ney, 172 for, 1 against; Timothy B. ne. 152 for, 10 against; Jas. A. Wilkinson, 163 for. The vote of

(Continued on page 4)

THE BORN CASE.

The following public statement has been issued by the committee whose names are appended, on behalf of the names are appended, on behalf of the State Executive Board of the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin, and is sent out by the National Secretary at the request of the Wisconsin State Secretary. It should be noted that the Socialist Party is officially known in Wisconsin and New York as the Social Democratic Party, which explain why the latter designation is used in this statement:

The undersigned, having been appointed by the State Executive Board of the Social Democratic Party as a mittee to draft a publi concerning the Born case, herewith present the following:

present the following:

Last spring (1903) Chas. A. Born
was elected Vlayor of the city of Sheboygan, having been nominated on the
Social Democratic ticket. At that time others were elected on the same ticket. to that in all there were about seven teen persons hold : c office represent-ing our party in the ci'y of Sheboygan It is the purpose of the Social Demo-cratic Party to so control its public representatives that it shall be at all times in a position to hold them to our principles, instead of the office-holders being bosses of the party. In order to carry out this idea the party has a

ted various acts which were contrary to the well-known principles and tac-tics of the Social Democratic Party, but in view of the difficulty of the situ-ation and for the sake of harmony nothing was said about them beyon some protests. When, however, la some protests. When, however, last fall the Mayor elected by the Social-

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of the organization filed definite charges in due form against Mayor Born, and demanded that he be ex-

The charges were as follows:

1. He has violated the principles of the Social Democratic Party in his

action favorable to a trolley line, after

the City Central Committee has ad-

2. He has reduced the assessment of the Water Works Company, con-

visor of Assessors and of the Distric

Attorney, and contrary to Socialist

3. He has appointed to public offic

as members of the Library Board old-

party politicians, one of whom is pro-prietor of a scab newspaper and an open enemy of the organized labor

The first point involves the control

by the party of its representatives in

public office. As Mayor Born was a member of the City Central Commit-

tee at the time the vote was taken ad-vising against the granting of this par-

ticular franchise, he must have known of our principles and of his duty in the matter.

The second point shows his willing-

ness to favor a corporation as against the interests of the working class. His

excuses were many and various, but

The third point involves a deliberate betrayal of the interests of the party

which pomputed and elected him. He

out in positions of power and influence

in the community men who are old-party politicians, enemies of the So-

cial Democratic Party and allied with the political parties which the work-ing class must fight in order to secure their rights. One of these men had been put on the "unfair list" by the Central Labor Union of the city of

Sheboygan. Although he was a saloon-keeper and proprietor of a park, and an employer c2 abor, and so had no

business in the unions, Born had been

delegate to the Central Labor Union

from the Federal Labor Union, and so neest have known of the attitude of organized labor toward this enemy of

theirs. There can be no excuse which

will hold with the working class for

The local branch of the party in

Mayor Born's ward consisted largely of his personal following and of office-holders, many of the real Socialists in

the ward having left the branch on ac-

count of his methods in conducting meetings, etc. As a natural conse-quence when the charges were pre-ferred against him in his branch he

was exonerated. Then an appeal was taken to the City Central Committee, which under the state constitution should be made up of delegates from

the ward branches. But some time previous to this Mayor Born and his friends had declared that all those who had been elected or appointed to pub-

lic office should also be members, ipso

facto, of the City Central Committee-and thus the body which was to have given instructions to the office-holders was captured by them. Naturally,

this body also experated Mayor Born

satisfaction with any matter orought before a local branch or Central Com-mittee, final appeal may be taken to the State Executive Board. The pro-vision is in Section 27 of the constitu-tion as it was in force at the time the

satisfaction with any matter be

of no tangible value.

pelled from the party.

vised against such action.

movement.

trary to the best advice of the

CHARLES B. RYAN,

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ing, and in reply said, " . . . the unists appointed to public offices of power and influence men active in the dersigned most emphatically denies the State Board the right of any fur sarties representing the enemies of the vorking class, and especially when he appointed a man who is the proprietor The State Executive Board met and considered the testimony, and decided that Mayor Born had violated the prin-ciples of the Social Democratic Party and had betrayed the interests of the of a "scab" newspaper and printing cian, the Socialist editor of the local raper of our party could no longer leep silent, and published a general attack on the actions of the Mayor since he had been in office. Shortly afterward four of the local members organized working class by his actions and then voted to expel him from the

one, it is of a character that was expected to happen in various places in the experiences of the party, and it will teach the members of the party many lessons valuable to those who must build up an organization competent to capture the machinery of government for the purpose of emancipat JACOB KUNGER,

FREDERIC HEATH. EMIL SEIDEL. Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 29.

