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NEW YORK, MARCH 20, 1904.

A CALL TO NEW YORK WORKINGMEN. LITHOGRAPHERS

By George Finger.

Organized labor is about to enter a for less money or fighting to uphold the wages and conditions which they sodes not well for the interests of the period of strife this spring which podes not well for the interests of the workers at present, but which may eventually be good, for the results which it will bring upon the producers of wealth in causing them to recognize the necessity of closer affiliation with

each other and of political action.

The employers have learned from their workmen the advantages of organization and have advanced upon the action of the tollers considerably. In the building trades, for instance, the employers in all branches have formed their local as well as national bodies and having got themselves into good working order are about to settle down to business, with the following re-

Last year they formed their plan of arbitration and handed it to the trade unions to sign. Those who refused were locked out of employment and forced to submit to their dictatorial employers. In doing this the funds of the various unions in the building trudes were depleted, much to the em-

This spring the employers, knowing the depleted state of the union treas-uries, have not waited for the unions to submit them a new scale of wages, but are submitting the unions a scale. An advance scale? you ask. Of course not. A reduced scale, naturally. Three trades in the building line have or shortly will have a reduced scale handed to them. Outside of the build-ing trades, the machinists are confronted with a ten-per-cent reduction in their wages and a ten-hour day; the sign writers in New York City, are on strike already, because the bosses de-mand the open shop; and by May you will see most of the trades working

Hearty Support.

Employers Have Shamelessly Broke

Faith and Forced the Conflict — Beleived that Building Trades Em-

ployers' Association Will Fight for

The strike of the New York brick-

Manhattan and Broux are at a stand-

still so far as brick work is concerned. The employers' association, under

however, are not impressed as was expected by this gristocratic arrange

ment. They are not properly humble, in the judgment of the bosses.

The employers demanded of the bricklayers that they induce the la-

borers to go back to work "pending arbitration" or work with non-union laborers if they refused, but this the bricklayers very manfully declined to

The Building Trades Employers' As-

president, openly declares that it will

italists, these same capitalists wan-tonly go back on their word and begin

In the face of such an evidence of

bad faith, it is no wonder that the workingmen are not eager to submit questions to arbitration and go on do-ing the employers' work while the em-

DINNER TO JOHN TURNER

Defenders of Free Speech Will Gather

at Arlington Hall Next Monday.

The Free Speech League of New York City, which has had charge of the defense of John Turner, whom the

United States government undertook to deport by "administrative process," having succeeded in getting him re-leased on bail and a hearing in the

leased on bail and a hearing in the United States Supreme Court fixed for an early date, has decided to em-phasize its position in opposition to the tendency to restrict free speech by giv-ing a public dinner at which Turner is

to be the guest of honor.

The dinner will be held in Arlington

Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place (East Eighth

Hail, 19 St. Mark's Place (East Eighth street), orr Monday, March. 21, at 7 p. m. Tickets cost \$1 and can be had at the office of The Worker, 184 William street, at the New York Labor Lyceum, 64 East Faurth street, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, or at the office of Arlington Hail. The sale of tickets will close on March 19 at 6 p. m.

Edward W. Chamberlain, President of the League, will preside Besides John Turner, among the speakers will be Alexander Jonas, Algernon Lee, Hugh O. Pentecost, Boiton Hail, Jos. Barondess, and President Oberwager of the Central Federated Union.

To French

ployers' friends arbitrate.

nent forced upon the unions

"Open Shop."

the fact that the price of your bread, beef, and all foodstuffs has risen with-

out your consideration, other than hav-ing to pay the increase. Now, brothers and comrades, do you not think it time you take a hand in these matters, or are you always go-ing to allow others to control the product of your labor and sell it back to duct of your moor and sell it cack to you at any price they see fit? Shake off your apathy and come out in the open field and fight. Assert your man-hood and independence, and further-more, stir up your sleeping fellow toll-ers to help this fight along.

The statement was made by one of our would-be owners last week, that the wages and labor conditions in this country must be brought to a level with Europe. Are we to go backwards? No! Let Progress be our watchword. with En Even if we have now a little more than our European brothers (and this I will leave to your judgment to de-cide) let it be understood that what we want and what we are going to get is not merely a greater or lesser por-tion of what we create, but the full value of our product; and we will not merely be satisfied with our getting it. but intend to wage war until all the workers get it, be they black or white, Jew or Gentile. For as long as one of

his product or the full fruits of his la-bor, some individual is receiving more than his share, and we as a whole are suffering in consequence. Gird on your armor, enter the fray, and let it be a fight to the death. Victory always favored the right. Cur cause is for right, the battle is on, wage it valiantly and victory must be

AMERICAN SIBERIA.

us is deprived of the full amount of

LABORERS' STRIKE. | ANOTHER ITEM FROM

A. H. Floaten of Telluride, Colo. Bricklayers Give Helpers National Committeeman of the Social-ist Party for that state, writes to Na-

tional Secretary Mailiy as follows:
"We are having it pretty hot here
about strike affairs. Last week a man
was sent in here and when he came he refused to work" (having found out the facts in regard to the strike). "He was arrested for 'obtaining railroad fare, hotel, and horse hire under false pretenses,' by one of the mine man-agers, who is the commander of the

layers' helpers organized in the La-borers' Protective Union is still on. The laborers firmly gefuse to submit to the change of scale which the Ma-son Builders' Association arbitrarily attempted to put into effect, in utter militfa here. "He was a young man, never up against such proceedings before, I happened to meet him with the Sheriff on the street. When I learned his story I volunteered to defend him and thus had my first change to had my first chance to give the captain and mine manager a roasting.

violation of its agreement. The brick-layers are loyally supporting their helpers in the fight. Every local voted, when the question was submitted, to go out in sympathy with the aggreeved "Then thirty-four of the miners were arrested for 'vagrancy,' because they would not go to work. Twenty-seven of them were fined \$25 and costs seed, or thirty-seven. The young man was acquitted. laborers. In all, some 15,000 men are now out and all building operations in costs each, or thirteen and a half days' work on the roads. One fellow refuse to work and the deputy handcuffed him to a telegraph pole. The W. F. of M. sent an attorney, E. F. Richardhas year, do not recognize the labor-ers' unions directly, but only through the mediation of the organizations of "skilled mechanics." The laborers, son, from Denver here to try the case before the county court. Our statute compels us to give security for both fines and costs that may be imposed, in order to get an appeal. I gave no-tice of appeal and put up \$1,000 bond. rs were all discharged by the

county court.
"In going home from the trial at 9.30 "In going home from the trial at 9.30 Saturday evening a deputy sheriff who is paid by the mine managers and is one of the worst thugs around here came up to us and he hit Mr. Richardson twice and myself once. He is the kind of fellow that pleases the people here, as the daily paper comes out and endorses his act." policy since last summer. Another bit-ter and general conflict is predicted, and Charles L. Eidlitz, the employers'

endorses his act."

