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VOL. XIII.-NO. 49.

NEW YORK, MARCH 6, 1904.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

Interesting Debate to Be Held in Bridgeport.

Danial Davenport, Chief Counsel for Parry's Association, Will Meet Sol Fieldman in Discussion on Socialism-Is New Busy at Washington Fighting Labor Laws.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 29.—By here, Sol Fieldman sent a challenge last Thursday to Daniel Davenport, inent Democratic politician, now f counsel of the so-called Antinewspapers these days by his activity at Washington fighting at Washington fighting the labor bill asked for by the American Federation

Mr. Davenport has been denouncing ment in unmeasured terms and the him. To-day a reply was received ac-cepting the challenge to debate. The Socialist challenge was worded

"Mr. Daniel Davenport, executive agent of the American Anti-Boycott Association.

"Sir:—As executive agent of the American Anti-Boycott association you recently appeared before the congresnittee on labor at Washing ton, D. C., and spoke against a pro-posed eight-hour law on governmenta-work. What is claimed to be a stenographic report of your speech on that consion appeared alike in all local

"Your are quoted as having de ounced the proposed eight-hour law Socialistic legislation, the result of the influence of a movement that is n only national but international in its scope and character.' The principles of which you truly characterized as an lations of employer and employed and servant, which relation you claim 'is enduring and permanent' and which you further claim 'civilized

society will never give up.'
"You then appealed to the members
of the congressional committee on
labor to do everything in their power
to check the growth of that movement, must less to turn the great engine of the United States government into a means of still further advancing such

"The Socialist movement as you well said, is international. All over the world the working class are fast joining the ranks of this, the greatest mic and political move est ideal the world ever conceived of that of capturing through the peaceful but powerful ballot 'the great engines of governments,' not only of the United States but of the world, and use their legislative, judicial and executive powers not only as a means to advance the Socialist movement,' but to actually establish its ideal. Not only to interfere with the relation of master and servant,' but to abolish that relation for all time. How? Why, by abolishing Capitalism: the individual ownership and individual management, for profit, of socially used and socially necessary things, all of which gives rise to that relation by putting the few owning individuals in the posttion of 'masters' and the non-owning countless millions in the position of servants' - poverty-stricken lackeys

establishment of Socialism ocratic management, for the benefit of all, of all industries, institutions and things that are collectively used and collectively necessary. This means that the capitalist, the 'master,' must -and 'the relation of master' and slave go with him; for having no 'masstead a race of free men and women. each serving all, all serving each-not

"Mr. Davenport, do you say 'Civilized society will never give up lation of master and servant?

"We 'ell' you and those you repre sent, and mark our words, the mem-bers of, and voters for, the Socialis party of America, numbering over a of a million; their con the world over, numbering over ter millions, as well as the rest of the workers of the world that are fast awakening, that besides doing the world's work we are too civilized to much longer carry the monkey dinne giving parasitical capitalist financier on our backs. Soon we will vote them out of existence-throw them off our starve. Then we shall have but one elass the world over-the working class—and that class shall not only feed, clothe and house this world, but

own it and enjoy it. "I noticed that in your speech you

referred to Socialist arguments as sophistical. We will save you a good chance at proving that assertion.
"At its list regular neeting, Monday February 22, Local Bridgeport of the Socialist party of Connecticut, part of the S. P. of A., decided to challenge you to a public debate on Socialism; and I was chosen as its representative and your opponent in such debate.

"I therefore challenge you to appear with me on a public proposition:

"Resolved, That Socialism is just, necessary and desirable." I take the affirmative; or you may so word a aim-

flar proposition as to give yourself the affirmative.

"We ofter to pay the rent for any large hall or playhouse in this city. You to select date. Should you accept this challenge you will be shown the utmost courtesy and any fair condition

will be cheerfully agreed to.

"A copy of this challenge will be sent to the entire labor press of America and will otherwise be given as much publicity as a prejudiced press in the hands of capitalists makes possi-

ble.
"Should you fail to debate with me,
the working class of this country
whose 'friend' you profess to be—while
fighting them—will be forced to believe sional committee on labor, that is

agninst labor.

"Mr. Davenport, you spoke, to use your own words, 'representing the great and varied interests' of the capgreat and varied interests of the cap-lialist class of this country. We speak representing interests greater and by far more important—the interests of the only necessary part of the human race—the producers of all wenith—the

"Will you answer a workingman's guments for the freedom of his nss? "Awaiting an early reply, I, am, for

Local Bridgeport of the Socialist Party, "SOL FIELDMAN." Mr. Davenport has replied as for-

"Sol. Fieldman, Esq.
"Dear Sir:—Yours of the 26th inst.
received. In it you extend to me an
invitation to publicly debate with you the subject of Socialism at some time and place to be fixed upon in the near future. It will give me great pleasure to discuss that subject with you at netime walch will be mutually sily engaged in attendance upon com-mittees in Washington and resisting Socialistic legislation there proposed, "About the end of March, I think, can arrange to meet you.

"Very truly yours." DANIEL DAVENPORT." The debate will certainly be one of the most interesting events of the ort that ever took place in Bridgeport.

The regular Socialist meetings are well attended and interesting. Comrade Slobodin was our last speake and his lucid exposition was very helpful. On Sunday afternoon, Mar. 13, John Spargo will be the speaker on the subject: "The Future Outlook for Trade Unionism," in Germania Hall. An admission fee of 10 cents is charged to cover expenses.

BOSTON PRINTERS' STRIKE. BOSTON, Feb. 29.—The past week has seen but few developments in the strike situation. On Tuesday last, pressmen walked out from the Press, after being requested to strike-breaker forms. The pressmen of this firm were invited down into the office and treated to cigars one day before, just to show the appreciation the firm held for its help; but they neglected to invite the union feeders, consequently when the en lighted the cigars the feeders lighted their pipes—just to show they could smoke too. They smoked together, and walked out together. Four pressmen left Geo. H. Ellis & Co.'s plant. Two non-union composi-tors left Samuel Usher Fort Hill Press. The force of Alfred Mudge & Son returned to work Tuesday under the new union scale of \$18 per week

and 40 cents per thousand ems. on the hearing of the injunction proceedings before Master in Chancery Causten Browne. Geo. Fred Williams represents Typographical Union No. 13 and Edward F. McClennen and Louis D. Brandies the Typothetic. The first lash came on the request of McClennen that Secretary Davis produce the records of the union. Mr. Williams instructed the Secretary not to do so. The Master ruled against the point and warned Williams of the conse-quence if he persisted. It is manifest from the rulings in the case thus far

that "vested rights" are safe.

The hearing may extend all through this week. As Socialists can predict results with a reasonable certainty, the predictions in this case will be no exception. Some kind of an injunction order will undoubtedly be grinted, the assumption of courts being: That as the defendants (the Typographical Union) deny the facts alleged in the bill of complaint and as the bill of bill of complaint and as the bill of complaint only asks for the established rights of the complainants (the rights of present and future profits for rapital), the injunction can do no harm to any party within the rulings of the law; that is, an injunction may be issued whether the defendants have committed acts alleged or not—they makely to see

night do so.

Mr. Williams hinted in his demur that he objected to the issuance of the injunction on "moral grounds." This assumes that it is lundvisable to issue injunctions without showing necessity and just cause, as its effects on the minds of the people is to create dis-respect for court rulings.

BEBEL'S "WOMAN" AS A PREMIUN The Worker has a limited number of copies of Bebel's "Woman: Past, Present, and Future," and, instead of selling them, they will be given as a premium for three yearly or six half yearly subscriptions for The Worker. This is an opportunity to obtain a famous and instructive work, which every Socialist should read, by the expenditure of a small amount of energy in making propaganda by extending the circulation of The Worker. Comrades who desire to take advantage of this offer should hasten to send in the necessary number of subscriptions, as the number of copies is limited and the supply will doubtless soon be exhausted.

-Fifty thousand readers for The Worker. Will you help get them?

PETTY TYRANNY.

Provokes Big Weavers' Date of Publication To Be New York Landlords Will Strike in New Bedford.

An Example of the Contemptible Smallness of Mind and the Hypocrisy of Capitalists and Especially So-Catled "Solf Made Men."

NEW HEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 27. five hundred cotton wearest ten days ago under exceptional diremstances. At the Dartmouth mill diremstances. during the present winter many petty tyrannical rules have been introduced by the management. The severe weath the depressed condition of the cot on trade, and the large army of unemployed weavers being the levers used to force the weavers into com-pliance. Most obnoxious of the new rules was one to the effect that weavers must scrub the floors under their looms, together with the all y-ways between and around them. Other mills employ men with proper appliances for this work alone.

for this work alone.

At a largely attended meeting, by a vote of over six to one the weavers declared their decision to cease scrubbing floors after Feb. 15 and notified the agent to that effect. In spite of the meeting, the agent contended that only the officials of the union, together with a few fools and drunks, were objecting to the scrubbing, and that his weavers liked to scrub, with the possible exception of such fools and lrunks.

In the course of the week which had to elapse between the time of the meeting and the date when the "no scrubbing" vote went into effect, the agent evidently became anx ous, though still reiterating his opinion about the officials of the local union, and the high intelligence and good-will of the vast majority of his "help." He declared he would have no outside interference with the man-agement of his mill, and tried to have committee of weavers of his own choosing come and interview him on the matter; but each weaver pluckily refused to act. Failing in this, he re-fused to see a committee of his own weavers chosen by the weavers

Full of confidence that he had corred his weavers into abject sub-nission, that he had only to frown to ave them tremble, to dictate and have them obey, to state a condition and have them accept it as a law, he shut down the speed and marched into the weave room, and having gathered the weavers together in one corner of the weave-room (which is the largest in the world, containing three thousand oms), he mounted an empty varnbox and gave them a "heart-t

He assured them that he liked labor inions "if they were run right." He issured them that at the present time he was running the mill, not for profit but to find them employment. last year's dividend, by the way, was 8 per cent., and \$260,000 carried to a reserve fund on a capital of \$600,000. He assured them of their confidence in the good-will of himself and of their own desire to scrub the floor. He as sured them there were hard times ahead and advised them to save their money (out of wages of six, seven, and eight dollars a week), instead of giving to those whose desire was to make trouble and bring suffering upon them.

When a weaver started to question him he assured them he had not come to argue, but to talk to them and that, as he knew they desired to scrub, scrubbing of floors must be continued. Instantly, upon the conclusion of this "heart-to-heart talk," in which all the assurance and talk was on one side, the five hundred weavers, with perhaps a dozen exceptions, quit work

in a body.

Some eight years ago this remark able speech-maker worked for wages He has scrambled to power and opulence through the influence of men with less knowledge of cotton and more money than himself. He has shaved wages and increased the amount of work at every opportunity. ten dollars a week would have scrub bed his weave-room floor, yet to-day five hundred New Bedford weavers are idle because of the stubborn concei petty tyranny, and consuming greed of this one boss. It is a fight of self respecting manhood against money and arrogant power.

TURNER TO BE LET OUT ON BAIL At Sunday's meeting of the New York Central Federated Unoin a let ter was read fro mthe London District Council of Shop Assistants in refer-ence to the detention of John Turner. the Anarchist requesting the New York organization to give aid in at least getting Turner released on bail pending appeal to the Supreme Court. It was decided to take such action and niso to make an appeal to the unions for contributions for carrying the case of Turner before the Supreme Court, the amount necessary being estimated

On Monday an order was given Ly the Supreme Court at Washington for Turner's release on bail and setting the hearing of his case for April 4.

-Woman's enslavement and de —Woman's enslavement and degradation began when private property began. Mine and Thine were the words which sealed her fate in centuries of servitude; the words which shut her out from the warm, palpitating, universal life and love of the world and chained her as the chattel of a being vagity inferior to herself save in the instincts and the powers of the brute.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

Sept. I.

Enthusiastic Meeting Decides that the Paper Must Be Published Best Fall and the Work Will De Pushed with Determination - Another Meeting to Held March 10, when Nem Name Will Be Chosen

A joint meeting of the Working-men's Co-operative Publishing Asso-ciation, which is to publish the coming socialist and trade union daily news mper, and the New York and Broo yn Conferences, which are composed of delegates from trade unions and Socialist organizations to aid this pro-ject, was held in the New York Labor Lyceum on Feb. 25. The meeting was fairly well attended and was pervaded by a spirit of quiet determination.

Morris Hillquit addressed the meet-ing on the present condition and out-look of the movement for the daily. He endenvored to impress the mem-bers and delegates with the necessity of starting the paper at an early date, recounted the work already accom-plished, and said that if it continued at only the present rate of progress, the publication of the daily would be a matter of the indefinite future; that many comrades made the mistake of regarding the daily as they would the Co-operative Commonwealth, that is, as something it is our duty to work for and something that is sure to comometime but is not to be expected in the immediate future; that if a definite on the date set and no later, this unfortunate and unjustifiable spirit of simism would disappear, every would take new interest and work with renewed enthusiasm; and money would be contributed much more liberally, both by labor organizations and by individuals, when the publica-tion of the paper at a definite and early date was

Alexander Jonas, of the "Volkszeitung," then spoke on what is necessary to make the paper a success. He said that in order to maintain the paper it must have 30,000 readers; that the best way to assure its success is to secure pledges from that number of secure piedges from that number of individuals to subscribe for or buy the paper when it is published; and that these piedges must be collected by pledges must be collected by a house and in the trade unions in order to start with certainty of success. He said the expense of running the paper after it was established, in accordan with the standard which it would be necessary to maintain, would be \$3.005 per week; and that 30,000 readers at one cent on weekdays and five cents on Sunday, with the advertisements which it would be easy to procure with 1 at circulation, would cover this

After discussion, it was decided by an almost unanimous vote to set the date of publication for Sept. 1. It was decided to hold another joint

meeting on Thursday evening, March to: and the Board of Managers was instructed to lay before this meeting : plan for gathering piedges to read the paper, and to draw up an appeal to all labor organizations for substantial donations, and to suggest a new name for the paper in place of the name "Globe," which was taken by a capitalist paper.
Ontain differed as to the possibility

of protecting the name before publica-tion, so that the advertisement and reputation given to the name by our agitation could not be taken advan tage of by politicians who might tem-perarily publish a paper under the Comrade Slobodin stated that there was no way of protecting the name in of daily publication, while Hillquit thought that it Comrade Hillquit might be possible to establish ownership of the name by publishing a small weekly or monthly sheet, which could be used as propaganda for the daily and to publish news of the progress o the work.

STEEL MEN STRIKE TO ENFORCE LAW.