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tion as it was in force at the time the charges were first unde against Mayor Born, and reads as follows: "All questions not provided for in this constitution, and all questions of appeal from subordinate bodies of the party shall be decided by the State Executive Board; such decrees to be final, and in full effect unless annulled by a referendum vote of the organization." The appeal was taken to the State Executive Board as provided for. Mayor Born was notified of the meet-COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

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and 4,500 formate members, in rapidly inthe principles of the modern labor morement. Workingmen between 18 and 46 years
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THE APPROACHING OF SOCIALISM.

By Saul Beaumont.

The present social system is con-Trented with a very serious problem— the problem of transformation of society. Based on economic inequality, the whole social structure is violently tottering on its weak foundations and may collapse at any moment. A great change is bound soon to take place that will revolutionize the establis institutions of mankind. Society as it unt of the bitter conflict that is constantly being waged between the two antagonistic classes comprising two antagonistic classes comprising the social fabric. The struggle for political and economic rights is be-coming more intense as time passes on, and the chasm between the two widens accordingly.

On the one side "stands pat" the essing or capitalist class, entrenched behind the corrupt political structure (of its own design) and domineers at will over the dispossessed class—the working class. It owns and controls through trickery and false pretense all the means o and distribution, whereby it owns and controls all the products as well as the producers of the same

On the other side stands the work ing class, constantly exploited by the "captains of industry," and looked upon as a simple commodity that can be obtained at any time, receiving but a mere subsistence for all that produces, in order to maintain its existence for further production and continued exploitation.

The appropriation by one class of almost all the wealth produced by the other separates widely the two rival One gets all and becomes allpowerful, while the other gets very little and remains powerless. The lat-ter, then, dispossessed of their econoc means of life, are absolutely at the mercy of the owners of those means and therefore have no independent will of their own. They are but a herd of wage-slaves, left to the discretion of their masters.

Therefore, the capitalist class of today, having developed its mode of ex-ploitation to the highest point of surpation, has become the sole owner working class, past and present, and usurps at will all the moral and economic rights, of the latter to get the product of its own toil, and also forces it down to the lowest level of the social ladder, to a life of poverty, misery, ignorance, and degradati

This process of aggrandizing by the products of another is fast preparing society for the final battle of its emancipation from econo mic inequality. It seems that the velop itself to perfection, is destined more strife of the man race, that will once forever settle all disputes between man and man and establish permanent order

The history of mankind is like on long chain of battles, aiming to terminate itself on the altar of economic freedom. As far as the human mind can penetrate into the chasm of past ages, we find the natural law of self-preservation rigorously at work amongst the primitive inhabitants of The struggle for the "sur vival of the fittest" is going on in all its fury, and the fittest survive. ougst the survivals we also find the primitive man, vigorously bating for supremacy. From times orin! he fought his battles elevation from beast to man. Emerging from the animal kingdom into higher stratum of natural selection he came in contact with a new prob lem awaiting his decision-the law of human selection. This period of the human race marks the beginning of civilization From that time on, the primitive man ceased to struggle in-dividually; he unites with other individuals to combat their way forward, socially to attain better condi-tions and environment. Gradually, step by step, the human race progresses forward. At first, the human family is being built up. "Next, the family enlarges and becomes a patriarchal tribe. Although there may be a feeling of antagonism (competition) toward other tribes; still, within the limits of this group there is a certain degree of sympathy and helpfulness. All progress here is due to the altru istic principle, which has restricted the law of natural selection. The very beginnings of society were due, as we have seen, to the introduction of this higher law. It lies at the basis of the (Vail, "Principles of Scientific Social-

Society, therefore, being a unit of millions of families, due to the work-ings of the law of human selection, and being also supported by the economic forces of the past and present, i but one huge human family, and, as su h, for its own benefit, must positively stand together, work together and share its products together, other-wise it will retrograde into the animal world, from which it originated.