This letter is supplemented and the lawlessness of the capitalists further illustrated by the two following items,

be a fight for the "open shop." This means that within a few months after the signing of an agreement proposed by Eidlitz and his organization of cap-One hundred members of the Citizens' Alliance, after a meeting, armed with rifles and revolvers, scoured the town

and took into custody between sevenly-and eighty union men and sympathiz-ers. In some instances doors of dwell-ing houses were broken open.

The men were herded in a vacant store-room until all those desired had been captured, when they were marched to the station and loaded into

marched to the station and loaded into two coaches. As the special train departed the Citizens' Alliance fired volleys of shots into the air.

A. H. Floaten, ex-Alderman and proprietor of the largest store in Telluride, is one of the victims. The mob hattered in the door of his house, and, as he resisted, he was struck over the head and forced into submission. Mr. Floaten is a leader of the Socialist Party. Another of the men evicted is Steward S. Forbes, Secretary of the Telluride Miners' Union.

TRINIDAD, Colo., March 14.—Chris. Evans, financial manager of the

Evans, financial manager of the United Mine Workers of America, was severely beaten by three masked men with revolvers to-day on board a Colo-

with revolvers to-day on board a Colorado and Southern passenger train, bound for Pueblo.

The men boarded the train a mile east of Trinidad, and after attacking Evans jumped off and escaped. Evans was sent to Colorado by President John Mitchell.

LOCAL GAINS IN NEW JERSEY.

HALEDON, N. J.—Comrade Paul Schink has been elected as Commis-doner of Appeals in Manchester rownship. Our party vote is 44 out of a total of 224.

NORTH BERGEN, N. J.-The So-

LOCKED OUT.

28,000 Workingmen Are Many Workingmen Are Affected.

Workers of the Lithographic Trade in the Whole United States Refuse to Accept Proposed Arbitration Contract Under Threat of Lockout.

The organized littliographic workers of the United States, some 28,000 in number, were locked out at midnight last Tuesday under the terms of the organized employers' ultimatum, with which they refused to comply. Be tween five and six thousand of the locked-out men are in New York City. According to the decree of the bosses no union lithographer could be employed after that time unless he individually signed the obnoxious agree-ment which they had valuly attempted to force upon the unions. The situation was discussed at a

mass meeting of the New York lithog raphers held in Cooper Union on Thursday evening, March 10, and pro-sided over by Frederick W. Long, President of New York Union No. 1. The hall was crowded when he calle the meeting to order. Mr. Long stated that the press had misrepresented the lithographers, saying that they were misled by "agitators" and that they did not respect the sacredness of agreements and the like. This was not true. They were willing to make an agreement, but they were not willing to have an unsatisfactory agreement forced upon them by the threat of a lockout. The lithographers had had too much experience of the arbitration which the employers now demander that they pledge themselves to. The decision always went in favor of the employers and against the men. It was to show the feeling of the rank

and file on the question that this gen-eral meeting had been called. Richard Kitchelt, President of the Lithographic Poster Artists and an active member of the Social Democra tic Party, was then introduced. He forcibly set forth the need for united and vigorous action in this crisis. The bosses had united solidly and the workers must do likewise. The em-ployers' arbitration plan, he declared, was designed to undermine the union and bind the workers' hands. If it were accepted, we should soon see boys introduced to displace men and reduce wages. If the men objected, the question would go to an "impar-tial" arbitrator and would assuredly be decided in the employers' favor Next we should see piece-work brough in and the men driven at the highest possible speed. Again, arbitrators would sanction the scheme. And then would come the "open shop" and the end of agreements. Experience with arbitration in other trades showed that this was to be expected. The worker had nothing to gain and everything to lose by the proposed arbitration plan. To shirk the fight new would be to surrender all, to put themselves completely in the employers' power. The should be met and the battle fought with all possible energy and fortitude. "And let us remember." he fortitude. "And let us remember." he sald in closing. "If we win this fight, it will still be but a temporary victory. Our lasting trlumph will come when we unitedly use the ballot in our own interest and not, as heretofore, in the capitalists' interest. Let us elect our own lawmakers and our own judges and then we shall not need to fight such battles as this."

Wm. A. Coakley. Business Agent of the Lithographic Press Feeders, spoke in detail of the employers' proposition and declared it unfair and unreasonable. To accept it would mean to give up all advantage of organization. He appealled to every man in the trade firmly to refuse to sign any individual

illustrated by the two following items, both taken verbatim from the New York "Times" of March 16 and 15, respectively:

TELLURIDE, Colo., March 15.—
One lundred members of the Citizens'

One lundred members of the Citizens' control the tools of industry, and you shall not work and make your living to speak as dictators. But the time is not far off when that power will be taken from them, when the workers will awake and understand and use their political as well as their economic power to take control of the industry that their labor alone carries on.

He spoke forcibly of the fallacy of the arbitration policy, and cited the case of the coal miners, who had lost case of the coal miners, who had lost by untimely arbitration all that they had so nearly won by their great strike. To pledge the lithographers' unions to arbitration under the present plan, under threat of a lockout, would be a shameful surrender.

"Let them lock you out, if they will," he said. "Stand together as one was eard this field is yours. And as

will," he said. "Stand together as one man, and this fight is yours. And as you act together for your class now, so act together for your class on the first Tuesday in November, and lockouts will be forever a thing of the

Edward Otto, Vice-President of the union also spoke against the proposes

agreement.

The audience warmly applauded the most radical remarks of the speaker. The fighting spirit was abundantly i

-Literature? Just look over the list

The working class doesn't :
"friends." It needs a consciousnes its solidarity and common inter Given this, the workers will be to take care of themselves.—Iowa

ANTI-BOYCOTT LAW IN ALABAMA, The "Call" Will Be its

Being Prosecuted.