Trust Discharging Men for Joining Un ion-Law Forbidding Discrimination Has Been Diclared Unconstitutional PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 28.-The Advisory Board of the Amalgam. ted Association of Steel Workers has sanc-tioned a strike of the steel workers at Milton. This is notable as being a Milton. This is notable as being a strike for the enforcement of a state law. Some years ago, in response to requests from the labor organizations, a law was passed forbidding any corporation to discharge employees for joining a union. The law was contested by employers and declared unconstitutional by the Common Please. constitutional by the Common Piens Court. It has since then been violated right and left and this is the cause of the Milton strike. He is said that the Amaliamated will try to carry the Jere Weller of Mauch Chunk, then Democrat elected with labor support was the author of the law. In 1902 was the author of the law. In 1962, seeing the hopelessness of setting any real relief for Labor from either of the old parties, he severed his Democratic connections and joined the Socialist Pasty.

There are enough iron and steel workers, coal and iron miners, and railway employees in Pennsylvania, not to mention the trades, if they would use their ballots together for their own party, to get labor laws honestly enacted and upheld in court and enforced.

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

FOR THE DAILY, RENTS TO GO UP. BOSS BAKERS

Turn the Screw Again.

During Two Years of Reform Rul Langlords' Taxes Were Reduced and Rents Raised-New under Tammany Rule, Rents Are to Go Up Again.

The New York "Herald," which is perhaps the best informed paper in the city on such subjects, says in its last

"Any rent payer who does not find his monthly bills increased after May I next may consider himself fortunate, for many of the largest landlord corrations and estates a general raising of rents in tenements apartments and dwellings, to take of

fect this spring."

A considerable number of large landlords are quoted by name as saying that rents would certainly by raised by from 8 or 10 to 15 per cent.

"For the last two years rents have been going up. The law of supply and demand is responsible largely for this, I think. It is wonderful the number of people who are constantly coming to New York to live, and they nents as fast as they are opened."

Another said: "When one of one

tenement apartments is vacated now mouth, we make the rent \$12 a On a \$1,500 dwelling we add \$100 to the annual rental. In certain instan-ces where there is a good tenant we might be glad to renew his lease at the old rental with a clause that the pairs.

The "Herald" adds: "The near com pletion of the subway is responsible for a general increase in rents all along the line of the road on the west side and in the Bronx. In the last year or two rents in the Bronx have been raised from ten to twenty per cent., in anticipation of the influx of new dwellers, who are expected to move in as soon as real rapid transit

We had two years of "respectable reform" administration, during which the landlords' taxes were reduced and yet rents went stendily up. Now we Tammany rule and again rent go up. This should be a lesson to the class that builds the houses and pays the reuts to cease dividing its votes between the two old parties control-led by the class of employers and landlords.

TRADE UNION FINED.

Franklin Pross Feeders' Organization Must Pay Another \$1,000 for Violating Capitalistic Injunction.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.-For the ond time, to-day, Judge Jesse Holdom fined the Franklin Union of Press Feeders \$1,000 for a violation of an injunction of the court. The injunction was obtained by the Chicago Typothetie, which charged the Frank-lin Union with intereference with non-

Besides fining the union as n - >dy, Judge Holdom to-day fined President Werner of that organization \$250 in addition to a Jall sentence of six months. Secretary J. M. Shea was fined \$100 and sentenced to six months in jail. Jerome Collins and Harry Brown, members of the union, were given short fail sentences. The injunction against the Press

Feeders' Union for violating which it has been so heavily punished, is sweeping one, forbidding the unio officers and members to do practically anything in the way of organized ac-tion, publication of grievances, or per-suasion, to protect itself from the ag-gressions of the master printers' or-

THE SWITCHMAN. In the maze of the rails of gleaming

Where the main tracks thread the yard. Where the tengue of the open switch

And the target stands on guard-There's a silent man flits here and

With Jaunty air and agile limb, Playing hide and seek with Life and Death,
And courting both with changeful

And the vigilant men in engine cabs, With a hand on steam and air, With a mind and an eye alike alert For the sign that says Beware-Whether pulling freights or passe gers, Or empties in a rattling string,

Stop their monster steeds at a signal The slient man with arms aswing! He's a dirty-faced man in jumpe

soiled, And his hands are black as coals, But his eyes and his nerves are wide Or he'd not be on the rolls!

arms
But those he's waving up and down, And his realm is one of track and switch

And service his only crown. John Smith, in Switchman's Journal, October.

Suppose the government were called the "Manufacturers" Association," would it make much difference in the deal workingmen are now getting from it?—Eric People.

WILL FIGHT.

Will Go to Supreme Court

Against Labor Law. lew York's Tea-Hour Law for Bakeries Likely to Be Ruled Unconstitutional Yet-Disgraceful Career of Weismann

Now the Masters' Lawyer. Henry Weisman, the lawyer for the New York State Association of Mas-ter Bakers, said the other day that the master bakers will take the deci-sion of the New York Court of Appeals declaring constitutional the Bakeries Ten Hour Law to the United States

upreme Court. The Court of Appeals, it will be re embered, was divided on its decisi four judges supporting the law and three favoring its annulment—among the latter being Democrat Denis O'Brien, re-elected last fall on the joint tate ticket of the two old parties. It is believed probable either that the United States Supreme Court will reverse the decision or will order a new trial, in which case, after election, one of the state judges will probably pretend to find a new point that he m ed before to serve as a pretext for changing his decision and overthrow-ing the law. This has been the usual

history of such cases.

This Henry Weismann, now attorney for the Master Bakers' Association, was formerly a member of the Bakers' was a hitter apponent o Socialism in the union and resorted to the most disreputable tactics to prevent the organization from taking a progressive stand, preferring disrup-tion to advance. For some time he posed as an Anarchist. Undoubtedly he was even then in secret acting a an agent of the bosses and of the Re-publican party, for when he had played out his influence in the union, he suddenly blossomed out as a Repub-lican politician, got a good job, and plenty of money, was admitted to the har and finally became the legal representative of the employers' organ

The ten-hour limit for bakery work, so far from being excessive, is far too lax. The men work a great deal at night, in oppressive heat, generally in very close and unwholesome rooms consumption and other diseases and consumption and other diseases resulting from these conditions are very common among them. Even an eight-hour day would be unreasonably long for such work.

INTERNATIONAL

SOCIALIST BUREAU. The following delegates attended the sitting of the Bureau at the Maison du Peuple, Brussels, on the Feb. 7.: For

Germany, Singer, Kautsky, and Rosa Luxembourg; for Belgium, Vander-velde and Anseele; for France, Vall-lant and Cioriani; for England, Hunter Watts and Quelch; for Holland: Troelstra and Van Kol; for Russia, Plechanoff; for Austria, Adler; for Poland, Walechi; for Argentine, Cambier.

The Workmen's National Housing Courcit of London asked that the better housing of the people should be one of the questions placed on the agenda of the congress. The Italian Socialist Federation of

the United States announced its ad-herence to the Bureau. The organization has a membership of about one thousand, and it proposes the follow-ing amendment to the resolution on emigration and immigration presented by the Argentine Republic: ought to be the attitude of trade unions towards the organized workers of other countries who emigrate? Should not the mere fact that he was a member of his union in his own country entitle a workman to member-ship of the union of any other country without any extra expense?" This mendment was allowed

Luxembourg asked to be affiliated to the Bureau, but acknowledged in-ability to pay the full 18 annual subscription. It was agreed to reduce the payment in this case to £1, and to ask for the affiliation to be ratified by th

Congress.

A mass meeting of workers, held at
Sofia (Bulgar'a), on October 1 last, adopted unanimously the following resolution: "In loyalty to the principle of the international struggle against all tyranny, in loyalty to the Socialist ideal, the workers of Sofia appeal to the Social Lemocracy of Europe to raise its powerful voice against Turkisli tyranny. It invites it also to issue a protest against the barbarous policy of the extermination of the

The meeting furthermore appeale to the committee of the Bulgarian So-cialist Party to place before the Inter-national Bureau a detailed report on the situation in Macedonia, and ex pressed its regret that the "Arbeiter zeitung" of Vienna had permitted it self to be misled as to the characte of the Macedonian revolt. The repor has not yet reached the Bureau.

The British Columbia Socialist
Party, whose headquarters are at Vancouver, asked to be affiliated with

the Bureau.
The Lithuanian Socialists asked per The Lithuanian Socialists asked permission to be represented at the Congress. Rosa Luxembourg asserted they were a section of the Polish Party, which was confirmed by Piechanoff; but Walechi contended that the organization had a very real existence. The Bureau decided to remit the question to the decision of the Polish Party, subject to appeal to the Congress. The Bureau will hold a meetings. gress. The Bureau will hold a meet-ing the day before the Congress to deal with all such disputes, and to re-

port to the Congress.

The Secretary aunounced the fusion of the two sections of the Russian So-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MAKES WAR ON LITTLE BOYS.

against a fearful danger. The telegraph messenger boys of Chicago are on strike, and the capitalist press disnatches of last Monday say:

"Deputy Marshals are scurrying all over the business portion of Chicago to-night trying to serve over one hun dred messenger boys with copies of an injunction issued against them to-day by Judge Kohlsaat in the United States District Court.
"The order of the honorable court

restraints the striking messenger boys from interfering with the delivery or collection of inter-state telegraph messages of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the American District Telegraph, or the Illinois District Telegraph Company.
"It also prohibits the strikers from

attempting to interfere, by intimida-tion or otherwise, with persons desir-ing to enter the employment of the plaintiff companies, or from loitering in crowds in the vicinity of the companies' offices, or by threatening with force or violence any persons having business with the companies." Husky men have been employed at

2 a day as scabs to break the strike and the company avers that the boys are doing these men grievous bodily injury and making it impossible for them to do their work. The capitalists' pretense that they

appeal to the courts only to protect them from the "tyranuy and lawless violence of labor unions" is reduced to absurdity in this case. Imagine a hundred little boys at war

The majesty of law is to be vindi- with three gigantic corporations in cated and public order maintained close alliance and the corporations calling on the United States government to protect them from those hundred boys' "violence and organized tyranny."

PRICE 2 CENTS.

How must the marshals and police nen feel who are charged with the duty of "protecting" the Telegraph Trust against its striking messenger boys? Are they proud of the job? Is the learned judge proud to think that his name will go down in history as the first magistrate who ever leveled the weapon of injunction, on behalf of organized millionaires, against a handful of little boys, boys who ought to be in school, whom poverty has driven to work, and who have demanded a little increase in their miserable pay? Is President Roosevelt proud of the achievement of his friend and co-partizan? Does he count this one of the glories of his strenuous ad-

ministration? But more to the point: Are the WORKINGMEN proud that they have voted political power into the hands of men who have no scruple to use it with all its crushing force even against the little children of the poor?

Are you proud of that, workingmen? Are you going to do it again? . Or are you going to put your own men into legislative hall and executive chamber and on the judicial bench to do justice to the widow and the fatherless and to succor the wenk in their oppression?

THE UNION MAN'S "RIGHT" TO VOTE AS HE PLEASES.

By Eugene V. Debs.

Mitchell declare that a union man has right to vote as pleases. Has he? Let us see. Before unions ganized men claimed the work when they pleased. Most of them still claim it and keep out of unions. Parry says they have that right and that is his pivotal objection to unionism. Gompers and Mitchell say that a union man cannot work when he pleases, that he can not work if by loing so he lowers the wages or otherwise injures his fellowmen, that he merge his individual interest no a worker in the larger interest of his class, that through the prosperity of his ciass his own is advanced. In other sion where it is the most fatal-at words, the union decides whether a man shall work or not. This vital principle of the individual, which in-

volves his very life, he is compelled to surrender in the interest of his Are men united in the trades unfons that they may be divided at the

Is it the United Mine Workers the day before election and the Divided Mine Workers on election day? Is not the labor question a political

Parry says a man has the right to work as he pleases. Gompers and Mit-chell say a man has the right to yote as he pleases. Their position is es-sentially the same and leads to the same results. The workingman has the ballot. Election day comes. He has now to decide if all the workers shall be ruled and robbed by a capitalist gov-

ernment, or whether they shall rule themselves as free men and enjoy the fruit of their labor. That is the question the working- treason to labor to vote for slavery.

cial Democratic Party. The Bureau , the subject of the then impending Rusexpressed its congratulations.

The catalogue of the Socialist International Library will be published

shortly. Vallant proposed to call a meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Committee Vandervelde supported. He pointed out the importance of the foreign

workmen question recently raised in the Italian and Belgian Parliaments. The following resolution was pro-posed by Cambier and voted: "The International Socialist Bureau protests energetically against the outrage of of individuals who assert only the right of freedom of opinion, and de-

nounces more particularly the conduct of the Argentine Government which, on a flimsy legal technicality, has ex-pelled a number of foreign Socialists." Vigorous protest mas made against the persecution of Russian Socialists by the German police authorities, and the German and Italian Socialists were heartily congratulated upon the protection they have given to Russian victims of Tsarism. Socialists of all countries are urged to combat the inluences of Tsarism, which seeks to extend itself farther and farther in

Provisional agenda for the Interna tionalist Socialist Congress was drawn up in the following order:

1. International rules of Socialist

policy. Resolution concerning party tactics (Parti Socialiste de France). 2. Colonial policy (Hyndman and Van Kol).

Van Kol),
3, Emigration and Immigration
(Argentine).
4. General Strike (Parti Ouvrier

Socialiste Revolutionnaire de France,

5. Socialist Policy and Industrial
Assurance. The Eight-Hour Day.

6. Trusts and Gluts (United States).

7. Other questions.

Considerable discussion ensued on

President Gompers and President man is called upon to decide evers

Has he a right to vote as he pleases? And if he pleases to betray his class and vote for their masters, is he a union man, or is he a scab? Has my fellow unionist the right to

vote me into wege-slavery and still claim to be a union man? Is it not in fact the rankest kind of scabbing? Compers and Mitchell say it is mone of the union's business how a member votes. I say that the union based upon this principle, or rather lack of principle, in this year 1904, is not a union at all in any intelligent sense; it is disunion and promotes division where it is the most fotal at

The man who votes against his a union badge as big as a mule-shoe he may be ignorant, but whatever else he may be or not be, he is a scab. He betrays, like Judas, his fellow-worker to his dapitalist master, robs him of what his labor produces, im-poverishes his family, starves his wife, deforms his children and all this he does because, according to Gom-pers and Mitchell, "he can vote as he pleases" and the unions of his fellows have no right to object to his inalienslavery and still strut and swagger as

"union man." Hell is full of such union (?) men. Give me the union man who is true to his class politically as well as econ-omically, 365 days in the year, and 366 days in the leap year. That kind of a union man knows his duty and performs it and does not have to have it "forced down his throat" that it is

so-Japanese conflict, and finally Vali-lant drew up the following resolution, which was adopted:

"In the event of war between Russia and Japan, the Bureau invites Socialists of all countries, and particularly those of France, England, and Ger-many, to strive with all their might, by combined effort to prevent any extension of the war, and to infiner their own countries so that, far from participating in it, they will strive to re-establish and to maintain peace."

A resolution was also passed in favor of the independence of the Balkan nations, and protesting against the mas-sacres in Macedonia.

WHICH ONE IS RIGHT?