It follows, then, that society, in o der to perpetuate its existence, must socialize all its fractions into one compact body, and act harmoniously to gether for mutual benefit and seif preservation.

Fortunately, the tendency of the forces-economic, social, political, and moral—are hard at work to eliminate once forever the conflicts of man with man, that have for so many centuries marred the progress of civilization of

he human race. To quote Prof. Parsons:

"The whole history of human ad vancement is simply the story of getman fought for himself, then groups co-operated in war, then nations, groups of nations, and at last the world, and war will be over-at every step a larger union and the climina tion of internal conflict over a wide area. It is the same with industryindividual workman, then groups of factories, then corporation rates, trusts, and at last a union of all in one great co-operation for the

benefit of all, at every step a large union and the elimination of conflict within its borders; at last an all-in-cluding union and the extinction of conflict.

Logically, then, it follows that, in order to establish permanent "peac on earth and good will toward men, it is absolutely necessary to end the bitter strife of the two contending classes, comprising the social fabric of to-day—the capitalist class and the working class. shown above that the tendency of the progress of the world is towards the socialization of the whole social system, that is, the transformation of se clety from its present divided form into one compact social body, based or economic equality and mutual mora assistance, it would, therefore, be futile, and also disastrous, for any fraction of society, capitalist or other wise, to try to prevent its accomplishment, for the following reasons:

1. The industrial development of the world, being to-day operated col-lectively, demands collective ownership of same without any restrictions

2. All the capital used in the proces of production and distribution is but stored-up labor power; therefore, to labor it righteously belongs, and no in-dividual or group of individuals, not ers, has any economic or noral right to claim it as their own,

their private property.

3. Whereas, private ownership of capital, that is, all the machinery of production and distribution, such as and shops factories, ships, railroads etc., is unjustly claimed, controlled by a non-producing class, the capitalist class, which has no functions to perform in the modern industrial development, and in performing none of it, therefore, lives and fattens on the toll of others, and this again is detrimental to the welfare of the real owner of capital, the work-ing class, that produced it all; the capitalist class, therefore, is but an obstacle to the progress of society, and as such, it has to be removed as soon as possible; otherwise, this obstacle, this human parasite, will deyour the social body and hinder its natural development.

Look about you to-day-what do

you behold? On one side, huge castles, grand mansions, magnificent palaces, built by labor, splendidly ornamented and filled with the finest products of labor, and inhabited not by the producers of all these good things, bu of ambitious idlers and their political lackeys, whom they use forcibly to at-tain their shameful goal, so they may unmolested revel in unheard-of luxury and wild, boundless debauchery.

On the other side, we see million of people helplessly drudging along under the heavy yoke of capitalist op-pression and live and die in misery and debasement. Their places of abode are germ-ridden hovels, and their places of amusement filthy work-shops and factories. The opportunity to elevate themselves mentally and physically to a higher standard in life s taken away from them by their oppressors, who, octopus-like, absorb

Such is the present "order" of society! But as labor creates all wealth, to abor it righteously belongs; all others

-hands off! The working class, receiving all it produces, will elevate itself to the highest physical, mental, and moral standards imaginable. To bring this condition about all capital must be

owned collectively and operated colectively for the benefit of all. "But this is Socialism!" you'll cry.
Yes, this is Socialism; it means everything to the worker-nothing to

the idler. But those men who revel in luxury in the mansions you have built, cheated you out of your rightful share of the good things of your land, just as Jacob of days by-gone cheated his brother Esau out of his first-born rights for a plate of beaus.

However, the difference between you and Esau is, while he drove Jacob out of the country, you are rather proud of your "Captains of Industry" and let them unmolested fleece you

all they want. order (rather disorder) of society cannot exist much longer. Progress is against it; civilization is against it; intellect is against it; you are against it, although unknowingly; and, moreover,—it is against itself. The capitalist system of to-day is fast preparing its own destruction.

The greed to "grab it all" and give nothing, forces our modern industry to be concentrated in the hands of a few financial autocrats, and the result will be that in the very near future five per cent. of the people will own all the wealth of the country, and the rest of us-nothing, or next to it. But people owning nothing, can buy nothing (to live on), and having also nothing to lose but their chains,-will somnice day rise as one man and intelliselves all that belongs to them.