So-Called Citizens' Alliance Is Using Law to Grush Labor Movement -Unions Cherish Vain Hope that Courts Will Declare It Unconstitu tional. The current number of the "Carpen

er" contains an appeal from the trade unions of Birmingham, Ala., to all other labor organizations for financial aid in carrying on a light in the cours against the Anti-Boycot Law which was emeted in that state last fal... The Citizens' Alliance, an organiza-tion of business men, engineered this

infamous law through the legislature and is now bringing all its money and influence to bear to use it in crushing the labor movement. A number of workingmen have been arrested and held for trial and the trade unions are giving bond and engaging connset, and propose to test the constitutionally of the act. Experience in many other states

would indicate that the unions' fight in the courts is likely to be a losing one. The cases in which Republican or Democratic junges have uphed li-bor laws are few and far between, while laws in the direct interest of the employing clars have very section been set uside. In many states there have been statutes enacted fixing eight hours as the maximum workday in public employment or in certain suscially dangerous trades, fixing a mu-imum wage for laborers on public work, forbidding employers to exchange blacklists or to discharge men for belonging to unlone, or in other ways promising some protection to the working class. Not one in twenty of such laws has stood the test when carried by the capitalists to the higher courts. Only a few months ago, we have seen a United States court declding that the blacklist is legal, any state law to the contrary notwith-standing. On the other hand, besides the common use of injunctions to pun-ish workingmen for boycotting of picketing—and to punish them without jury trial-we have seen the courts in several states, within the last year, upholding employers in suits to collect damages from unions and union mani-bers for losses caused to the employers by peaceful strikes or beyonts. In the state of New York we have just had a number of carpenters indicted for "conspiracy to raise wages." It is plain to any man who will look at the facts without prejudice that practically all judges of both old parties follow the simple rule, in any case between employers and wage-workers as such, that anything is lawful which conanything unlawful which interferes

with it. The Alabama werkingmen would do much better, while not neglecting to defend and assist their persecuted brethren, to fix their hopes and con-centrate their efforts on putting into power the party controlled by their own class, piedged to their class interests alone, with officers and candidates chosen from and devoted to the working class.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Interest is increasing and Plans Are Getting into Definite Shape-Women Are Actively Interested.

Increasing interest in the Industrial Exposition for the benefit of the So-cialist press to be held in Grand Central Palace from April 23 to May 8 was shown at the meeting of the com-mittee last Sunday. Ten new dele-gates were seated from various unlons, societies, and branches of the party. Arrangements with fourteen firms for various interesting exhibits were re-

was reported on is the Chinese theater with a company of thirty-nine actors, which the entertainment committee was instructed to take up. Comrades Flüschel, Fahl, Huber, A.

Loewenthal, C. von Halle, Arnbein and A. Jablinowski were elected as an executive committee; Arnhelm as treasurer; Willvonseier, R. Meyer, and Wm. Seubert as financial secretaries; wm. Sendert as mandral secretary; C. von Halle as recording secretary; Flüschel, John von Halle, Robert See-gert, Henry Müller, Tausig, Sand, and C. von Haile as bar committee; and L. Jablinowski, Zalabak, and Fahl as

committee on entertainments.

To organize the booth committee, a meeting will be held on Sunday, March 20, 3 p. m., at 64 East Fourih street, which all women and girls in sympathy with the cause are especially requested to attend.

The Women's Exposition Club held a well attended meeting at 206 East Eighty-sixth street on Friday evening ommittee on entertainments.

a well aftended meeting at 206 East Eighty-sixth street on Friday evening last. The Women's Social Democratic Societies and the Young People's Clube of Yorkville and Down Town were represented. They have set to work in good earnest and will undoubtedly do much to make the Exposition a success in every respect.

BREMEN, March 15.—The "Weser Zeitung" says the German steel trust is about to begin negotiations with the American and British companies toward a delimitation of their respec-

reaty of this sort already extra ween the Standard Oll Compan

FOR THE DAILY.

The Work of Cathering Subscription Pladges Being Organized - Associa tion Will Meet Again on March 24 -Progress of the Fund

At the joint meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing As-sociation, which is to publish the com-ing daily Socialist and finde union newspaper, and the New York and Brooklyn Conterences, held on March 10 in the New York Labor Lyceum, with Countries Slobodin presiding, a with Comrade Slobodin presiding. number of delegates from organizations not previously represented were scated, showing the increased interest in the daily now that Sept. 1 has been set as the date of publication.

The question of a new name for the paper, in place of the "Globe," which was taken by a capitalist paper, was taken up; the Board of Management submitted the names "Common-wealth," "Champion," "Challenge," "Scuthel," and "Advance"; a number wealth," of other names were suggested by the members present, and after thorough discussion the New York "Call" was finally adopted unanimously.

Pians for gathering subscription pledges were next considered and two ommittees of three were elected: one to take charge of getting subscriptions in organizations and the other to su-pervise the collection of subscriptions by a house to house canvass.

The price for a one month's sub-reciption to the daily and Sunday edition was fixed at forty-five cents. Subscription blanks will be issued im-mediately, and all comrades and friends of the Socialist daily should enlist their services in getting the 30,-600 subscribers wanted before next September. Get a book of subscription blanks and go to work, so that the paper can be started with assur-

the paper can be started with assurance of success from the beginning!

The next meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative, Publishing Association will be held on Thursday,

March 24, S p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York,

The hely Call Conference of Brook. The Daily Call Conference of Brooklyn will hold a very haportant meeting on Thursday, March 24, at 8 p. m., in on Thursday, March 24, at 8 p. m., in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wil-

loughby avenue.
Financial Secretary Gerber acknowledges receipt of contributions to the Duily Fund as follows:

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS. I. Rohme, Union Course, I. I. Clgar Makers' Union No. 122.

Br. 35, Bridgeport, Coun... Rr. 8, Paterson, N. J..... Br. 64, Providence, R. I.... Ilr. 46, Passale, N. J..... Br. 3. Yonkers, N. Y: 5 00 Br. 50, Alleghany, Pa..... Br. 92, Newark, N. J..... Br. 44, Wodside, L. I..... Br. 21, Manchester, N. H.... Br. 7. Syrneuse, N. Y..... Br. 48, Guttenberg, N. J.... Br. 69, Troy, N. Y...... Br. 98, Bedford, Mass..... Local 237, Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, Alleghany..... 5.00 Local Springfield, Mass., list 5.50

Chas, Classen, City 23

Total on cash contributions, \$2,814.84 PAID ON PLEDGES. .25 Ed. Prause, Glendale, L. I....