Rev. J. Lewis Parks of Calvary Church, New York, preaching on the propensity of some men to use religion, as a cloak for sin, said: "Mark Hanna hated all civil service reform. They say he calculated coolly how many dol lars it would take to buy the votes of Ohlo, and that he filled offices with nen of profligate and doubtful character. He gave to charity and the Sal-

extend itself farther and farther in wation Army is his great debtor."

Western countries, constituting a continual menace to democracy and civilization.

Tucker of the Salvation Army said at Cooper Union: "Hanna was my per-sonal friend and was one of the finest and ablest men in America." Both the Rev. Dr. Parks and Com-

mander Booth-Tucker claim to speak in the name of Christ. Which roclaiming the truth, do you think? if Hanna's donations had been to his

The kind of government a nian raises his voice for, not the kind of acts which existing government forces him to commit, is the thing by which his political integrity should be judged.
—Workers' Gazette

The Worker. M DROAM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social

Democratic Party.) . . . PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John-TERMS TO SUBSCRIPEUS ...

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts paysible to The Worker. Communications engerining the editorial department of tile paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker. Communications for the "Volkszeitung" or the State Secretary of the S. B. P. should niways be separately addressed.

the S. D. P. should alwars be separately addressed. Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the work following receipt of money.

All communications should be written and the communications should be written. All communications should be written and the paper; worlds should not be observatived; every letter should lear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disreparded. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stimps are enclosed. As The Worker goes to press on Wedner. be disregaritied. Hopeway the wedness and the west and th

New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6.

In the state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election inws. the Socialist Farty is officially recognized unde the mane of Social Democratic Party, and Its emilieum is the Arm and Torch, as show

allow.

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, moriband organization which litterly opposes the trade unions and carries on au abusive campaign of slander against the real Socialist morement, which supports the trade unions. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Carty (the Social Democrarty of New York) has passed through econd general election. Its growing po second general election. Its growing powe is indicated and its speeds victory for shadowed by the great increase of its vot-as shown in these figures:



The financial papers announce that Oil party harmony has been restored among the various conflicting interests in the American Ice Company." let us all rejoice and be prepared to celebrate the advent of the whitewinged angel of peace by paying 19 per cent. more for ice next summer.

The Leather Trust has accumulated a surplus in the last year, over interest and dividends, of \$17,500,000. How are your shoes? Wearing pretty thin? Just think of the prosperity indicated by that seventeen-million surplus and you won't mind going on your uppers. Don't be selfish. Be patriotic and consider Brother Capital.

President Roosevelt asks Congress to appropriate \$90,000 to build a new stable for his eight horses, because the old one is damp and the poor beasts. get the influenza there. And it will be voted, of course, while every day workingmen are dving in cold, dara, foul tenements and hovels for the profit of Roosevelt's class. Let the "weaklings" perish, the strenuous man's horses must be well cared for. On with the dance,

Elihu Root, Republican statesman. succeeds the late William C. Whitney, Democratic statesman, as a director of the Mutual Life. This just recalls to mind how pron neut politicians of the two old parties sit together and work in perfect barmony in all the trusts and great corporations. And why shouldn't they? Both their parties stand for the maintenance of capitalism, the continued exploitation of one class by the other.

Elbridge T. Gerry, of Tammany Hall and the fake Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Chileren, visited the offices of the Department of Taxes and Assessments the other day and swore off the assessment of \$300,000 made against his name for personal property. He declared that he was a resident and taxpayer in Newport, R. I., and he also flatly declared that he would not pay any taxes here as he did not wish any of his money "to go up the state." If justice had its due. Elbridge T. Gerry in person would have gone "up the slate" a few years ago to get free board the rest of his life at a public institution in Sing Sing. He was the proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, who saved money by not providing fire-escapes. His wealth is the price of many innocent lives, but he as the assurance to pose as a model citizen and a guardian of public morality when he is not busy dodging taxes Such are the Scribes and Pharisees to whom decent workingmen are expected to pay honor.

The New York landlords have given us fair notice that our rents are to be raised on May 1. Good of them, tan't it? But they can afford to give us notice and add Tweed's sneering question: "What are you going to do about

evicted. We must wear our shabby clothes a little longer, eat a little less or poorer food, send the children to work a little sooner-anything, any way, to scrape together money to pay that rent. We are helpless-as individuals. But need we continue helpless Need we go on as individuals, tamely submitting to every new imposition The landlords feel sure we will do so, that we will not unite to use our or effective weapon of defense and of attack, that we will keep on dividing our votes between the landlord's two old parties, forever and ever, amen Workingman reader, workingman voter, are you going to fulfil their hopes and deserve their contempt and continue to pay for their idleness and ease? Or are you going to vote for Socialism?

ROCKEFELLER AND TRIGGS.

The expulsion of Oscar Lovell Triggs from the faculty of Chicago University, explained as being due to his "socialistic leanings." - adds, one more to the shameful list of cases in which, in recent years, America's organized culture has prostituted itself to organized wealth. Prof. Triggs is not a Socialist as

we understand the word-at least, not a very clear one-to judge by his writings. The most that can be said is that he "leans" toward Socialism. We are far from agreeing with many of his dicta or from overflowing with admiration for him. But no one who knows can honestly deny that Triggs has represented something real and vital, a reaching after truth and righteousness and beauty of life, in the midst of the sham and wrong and ugliness of commercialism. And it is just because of this that he is proscribed-because the University of Chicago is endowed and controlled by the greatest beneficiaries of social sham and wrong and injustice and because his mind was too keen and his heart too brave to bow down and worship before them.

We do not condole with Triggs. We congratulate him. He has got out of bad company. It is better even to ba kicked out of bad company than to stay in it. Many a man has been kicked into places of higher usefulness through the stupid arrogance of the perverters of truth. Let us hope that Triggs will prove himself the right sort and that he will be a greater thorn in the flesh to Rockefeller outside the college halfs than eyer he was within them.

INDIVIDUAL AND CO-OPERA-TIVE PRODUCTION.

A reader asks us "to define what is meant by 'individual production' and by 'co-operative production' in an economic sense.

Let us begin by saying that any such distinction must necessarily be relative, marking a difference of degree, not an absolute contrast. Perhaps never, certainly never within historic times, has there been, unless in rare and exceptional cases, absolutely individual production; and on the other hand, in even the most highly developed co-operative or social production there is always an individual element. The distinction is none the less real and important, however, for not being an absolute antithesis. Indeed, absolute distinctions can hardly be made anywhere outside of pure mathematics. We talk of wise and foolish men, true and false beliefs, good and bad actions; yet we never find a man absolutely wise or un-qualifiedly foolish, in every belief that we may analyze we can find elements of truth and of falsehood mingled in varying proportions, and no course of conduct is ever altogether good or utterly bad. With so much preface, to the question:

Most Americans have read Longfellow's very pretty poem, "The Village Blacksmith," which was written sixtyfour years ago and represents the prevailing type and ideal of the American workingman of the early nineteenth century, then aiready beginning to disappear. . The sturdy independence of the blacksmith is the keynote of the poem. He

"looks the whole world in the face, "For he owes not any man."

He had no master to bow down to and no servant to cringe to him. He did not have to ask any man's permission to work. He was not afraid of losing his tob or being locked out or blacklisted. and did not need the protection of a union. His success in earning a living and providing for old age depended almost altogether on his own industry and providence. Why was he thus independent and sufficient to himself? Because he owned his job-that is, because he owned the things with which he worked. Owning his smithy with its forge and anvil and hammers and other tools and a supply of raw material, owning himself also-his labor power, his strength and skill and knowledge-he owned, of course, the product that his labor created.

This type has now almost disappeared. In place of the village black smith, his own master and the equal of his neighbors, we have the wageworkers of the great fron and steel mills, thousands of them together working only when a company gives them permission, working such hours and in such manner and for such pay as the employer dictates, liable to discharge at the employer's interest or They have the whip-hand of us. whim, driven by a boss, worn out and We are helpless. We must pay or be used up by excessive toll at the age

of forty and looking forward to deience in their later years, co o organize in self-defense and unabl even by means of the union to preven gradual reduction of wages. Why is e modern iron or steel worker not independent and self-sufficient? cause he does not own his job-that is, because he does not own the things with which he works; he owns only himself-his labor-power, his strength and skill and knowledge and in order to work he must sell this labor-powe for market wages to the man or con pany who owns the mill and its machinery. This employer, this capitalist, then, owning the machinery an the materials and having bought also the labor-power, owns the product that the wage-workers' labor creates. Out of that product he pays their wages, buys materials, pays for repairs, and yet has a surplus left, which is his

A similar contrast could be draw between the men who ground flour or wove cloth or made furniture or did other sorts of work in those earlier days and the men who do the same kinds of work to-day. Where the typical workman of the old days was ndependent as an individual, owning his own means and opportunity of employment, the typical workman of today, holding his job by another's consent, is personally dependent and car gain even a small measure of freedor and security only by social or col lective action, by uniting with other workingmen for common defense.

But still remains the question: Wh this difference? Why is the son or grandson of the old independent workman a dependent wage-worker? Why do-not most of the workers of to-day own their jobs as did most of the workers of say seventy-five years ago? The answer is: Because the methods of industry have changed, without a corresponding change in the form of ownership and control of the means of production-because, while the things with which men work are held as private property as they were then, the methods and instruments of production, which were then predomi nantly individual, are now predominantly social or collective or co operative.

But it is just these phrases that ou correspondent asks us to simplify. Let us try to do so: The methods of industry in those days were very simple. Hand work prevailed. Nails, for instance, were made by hand by the village blacksmith. Taking his bar of iron, the smith heated it, hammered it into a sheet of suitable thickness, cut the sheet into pieces of the required size, with hammer on anvil beat each piece into the right shape and finished by tempering it in water. One workman, with a few simple hand tools, performed all the processes of chang ing a bar of iron into a lot of nails To-day no blacksmith makes nails by aand, unless in some rare emergency. He could not "make his sait" at such work. Nails are made in great mills Huge bars of iron are fed into great rolling and shearing machines and thence the sheets or strips of still hot metal go into several other machine successively, from the last of which come out completed natis. These ma chines are all driven by a powerful engine or battery of engines. Certain men attend each machine, regulating its work and feeding in the materia and removing the product. But no on of these men makes a nail by his individual labor. Say it takes a thousand men to keep the mill going, as tending the engines and machines and all; altogether, they make many time mere nails than could a thousand blacksmiths with hammers and anvils But it is their joint or united labor that makes all these nails. And the whole mill, with all its engines and great machine, for no part of it separately would suffice for the mak-

ing of even one nail. In the one case, then, we have man men working separately, each with a few simple hand-tools, each a complete workman, creating the product from beginning to end by his own labor. ant is individual production in the conomic sense. In the other case, w have many men working together using a huge and complex and expensive system of machinery each de ing only some one small part of process, so that no portion of the out put is the product of any one man's labor, but the whole is the product of all their labor combined; this is co operative or collective or social pro hection in the economic sones

Social labor is much more produc tive. When the introduction of power and machinery has once made such social production possible, the continuance of individual or hand produc tion, generally speaking, becomes im practicable. The invention of the steam hammer and the rolling and shearing machinery compelled the vil lage blacksmiths to give up their mithies and become wage-workers is the mills much more effectively than

any statute law could have done.

Finally, be it observed, the tool necessary to carry on the work of the village blacksmith of the old days were comparatively inexpensive, suc as any man of ordinary industry and thrift could provide himself with; having them, as his individual prop erty, he owned his own job and owned his whole product. The modern steel mill employing a thousand men is vastly more expensive than a thousand old-time smithles with all their nt. It is itself the product of many men's labor. It is operated by many men's labor. Out of their product it is repaired and replaced as it wears out. In this souse it is the product of the joint labor of the men who work it. The use of it is neces sary to them, because without it they cannot week and without work they cannot live. It is a social product and a social necessity, but it is held as private property—as the private property of a man or a few men who, in general, do not work and who get an income without working, by virtue solely of their ownership.

The means of production, once individual in their character, have become social in their character, but they have remained private in their ownership and control. In order that econo mic relations may be rightly adjusted t is necessary that the ownership and control of the means of production betive, public. We cannot go back to the old system under which the workers were econmically free, as separate individuals." We must, then, go forward to a new system in which, jointly owning the things with which they work they shall again be economically free as comrades in a co operative state. That is what Socialists work for

All of which is an old story, but an old story that will bear a great deal of

Current # # Literature

. . .

AN EXAMINATION OF SOCIETY EVOLUTION, By Louis Wallis. Columbus O. The Argus Press. 1903. Cloth, 325 pp., inde bibliography. Price, \$1.75.

We took up this book with mis-givings, bearing in mind the barren dulness of most work hitherto do by Americans in the as yet doubiful science of sociology. We have read it with ever growing interest to the end and close it with a mingled feeling of satisfaction and wonder-satisfaction that so good a book, in spite of its many defects, has been written in this country, wonder at the apparent belief of the author that his thesis is some thing quite new in social science. We cannot doubt Mr. Wallis' honesty. Wehave, therefore, to suppose that, care-ful student and wide render as he is, he is yet in practically complete ignor-ance of Karl Marx' ever memorable contribution, "the materialistic conception of history" and of all the work ixty years by that great master of thought and his collaborators and disciples, such as Engels, Kautsky, Bernstein, Kovhlevsky, Piechanoff, La-fargue, Loria, Labriola, Vanderveide, Hyndman, and Bax. To one well ac quainted with the amount and char-neter of such work, this will at first seem incredible; but on the other hand, anyone who recognizes the isolation and provincialism of American and even of English culture will recognize that it is quite possible for an Ameri-can student to read much and carnestly for many years without even sus-pecting the existence of a school of thinkers and writers who actually deserve a place in the history of thought side by side with that already we may sum up Mr. Wallis' thesis fairly—as follows: Human progress de-

pends upon the accumulation of a part of the results of human labor and experience in the form of material goods, tools, machines, stock, etc., and also of knowledge, habits of industry and order, and lostitutions, customs, and beliefs suitable to the needs of mankind in the various stages of evolution; but the accumulation and the neces sary organization of this "social capi-tal" has not and could not have arisen from the exercise of foresight, selfresfraint, and voluntary co-operation for future social good by free indivison that primitive man was quite inmachinery, is really a unit, is really capable of exercising or even underthese virtues It has ariset and been carried or mainly through the operation of "social cleavage," the individual interests of the upper class, together with habits, customs, and be to effect such a capitalization of a part of the product of the labor of the lower class and to apply it to purposes subservient to continued progress; any system of cleavage may and each ventually does outlive its usefulness and become an obstacle in the prog-ress it formerly promoted, involving either the repudiation of that system or the downfall of the society in which it prevails; theories of righteousness or of "natural rights" have never solved and cannot solve the recurrent problems resulting from cleavage; they have solved in the past by blind con flicts of force between young and de-cadent societies or of classes within developed societies, and if they are to be solved otherwise in the future it must be by the growth of a collective intelligence and will acting purpose-fully upon a clear understanding of the lessons of history to produce the needful change of property relations.
This solution of present problems seems to the author not improbable; from the closing paragraph we quote: The state of the public mind with reference to current problems is one of confusion. Perhaps there has never been a more discordant medley of confusion. opinions. . . . Despite the recent revelations of science, and the spread of socialism, the psychology of society is, on the whole, individualistic. There is ignorance of the essentially collectivistic nature of society... From all that the psychology of present so-clety reveals one would think that his tory is, indeed, a ghost dance on a floor of clouds. As the twentieth cen-