The battle cry will then not "Shoulder your guns," but, "To the ballot-box, boys!" And labor's vast hosts will once forever show the world that they can also "stand pat" at the polls and vote for their own

Getting possession of the reins of government, the working class will at once proceed to fulfill its mission—the transformation of society. It will abolish capitalism and establish Socialism in its/place.

The rapidly growing Socialist Party

and the constantly increasing vote cast in its favor, backs the truthfulness of my assertions.

And as Socialism and its tendency towards realization, being supported by all the forces of the progress of mankind, is inevitable, therefore no power on earth can check it. It is bound to come in the near future, nay, it is already approaching—prepare for

Work for the emancipation of the working class from the bondage of wage-slavery, from the clutches of capitalism, and from misery and degradation of economic inequality.

Socialism will establish liberty, equality and fraternity on earth, and the human race will at last undis-

the human race will at last undis The misrule of individualism w ominate no more in this broad lar

of ours. Socialism will spread its wings of peace from ocean to Cambridge, Mass.

PARTY NEWS. (Continued from 3d page.)

Hyde Park, Holyoke, and Ward 16 of Boston was received too late to be

The vote of the General Clubs Com nittee for State Secretary, closin Feb. 15, resulted as follows: Gustavo C. Kiesling, received one vote—Rober Lawrence of Clinton. Chas. E. Fen ner received five votes-Jules Kugle of Fall River, Walter Thorne of Cambridge, Washington Bryer of Sau_ss.
Olof Bokelund of Worcester, and Chas C Hitchcock of Ware, Fred E Irish received twenty votes—Oliver A Briggs of Sandwich, Chas. E. Lowel of Whitman, Edward M. Henry of Brockton, Wm. Cunnane of New Bed-ford, Arthur W. Davis of Weymouth, Herbert Mosman of Stoughton, John Fitzpatrick of Boston, Fred. S. Schmidt of Boston, Squire E. Putner of Somerville, Alfred B. Outram o Chelsea, John T. Galvin of Boston Bernard W. Gidney of Lynn, James F. Carey of Haverhill, James A. Wil-kinson of Lawrence, John D. Williams of Maiden, C. J. Bates of Athol, Sam-uel Eschenbach of Springfield. Mem-bers of the Committee not voting were, Thomas Reynolds of North Easton, Sumner P. Annis of Natick, John Rosen of Boston, Saul Jacobs of Bosto Jesse Foster of Beverley, Chas. W Johnson of Newburyport, Benjamin Staverly of Lowell, William Sproule of Lowell, Daniel G. Hitchcock of Warren, F. H. Gilmore of Milford Edward A. Buckland of Holyoke John J. Clark of North Adams, and MacDonald of Northampton, Fred E. Irish, having a majority of all ballots cast, was declared elected.

The ways and means committee apinted at the last meeting of the Ex ecutive Committee to outline plans to lift the party indebtedness has decidsubscription lists which will In view of the fact that it is of the utmost importance to our welfare as an organization that this debt should be paid as soon as possible, the com-rades are requested to give these official lists 1 recedence over all others they may receive, with the possible exception of the coin-cards from national head marters. Let all put thei shoulders to the wheel and lift hard To the ch b sending in the larges remittance on one of these spherrip tion lists for March, the State Secre tary will give a copy of Comrade Hi-quit's "History of Socialism in the United States," a work that is winning golden opinions from our press

all over the country.

The Young Men's Socialist Educa tional Club of Boston, organized to study the principles of Socialism, holds regular meetings every Sunday evening at 8 p. m. sharp, at the Service House, 112 Salem street, Bos ton. This organization has thirty members. Following are the officers: Max D. Bramberg, 10 Minot street, Organizer: Jacob H. Pollak, Recording Secretary; Max Lapidas, Financial Secretary; Bernard D. Kalger, Treas urer, and Louis Leventhal, Samue Jacobson, Morris Smalensky, and Jos Levine, Educational Committee.

Ohio.