.....\$3,415.95 i RECAPITULATION.

Cash contributions for week... \$60.95

Paid on pledges for week... 9.05 Previously reported.........14,914.78

ANTI-BLACKLIST LAW KNOCKED OUT.

Ohlo Supreme Court Holds Uuconstitu tional a Statute Forbidding Employ-ers to Discharge Men for Joining

Another laber law that was never meant to be enforced has been knock-ed out. The Supreme Court of Ohio has declared unconstitutional the stahas deciared unconstitutional the sta-tute providing a penalty of \$100 fine and imprisonment for anyone who dis-charges a workman because he be-longs to a union. This law has been upon the statute books for four years and blacklisting his been going on as though it had never been enacted. Its passage originally was simply a demagogic trick to catch votes. In the last dozen years every so-called labor law in Ohio has been declared uncon-stitutional as quickly as it was brought before the Supreme Court, and it might as well be understood now-since we have had plenty of ob-ject lessons—that such will continue to be the fate of 'similar measures until the workers place in power men from There is nothing mysterious about that. It is common sense based upon experience.—Cleveland Citisen.

TZARISM IN COLORADO.

Former New Jersey Man Tells of It in Letter to H. R. Kearns.

President Ecosevelt Should Appoint Consul at Telluride He Suggests, as Colorado la Evidentiv Mot a Part of the United States - Constitution Counts for Nothing There. Henry R. Kearns of Arlington, who

was chosen by the recent convention of the Socialist Party of New Jersey as its candidate for Governor, has re which will be of interest to all readers of The Worker:

of The Worker;
"My dear Sir and Comrade:—Noticing in the Kearny 'Record' of Feb. 27
that you will probably be the nomines of the Socialist Party for the office of Governor of the state of New Jersey I venture to write to you, being an old resident of Harrison, Kearny, and East Newark, about the way the Gov ernor of Colorado, at the behest of corporate wealth, is hastening the coming of the Co-operative Common wealth.

"On Sept. 1, Local Union No. 63 of the Western Federation of Miners de clared a strike to enforce the eight-hour day through this district. Prior to this, however, the Legislature of the state, in 1808, had passed an eight bour law which the State Supren Court declared unconstitutional.

"At the state election of 1902 at amendment to the state constitution was submitted to the voters, to enable the Legislature to pass a constitutional eight-hour law for the mining industry and kindred pursuits. The amendme was carried by over 40,000 majority. "The Legislature however the Sen

ate being Democratic and the House Republican, no responsibility being at tached to either party-adjourned without passing an eight-hour law and to carry out the voice of the peo-ple of the state of Colorado, the local Miners' Union declared a strike.

The mines were closed down tight until November, when an organization of local business men called the Citi-zens' Alliance and the Mine Managers Association made representations to Governor Peabody that 95 per cent. of the miners were ready to go back to work but were deterred by fears of violence at the hands of the strikers. and asked him to send the state tia to protect the men who, they said, would go back to work.

"The Governor sent the militia, al-though there had not been any vio-lence, not even a fist-fight, except one man being shot dead-and the same business men knew why this man had been killed. And instead of 95 per cent, of the strikers going back to work on the arrival of the militia, up to the present not over 5 per cent. of the strikers have surrendered their union cards.

"The mine managers are desperate and, sided by the civil authorities the militia, are running things with a

high hand. "Their first move was to arrest about twenty men who were charged with 'agitating.' The men were put under bond and released. They were again arrested and placed in the San Mirnel County tail. In the morning at five o'clock they were taken from the jail and put on a special train and carried forcibly by militia and deputy sheriffs out of the county, through Ouray County, and landed in Montrose County jail, at a distance of fully seventy-five miles. While in Montrose County jail the charges against then were quashed and they were released Miguel County.

"The next move was to declare martial law, although there had not been any violence. We (the Miners' Union) were holding a social in the Miners' Union hall and the building was filled with men, women, and chil-dren, when the door was broken open by the blue-coated thugs and they immediately took possession, after reading the proclamation of martial iaw. The hall is in the Miners' Union Hospital Building, erected at a cost of \$32,000 by the local Miners' Union. "The same night the militia arreste

about seventy-five men and forcible deported them from the county and warned them not to return. On two other occasions the militia have arrested and extled groups of men some of them property owners, and quite a number of them married men with families. "I myself, although working, have

"I myself, although working, have been arrested twice. The first time I was brought to military headquarters. After cooling my heels for about an hour, the officers commanding the militia appeared and the following col-loqu; took place: 'Are you Mr. Hunt?' 'I am.' 'We will have to let you go.' 'What was the charge arging no? What was the charge against me? There wasn't any charge. 'I am working, anyway.' That cuts no On Feb. 29 I was arrested again by

"On Feb. 29 I was arrested again by a deputy sheriff, assisted by the militia, along with thirty-six other men, and we were all charged with 'vagrancy.' The case against me, which was tried in a justice court, was quashed. The courtroom was filled with soldlers all armed, but the 'vags' looked upon it as a huge joke.

The men who were found 'guilly'

looked upon it as a huge loke.

The men who were found 'guilty' were fined \$25 each, with the alternative of leaving the camp or going to work AS SCABS or working twelve and one-half days in the chain-gang on the streets. Some of the men left town, they being allowed until two o'clock next day to make up their minds; but at the time limit EVERY MAN IN TOWN INDIES SENTENCES. MAN IN TOWN UNDER SENTENCE WAS ON THE CITY HALL STEP!

REASONS FOR ANARCHY IN COLORADO.

By Charlotte Teller.

There is no real government in Colorado at the present time. There is a very real anarchy of the highly-colored, revolutionary sort which is pushing the development of class consciousness so rapidly that history, because of the haste, writes itself illeg-The anarchy now prevailing in the

courts of law, in trade and in the ex-pressions of the partisan press can be studied almost without reference to the metalliferous strike which appa rently is the stirring cause for this up-rising of the "citizens," "Citizens," be it remarked, is a term now usurped by the class which is against organized labor. A braggart fellow in the militia is a "citizen." A miner, if he belongs to the union, is not so considered.

A list of recent happenings in the state will not need any comment; it speaks for itself: Martial law cannot be declared in Colorado under the con-stitution, except "to execute the laws, suppress insurrection or repel invasion civil authorities have proved

In no instance have judges, town or county officers found that they could not enforce the law—yet, the governor has called out the militia in hundreds and declared one county under martia aw, and another ("bordering on insur-"qualified martial law"-(whatever that may be).