Scientific" and "Origin of the Family" there is nothing new in all this. Nevertheless, we welcome it. It will reach American read ers whose philistinism would pre-vent them from understanding, even if they consented to read, the works of wicked atheistic foreigners. It will probably serve, especially in conjunc-tion with Prof. Seligman's little book on "The Economic Interpretation of History" (which Mr. Walls seems not to have read up to the time of publica-tion of his "Examination," though is came from the press some months carrier) to lead many American stu dents into a course of reading and of thinking and to give them a point of yiew from which much good may re-sult. Nor would we seem to imply that the book is useless or superfluous to the Socialist. On the contrary, there are few of us who would not profit by a careful reading of it. As yet very little of that great body of literature in which the Marxian "materialis conception" is definitely applied has become accessible in English. We have Marx' own "Revolution" and Counter-Revolution," "The Eighteenth Brumaire," "The Eastern C and "The Civil War in which, fragmentary as they are, yet give, together with Bax' "Jean Paul Marat," "The French Revolution," Marat," "The French Revolution," and "The Paris Commune," a good skeleton, so to speak, for a history of nineteenth-century Europe from the new point of view. We have Engels "Condition of the Working Class" an i Hyndman's "Historical Basis of Social ism in England." We have Kau sky "Communism in Central Europe in the Time of the Reformation" and two volumes of Bax' "Social Side of the German Reformation," though thes are regrettably little known. For the rest, aside from some scattered essays by Bax, what is left for us to name but Loria's "Economic Foundations of clety"? That is, hitherto, among tempt at an extended application of tha Marxian theory to world-history; and if it is brilliantly suggestive, it is also dangerous in its reckless and fan-tastic generalizations. To this list "An Examination of Society" is a valuable addition

Mr. Wallis begins with a brief pre liminary sketch of human history from the animal plane up to modern society, in the light of the evolution theory and follows this with two chap ters on "The Primitive Struggle for Existence" and "Prehistoric Begin nings." Then he interrupts his chrono logical order with a chapter on "The Capitalization of Social Development, in which his thesis is set forth as sug gested by what has gone before. In the fifth chapter he applies this thesis to the history of "Oriental Civiliza-tion" (Egypt, Chaldea, Assyria, Babylonia, and Israel), in the sixth to "Classic Civilization" (Greece and Rome), and in the seventh and eighth to "Western Civilization" (from the

fall of the Roman Empire to the pres The chapter on Oriental civilization is by far the fullest, occupying over a third of the whole volue and the space allotted to Jewish history may seem disproportionately large. Yet it is worth while. Following the "higher Yet it is critics" in their analysis of the Old Testament writings and their reconstruction of the history of Israel in its right order and perspective, he traces the gradual developm Jewish religion in both its ritua? and its ethical aspects as the reflex of the economic development, the crisis, represented in Solomon's glories and sins and failures, being the passage of eco-nomic power from the agricultural producers to the city-dwelling exploiters, and the subsequent progres-sive centralization of power in a small and contracting class reflecting itself in the passionate outcries of the Pro-phets and the mystical expressions of the later "Wisdom" writings. Whether Mr. Wallis is right or wrong-and we are sure that he is right in the mainhe has at least rendered intelligible what is otherwise the most confusing and grotesque farrago that ever passed for history.

A considerable part of the following chapter is devoted to a study of the rise of Christianity from the same point of view. This whole chapter is too brief to be at all satisfactory. Mr. Wallis pays no attention to the very remarkable foreshadowings of Christianity in several of the later Greek philosopohers and still more remarkably in the Mazdaic, Orphic, and other half-mystic sects that enjoyed such popularity at that period; nor does he aise of world-empire (first Macedonian, then Roman) on the ruins of the citystate, which meant also the rise of an unescapable from despotism on the ruins of the real, though limited, freedom of the earlier days-a change which demanded, on the one hand, a world-religion and, on the other, a ra-ligion of consolution. This subject has been better treated in three or four essays by Belfort Bax. But we should not demand of Mr Wallis a full exposition within his necessary space limits. This period of history calls for a whole book. Something has been lone towards it in German by Engels

The discussion of Western civilization is also disappointingly brief, after the generous allowance of space the Jews have received, and it is somewhat lacking in sense of proportion and clearness of outline. But is is good to see an "Anglo-Saxon" writer who knows that the Dark Ages were "not so black as they are painted."
who sees that the modern proletariat
is something qualitatively different
from the medieval artisan class, who
frankly treafs the Reformation—Lutheran, Anglican, and Calvinist—as a class struggle in disguise, and who does not suppose the Pilgrim Fathers to have been a people singled out be-cause of their piety and abstract love of liberty for the special care and guidance of the Almighty. To say the least, our author is some and modest least, our author is some and modest and outspoken—and that is a great deal to sny.

In his closing chapter Mr. Wallis, professing himself a Single Taxer of the collectivist sort, essays to discuss Sociatism and the Single Tax as solutions for the problem now raised by an outgrown and effete system of "cleavage." He knows little of Socialism and undergrants less that he is said. noor of colonia. As the twenten cen-tury opens, all the characteristics of "cleavage." He knows little of Social-later nineteenth-century thought per-ism and understands less—be it said sist; but signs are not lacking that we in all good humor. He has read some are about to enter a new era." If title books about it by Prof. Ely and To the Socialist who has well Thomas Kirkup, also Hyndman's studied his "Communist Manifesto", "Historical Busis," some numbers of and his "Socialism: Utopan and at The Prople," and a pamphlet by Mr.

De Leon-on which latter alone he De Leon-on which lastes no very seems to base his criticism. Very naturally, he has not got the focus and so sees nothing in it but a scheme of social betterment analogous and alternative to the Single Tax; and even as the contains such, he hardly grasps it—centainly not understanding the broad sense in which the Socialist uses the capital," for instance. Using that word in the sense common to the bour-geois economists, as designating only artificial means of production, he very positively assures us that, "in spite of claims to the contrary, capital is not anturally monopolistic," because the whole amount of capital in society "cannot be aggregated in one or a few monopolistic masses," and because, beyond a certain point, "the law of diminishing returns limits the effi-ciency of capitalistic aggregates." This suggests two queries: 1. Does not the fact that there are seven million landsolding families in the United States assuredly more than "a few"-prove then, that private ownership of land is not naturally monopolistic? 2. Just what does our author suppose that wonderful "law of diminishing re-turns" to be? His use of it is novel

o us. The fact is that in his last chapter Mr. Wallis has stepped out of his sphere, has abandoned the real, if not always quite skilfully used, diale method which makes the rest of his book so valuable, forgets that 'post hoc ergo propter hoc' is a fallacy, for-gets that effect may also be causes, and takes to reasoning in the metaphysical manner. But after all, sever parts of dialectics to one of metaphy sics is a better ration than we should expect, and we once more welcome the book, not only as a contribution to the progress of right thinking on social subjects in this country, but also as an evidence that the sort of right think-ing which Marx and the rest have done so much to promote and which in Europe has long since "arrived" must have quietly filtered much more widely and deeply than we had supposed into the strata of American culture and study.

CONTROL IN EVOLUTION: A Discussion of the Fundamental Principles of Scelal Order and Progress. By George F. Wilkin, Ph.D.
Introduction by Augustus H.
Strong, D. D. New York, Armstrong & Son. 1903. Cloth, 284 The hope of the author is that he

has "presented a substantial contribu-tion to extant scientific knowledge" and his sponsor, Dr. Strong, is "confident that our author has in this work done much to put science and religion at rights with one another and to give the Christian faith a new hold upon all thoughtful men" and to make Sacred Scriptures assume a new ra-tionality." This last strikes us as ir-reverent, implying elt, or that the Sacred Scriptures were formerly irrational or else that their old rationality is worn out and discarded, but it is the president of a theological seminary who writes it. We leave that to the theologiaus, and only protest in the name of science, that the author's modest prefatory hope seems quite unfulfilled and a priori unlikely of fulfilment. He is not the first divine who has tried his hand at such tasks as mortising Sir Charles Lyell's work into the first chapter of Genesis or yoking the doctrine of original sin and vicarious atonement with the theory of natural selection. The mortises never fit; the team never pulls together. Even if the task were an easy one, the doctors of divinity would no succeed in it, for they never know science nor even know that they do not know it nor really care whether they know it or not. When our pres-ent author for instance, tells us that ent author, for instance, tells us that "the atomic theory regards God as the sum total of the force of the uni verse, which is inseparable from the sum total of the matter of the uni-verse," of which matter, in turn. "every ultimate atom has two proper ties, motion and feeling"-when he sets forth this queer jumble, extracted from an isolated and incomplete quotation from the none too scientifi Hackel, as being a representative dictum of modern science, what are we to say of him? Perhaps we may as well forgive him and others like him on the ground that "they know not what they do." But really, in this age of the world, doctors of divinity and philosophy ought to know at least one science moderately well at first hand before publicly undertaking to "present substantial contributions" to We know of no profes

who would venture in this off-hand way to "present substantial contribu-tions" to theology without seriously studying it first. The really wise theologians will stick to their comfortable standing ground of faith and leave the scientists to climb or fail on the rugged path of knowledge. Let us have either fish, flesh, or good red herring or, having all, let us have them separate, so that we shall know what sort of nutriment we are giving our souls.

RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS' VIEW OF THE WAR.

The following is translated from 'Iskra" ("The Spark"), the organ of he Russian Social Democratic Party, the number which came out just at the time when diplomatic relations be tween Russia and Japan were severed. It will be interesting to our readers as showing the attitude of the Russian revolutionists in regard to the war.

"This day will long be memorable in istory. With this day actually beand end in a universal clash of all the civilized countries, threatens to drow the whole world in blood and fire only may the political maps of al countries the world over be changed beyond recognition as a result of the fire that has started in the Far East, but it is very probable that the very foundation of modern capitalist order may be shaken by the coming storm It is possible that the day is near when from under the ruins of the old, de-cayed and gnawed through by ex-ploitation, society will raise a new and more just and happy order of things. which will at last free the proletariat from the fetters of bondage and abuse and violence. And this is why the right the fetters of bondage the abuse and violence. And this is why the proletariat, and the proletariat alone can look without fear into the future

through the threatening clouds which envelop it.

"But no matter how the tragedy which has begun on the const of the

AFTER EVERYTHING ELSE IS PAID.

By Horace Traubel.

After all other thought then the thought of the workmen. After all other honors are paid his honors are paid. We worry about our yacuts. About luxuries for our tables and our backs. About a trip in summer and the winter's season in town. And after everything is worried about we worry about the workman. We make everything-secure before we make him secure. He is postponed to the last hour. He is put off until there is noth-ing else to put him off for. Why should we take him into account? He more than honors everyone of our drafts. Why should we honor his? Indeed, he presents no drafts. He comes with his hat off asking favors. And if we have any favors left after we have given favors everywhere we give what is left to him. We forget him until we have remembered every other claimant. He can have the the guests have left table he can come in and make the best of the leavings. He sets the table. He provides for the tr But he must not eat its food. would not cut a pretty figure. His hands are solled. His coat is creased. He is lacking in manners. We could not let him mingle with the elect. The elect derive all their substance from him. But for him the elect would have no time or chance to study their good manners. But that makes no dif ference. He is the dog. He may bark outside. But he must not come in outside. But he must not come in during the feast. He has his kennel. He is entitled to the scraps. He may finally be let in to get them or may stay outside until they are thrown to him. That is the way we pay our debt to him. Our first debt. The first debt of all which is paid as the last debt of all. Well, workmen, how do you like it? I think you must like it pretty well.

You could stop it any time. You do not stop it. Therefore, you must be satisfied. When you present your bill it will be paid. But as long as you hold back the masters will not hun you up. You are afraid of your own case. If you present any bill at all it is only half a bill and it is presented with an apology. But why should you no present a bill in full? Not for wages Wages be damned. For ownership. For freedom. For life. For room to move. For decent air to breathe. For decent houses to live in. For decent clothes. For less work for your wives and for yourselves. For chances for the children. That's the kind of bill to present. You have had wages long to present. You have used. There is no such thing as fair wages. Wages thenselves are unfair. Put in the themselves are unfair. charge. Put it in a loud voice. Yes with strong words. Do not mind the self later on. They will hear you. The false gnests will scatter.

will take their pinces.
Why should you be so infernally modest? Why should you go hungry till we are fed? Why should you shiver until we are clothed? But for you nobody wor'd be taken care of. Why should you hesitate then to come in with the first people to get your share of the universal bount ? need it. It is yours, Take it. Do not take it in bits. Take the whole of it. Do not allow any discounts. It all belongs to you. Let nothing come be tween it and you. Do you not hear the cries of your children? Do you not hear the weeping of your wives! Are you not yourself weak from want of food? Do you not worry each night because of next morning and each morning because of next night? Stop worrying. Take what belongs to you.

I have asked you this question: Why to you let yourselves be thrust aside? Now I ask you another question: Why do you thrust vourselves aside? For after all if the masters pay all bills before they pay your bills it is because you have allowed yourselves to be superceded. Why should you have fore they pay your bills masters anyhow? Why should you stand aside and allow the masters to take the center of the road? Why should you get off the sea for his yacht? Why should you get off the road to let his carriage pass? Why should you take your children out of

school in order to get the children of the castes educated? Look at your watch. It's getting pretty late. It is time for you to be doing something. When your masters want rent you pay. When they want interest on their money you make in your boots. When they want brailt on their grounds you they want pieff on their goods you hand over your last cent. Why do you do it? The rent, the interest, the profit, are yours. Yet you pay it to them. Are you going to be fooled for-ever? You have got so in the habit of standing aside that now you stand aside for everything. The collect their claims so easily they have no idea of moderating them. Your humility is their income. The master cries: Slave! and you answer: Here! The master asks you to shove yourselves down and you do it for him. He does not need to do you my injustice. You do yourselves injustice enough to You do yourselves injumice whip your-save him that trouble. "Whip youryou whip yourselves. He hands you every weapon of oppression. Then you oppress yourselves. You will yet learn to use these weapons on the right back. But you are slow to learn. The school is bitter. Your experience has but one season. Winter. The altitude of perpetual snew. God knows I despise you. God knows I love you. I cry out to you in a loud voice. I persuade you in a piteous voice. I take you in my arms. I try to open your eyes. I hate you with all my hate. I love you with all my love. I want to see you grow as big as yourselves.