We have received, from Toledo, signed by Sarah A. Semans as char-mun of the session and W. C. Guntrup, the following statement as adopted by Local Toledo in joint sesslou on Feb. 7: "In the State Secre tary's report for January he express wish that the larger locals would join in an effort to get rid of the debt This debt was incurred in pursuan of a policy repeatedly objected to by Local Toledo and it was only in the face of considerable opposition on the part of former State Secretary Critch that Local Toledo was able to ge knowledge of what was going of We are confident that had the mem bership of the state been kept inform ed of the state office running us into debt it would have been stopped instantly. In view of our recent un fortunate experience in having had a State Secretary who ran us into debt and did everything in his power to prevent our finding it out and who, when it was discovered, resigned and left it to a new State Secretary to take up the work at a greatly redu salary, Local Toledo does not feel dis posed to place money at the disposal of the state office without being fully informed as to what is going on. Our new State Secretary has discontined the weekly letter to the State Convuit teemen on the ground of the expense of postage. There are twenty-one members of the State Committee and it costs twenty-one cents to get the of the State Committee weekly report to them. The State Sec retary's action therefore does not seen to us well founded or calculated to re store the confidence in the state office necessary to make Local Toledo con tribute any money outside of the regular channel. Appeals for financia help are not received with good grace and do not carry much weight with us unless accompanied by at least the publicity we are accustomed to an by such a full information as will ren der difficult a repetition of our pre vious experience."

Local South Omaha held a city non nating convention on Feb. 13, adopted a strong working-class platform and put the following comrades ticket: For Mayor, Thos. Tyler; for City Treasurer, Thos. Jourgensen; for City Attorney, James McCurran; for City Clerk, J. A. Jacobson; for Tax Commissioner, J. L. Lewis; for Coun-Commissioner, J. L. Lewis; for Counmankind, is inevitable, therefore no bower on earth can check it. It is sound to come in the near future, nay, t is already approaching—prepare for it!

Crepte for Socialism. Work for it!

Commissioner, J. L. Lewis; for Counmanking.

Commissioner, J. L. Le

several comrades from Omaha were present. Comrades from Omana were present. W. E. Clark, of the national headquarters, addressed the conven-tion, urging the candidates to take advantage of the opportunity to teach the science of Socialism. "Do not waste your time," he said, "in an effor to get votes. Go among the work-ers and try to create in their minds the desire for better conditions. If you can succeed in pounding the the-ory of surplus value in their heads, don't worry about their votes. When a man becomes a Socialist you can't prevent him from voting the Socialist ticket not even with a club." P. J. Hyland also addressed the conven tion laying especial stress upon the necessity of education.

Comrade McCaffrey is having splen-

did success in his organizing work through the state, in spite of the ex-treme cold weather. He has helped or ganize locals at Wellfleet, with 6 mem bers; Garfield, 10 members; Thorn-burg, 7 members; and Stockville, 9 members. He has also brought to light the fact that another of the locals organized by Carl D. Thompson had two charter members who were members of the City Council when they joined. It will take some time yet for the state organization to weed out the anarchy caused by Thompson's destructive work with the so called "Propaganda Club" of Omaha but the membership are all right. A soon as they come in touch with So cialists and examine real Socialist literature, they either take their stand upon the Socialist platform or leave the party.

The comrades in Scotts Bluff County will have a series of three debates, arranged by Comrade Onstatt of Gering. Comrade Onstatt writes encouragingly of the Work in his part of the

As a result of applications for organizers, Comrade Schiermeyer of Lincoln will take the road again as soon as dates can be arranged. Those desiring the services of an organizer should address J. Alfred LaBille, 519 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha, or direct to the State Secretary

Local Omaha had James F. Carey for a lecture on Feb. 7. The address was splendid. An unusually large audience paid the closest attention for pearly two hours. There are no hero worshippers in Local Omaha, but the comrades certainly wish it were possible for Comrade Carey to address every local in the party. They think his manner of presenting the prin-ciples of Socialism is not only captivating, but his argument so conclusive that no one can fail to understand he ideas he presents.

The Socialists of Omaha and vine'n

ity will have the pleasure of listening a lecture by George D. Herron on ar. 20. He will give only one lecture near Omaha and everyone who can should make a point to come and

Arizona.