In Colorado "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall never be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may re

quire it," says the state constitution.

There is not one incident which
could be claimed as evidence of "rebellion" in any sense of the word, yet the writ of habeas corpus has been ingor-ed, the most notable instance being that of Victor Poole at Cripple Creek. "The military shall always be in strict subordination to the civil pow-er" according to the constitution. The military has overlooked this clause and paid no attention to injunctions issued by the courts, and to avoid being en-joined, the militia officers at Telluride plead guilty of criminal acts!

Freedom of press and speech is gen-erally admitted to be a constitutional privilege in the United States; yet the officers of the militia censored a daily paper at Victor, forbade any jokes to be made at the expense of the militia in places of entertainment, do not alw public speaking by union leaders or advocates, and censor the tele-graphic news and telephone messages going out from the mining camps where they are stationed.

Now, when it is added that sixty three men were "deported" from Tei-nrific—that is, exiled, without any of the processes of law being observed, that men with money in their pock-efs and trunks at a lodging house were arrested on a charge of vagrancy and made to do hard labor in the chain gang, that private houses were entered and searched for men supposed to in hiding, then the most indifferent of Americans may well pause and con-sider the significance of this list of law-less acts which could only be excused after an open and acknowledged rebelion wherein men were banded together to destroy the life and property of the whole state.

But it has not been proved that the union has destroyed five cents' wort of property or injured one human be ing. The stories of perpetrated vio-lence, as in the case of the explosion of dynamite at the Vindicator min-the attempted derailing of a trainloa mine of non-union men, and other news scares cannot be connected with the union, nor any union man. And it is supposed that if the cases are cleared up, the evidence will be a surprise to

the supporters of the corporation cause.

The strike from the very beginning has been well-ordered, quiet, and without violence. It is simply and solely a strike for the eight-hour day which should have been obtained by the last of organizing. Previous to the meeting of the state senators and representatives, the constitution was amended with a majority vote of 40,000 so that an eight-hour law could be enacted; then the legislators for the most part were pledged to stand for the law. | prove the growing plutocratic power.

But, as sometimes happens, the legis-lators found it to their interest to wote against the measure. It is said the price of a state senator in Colora-do is \$5,000. For that reason it is not necessary to believe the report that the largest corporation in the state has three liems on its books; "\$50,000 for defeat of the eight-hour law." An ex-penditure of \$240,000 would, under the

PRICE 2 CENTS.

circumstances, have been absurd.

But, when the hawmakers of the state refused to express the will of the people which had been so definitely put on record, the miners were unwill-ing to give up the fight. At Telluride the miners themselves were under con-tract, but the millmen were not, and they decided to make their claim for an eight-hour instead of an eleven or thirteen-hour day the basis of a strike. Cooks, waiters and flunkeys refusing to work for non-union milimen and

striking on their own account, the miners themselves had to quit. Much earlier than that the millmen in Colorado City had gone out; but on the ground of unjust discrimination against union men—who were dis-charged whenever it was discovered (through a spy) that they had had the temerity to join the union. The West-ern Federation of Miners had sanc-tioned both these strikes, as strikes in which vital union principles were involved, and the fight was regarded by its officials as the most important one that had ever occurred in the state.

other side the results of the Parry propaganda were evidenced at the outset paganda were evidenced at the outset by the aggressive Citizens' Alliance, which sprang into action with a cry of factional delight, and with a call upon the governor in tones which showed perfect assurance of his assistance. So-much for the angrative of the be-ginning, without which any analysis of the anarchy which has since existed

could not be made.

In the Southern coald fields the labor war is bound up with a commer-cial struggle; in the metalliferous dis-trict the labor war is vitally influenced and affected by some hidden events in the last gubernatorial campaign. When a man is put into power by the cor-porations in a state like Colorado, he is likely to make piedges. The only pledges which mining corporations would exact would be in the way of protecting their interests.

Constitutional clauses and articles are mere abstractions to a politician; personal supporters who expect promises to be kept are unpleasantly concrete and definite. Can you not see that guiernatorial anarchy is a logical-fruit of the tree whose branches are grafted and whose roots are deep in

the soil of capitalism?

As for military unarchy—that, too, is explainable when you remember that the militia are called out in the interest of Property Rights, not in the interest of all; that it takes its orders as freely from mine owners as it does from the governor; and that it is paid from the governor; and that it is puid by the voluntary contributions of the mine owners (who, however, expect to get their money back when the legis-lature makes an appropriation for the military expenses of half a million). Anarchy is in Colorado is perfectly natural because it is the outgrowth of the economic warfare which goes on here whether or not there he any

here whether or not there be any

The sudden birth of the Citizens' Alliance, the election as governor of a man dependent upon corporation sup-port, the appointment of a "rough-rider" as adjutant general, the weakness and corruption among the civil author-ities, the growing power of the unions and their political aspirations—all these things brought about a denou-ment which is in itself an outbreak, likely to rouse lawlessness or the part likely to rouse lawlessness on the part

of those in power.

Yet the reasons for anarchy in Colorado do not justify anarchy. at the present time is all in favor of Russia; for, when a democracy puts into practice methods approved and applied by a czar—the boasted principles of the democracy become worse than lies. The conditions of Colorado

were put to work on the streets under military guard; but one man refused to work, saying he would never work under a gun, for which he was STRUNG UP BY THE THUMBS TO A TELEGRAPH POLE. All this oc

of San Miguel, state of Colorado.
"When the militia tock possession of the Miners' Union hall, the program was interrupted at times by the militia arresting men who were called upon to sing or speak. One man was exiled for starting a song about The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave. He is still sent from the "There is some talk of petitioning

Terrible Teddy to have him appoint a United States Consul to this city. "Heretofore I have always affiliated with the old parties; but henceforth I

am a Socialist, heart and soul, and there are hundreds in this county who think as I do.

"You may question some of the statements that I have written, but they are the truth. I am well and, I believe, favorably known on the east bank of the Passaic. Prior to coming West I worked four and one-half years at the Clark Mile End S. C. Company's mill, also at the O. N. T. and Marshall mills. Arthur Firth, a member of your Social Science Club, is an old friend of mine, also Ex-Committeeman Sam Worthington, and until Dec. 28 I belonged to Ethic Lodge No. 115, K. P., from which I have transferred. The reason that I have written is that

TO SURRENDER TO THE CIVIL, you might want a campaign document, AUTHORITIES. Next day the men and I think this will make a good one. "Wishing you every success at the polls, I am very sincerely your friend, "HENRY HUNT "Telluride, Colo., March 3, 1904."