I want to see you fair enough to be
fair to yourselves. I want to wash
you clean enough for you to see that the honest dirt on your hands is holy.

I want to stop you from standing aside for other people. I want to stop you from standing in the way of other people. You stand aside until every-thing else is paid. I want to see everything else stand aside until you are paid. Paid? Yes. But not paid by masters. Paid by yourselves man cap have any paymaster but him-self. Every man may be his own paymaster and payslave. But no man will stand aside while luxury wastes the hallowed substance of his work. That work which is his body. Which is his

self-respect. That is what's the mat-ter with you. When you have the proper amount of self-respect you will get second to nobody. In this world, in the work of this world, in the justice of this world, there should be no seconds. There should be no firsts and lasts. There should be only souls. The world will not be made up of workers and somebodies else. There will no somebodies else. The world product will not be divided between profits and wages. When wages get what is due to wages there will be nothing left for exploitation. When will wages get the due of wages? When you come into your self-respect When you know what is yours. When you no longer apologize for what is yours. My God! Do you not see, my brothers? The problem is so simple. You are so complex. I see you pick-ing ashes for coal. Begging for food. Beating down each other for jobs. Looking in upon comfort from the outside. Freezing to death in Melting to death in summer. cated. Possessed of work without leisure or of leisure without work.

Afraid of the days. Afraid of marringe. Afraid even of love. All this, brothers mine. And because of what?
Recause of yourselves. Will you let
this go on any longer? Swear that
you will not. Mirror yourselves in
your self-respect. Get a little better
idea of your size and shape. Then
act as men of such size and shape
should act. Go to the masters reciting
a new decree. Refuse to be put aside
another day. Take your places. Maintain yourselves there. "Go to your brothers mine. And because of what? tain yourselves there. "Go to masters," I just said. Now I "Go to yourselves." For your are your masters or there are no masters. Let your bill be the first bill in The full bill. Do not budge until it is paid. What can be paid after your bill is paid? Nothing. For your bill is the full bill of life. The full bill

My brothers: You are wanting in

Pacific may reflect upon the course of | and fall for the interest of their worst lating conduct of the Tsar's governtoo late; because all the past crimes of Tsarism have led and with a fatal certainty on the road to its inevitable doom.

"Its doom is unavoidable because it has gone to war while hated by all nations, condemned by its own people, with meagre finances, and rotten to the core with craft, corruption, peculation, and all imaginable crimes, which flannt and flourish under the cover of

the Imperial mantle. "Not in vain are rumors circulating that all over Russia martial law will established. The Tsar's government knows that it, and not Japan, the real enemy of the Russian people It knows that it is bated in millions of hearts and that only with bullets. bayonets, and the hangman's rope can it for a time prevent or confine the manifestation of the popular wraths

"And this is why in many cities people are rushing to the banks to make sure of their savings. They do not trust that government which knows only how to manipulate loons for the robbery of its people and which would not seruple to leave to their fate millions of families who have been careless enough to trust their little savings to it. Rumors are already circulating of the plunder on a grand scale which is going on in connection with the preparations for

"Under the pressure of popular indignation and distrust and its own dedignation and distrust and its own uc-cay, that Aslatic regime, in the claws of which smothers everything that is striving toward light and develope-ment and life, must collapse.

"The Russian people are facing a hard task. Hundreds of thousands of their children torn off from the plow. from the factory, from their shops, with hatred in their hearts, must go

universal events, for our country its enemy—the Tsar and absolutism. All effect will be tremendous. The vacilithe people, and first of all the laboring iting conduct of the Tsar's govern-ment in the list days, when it opened its eyes to the gulf it had created be-fore its own feet, has only proven its weakness, but could not save it from the war. It could not, because it was people over the Tsar and absolutism. Let the Tsar's government fall as the first prey of its crimes. Let our country, which is drowned with tears and blood, rise from this sea of calamities, liberated forever from the yoke of ab-solutism. Tsarism is standing on the verge of a gulf; let us push it down. Peace concluded under the direct pres sure of the masses, led by the Social Democratic Party, would be the best means to put an end to the absolute regime. Let us put all our efforts to bring it about that the laboring class, and after it all the other classes, consciously and openly demand the con-clusion of peace, and thus compel the government to bow before the will of the people. Hurrah for peace! Down with absolutism.

GET BACKBONE!

Men stand in the meetings of the different organizations and howl the mselves hourse condemning present of a ditions and then when oold enough to suggest that they votthe way they talk, the latter is e-n signed to some hotter country and branded as a political grafter, wheat the fact is, the fellow who says, "Stay out of politics" is the worst kind of a political grafter, because he cries out against the existing evils and then turns hypocrite and voices to continue the same thing. The sooner these milk-and-water men get weaned from their old political mammies and get enough stiffening in their backbones to vote for what they believe, the sooner we will get relief. Practice what you preach, or quit preaching, should be the motto of all, and if you can't do this in the crowd you are in get into one where you can.-Okla-homs City Labor Signal

PARTY AEFAIRS IN IDAHO.

Last December the National Secre-tary of the Socialist Party issued a ircular letter telling of the somewhat designized state of the Socialis movement in Idaho and announced that National Organizer Wilkins would be sent to Idaho about Feb. 1 to investigate the situation. Comrade Wilkins has not yet visited the north-ern part of the state and the following ern part of the state and the following statement of conditions existing there will be found of interest. It is writ-ten by G. Weston Wrigley, former sec-retary of the Onario, Socialist. Party and editor of the "Casandian Socialist," who was engaged in newspaper work in the Coeur d'Alene district in January and February and was a member of Local Wallace, the only Socialist organization in that district which shows any signs of activity.

Arriving in Idaho from British Columbia just after the announcement was made of the proposed visit of Or-ganizer Wilkins, and locating in the Coeur d'Alenes, one of the historic ment, I naturally expected to find this district at least In the southers part of the state the evolution from Populism into Socialism would account for a loose organization where es-paying, etc., was considered un cessary, but the twelve years of la por war in the Coeur d'Alenes described in Job Harriman's "Class War in Idaho" should have resulted in the orbody of revolutionary Socialists.

et did I find? First that the great bulk of the "old theers" have been driven out of the district by the blacklist, those remaining being most-ly Democrats; second, 'that' while the miners unions are fairly strong the blacklisting "permit system" of em ploying miners prevents the unionists from displaying activity; the \$8,000, 000 Hercules mine, in which Mrs. Ed wife of President Boyce of Vestern Federation of Miners, is largely interested, being the where active Socialists has the reputation of being a Republic an sideshow, investigation producing good grounds for this belief, the local in Wallace having strike-breakers, spotters and Republican office holders on its membership roll, and being con-trolled by these individuals or their

One spotter named Frank Shaw, a One spotter named Frank Shaw, a bar room and dance hall rustler, carries a paid-up W. F. of M. card to ward off suspicion. He was a candidate on the Socialist Party ticket in a recent election along with some well-meaning Socialists and others who are now fugitives from justice. Rockefeller's Federal Mining Company, controlling the mining and mercantile interests of the district, desired to carry the county election by splitting the working-class vote amongst the various parties opposing the ultra-capital stic Republicans; and, with their tools in the Socialist Party, it was an easy matter to put up a Socialist ticket that would draw some otes and, at the same time, east discredit upon Socialism.

Local Wallace, after failing to hold meetings for several months, recom-menced in January. W. E. Stache, elected National Committeeman for last fall, is secretary. He fought hard to have a resolution passed condemning the National Committee of the Socialist Party for sending an or-ganizer to investigate the conditions in Idaho, but failed.

Learning of the motley character of the local's membership, the writer de-manded a roll-call of members and promptly laid charges against Dr. G. L. Magee for breaking his obligation to the party. Despite innumerable objections made by the secretary, a spe-cial meeting was called and it was proven that Dr. Magee had accepted the office of country physician under and refused to attend any Socialist meetings or make any defense to the In private conversation he considered universal brotherhood to be the fundamental principle upon which endin also that Mrs. Tingley's theo-

Casey, formerly a strike-breaker in the miners' union trouble at Rossland, R. C., and who admits that Dr. Magee has secured him several jobs in Rockefeller's mines. Casey attended Wal-ter Thomas Mills' school of social economy for a term and in an address. before Local Wallace he strongly combatted the point that from a So clailst standpoint there are only two classes in society; according to his teaching the middle class must be onsidered equally with the working

Secretary Stache also, strenuously opposed the motion to expel Mages, claiming that he was a good party member and was always willing to cash up a few/dollars when the local needed it. Comrade Stache admitted that in securing Magee's application for membership he had informed the doctor that he need not attend any meetings and was at liberty to accept office under the Republicans. Some old members had grepped out on learning of Magee being a member, but the secretary called them trouble makers. Certainly they were not

Dr. Magee is a slick Republican politician who worked the Populist party for all it was worth and is now doing ty, being recently appointed to represent the Socialists as an election judge by the Democratic city council. He runs the mining company's hospital, an institution which is re-garded as a slaughter house by the fending his vote against Magee's ex-pulsion, stated that he and others had been afraid to incur the doctor's dis-

Wallace is a city surrounded by mining camps and in Burke, Mullan

and Wardner earnest Socialist work ers were found, there being the nucleus placed in the hands of revolutionary Socialists. In Mullan, however, no progress can be made until a bar-room loafer and Magee spatter named Fred Levy is gotten rid of. 'He wears a Socialist Party button and makes persons who are poorly informed re-garding the working of the Socialist Party. Each time spotter Shaw visits the Morning mine at Mulan the services of several miners are dispense

Enough has probably been writte to show the need of Organizer Wil-kins in this district. It would be local as exists at Wallace. If Conrade Wilkins can remain long end to clean out the spotters and n uncompromising Socialists of the sec-retary and other dupes his work will be of great value to the party. While it seems impossible for many of the it seems impossible for many of th Irish "old timers" to advance beyone Tammany Democracy and it is difreach the Missourians (in 1809 trouble) and the Swedes and Finianders, there is enough material at hand to build up a strong organization. The miners' unions are final cially strong and their paper, the "Ida-ho State Tribune," is now edited by ex-Lieut-Gov. Coates of Colorado, who joined the Socialist Party.

A handful of clear-cut Socialists properly organized would be better than a large body of befuddled comrades honeycombed with spies. Like-wise a Socialist ticket of one or two trustworthy comrades for such important offices as sheriff and coroner would be better than a long ticket made up of uncertain material. Let the Socialist movement be clean and clear cut and there will be no excusparties-the present danger in Idaho and Colorado. It is the miners' own funeral if they elect to fry in the r own fat after Socialist agitators point out the only way for the workers to themselves. emancipate however, the necessity of Socialist proving themselves worthy of confidence, the writer performs the duty of telling the unpleasant truths re-garding the Socialist organization in the Coeur d'Alenes. All power to Or ganizer Wilkins in his work

PROPAGANDA AMONG WOMEN One phase of Socialist propaganda

has been neglected, and that is of workingmen. It needs a woman to interest women in Socialism, Some such method as the following

would result in arousing a community interest in Socialism.

A woman worker goes to the house of a proletarian, rings and is admitted. The guest says to the hostess: "Do not be me interest." let me interrupt you, but go right on with your work while we chat." Show interrupt you, but go right on her what Socialism would do for her boys and girls, and the aged father or mother, as well as the husband. The wife of the average artisan is not interested in the welfare of the proletariat, but she is very much in-terested in that of those who are near and dear to her.

She would naturally inquire how all this could be brought about. Call her attention to the self-evident proposition that labor creates all wealth, and, morally, labor should have that which it creates. Also that the thing cre-ated by labor becomes in the hands of the capitalist the oppressor of labor. Allude briefly to the tremendous waste of capitalism in distribution and show how the consumer has to pay for this, Explain how by diverting the enormous stream of wealth-exploited from the workers back to the source the saving of wasteful methods of ditribution, each family would be bene-fited. Impress her with the thought that each one should do what he or she can to spread the light. After her interest is aroused, she will tren be willing to rend a book on Socialism. or perhaps subscribe to a paper. "Alerrie kingland" would be a good book to leave behind. Calling for the book the next week would be a good ex-cuse for another visit and a chance to

Despite the knowledge of these facts, Local Wallace tabled the motion to expel 1:r. Magee, the motion to leave the motion to expel 1:r. Magee, the motion to leave the arousing such an interest in the move-ment among the families of the proletariat in this the greatest educational and humanitarian movement that the

world has ever seen. A wife or daughter of a comrade can be found in every city, town or neighborhood who has enough knowledge of Socialism to undertake this work. A few hours each day would develop confidence and lead to goo results. J. H. SWERDFIGER. Washington, D. C.

PARTY NEWS.

National.

The motion to refer nominations for location of national headquarters to a referendum of the party membership has been adopted by the National Committe, and the National Secre-Quorum a form for circulars and ballots, the same, upon approval of the Quorum, to be sent out for the refer-endum, providing, of course, the mo-tion to refer to the national convention is not adopted. The form will be in strict conformity with the constitu-tion, and contain no comment. A copy will be submitted to the National Committee for its information at the same

time. The National Secretary takes this course in order to facilitate matters, in order that the national head-quarters may be moved before the convention, if a change is to be made

Illinois reports to the National Quorum that Brandt's Hall, corner of North Clark and Erle streets, has been secured for the national conven-tion in Chicago on May 1. The hall will hold 1,500 people and is conven-iently situated to the center of the city. Comrade Berlyn also reports that Local Cook County, will raise suf-ficient funds to cover all expenses of the convention. the convention.

National Committeeman Mills' mo tion for the entire National Commit-tee, instead of the Quorum, to meet in Chicago on April 28 has been defeated, 20 National Committeer casting 137 votes against and 8 casting 26 votes for the motion.

The following motion by Mills was

carried, 17 National Co

casting 83 votes for and 11 casting 80 votes against: "That in addition to the committee for revision as proposed by the Quorum meeting, the National Sec of the comrades may wish to offer, all such suggestions and arguments to be in opposition to any particular amend ment, and without the names of the making the suggestions, in order that each suggestion may be considered by the comrades solely on its merits and without prejudice for or against Comrades may also submit questions for discussion without submitting any proposed action regarding the same. The Secretary shall furnish all such suggessions and the arguments for the same to the Socialist press. And it shall be the duty of this committee appointed by the Quorum to classify and arrange for the use of the convention all amendments so pro-posed and to summarize the argu-ments offered both for and against

such proposals."

Acting State Secretary Molyneaux of Louisiana replies to the National Secretary's inquiry relative to state convention and platform by stating, 'n substance, that he was not aware of the existence of a local at Abita Springs, that all other locals were notified of and represented directly or indirectly at the state convention at and all locals had the opportunity to and all locals mu the opportunity vote upon striking out the negro plank in the state platform. As there seems to be no reason to doubt Comrade Molyneaux's statements, the charter for Louisiana will be granted.