Benjamin F. Wilson is now making a tour of Arizona under the direction of the Territorial Committee. Begin ning on Feb. 6, he has spoken at Chlo ride, Kingman, Jerome, Blanchard, McCabe, Poland, Walker, Groom Creek, Crown King, Prescott, and Wenver. His dates for the future are: Mar. 1 to 3, Phoenix; Mar. 4, Mesa: Mar. 6 to 8, Tucson; Mar. 10 to 12, Globe; Mar. 13 to 21, several places in Graham County; Mar. 23 to 25, Bisbee; Mar. 26 to 28, Douglas; Mar. 30, Palomas; Mar. 31 to April 3, Yu-Territorial Secretary Ryan writ es: "The tour is so organized that, besides speaking at places where there are locals, Comrade Wilson can also work up new territory. Letters re-ceived from places in which he has lectured are enthusiastic and full of appreciation of his scathing impeachment of capitalism and his effective exposure of the wiles of Hearst and other frauds. His logical and con vincing presentation of Socialism will do much towards developing the spirit of class consciousness, in line with the policy of the Territorial Committee, which prefers to build up the party on a solid foundation. Numbers are a secondary consideration for the pres

Here and There. Local Buffalo, N. Y., has elected the following new officers: Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Louis Slotkin, 355 William street; Organizer and Financial Secretary, C. L. Whitte-more, 123 W. Eagle street. Comrade Schorr was nominated for delegate to the national convention. At the meeting on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 28, Comrade Whittemore will open a discussion on the general principles of

Local New Haven will meet in mass convention at Aurora Hall, 135 Union street, Saturday evening, March 5 to make nominations for candidates for offices for the city election to be held on the third Tuesday in April Nominations must be made for four ald men-at-large, registrar of vital statistics, one alderman in each odd-numbered ward, also selectmen, constables and grand jurors. A campaign paign. Every member should make a special effort to be present at this im-portant meeting.

The municipal campaign, in Milwaukee is becoming very warm, and the speakers being sent in by the national headquarters are doing good service. John M. Work of Iowa spent the first week of February there, also visiting Green Bay, where a very suc cessful meeting was held, the local press giving Comrade Work credit for press giving contacts was created for an exceedingly strong address. Dur-ing the week beginning Feb. S. F. E. Seeds of Kentücky was employed in Milwaukee, Wyocena, Pacific, Poynet-te, and Portage. Three new locals were organized at Wyocena, Poynette, and Portage. H. I. Dunham of Wyoand Portage. H. I. Dunham ef. Wyo-cena writes enthusiastically about Seeds' ability to reach the farmers. James H. Brower filled the week of Feb. 14 in Milwaukee and Max Hayes of Cleveland the week beginning Feb. 21. Other weeks will be filled by Frederick G. Strickland, A. M. Simons, William Mailly, J. W. Slayton, and James F. Carey. Mailly takes the place of J. Mahlon Barnes, who could not leave Philadelphia. George D. Her-ron will address a large meeting on Mar. 17, and Charles Pergler will

work among the Bohemians for several Hawk and Handsaw Tales.

The state convention of the Social ist Party of Oregon has been called to meet on Mar. 8 at Portland. Each local organization will be entit one delegate-at-large and one legate-at-large and one for every five members of the local. irations will be made for the state and district officers to be elected in June. The attendance is expected to be large. National Organizer John W. Brown

filled thirty-three dates in California, closing in Del Norte County on Feb. 1. Humboldt and Del Norte Counties are in the extreme northwestern part o California, close to the Oregon line. In order to reach these counties Brown had to take the coast steamer from San Francisco. He spoke at Eureka Fortune, Arcata, Newberg, Cresc City, and Smith River. This was first time a Socialist speaker had yls ited these places and Brown reports At Crescent City, everybody in town

attended the meeting, including bank

ers, merchants, judges, and lawyers The town closed up and even the sa loon keepers and bartenders turned River things were a little rough. A crowd of "smartles" tried to spoil the neeting. Brown had to leave the plated up" for the purpose. Later, Brown had to request a couple of well-dress-ed toughs to leave the hall-and they left. When they got outside they began to wake up the town. They fired a number of rounds from their revolvers into the hail entrance, then got empty barrels and pounded on the but Brown proceeded with his speech.
After the meeting one of the audience, lumberman, interviewed the inter rupters and asked them politely who was that had all the cold lead to spare, as he had some he would like to exchange with them. But the remeetable rowdies were "all in" ther

and desired peace.
In order to get from Del Norte County into Oregon, Brown had to take the stage across the mour ains and the story of the ride can be told in Brown's own words:

"I am not much on pen description but may it suffice for me to say that Crescent City at five p. m., sday, on a heavily loaded stage which, every time it went into a rut or struck a rock, pounded down on the axles. We reached the summit of the coast range of mountains about 3 The run down the mountains n. m. Waldo cannot be told by tongue or If you want to get an what it was like, just stand on your head in the middle of the floor, then let three able-bodied persons take each a baseball bat and tell them to lay on until they get tired, but not to stop on your account. The top of the stage just cleared my head by about three inches" (Brown is six feet four "and every time we went over a boul-der—which was about all the time for three hours—I got in on both ends. My arms were swollen so from holding myself up off the seat that I could hardly feed myself next morning. At one place, after rattling over a tremendous rough place, the driver yelled at me: 'Are you asleep in there?'
"Am I alive, you mean?' I called

back. "Jump her if you hear me holler!"

he howled in return.
"However we got into Waldo about nine a. m. after sixteen hours straight ride, and left there at seven next morning, arriving at Grants Pass, Ore., at six p. m. in the 'pink of condition. Brown will work in Oregon until into Washington.

Working for The Worker.

Local Albany, N. Y., is planning a thorough campaign of literature of which spreading the circulation of The Vorker will form a part. Warren Wingert of Pottstown, Pa

comes in again for \$2 worth of cards and will look after renewals and hunt W. H. Spokesfield of Littleton, N. H., has enlisted in the work and pron

ses to help toward the Fifty Thou John R. Henkel of Lancaster, Pa.,

ends in six at a time Comrade Winans of Toledo is a regular and frequent visitor-by letter to the circulation desk-and is always welcome. Dan A. White put in some good

work at Brockton, Mass., ten new subscriptions being one of the results. James Oneal, one of the National Secretary's assistants, says he can't get along without The Worker.

A. M. Brooks of Fargo, N. D., starts offense often.

Joel Moses of Rochester is one of the old-time hustlers. He never takes vneation from Socialist activity. This week he lays in a new stock o subscription cards.

IT IS FOR THE WORKER.

We have a good many inquiries about the Grand Industrial Exposition 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 the Worker to get a new Press, and the Worker will then be issued as a 6 or 8 page first-class weekly. It 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 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 reader of the worker of Exponential tickets. The tickets participate in the great Prize distribution in which more than 1000 prizes will be distributed. We hope that every reader will do his utmost to sell the 5 tickets to his friends, mler, it is for the benefit of

TOLD BY BEN HANFORD.

It is a mistake to suppose that the apitalist does not believe in a God. He does believe, and most devoutly too. But in the lexicon of capitalism loo. But in the lexicon of capitalism. God is spelled with an 1—G-o-l-d, God.

Robert T. Lincoln is president of the

His father was president of the

Abraham Lincoln spent his life making free men of slaves.

Robert T. Lincoln spends his life to making money. It is a splendid thing to have

It is a spicious of. It is a better thing so to Live that

the father can be proud of his son. On the anniversary of her husband's

birthday the widow of Krupp, the German gunmaker, gave \$25 each to those employees who had been in continuous service for twenty-five yearsalmost a dollar a year. There's liber almost a delatity for you. Here is an official record of capital-

ist honesty, judged by its own courts and measured by its own standards. and measured by its own standards. You remember the great hullaballoo not long since regarding the debts of Venezuela to other countries and their citizens. The German Kaiser, represented by warships which destroyer several Venezuela boats, insisted on the immediate payment of the German "claims." So soon as the Kaiser demanded payment, the governments of France, Great Britain, Spain, and the United States also put in claims and demanded "theirs." Venezuela would doubtless have paid all the claims of hese nations against her, save for one reason-she did not have the money. and could neither beg, borrow no steal the money. That placed the nations in a position where their claim could only be satisfied by the seizur of Venezuelan territory, and the United States, asserting its intention to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, would not allow that, and so induced the "Powers" to refer their claim against Venezuela to The Hague Tri-bunal for arbitration. What did the verdict of that body show? That the Powers allied against Venezuela

France \$3,600,000 \$540,00
 Germany
 1,200,000

 Great Britain
 225,000

 Spain
 2,500,000

 United States
 9,120,000
 334,000 120,000 380,000 513,000

Total.....\$16,645,000 \$1,887,000 Now, what does this hows with exactness the percentage of honesty and dishonesty to be found at the very pinnacle of capitalist so-clety. These nations collectively claimed \$16,645,000 and their own judge and jury decided they were en-titled to \$1.887,000 of that sum-or 11 per cent. In other words, judged by themselves, our capitalist government taken in a group are 1 part bonesty to 8 parts of thievery.