> A TIMELY AND USEFUL DOCUMENT. Secretary-Treasurer W. D. Hay-wood of the Western Federation of

wood of the Western Federation of Miners writes National Secretary Mailly of the Socialist Party that the officials of the Federation would like to have Socialists and union men everywhere write to their congressmen and senators for a copy of the statement of the Western Federation of Miners regarding the strike and situation in Colorado, which was recently introduced in the United States Senate by one of the Colorado Senators. This statement was made in reply to the by Senator Scott of West Virginio, As the miners' statement is an authentic report of the Colorado situation, every-one interested should have a copy for reference purposes.

The nomination of Max S. Hayes for delegate of the International Typo-graphical Union to the American Fedgraphical Union to the American Fed-eration of Labor has been carried in Boston Typographical Union No. 13 in spite of strong opposition from certain reactionary slements, who seemed to think that by "exposing" him as a So-cialist they could ensure a majority, against him.

The Worker. IN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association.

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

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

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party In New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a small, ring-ruled, morblond organization which bitterly opposes the trade unions and carries on an abusty campaign of slander against the real Socialist movement, which supports the trade uplons. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

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



NOW WATCH FOR THE RE-VERSAL.

If the great capitalist combinations meet with no worse defeat than that suffered at the bands of the government in the Supreme Court last Monday, their plans of self-aggrandize ment will not be much interfered with.

The "dear public" has the decision. Let it be satisfied. Do railway rates go up while railway workers' wages go down? Does the price of bread go up while all the real producers, from farmer to the bakery-wagon driver, get driven harder and fleeced closer? Does the price of coal go up while miners have to fight against wage-cuts? Do the gas bills grow in proportion as the light grows dummer? Do house-rents rise and evictions grow more numerous while the men who build the houses are being locked out and blacklisted? Comfort yourself by reading the Supreme Court decision. And when prices keep on rising and wages keep on falling-read the decision again.

It was quite unnecessary for Attor ney-General Knox to assure Wall Street, as he did within a few hours after the decision was rendered, that the administration does not intend to "run amuck" against the trusts. No one suspected him or his strenuous chief of any such intention. It has all nlong been frankly admitted by Republican spokesmen that the prosecuthis particular company-instead of one of the many richer, more powerful, more thoroughly monopolistic, and more oppressive combines-was chosen for attack just because here was a chance for getting a spectacular decision that could not by any possibility really injure or weaken organized capi-

The financial editor of the New York "Times" well characterizes the court's dictum as "a decision which settles nothing except that the next decision on the same subject is altogether likely to be different." The court is divided. In any future case, whether involving some other trust or involving the actual carrying out of this decision, Justice Brewer holds it in his power, in accordance with the opinion be had rendered this week, to throw his weight on the other side and change the majority into a minority. Just this has happened before, in the case of the Income Tax Law, and just this is to be expected-after election-in the case of the Anti-Trust Law.

Justice Harlan, who wrote the prevailing opinion, is one of the few judges now on the bench for whom we can feel honest respect, little as th is in common between his oldfashioned political philosophy and that of the present vanguard of progressthe Socialist movement. But let it be remembered that Justice Harian is a very old man, that he is not likely to remain on the beach long, and that his successor is very likely to be a man of the type of Justice Holmes, instinct with the latest capitalist spirit. This is an added reason for expecting that. In practice, if not in theory, the present decision will be overturned in the near

future if the voters again endorse the apitalist system next November. THE LAW MEANS WHAT THE JUDGES MAKE IT MEAN. Here are nine of, presumably, the best jur-ists in the United States, trying a case. At the end of three months' deliberation, four of them say the law means one thing, four say it means something else, and one gives it yet a different significance. So it is constantly. The

highest court in the land is again and again divided and again and again reverses itself. THE JUDGES WILL MAKE THE

LAW MEAN WHATEVER THE VOTERS EFFECTIVELY COM-MAND. So long as the voters, by dividing their strength between the two parties dominated by organized wealth, endorse the capitalist system so long the judges will interpret the law in the interest of capital-some times boldly and openly, as in the last Income tax decision, sometimes indirectly, as in the present case. Let the voters once clearly declare themselves against all exploitation, and those same judges would quickly and grace fully find reason to change their minds-or, if not, we should quickly

find other judges to overrule them. Let it be remembered that just be fore Lincoln went into the White House, the Supreme Court had de clared itself in favor of the extremest claims of the slaveholding class. Yet after the voters had spoken and when the time for action came, that court was powerless to prevent emancipa

Let us get rid of the superstition that the Constitution and the Supreme Court are eternal, immutable, sacred, infinitely wise, and above the criticism of common man. THE REAL SU-PREME COURT IS HELD AT THE BALLOT-BOX and the majority of the judges are workingmen. Will THEY give decision for or against the rule of capital? That is the only question for us.

Jim Hill is not worrying a bit over the merger decision. Months ago be said that, while he hoped the Supreme Court would decide in favor of the particular form of consolidation that he had engineered an adverse decision would affect only the form, not the fact. That is just what has happened. It is only the method of consolidation through a "holding company" pure and simple that is touched by the decision. The Standard Off Company, mother of the trusts, the United State Steel Corporation, the Vanderbilt railway system-any of them combinations vastly more powerful than Northern Securities Company-are quite outside its scope and will not be attacked. And as for the Hill-Morgan combine, it will go on under a new form and exercise just as much power

Some months ago Mr. Dooley p ported President Roosevelt-as saying The thrusts are hijeous monsthers built up be the enlightened enterprise of our great business men. On the wan hand, I would crush thim under foot. On the other, not so fast." The parody is still timely.

Roosevelt administration through its learned judiciary, has wor two great triumphs. The merger de cision is one. The other is told in this dispatch:

"CHICAGO, March 14.-Messenge boys, who struck against the Western Union Telegraph Company, called the strike off to-day and ordered a return to work wherever the company would hire them. The leaders of the walk-out admitted their defeat, and said the out admitted their defeat, and said the United States court injunction against them was the cause.'