A local charter has been granted to au Italian Branch at Krebs, Indian

National Committeeman Caldwell of Ohlo in voting against the motion to exclude states which are in arrears to the national office for due stamps from representation in the national convention makes the following comment: "In voting no upon Motion 12. wish to say that, as the rule not to se'l any more due stamps on credit has been put into use Jan. 1, a mo ion like the above is totally unnecessary and would only cause discord in the movement. Each state will no doubt pay up its back accounts as soon as possible, and as it will be impossible for some states, including my own, to clear the state entirely by that time. I consider that this motion would not produce any good results but would deprive many comrades who have paid their dues regularly of the right to be represented in nominating their stand-ard bearers for the presidential campaige." National Secretary makes the following comment in reply: "If com-rades who have paid their dues regu-larly are deprived of the right to be represented in the national convenn, should Motion 12 be adopted, it will be because the state committees in their states have not remitted to the national headquarters for dues collected from these members, and the so situated can only hold their state committees responsible for such misdirection of funds and not

the National Committee. The following names are now upon the reserve list of national organizers and lecturers of the national head-quarters: John W. Bennett, Sloux City, Ia.: George Briel, Newbort, Ky.; James H. Brower, Elgin, Ill.; W. G. Critchlow, Dayton, Ohlo: Gertrude Breslau Hunt, Chicago, Ill.; P. J. Hyland, Omaha. Neb.; Tom Pendergast, Watertown, N. Y.; Chas. G. Towner, Louisville, Ky.; Ernest Untermann, Chicago. Ill.; William E. Walter, Detroit. Mich. These comrades are open for engagements, either for single l tures or for organizing and lectur tours. For information address the National Secretary, Socialist Party,

NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND. The following contributions have een received for the National Grgaulzing Fund since last report: Card 936, sent in by R. R. Fisher, Marshall, Mich., \$1.50; Local Providence R. I., \$1; card 215, sent in by W. H. Burton, Hesperus, Colo, \$1.50; John Sailer, McLouth, Kas., 75c.; card 500, sent in by M. Parker, Sabetha, Kas, 60c.; card 1165, sent in by H. Treadway, Urichsville, Ohio, 70c.; card 212, ent in by J. W. Sawyer, Grand June tion, Colo., \$1.50; card 1017, sent in by C. E. Weise, Bozeman, Montana, \$3.20; card 296, sent in by 17th Ward Brance, Chicago, Ill., \$1.50; L. Maier, Fresno, Cal., \$1; card 290, sent in by Scandi-navian 12th Ward Branch, Chicago, \$2; card 1682, sent in by J. B. Baum River Bend, Colo., \$1.50; card 85, sen in by Frank Fox, Crescent City, Cal. \$1.50; card 1681, sent in by Dr. W. O. Patterson, Pueblo, Colo., \$1; S. O'Shau-ghanessy, St. Andrewa, New Bruns-wick, \$1; card 1481, sent in by John J. Heleker, Jr., Peekskill, N. Y., \$1.50 eard 517, sent in by John Barsha, Jefcard 517, sent in by John Barsha, Jef-fersonville, Ind., \$2.25; card 483, sent in by J. H. Cooper, Newport News, Va., \$2.70; J. J. Dupre, Aley, Texas, \$1; card 333, sent in by N. E. Martin, Decatur, Ill., 60c.; James C. Babbitt, Larned, Kas., \$2.50; card 300, sent in New 21st Ward Branch Colleges. Ill. Larned, Kas., \$2.50; card 300, sent in by 21st Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill., \$2; card 196, sent in by Local Engle-wood, Colo., 70c.; card 1316, sent in by F. Rogers, Franklin, Pa., \$1.50; card 918, sent in by H. Kummerfeld, Detroit, Mich., \$1.50; card 508, sent in by Local Columbus, Ind., \$1.50; card 1762, sent in by J. E. Carnahan, Inger-

in by Geo. W. Van Polt, Veray, Ind., \$1.25; card 1482, sent in by H. L. Mo-reau, Portchester, N. Y., \$1.50; card 1518, sent in by W. G. Bryans, Glenns Perry, Idaho, \$1.50; A. A. Heller, New York City, \$5; Samuel Heller, New York City, \$5: Rufus Edmonds, Ravia, Ind. Ter., 50c.; enrd 1408, s. nt in by Louis Manss, New Haven, Count, \$1. 50; card 1728, sent in by D. R. Melt Avilla, Mo.; \$1.50; card 231, sent in hi 1327, sout in by Frank Kubak, Mt. Pleasant, Pa., 80c.; Edwin A. Bren-betz, Turnersville, Tex., \$2; card 140, sent in by Chas. Crumrine, Heme., Cal., \$1.25; card 176, sent in by Mrs R. H. Binns, Ventura, Cal., 1.50; card 280; sent in by Geo. Mit-chell, Chicago, Ill., \$1.50; card 485. sent in by John T. Chappel, Richmond, Va., \$1.50. Total to noon, Feb. 26, \$74.35: previously reported, \$2,78812.

Total, \$2,862.37. The response to the new coin card-is very encouraging. Requests for ha-ditional cards are being received daily. These requests, coming from states as far apart as Arkansas, California, New York, Illionois, Virginia and Michigan emphasize the solidarity of the movement and bestreak a strong party organization for the coming litical contest with the cap tallst cl Comrades who desire to help in the Comrades who desire to help in this work can do so by sending for a cain card, having it filled and returned to the national office. Each card has places for ten dimes and two quarters. Send for a card and have even others help you fill, and mail to the National Secretary, Omaha, Neb. Acknowledgment will be made through the Socialist press. LECTURERS AND ORGANIZERA

John Wishnyton reports having adows since entering the state on Feb. -Denvier," mass meeting, buichers. engineers and carpenters has meetings at Little on (2), Uniden, Colorado Springs, Loveinn ! Longmont and Boulder, At-last report Slayton was again at Colorado Springs, where the movement for an independent labor party is being vigorously pushed. Two meetings of the Federated Trades Council and Woman's Label League were addressed with good results for the Socialist Party. A new local was organized at Longmont and Local Boulder was got-Longmont and Local Bounder was got-ten into working order again. Fry-hi-Colorado Spring Slayton goes into the Cripple Creek district. In Lames F. Carey will close his work, in Colorado on Feb. 28 and begin his a In Colorado on Feb. 28 and begin his a

the National Secretary James F. Colorido on Feb. 28 and begin mag Island.
In Colorido on Feb. 28 and begin mag Island.
In Colorido on Feb. 28 and begin mag Island.
Italian Organizer Origo begins in leo, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota and Brooklyn March 13, and Bohemian Organizer Pergier in Mitwaukee the Illionois. Its will, be the principal, speaker at the Commune celebration in St. Louis, March 12,

Franklin and Marion Wentworth close their Eastern tour at Rochester on Feb. 28 instead of March 6, as previously announced, and they will re.ur home to Winnetka, Ill.

A. M. and May Wood Simons will-fill their first date on their Eastern tour at Cincinnati on March 27 and visit Baltimore, Washington, Philadel-phia, New York and Brooklyn before the return journey to Chicago again The forthcoming western trip of George D. Herron will cover only two weeks and will be made in order to speak in Milwankee during the municipal campaign. The dates now agranged for him are; March 11, Akron, Ohio, March 12 (Gercher) Ohio; March 12. Cleveland; March 17. Milwankee: March 18, Dubuquer March 20, Omaha; March 22, Deucer; March 24, Kausas City, Mo.; March 25. St. Louis; March 27, Terre Haute,

his work in Idaho, after leaving Boise "Spoke at Nampa, Feb. 8; could not get hall for second night, so held a meeting in private house and organ-ized local of ten members. On Feb. 10, spoke at Caldwell to eighteen peo-ple, following night to forty and organized locals with five members; a Payette meetings did not materialize owing to absence of man upon whom we relied to advertise, so I went on to Weiser where I had three successfu meetings under direction Local Welser. It looks as if I'll have a success ful campaign in Idabo." Comrade: Page of Nampa and Candee of Wei ser report satisfaction and encouragement from Wilkins' visits.

From Feb. 10 to 21, George E. Bige-

ow addressed meetings in Kansas a Abilene (2), Salina (2), Hutchinson (2), Kingman, Harper, Anthony, and it Oklahoma at Eddy, Kremlin, Hennes sey, and Waukomis. He reports betand Comrades Molachny of Hennes sey and Winship of Kremlin attest to the good results of Bigelow's work Bigelow closes in Oklahoma on March, 5 and will cover the following route it Texas afterwards: March 7, Henrieb ta: March 8, Vernon: March 9, Forts Worth: March 10 and 11, Dallas; March 12, Elmo; March 13, Canton; March 14, Tyler; March 15, Bullard; March 16, Alba; March 17, Greenville; March 18, Nevada; March 19, Cope ville: March 20, Bonham: March 21, Denison; March 22, Denton; March 23 and 24, Dallas; March 25, Elvarado and Cleburne; March 26, Belton; March 27, Lockhart. Bigelow will then assist in the state campaign in Louisiana, the election there being on April 19.

German Organizer Robert Saltiel went from Danville, Ill., to Springfield, where he addressed the brewer, workers and drivers' unions and thre public meetings. Two German branch-es were organized with eight members aplece and he reports most encourag ingly about the outlook for the move-ment among the Germans. Comrade Muller of Danville writes that the Muller of Danyine writes that the comrades there are highly gratified at Saltiel's work and hope to have him again. The first two or three weeks of March will be spent in St. Louis. John M. Ray's work in Michigan closes Feb. 29, when he will proceed home by way of Indiana, filling dates to Indianapolis and Chandler on home by way of Indiana, illing dates at Indianapolis and Chandler on Makch 1, 3, and 4. Ray reports small meetings at Bay City on account of cold weather. At Saginaw four meetings were held and a branch on the west side reorganized. At St. Charles there was a good meeting and a local communical with atcharge charge was a good meeting and a local communical with atcharge charge was a good meeting and a local communical with atcharge charge was a good meeting and a local communical with atcharge charge was a good meeting and a local communical with atcharge charge was a good meeting and a local communical with atcharge charge was a good meeting and a local communication. National Committeeman White's motion that every delegate attending soil, Okla., \$1.50; A. L., N. Y. City, the convention shall be required to present his dues card as evidence that he is a member in good standing of the S. P., was carried, 22 members of the S. P., was carried, 25 members of the S. P., was carried, 25 members of the S. P., was carried, 26 members of the S. P., was carried, 27 members of the S. P., was carried, 28 members of the S. P., was carried, 28 members of the S. P., was carried, 29 members of the S. P., was carried, 29 members of the S. P., was carried, 20 members of the S. P., was carried, 22 members of the S. Wursley's Hall, 315 Washington wind, street Henry L. Slobedin: "Equality seld a Before the Law."

Buffale Hall, Buffale avenue and on of Fulton street. Fred. Schlutze: "The farms."

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organized a local at Johnsfield school

ware March 10, and after some work there will make a tour of Pennsylva-

nia. Dates are being made direct by

Massachusetts,

The Ways and Means Committee of the State Committee of Massachusetts has issued the following appeal to the

"To the Members of the Socialist Party Clubs of Massachusetts, "Dear Comrades:—We are now en-

tering upon another year's campaign of educational propaganda for the state election, but this is our national

election year as well and soon the cap

italist parties will be in the field of action, full blast, with barrels of mo-

ney, spell-binders and all the sophis

cast their votes for their masters in

"To hold our own this year and pos-

last year we must work harder than ever before. "Unfortunately our State Committee

finds fiself sadly crippled financially

Say what we may as to the inefficiency of last year's Sinte Committee in al-lowing a debt of \$850 to accumulate.

(Continued on page 4.)

Lectures for the week under the auspices of the Social Democratic

Party and auxiliary organizations, whether by Socialist or non-Socialist speakers, and by Socialist speakers be-

fore other organizations, are listed be low. Unless otherwise stated, lectures are called for 8 p. m., and admission

New York City.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 2. Sth A. D., 232 E. Broadway, B. Fel-genbaum: "Why All Socialists Should

Join the Social Democratic Party.'

THURSDAY, MAR. 2.

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

FRIDAY, MAR. 4.

Workingwomen's Social Democratic

Society, 98 Forsyth street. John Spargo: "The Economics of Brotherhood." West Side Socialist Club, Clark's

Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth

street and Eighth avenue, second floor,

Colonial Hall, 101st street near Co-

ed by Morris Hillquit, Alger-

umbus avenue. Mass meeting to be

SUNDAY, MAR. 6.

Colonial Hall, 101st street near Co-numbus avenue. Charles Dobbs:

Broadway. Edward King: "Socialists,

and How to Keep Them Socialists."
Verein fur Volksbildung and Downtown Young People's Social Democratic Club, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth

street. John Spargo: "Robert Owen." Ladies Circle of the Voice of Labor.

217 Henry street. Gaylord Wilshire "The Coming Crisis."

FRIDAY, MAR. 11.

SUNDAY, MAR. 6.

non Lee and J. C. Frost.

James M. Reilly: "The Class Struggle

FOR NEW YORK.

stend of for their own interests.

sibly increase our vote over

LECTURE CALENDAR

try imaginable to bribe and delude the

John Brown is in Oregon

party membership:

George H. Goebel begins in Dela-

CHARLES B. RYAN.

ers theroughly appreciate same. He -The Socialists of Japan and the against war from the beginning. They

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CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The following. Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemlan)—331 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)—50 E. 1st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III—Clubhouse, 206 E. 85th St., 7.30 p.m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—3509 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—1907 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; INT. UNION No. 90-Office and Rim-Dist. VII—1997 Third Ave., S.p. m.; Dist. VII—1432 Second Ave., S.p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., S.p. m.

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

MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 278, A. L. U., of Rudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a, m., at headquarters, 575 Central avenue, Jess y Cl y. N. S.

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Tuesday at Bohemian Hall, 325 E.
Tuesday at Rohemian Hall, 325 E.
Tuesday at Rohemian Hall, 325 E.
Tuesday at Rohemian Hall, 325 E.
Tuesday at School and School an THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK-meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m., in Link's Hall, 233 E. 38th street, New York. All

Scandinavians are welcome. Agitation meetings every third Sunday, at 7-p., m. Secretary, G. Sjoholm, 321 E. Ninth street, New York. UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION meets every Wednesday at

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"There should be at least 400 mem bers who can and will give one dollar each, and with 900 more who wot average fifty cents each our debt would be paid. "The Committee on Ways and Means

appointed by the Executive Commit the at their last meeting to attend to this matter, send you subscription lists which are numbered and aimst be accounted for and all subscriptions recounted for and all subscriptions re-ceived will be 'acknowledged' in the monthly statement of the secretary, and weekly in "The Leader" if ar-rangements can be made with the

"Circulate these lists plentifully and speedily. We would suggest that you begin by trying to find one or more in your club who will subscribe \$5. Then see how many will subscribe \$1 each and from that down to 50, 25 and 1

"Comrades, we beg of you to work harder and contribute more freely than ever before, that we may this year put up such a campaign and roll up such a vote for our state and na-tional tickets as will send the cold chills to the very marrow of our capitalist exploiting-class parties."