This ratio, however, does not hold for the United States. As is to be expected of the foremost capitalist na tion on earth, it is in the van of prog ress wherever a dishonest dollar is to be found. Before The Hague Tribunal the United States presented "claims for \$9,120,000 and were allowed \$513,-000-or less than 6 per cent. So you see just how honest our government is-I part honesty to 16 parts thievery.

If a man has a chance to rob you 17 times, and only robs you 16 times letting you escape 1 time, how hones is he? If in speaking to you 17 times a man lies to you 16 times, telling the truth 1 time, how honest is he? He is just a plain 16 to 1 liar and thief—I ought to apologize for using Mr. -Bry an's sacred ratio.

Nor, given opportunity, is capitalist private business better than its government business. In 1903 the New York State Board of Claims adjudicated 281 claims; aggregating \$10,080, 305.21 (exclusive of interest), and on these claims they allowed just \$114,-545.78—or less than 1 per cent. of honesty to 90 per cent. thlevery.

The New York "Sun" says that Wall truth for the express purpose of de ceiving-knowing their character to be so bad that it is impossible for people to suspect them of honesty. If things go on as they are, we shall reach the stage where we will not be able to believe a capitalist's statement if he proves it. Speaking of capitalist Individual and

government morality in connection with the nimble dollar, I must not fail to mention President Roosevelt. In the fall of 1898 Mr. Roosevelt thought e saw a chance to become Governor of New York. But the State Constituthe state for the five years next pre ceding his term of office. On March 21, 1898, in Washington, D. C., Mr. Roosevelt being then and there con-fronted with the tax assessor, made affidavit that since June of that year "I have been and am now a resident of could not lie, much less perjure him self, but how could he be a residen of both Washington and New York at the same time. He made affidavit that he was a resident of Washington, but if he was he could not at that time have been a resident of New York, and if he was not a resident of New York he was incligible to serve as Governor of the state. If I did not know that Mr. Roosevelt was such a stalwart upholder of law, morality and the Constitution, I should think this was a case of plain lying tax-dodging. As it is, I fear a miracle was performed by him, and I can see no good research why he should not add the have been a resident of New York reason why he should not add the lustre of divine right to the other rights and wrongs attaching to his adginlstration.

Regarding Senstor Hanna's funeral Cieveland the dispatches say, "The

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to Revelation.

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cialism.
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early hour of opening the doors of the | United States Senator for the State chamber brought thousands of men with their dinner-pails on their way to their daily toil. In such great num-Think of men mourning and honor-

ing a man who did as much as any other one man to maintain a system of society in which they could not cease toil long enough to attend his funeral. John Turner is still in his cage on

the Island. Seventeen weeks now, "In America the poor have never hated the rich."—Bishop Spalling. It is not that cause was lacking.

While reading a great deal that is true and false about Washington on the occasion of his birthday celebra-tion, it is worth while to remember that Washington did nothing to cause the revolution in the beginning. This need not detract from the glory that belongs to him for services rendered belongs to him for services rendered later. But had all the people been like Washington there would not yet have been a War of the Revolution.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Junior

of New York, is chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Central their daily toil. In such great numbers did they come, however, that many were unable to remain in line, and consequently were deprived of a last look at the face of the dead Senator."

Think of men mourning and honorpersonal (particularly his financial) in-terests for the benefit of society in general and his country in particular. This it is which has changed him from the poor son of a Peekskill gin-mil' keeper to an impecunious milliona re

A MORAL LESSON.

Wills of millionaires remind us. We can make our deaths exciting: And, departing, leave behind us
All our wives' relations fighting.

—Bertrand Shadwell, in Life.

"Do you spell Kerea with a 'C' or a 'K'?" "There's no use in worry-ing about that," answered the Asiatic statesman. 'I am strongly of the opinion that in a few years, in describing Korea, it will be necessary to use only the 'o'."—Washington Star.

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