This latter achievement deserves place in history. It is worthy of the strenuous American who shot a Spaniard in the back and won renown thereby.

Within two months after the adoption by general vote of a constitution al amendment giving the National Committeemen a voting power proportloned to the membership they respectively represent, the party has reversed itself and adopted by general vote an amendment designed solely to negative the former one. Although the vote on the latest proposition is less by about thirteen hundred than that on the preceding one, the majority is decisive-more than two to one -and must command respect. The rather ridiculous effect of the two contradictory decisions coming in such close sequence only illustrates the siness of the referendum system. The referendum is a good thing as guarantee against autocratic tendancies and it is a method of action we should be no means give up. But it must be admitted that it has its disadvantages in daily practice.

After all, we do not find the con tradictory decisions of the party membership "unintelligible," to use the phrase of the National Committeemar from Kansas. Two months are the party declared itself in favor of proportional representation, as against equal representation of unequal state organizations. Now it has declared itself against the special metho adopted to effect that end-a method which its warmest advocates never regarded as satisfactory, but only as the best now attainable. The two declara tions combined amount to a plain near at hand, to devise a method by which approximately proportional representation can be effected while maintaining the general one-man-one vote rule. Undoubtedly the convention will prove equal to the task.

Current # # # Literature

THE HOME: ITS WORK AND ITS INFLUENCE. By Charlotte Per-kins Güman, New York, McClure, Phillips & Co. 1903. Cloth, 347 pp. Price, \$1.50.

Mrs. Gilman's name on the title age is an assurance that the book fill be both entertaining and provocative of thought. No exception is this.

"To every Man who maintains

"To every Woman who keeps

"To every House-Servant, owned, hired or married, "To every Boy and Girl who lives

at Home. To every Baby who is born and reared at Home—
"In the hope of better homes for

We need not always agree with Mrs. Gilman—and we don't—in all her strictures upon the home as it is or all her ideas of the home as it might. could, would, should, and must be. But with much we do heartly agree, and especially welcome any book cor unading respectful attention as Mrs. Gilman's are sure to do that tends to call in question the depressing and thought-obscuring fetish-worship of which the bourgeo's home is made the object in the books, speeches, sermon and editorials of confortable and re actionary self-styled "respectability. If the home is a good thing, if it is source of good, if it is a vital and so -if it is this, then it can bear discus sion and criticism and be the better for it. If the home as it now exists and the sentiments and traditions and convictions connected with it could not withstand criticism-even unwise and unjust critcism—if they were like ly to fall to pieces at the touch of fre liscussion as the corpses in old Pom pelian tombs vanished in dust at the first breath from the outer air, then that would be sufficient proof that they have quite outlived their useful ness and that it is high time for them to be blown away into the realm of things that have been. But such is not the case. The grandmotherly care of politicians, parsons, and newspaper men lest, by any word of frank discus-sion, the "American home" or any eth-er species of home be destroyed and the world left homeless, is quite unnecessary—and, considering that a good share of these self-constituted champions of the home are cellbate clergymen and another good share are

tution, a product of age-long social experience, a servitor of universal hum need. It is not perfect. It can be improved. It cannot be improved by ignorant lip-worship, but by calm and fearless thought and action.

nost undomestic roues, we may add

that it is rather impudent

What do we mean when we speak of "the home," anyhow? Is there but one type of home? The phrase is coo of home? The phrase is 'oo The "American home," thenwhat do we mean by that? Do we mean the home of the respectable cit-iz n—"citizen," of late, comes to mean one who is not a wage-worker-the home that includes one or more serv-ants and a course dinner every day (dishwashing no consideration) and stated visiting days and a season in the country? Very sweet—but is that the American home? That is what they write about in the various but all equally stupid "home journals" and in the "domestic" columns of the emi acrtiy respectable newspapers; and we suspect that such is the only home resent in the minds of the good bish ops who cry anathema maranatha at the Socialist "enemies of the American nome." But how about the million of workingmen's homes—from two to four rooms, dark and close, high rent, furniture set on the street now and hen when the man gets sick or lo its job, children going to work fourteen or younger, wife and mother eking out their living by sewing (25 cents for ten hours' work) or taking in washing (very sacredly domestic smell, that of suds for other people's clothes) or going to the factory early n the morning and trying to do up the ionsework after she gets back at night how about those homes? There are score of those to one of the idyllic omes that the fetish-worshippers (or high-priests of fetish-worship) have in mind. And how about the servant who is busy behind the scenes to keep the idville home going? Where is her The garret bedroom or the oset off the kitchen—the kennel into which she creeps late at for a few hours' rest-! that her American" home?

The home-American or otherwi s, we repeat, a real thing, a vital thing, a precious thing. But a great deal of the talk about it is arrant humbug and pernicious cant. The forms and details of the home have changed in the past, are changing now, must change in the future, if the essential thing is to live and serve its purpose. The breadboard and th poard and the workbox full of ranged socks are not essential to the home. Security, privacy, leisure, com-fort, fellowship are essential. In one age these may be had in one sort of a home with one arrangement of domes-tic work and one set of habits and cus-toms; in another age, with changed external conditions, quite another sort of home with a different domestic economy and other habits and customs will be needed.

will be needed.

The home is not something outside of life, not an oasts in a desert world. It is a part of the world and home life is a part of life as a whole. For a large part of the American people (and of every other civilized people) worthy home life—invoiving security, privacy, leisure, comfort, fellowship—is rendered kapossible by the very economic system whose beneficiaries, through their subsidized or hypnotized spokessnea, denounce as an "attack on

IN MEMORY OF THE PARIS COMMUNE.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

pitfless."

And pittless these thirty lying years

Where they. First at the wall of death and tears, And thence along the daily printed

page, They rend the quivering truth with

sincere rage. Yet giant brood of right men smite in

Until the poisoned thorn is pressed into

A crime too deep for rays of Mercy's

Work, self-defending, used the nation's

While the hog-lords were on the profit

While they abroad were bartering for

home itself.
The blood that filled the proletar ans

Was France, and France would not

The war for profit on the workingman

span, Here came to light. And let us keep

the truth
Exposed. Black, bloody, without ruth,

"We shall be pitiless," cried Thiers.

That draws its strength from every

Of sinking Toll, cries out, "We shall

be plifles."
Commune, for whose precious
life that cry went forth, we

tors' chains.

The Mob.

throb

pelf, living France, discovered a

accept the buckstering trai

trail Offering a nation's capital for sale,

the children's brain.