It is to be hoped that the comrade:

will realize the urgent need of prompt action and bend themselves to the task before them with the least pos-sible delay. The subscription lists apany this appeal may be and recording secretaries, or from the state secretary-on application. Each account of the comrade to whom it is sent. Every list must be returned to the State Secretary, whether any money collected on it or not. All contrib month, stating on what list or lists it has been collected and credit will be given and due acknowledgement made by direct receipt and through The Worker and "The Leader."

While the Executive Committee ! giving the matter of the debt their present attention, it must not be thought for a moment that they are working on this to the exclusion of every thing else. Arrangements are every thing else. Arrangements are being made for a tour by A. M. and May Wood Simons in April and dates can now be assigned for these talent-ed speakers. The terms are ten doled speakers. The terms are ten dol-lars and hotel bills where they both speak at the same meeting on one night, they paying their own railroad fare. For dates and other information address the State Secretary, 699 Washington street, Boston.

names of three of the General Irish for State Secretary were omitted from the list last week's issue; they were William J. Coyne of Boston, ton, Timothy B. Spillane of Boston, and John Weaver Sherman of Boston.

The clubs are requested to make nominations for District Organizers, one to be elected from each Councillor District. It is also desirable that the different clubs should make such surorganization as may occur to them and state what part of the entailed expense they can be depended upon to contribute.

A Socialist will lecture in Fancuil

Hall, Boston, Sunday afternoon, Mar. 6, in reply to the addresses on trade unionism made by Prof. Ellot and Frank Foster. Admission free.

Miss I. M. Witherell, of the Boston Socialist Women's Club, will lecture on "The New Humanism," Sunday, March 6, 8 p. m., at 690 Washington street. A discussion will follow the lecture. Admission is free.

The Boston Socialist Sunday School

meets in the hall of the Metaphysical Club, at 30 Huntington avenue, every a review of the preceding lessons will be made and a story will be told in place of the usual lesson in ethics. The ttee will be pleased to receive suggestions as to the best way of cel-

ebrating May-Day.

The Boston Socialist Women's Club eet at 330 Shawmut avenue, Friday, March 4, 8 p. m.

New York City.

At the meeting of the General Com mittee on Feb. 27, Comrade Slobodin presiding, 21 new members were admitted. Albany was nominated as the place and May 29 and 30 as the date for the state convention. John Spargo was nominated for delegate-at-large from New York State to the nationa convention. A motion was carried recommending the State Committee to call for nominations for a reserve list of delegates to the national conven tion, to the chosen by referendum vote of the state, the comrades receiving the highest votes on this referendum to act as delegates to the national convention in case any of the election divisions fail to elect delegates. The following comrades were nominated for this reserve list in case the State Committee issues a call for election of such a reserve: Reichenthal, Roewer, Boudin, Bartholomew, Bock, Julius Gerber was nominated for State Comeltteeman to fill vacancy caused by signation of Abbott. An appeal from the campaign committee of Mil wankee was read and it was decided to donate \$25 to the Milwaukee cam hold the meetings of the General Com mittee twice a month again, and here after the committee will meet on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. Geo. Roewer was elected Recording Secretary; L. D. Mayes was elected Controller; and the City Execu-tive Committee was instructed to pre-pare a list of available candidates for the office of Organizer of Local New York. It was decided to arrange a meeting in New York City for A. M. and May Wood Simons. Question of the separation of the 2d A. D. from the 8th A. D. was referred to the First

District Agitation Committee. A m tion to call a general meeting to di cuss matters pertaining to the tional convention was carried. lonal convention was carried. lecision of the City Executive mittee to dispense with a May Day parade and not to refer the matter to the General Committee, was indig-nantly censured by a number of dele-gates, and it was decided to hold the parade, to call the usual conference for that purpose, and to recommend to the conference that the parade should end at the Industrial Exposi-tion for the benefit of The Worker and the "Volkszeitung," to be held in

Grand Central Palace.
The City Executive Committee ts regular weekly meeting on Feb. 23 unexcused absentee, Lane. It was re ported that the Second Agitation Dis trict has decided not to meet until the presidential campaign. The delegate from the Yorkville Agitation Co tee reported that a motion had been passed that they would pay for and publish a propaganda leaflet if the le-cal did not publish one within the oming month; that a meeting of the Yorkville districts will be called to dis uss what will come before the na lonal convention in May; that the tional convention in May; that the May Day demonstration at Turn Hall in Yorkville bids fair to be a great success. Branch 1, 26th A. D., is to be organized as an English branch. The other agitation districts are rejuested to call meetings of their di trict organizations to discuss national convention matters. The letter propared by Comrade Edlin to be sent on to the enrolled S. D. P. voters was ac cepted and ordered printed. Commides Obrist and Ordand were elected a com-mittee to arrange for a party demonstration on May Day at the Grand Central Palace at the Industrial Ex-The Organizer reported that Spargo is writing the prop ganda leaflet; that 1,100 subscriptio lists had been sent out to the districts: that \$35 had been expended of the \$50 appropriated by the General Commit-tee for the special campaign in the 12th Congressional District. Comrade Schlucter was chosen to confer with State Secretary Slobodin in regard to Local New York's indebtedness to the State Committee. It was voted that the Organizer be advanced \$50 from

contingent expenses to avoid the necessity of using personal funds for party expenditures Harlem Agitation Committee has arranged a mass meeting of the enrolled voters of Harlem at Colonial Hall, 101st street, near Columbus avenue, on Friday, March 4. Letters have been sent to every enrolled voter of the S. D. P. and the S. L. P. inviting them to the meeting. Morris Hillqui has been asked to preside, and Algernon Lee and J. C. Frost to speak. The in Harlem to bring or send some friend t othe meeting. It will take the names of all non-members and will call upon them. It hopes that sufficient gains in members and enthusiasm will be made to assure the establishment of a Harlem Social Democratic Club next

the treasury from time to time for

summer.

The circular letter to enrolled Socialist voters is now ready and district ecretaries can get a supply from the Organizer at 25 cents per hundred.

Borough meeting will be held on
Saturday, March 19, at 206 E. Eightysixth street, to discuss national conven

tion matters.
Following is the March program of Socialist lectures on Sunday evenings in Colonial Hall, 101st street near Columbus avenue: March 6, Charles Dobb-"Democracy"; March 13, Elsa Barker-"Individual and Collective dealism,"; March 20, Henry L. Slobo-"Why I Speak of Shelley"; March

27. Johanna Dahme—"Woman's Political and Economic Position."

At the last meeting of the Yorkville Young People's Social Democratic Cub. Louis Grashman in the Ababa. Club. Louis Grasbuer in the chair, a ommittee from the Down Town club was received to report further on the project of federation. Comrades Paul, Friedrichsen, Miss L. G. Holl and Miss Bertha Friedl were chosen as delegates to the conference. Reports showing that the club had cleared \$75 by its ball in January, it was voted to give \$35 to the clubhouse fund of the W. E. A special meeting will be held on Mar. 3.

At the last meeting of the 35th A. D., Branch 2, the following comrades were nominated for delegates from Local New York to the national convention: Hillquit, Herron, Slobodin, Stahl, Spargo, Lemon, Lee, Eiges, Phillips, Bartholomew. Delegates to the Agitation Committee reported that the committee did not meet on account of holiday. Auditing committee reported that books of treasurer were found correct: balance on hand was \$3.63 and 54 dues stamps. Comrade Von Duffy was elected delegate to the Industrial Exposition Conference.

The plenic committee of the Socialist Literary Society announces that it has secured Cypress Hills Park for the afternoon and evening of July 9, and asks Socialist and sympathizing organ-izations to make note of this in ar-ranging festivals in order to avoid

10th A. D. delegates were elected to the Industrial Exposition Conference: Thursdays in the month. The next meeting will accordingly be held on Thursday March 3

The 12th A. D. will hold its next regular meeting on Tuesday, March 8, at 232 East Broadway, 8 p. m., when nembers should not fall to be present, is business of great importance is to

The regular meeting of the 16th A. D. will be held on Friday, March 5, 8 p. m. sharp, at Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street. All members are re-quested to attend, as very important business will be transacted.

BROOKLYN.

The following Kings County comrades have accepted nomination for delegates to the national convention and their names have been submitted to a referendum vote of the member-ship in Kings County: Warren Atkinson, William Butscher, P. J. Finnagan, Julius Gerber, Ben Hanford, F. L. Lackemacher, B. J. Riley, and Fred Schaefer. Each member of Local Kings County not over three months in arrears for dues, is entitled to vote for four names only. Voting blanks have been furnished all districts; dis-

dication to Financial Secretary Wm. Butscher, 279 Hooper street. The vote closes on March 26, at 6 p. m. At the meeting of the Kings County

Committee on Feb. 27 six new men bers were admitted. The committe that had been elected to inquire int the indebtedness to the State Commit the intertedness to the state commit-tee reported that all accounts had been paid, and that \$140 had been donated in addition. The report was accepted and a motion was passed that it was the sense of the County Committee that it does not owe the State Com-mittee any money, and that the Organ-izer notify them to that effect. Upon report of delegate to the State Committee and receipt of letter from them, stating that Comrade Chase had accepted to act as State Organizer for one year at \$18 per week, and requesting that funds be raised to pay the additional expense, the Organizer was instructed to notify each branch to call upon their members to make special monthly contributions for this purpose and notify him so that a record can be kept. The State Secretary requested an account of festivals held and, as Local Kings County had held and, as Local Kings County and held alone, the Organizer was instruct-ed to call for an account of all that had been held by the branches. Finan-cial Secretary reported halance on hand Feb. 27, \$389.80. Next meeting,

RICHMOND. A special meeting of Local Rich nond will be held Saturday, Mar. 5 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, Roft street, Stapleton. Every member is urged to be present, as some very important business has to be voted upon Charges preferred by the Organizer ne comrades will also con up for action.

Comrades are requested to com with their friends to the lecture of Nic. Geiger on Sunday, March 6, 7 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, Roff street, Sta leton. A pleasant time, with plenty f dancing, etc., is in store for

visitor. The Free German School of Stapleton gave an enjoyable entertainment Saturday, Feb. 27, at Cherny's Hail, Stapleton. The pupils under the su-pervision of the very able teacher Comrade Gutmann gave a stage per ormance entitled "Eckensteher Nante m Verhoer." Throughout the evening the Socialistic spirit prevalled in song and actions.

QUEENS. All party members in Queens County should attend a special borough meet-ing to be held on Sunday, Mar. 6, 2 m., at 65 Myrtle avenue, Evergreen L. I. Election of delegate and alternate to the national convention will be on the order of business,

New York State.

At the meeting of the State Com-mittee on Feb. 24 Comrades S.obodin, Neppel, Lackemacher, Dixon, Phillips, Lemon and Reich were present, and Comrade Theimer was scated as delegate from Richmond, Local New urgh reports the expulsion of Louis Roemer, for joining another party. Local Watertown reports the movemen there in a flourishing condition. A lo-cal charter was granted to comrades at Green Island. Morris Hillquit, Win Butscher, and Russell R. Hunt of Schenectady accept nomination for na-tional committeeman; Spargo, Vall. Chas. R. Bach, and S. B. Early decline. It was decided to elect the delegate-at-large to the national convention by referendum vote of the state, instead of having this delegate elected by the State Committee as first announced, and a call for nominations will be issued. All delegates to the naticonvention represent the state and lo-cals which desire to give instructions should therefore adopt same in the form of recommendations to the whole state delegation, and send same to the State Committee, which will give all delegates copies of all such recommendations. State Secretary repo.ted that Comrade Herron is, willing to make a tour of the state, probably in May. A call for nominations for place and date of state convention was or dered issued, with a recommendation that it be held in Albany on May 29 and 30. Financial Secretary Neppel re ported income since last meeting, \$149. 70; expenditures, \$150.30; balance o hand, \$74.15.

The State Secretary has issued to The State Secretary has issued to the locals the following call for nom-ination for place and date of state convention: "After giving careful con-sideration to the matter of state conat the conclusion that, in order to make possible an early preparation for the national campaign, it is necessary to hold an early state convention. The State Committee therefore recom mends that the state convention of the Social Democratic Party be held on Sunday and Monday, May 29 and 30. There is a sentiment manifested that the State convention be held in the State outside of the city of New York. The State Committee therefore re commends that the convention be held in Albany. The reasons being: Albany is not too remote from the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond Westchester and Orange containing the bulk of party membership; Al bany is surrounded by a cluster of locals—Schenectady, Troy, Fort Ed-wards, Ticonderoga, Green Island, Johnstown, Gloversville; Albany being the capital of the state, a convention held there is likely to get more notice than elsewhere; excursion rates to Al-bany may be obtained for Decoration Day. We therefore call upon the locals to make nominations for the place and date of the state convention of the Social Democratic Party. Nom inations will close on April 1."

Local Rochester will have a meeting Tuesday evening, March 8, 8 p. m. sharp at 326½ Joseph street, at which business of great importance will be transacted. Delegate to national conention will be elected.

The Social Democrats of Westchest The Social Democrats of Westenest-er County will have a strong repre-sentation at the People's Forum in New Rochelle on Sunday, March 6, 3 p. m., to hear Dr. Rainsford's lecture on "Some Points on which Trade Un-lons and Employers Might Agree." After the lecture they and their la-dies will be the guests of the local comrades, who have arranged a supper and entertainment to be given in Music Hall, Mechanic street.

In response to the State Secretary's communication calling for the election of delegates to the national conven-

tion, Comrade Uffner has sent notice to all locals in the division comprising Westchester, Orange, Rockland and Sullivan Countes, and Local New Ro-chelle has nominated Comrade H. W.

mionism and Socialism on Sur March 6, 8 p) m., at 512 Washington st., eral dis sion very important business will have to be transacted. On Sunday, March 20, a public debate will be held be tween Frof. Stagg, principal of the High School, Republican, and Joshus Wanhope, editor of the "Eric People". subject: "Capitalism vs. Socialism." The place of the debate will be an

The Eleventh and Twelfth Ward Branches of Jersey City have arranged for a lecture in German by Wm. Ufert "The Revolution of 1848," on Sun day evening March 6, in Hahnel's Hall, Hancock avenue and Griffith street, and for the following Sunday evening lectures at party headquarters, 375 Central avenue: March 13 ers, 375 Central avenue: Marca 15, Morris Hillquit.—"Some Popular Misconceptions of Socialism", March 20, Walter L. Oswald.—"Our Theory of Past, Present and Future Pociety"; March 27, Afgernon Lee.—"Inther Politics and Socialist Politics."

Local Passac County will celebrate the thirty-third anniversary of the Paste County in Thire Hall, corner to the County of the Paste County in Thire Hall, corner to the County of the Paste County in Thire Hall, corner to the County of the Paste County in Thire Hall, corner to the County of the Paste County in Thire Hall, corner to the County of the Paste County in Thire Hall, corner to the County in th

une in Turn Haff, corner Cross and Ellison streets, Paterson on Mar. 18, with a grand concert and ball. Algernon Lee, Editor of The Worker, will deliver a short address on the lessons of the Commune. Prof. Paul Sell's full union orchestra will furnish music. Ticket, admitting lady and gentleman, 25 cents; extra lady 15 cents. Concert commences at 8 o'clock sharp.

Pennsylvania.

Once more the capitalist press sees the end of Socialism, this time is the Pauther Creek Valley: "After one year of the reign of Socialism in Panther Creek Valley, the Debs followers have been deposed from office and the party practically disintegrated. In Lansford, Summitt Hill and Coaldale, where the Socialists won such notable victories last year, all their candidates were defeated by overwhelming majorities," says the Philadelphia "Record.

The truth of the matter is that in Couldn't the Socialists carried the whole town, electing men to every office. In Summit Hill, the Republi cans and Democrats united to defeat the Socialists, but the Socialists carried the Fourth Ward in spite of the. fusion. In Lansford and Nesquehon-ing the two old parties united and mamaged to defeat the Socialists by a small majority. This is what the cap-italist press calls the end of Socialism, and the disintegration of the Socialist Party. The comrades say they are determined than ever and intenmore determined than ever and inten-to try to double their membership in the next six months.

Locals have been requested to make nominations for delegates to the na-tional convention. All nominations nust be reported to headquarters by It will be necessary to have funds to defray the expenses of the delegates. Comrades are therefor called upon to contribute as liberally as possible to this fund. Send all con tributions to State Secretary, Frank in H. Slick, 1305 Arch street, Philadel

The following places have been nominated for holding the state conven-tion: Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Reading, Williamsport, Eric, Wilks-Barre, and York, Locals will now elect the place of holding the convention, all votes to be returned to eadquarters not later than April 1. Comrade Feigenbaum of New York will speak in Yiddish at Garrick Hall, 507 South Eighth street, Philadelphia,

Sunday afternoon, March 6, 3 p. Receipts of the State Committee for the week were as follows: Butler, \$3,-20; Pottsville, \$2: Philadelphia, \$5; Mt. Plensant, \$2. To pay off state debt: 19th Ward Branch Philadelphia, \$1;

20th Ward Branch, \$1. At Jefferson Hall, Ninth street be low Dickinson, Philadelphia, on Sun day evening, March 6, there will be a on the difference between the Republican, Democratic, and Pro-hibition parties and the Socialist

Party.

Local Philadelphia is adopting a

Local Philadelphia is adopting a

method of developing street speakers. The best speakers and writspeakers. The best speakers and writers are preparing 3-minute speeches, 5-minute speeches, 10-minute speeches, and 20-minute speeches. The beginner will attempt whichever he prefers for a beginning and whenever he can handle a short speech with ease before a randience, he advances to a before an audience, he advances to r attempt. Local Philadelphia expects to develop 100 speakers for the presidential campaign by this method. Comrades in all parts of the country are invited to send speeches suitable for this purpose to City Organizer John F. Taylor, 1305 Arch street, Phi-

The Minnesota state convention The Minnesota state convenion of the Socialist Party was held in Min-neapolis Feb. 21 and 22. F. A. Hell-man acted as chairman the first day and M. N. Rogers on the second day. Fred Miller of St. Paul acted as secretary throughout the convention with S. N. Rubin as assistant.

After the delegates were sented, committees were appointed on credentials, amendments to the state constitution and platform, on rules and regulations and the press. The first dry was consumed in hearing reports from delegates and adopting commit-

On the second day, when more than sixty delegates were present, a state ticket was nominated, and state offi-cials and delegates to the national convention elected.

convention elected.

J. E. Nash of Minneapolis was elected state secretary and S. M. Holman, M. A. Bratland, J. E. Nash, Thomas Lucas, A. N. Gilbertson, N. Klein and G. B. Leonard chosen as delegates to the national convention at Chicago, with P. H. Zender, Ed. Bosky, Dr. Hirshfield, E. D. Cross, E. B. Ford, F. G. Bower and E. L. Anderson as alternate delegates.

The following state ticket was nom-

DESERVED REBUKE TO JOHN MITCHELL.

nenaced by the growing sense of in-

justice on the part of labor, by its

revolts and by the appearance of the Socialist movement, and it was dollars in the pockets of his class if the work-ers, could be hypnotized into think-

ing they were living on "full" dinner pails and that the main thing in life

ore substantial recompense for their

daylong drudgery.

That Hanna was a fraud in this as

fore us as we write. It is an efficial list of the members of Parry's Nation

al Association of Manufacturers, Now,

is every newspaper reader knows

Hanna pretended to be an opponent of Parry. Hanna the fox did not ap-

prove of the tactics of Parry the bull

dog. Parry, the open enemy of the

wage workers, was denounced by Hanna, the pretended friend. But this

little book, which we refer to, show

that M A Hanna & Co., fron ore mer

chants, of Cleveland, O., are members in good standing in Parry's labor

crushing organization. This will sur

prise some of our readers, for the little book is issued secretly. Nevertheless

it exists and may be inspected at the

office by any one wishing to verify

our statement.
But Mitchell says that Hanna's

death was a "distinct loss to the cause

of industrial peace." Now it is the nature of the capitalist to fleece. It is

the way he gets his food. He is that

because it is filled with "pure cussed

ness," but because chicken is its nat

ural food. It has to live up to its na-ture or go out of business. We can im-

agine harmony as prevailing among

yard full of barn fowl because the fowl are not by nature predatory or cannibalistic. But we cannot imagine

normal condition of harmony in

barn yard in which a number of

hawks are mingled with the chicken

Capitalists can only exist by mean

of the exploiting of the workers. They do not get rich by productive labor

but by organizing and taking profits

out of the labor of those who are o's

liged to exist by wage labor. There can be no harmony of interests be-

harmony that permits of mastership on the part of the capitalists-a mas

tership that presents its inevitable

corollary of docility and surrender of

the part of the workers. It means a docility on the part of labor that will

only rivet its chains the firmer .- So

cial Democratic Herald.

tween the two. It must be a so-calle

The hawk does not devour chickens

kind of an animal.

in all other pretentions to goodne from a disinterested motive, is well shown by a little booklet that lies be-

was "harmony" even if they live on capitalists' smiles inste

We take off our hats to the Illinois is still remembered, and the heirs miners. They have the self-respect a cool four million into the family wal-let. And in 1897 during the big coal that all wage workers ought to feel, and seem to have gotten over the John strike it was Hanna that was paying is the it was finding to the lowest ever paid in the Monongahela district. Oh, yes, the miners ought to have stopped a half hour at their own expense while Hanna was being buried!

Mitchell MAY be too stupid to see Mitchellphobin that made such sad spectacles of their people when the equi strike was "settled" in the in-terest of Divine-Right Baer, The Illipgis miners were in session last week when Mitchell's official call for all miners to stop work a half hour when Hanna was being buried was received. why Hanna embraced the Civic Fedration scheme for gulling the workers, but others are not. Hanna was smart enough to see that the inter-ests of his class of labor fleecers was The following despatch tells what

they a.d with it:

"Chicago, Feb. 19.—The Illinois miners' convention to-day voted down an proposition to adjourn out of respect to the late Senator Hanns and to in-struct the various locals to stop work for half as hour, though the request for this action came from President Mitchell."

Richly Mitchell deserved this re-

inke.
Intoxicated by the patronizing friendship of Mark Hanna, he became a pliable creature in the hands of the muster politician of the pluts brigade. And that he was used for their pur-poses, the praise of Mitchell by the

poses, the praise of success by the capitalist press well shows.

The labor leader whose acts are praised by the daily press will bear watching, said T. V. Powderly, when he was master workman of the Knights of Labor.

The Mitchell Gompers flirtation

with Hanna has been a shame and a scandal to the cause of organized la-bor in this country. They tried to make it appear that Hanna's interest in the labor movement was a disin-terested one—Hanns, who so success-fully hugged labor to his capitalistic bosom that he died possessed of eight millions of money robbed from the workers, many of whom died in the year hower or went down to suicides. oor house or went down to suicides' Hanna was a capitalist vampire, if

there ever was one. Before he became on the great lakes the Lake Seamen's union was one of the strongest organizations for the protection of the workers in the country. Whose hand but Hanna's smashed that powerful organization. "No union man shall evr walk the deck of my boats," he dechared, and his actions showed he meant it. Hanna personally led the Eght and it instell from 1881 to 1881. The seamen finally went down before the blows of the wealth barons, and wages fell from \$2 to \$1 a day, and for late fall work when the risk of life was greater, from \$4.50 to \$2.25. It was Hanna who discharged two men. appointed by the foundrymen's union to wait on him for a request for an advance in his Globe Foundry! It was Hanna who discharged the members of a committee of his street car emsloyees in Cleveland, who asked him for vestibules on the cars! And it was Mitchell's friend Hanna who deducted ten per cent, from the wages of h.s miners as a security against their striking—and it was Hanna-who eventually confiscated the money so withheld (about \$7,000 of it!) when the men joined the strike in 1807. H.s corner on coal by storing two million tons on barges and then forcing a strike by reducing wages in the mines

eapolis; Lieutenant Governor, O. E. jodd-numbered ward, also selectme constables and grand jurors. A cau paign committee must also be elected and preparation made for an activ campaign.

convention unanimously extended a vote of thanks to retiring State Secretary Holman and State Organizer Klein for their efficient work in the state. The convention was most successful, the attendance exceeding in size the most sanguine

Kleth, Mankato; Attorney General, G. W. Downing, Fergus Falls; Railroad Commissioner, C. C. Talbott, Minne;

E. Carlson, St. Paul; Treasurer, C.

apolis.

Nebraska.

In accordance with the new state onstitution each local is entitled to one state committeeman. Local Omaha held its convention, Wednesday, Feb. 24, and elected its quota. According to the new constitution, state committeemen are elected to represent party members instead of townships—houses embers instead of townships—houses ad lots—as was the case with the old ogstitution that has just been set

State Organizer B. McCaffrey has helped organize a local at Bartley and reports a large and enthusiastic audi-ence at his lecture. The comrades at Cambridge have secured the opera ise for the McCaffrey lecture there: unusual prepartions are being made for his meeting at Table Rock; great success is being met with everywhere. As an educator, Comrade McCaffrey is said to be very able. When he organ-izes a local, it is measurably sure that the members know why they are joining the Socialist Party, and will make good party workers. Nominations for state officers are:

For National Committeeman: C. Christensen, nominated by Locals Blair, Omaha, South Omaha, and Plattsmouth; C. M. Sterns, nominated by Locals Humboldt and Lincoln. For State Secretary: J. P. Roe, nominated by Locals Omaha, South Omaha, Blair, and Plattsmouth. For State Treasurer: L. Yunge, nominated by Local Omaha; G. W. Ray, nominated by Local Plattsmouth; J. J. Condon, nomi-

Here and There.

Organizer John C. Chase had a very successful meeting in Labor Temple, Providence, last Sunday evening. His was followed with great inerest by the ex-members of the S. L. P. The usual questions in regard to tactics were asked and were answered. After the meeting many of the old comrades who had left the S. L. P. congratulated the speaker on his clearcut address.
Local New Haven, Conn., will meet

Working for The Worker.

John Evans of Massillon, Ohio, sendng in some subscriptions, remarks "More to follow. This is going to be my method of keeping the movement before those who are not affiliated with the party until after the fall election. I have surveyed the field carefully and while not wishing to depreciate the efforts of loval comrades connected with other papers, yet I am compelled to say, 'me for The Worker.' We some times hear it said that The Worker is a splendid party paper, but that other papers are better for propaganda purposes. To say that we should with-hold the 'choice stuff' from anyone afflicted with the first symptoms of So-cialism reminds one of that old saying about not allowing the boy t near the water until he learns to swim. and that real Socialism is only for those who have already been converted to it, and that newly interested peo ple should be kept in an open lot scampering around like a lamb with a burr under its tail."

"I like The Worker better and better the longer I read it. I have seen and read copies of nearly all our leading papers but I believe that I can truthfully say that The Worker leads them all," says Andrew Jewell of says Andrew Jewell Winslow, Ind., in renewing his subcription.

Comrade Luttman of New Haven sends in a lot of renewals. This is work that is necessary, for many de-lay renewing simply because of the trouble of getting a money-order for small an amount The Worker own an agent who would visit thos whose subscriptions are expiring, as well as canvass for new ones.

G. A. Eisemann and Guy Williams of Pittsburg are among the workers for the Pitty Thousand. Comrade Heleker of Peekskill says

that mark must be reached, and back

J. R. Carr of Indian Territory is another welcome recruit.
E. J. Boulger of Franklin, Pa., says

he is sure any moderately intelligent man who reads The Worker for six months will become a Socialist, and he has got a stock of cards and start-

—Any local or club that holds regular weekly, lectures or public meetings should subscribe for a week-Local New Haven, Conn., will meet in mass convention at Aurora Hall, the national convention at Chicago, with P. H. Zender, Ed. Bosky, Dr. Hirshfield, E. D. Cross, E. B. Ford, F. G. Bower and E. L. Anderson as alternate delegates.

The following state ticket was nominated: for Governor, J. E. Nash, Min-vital statistics, one alderhan in each regular weekly, lectures or public meetings should subscribe for a week. Is weekly, lectures or public meetings should subscribe for a week. Is bundle of The Worker. Five copies a week for a year cost \$1.75; ten a week, \$2.25; twenty-five a week, \$7.50; fifty a week, \$12.50. They can be sold at one or two cents a copy, covering expense and even netting a little for the literature fund.

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case count the same as one yearly. Party locals and Socialist clubs that maintain reading rooms, as well as the reading circles that are being formed in many places, should especially take advantage of this offer. A local club, or circle with twenty members, if each will get but one subscription a week, can ADD TO ITS LIBRARY AT THE RATE OF ONE OR TWO VOLUMES A WEEK, without cost and with advantage to all the members. The only condition is that if the premiums are to go to an organization, all the subscriptions gathered by the members shall be sent in through the literature agent or secretary,

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ist Members of the German Reichstag. 23. Vail-Modern Socialism. 20. Ladoff-The Passing of Capital-

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-We must bind our women to our hearts with hoops of steel. Every privilege which we enjoy we must hold back not an instant from them. For every woman left at home to drudge, her mind unlighted by the Socialist flame, we will miss another voice and heart in the day when we'll need both.-Franklin H. Wentworth,

IT IS FOR THE WORKER.

We have a good many inquiries about the Grand Industrial Expo-sition and Food Show to be held here in New York City. The sur plus 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 propaganda matter. This can be done if every comrade put his shoulder to the wheel and makes the Exposition a sucess. We have already a good many letters asking for tickets and the committee has therefore decided to send every reader of the Worker 5 Exposition tickets. The tickets 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. remember, it is for the benefit of your Press, the Worker.