The scribes whose nameless contract | Out to one shame and home to greater is to breed A slavish race constrains our youth to To slay, alone to slay, the working

A ghastly tale of crime and blood and With deeper stain upon their swords than at Sedan. blaze
For the great history of the Commu-Thiers gave the watchword of the robber class When he shricked out, "We shall be

the profit-mongers' loss.

days.

The rises proletaire, hateful to them,
They robe with scorn and bloody diadem
And smile him on their sland rous gloomy cross— The man who saves a world of slaves

An age to know thy peerless worth shall rise, Having no veil of blood upon its eyes,

An age whose honest folk—purged of the blight Of slavery in brain and hand—the

And dignity of Labor's social state, Man's first great step, shall elebrate. For slave and robber sweat our sight

doth dim When Labor's cup with woes like our

By such an age of thinkers, strong and clean.

Of leprous greed full purged, thou shalt be seen In all thine ancient strength and young restraint.

Shaming false rulers into fierce com And causing every guilty court on

mble at a world-nation's birth. By a new age thou shalt be called again To end commercial Anarchy and bring in Mankind's reign.

Napoleon's soldiers marched but yes terday, To dabble in the blood of men went they,
To fix a traitor's crown with stolen

guns, With the dear lives of France and Germany's sons.

Deluded slaves! By patriot folly led

well for the state of the public mine

that a second edition has been de

manded within five months after the

THE WOMAN QUESTION. By Ade-

line Champney, New York. The Comrade Co-operative Co. 1903.

Pamphlet, 30 pp. Price, 5 cents

This little pamphlet seems to us

amentable example of the genera

tendency—the "pendulum tendency," we might call it—in protest agains any outworn traditional belief or feel

ing to fly to an opposite and equally untenable extreme. We all exhibit the

Champney's brochure seems an espec

ially regrettable instance just because there is otherwise so much good in it. It is very well to protest against the

theologico-sentimental view of mar

ringe, which makes honesty of thought

Podsnap fashion ignores certain funda

mental facis as being "calculated to bring a blush to the cheek of the young person." Such a protest is needed. But because man is kin to

the amorba, it does not follow that he

is merely a beast; because physiological functions lie at the basis of mar-

riage and economic relations have modified its forms, it by no means fol-

lows that marriage is "a disgraceful barter, in which the woman shrewdly

withholds the (physiological) service until she has the (economic) rewar.

to the offensiveness of the terms used

that we chiefly object; nor at all to the

expression of a heterodox and "shocking" opinion; what we regret is the in-

dulgence in "glittering generalities" of

protest as fatal to sane and fruitful

thought as those of orthodoxy itself. In a word, since all the defenders of

the evils (essential or incidental, as

they may prove to be) connected with the marriage system are utterly un-scientific in their method of thought

and of argument, we regret that thos

scientific—as our present author unquestionably is,

From the coldly scientific point o

view, the fact of general tendency, be ginning lower than humanity in the evolutionary scale, toward permanency

and mutual exclusiveness in sexua

intimate psychological association of sexual passion with feelings of re-

tion steadily growing more marked in the progress of the human race), and

the fact shown in biology that pro-longation of infancy is a general ac-companiment of evolution—these, even if we should grant that all accepted

the products of priestcraft and master craft, would create a strong presump

as a beneficial institution. For these considerations our author has no leisure or regard.

The question is taken up with chief

The question is taken up with chief relation to the procreation of physically and mentally vigorous children. We heartily agree that this is the criterion by which any system of sex relations must be tried. But we hardly agree that the muter is adequately put when we are told—and this is the burden of the whole argument—that "mutual love in its instinctive physiological form," as distinguished from "cultured friendship, romantic centiment, self-sacrifice and duty," is "the

spect, trust, and affection (an as

nating, the fact of the alm

such matters a sin and which in

intenable extreme. We all exhibit endency often and too often. Adel

It is our well-established opinion, one indispensable condition for the be getting of fine offspring": that this is "which wild horses shall not drag out of us," not only that the problem of the one thing which monogamic life-long marriage cannot guarantee and which all its tendencies are to des roy but that it is actually a part of that and that "the best selection of a mate for reproduction is seldom the best se-lection for life-companionship"; and larger problem and can be solved only in its solution. But that is not to say that discussion of this special problem that therefore monogamic marriage is -of this special phase of the big and failure and "must go." all-embracing problem, let us rather say—is fruitless. On the contrary, sane consideration of it must help to promises of the syllogism are not proven. Perhaps they can be proven, but here they are only asserted, as if they were self-evident truths. On purely biological grounds we incline to doubt give us a right view of the whole to which it belongs. And Mrs. Gliman's book impresses us as a very valuable contribution to such a study. It augurs both of them.

The allegation that "illegitimate children show a high average of physical and mental force and ability" is, we believe, without foundation. Adequate statistics as to individuals, legi timate and illegitimate, are not attain able, but it will hardly be claimed that the population of those countries or districts in which the proportion of illegitimacy is known to be highes show any marked superiority of body and mind. Again, "the increasing prevalence of abortions among married women" certainly does not prove that women certainly does not prove that permanent monogamy tends to make motherhood "an intolerable burden." If anything, since this increasing avoidance of motherhood. 'ec-exists with increasing facility of divorce and a general relaxing of the marriag ties, it might plausibly, though no justly, be urged as an argument on the

opposite side.

If we have considered this little pamphlet at rather unusual length and dwelf on its faults to the exclusion of the good there is in it-and there is good—we do so because it is sure to be cited (may, has been cited) as a state ment of the Socialist view in regard to marriage and because we emphatical marriage and because we "Our present marriage system," we are remind ed, "Is part and parcel of our economi and "a revolution in econ omics must be accompanied by a change in the marriage institution Very good, if rightly understood. But the most rigid of Marxists would not hold that, because our art and litera ture, our fashions in clothing, and our etiquette have all been moulded under ment which has thus far brought us into capitalism, therefore our books, pictures, clothes, and table-manners are all bad and must be thrown into the garbage-heap. Because we deny that "Whatever is is right," cot cry out that whatever is is wron and whatever is not is right. Let u be cool and calm and sane and self restrained. Bearing in mind our high ciaims and our heavy responsibility, let us be the severest critics of our strictest fashion within the modest limits of scientific accuracy. When the cause he would serve. It does not seem to us that the author of this pamphlet has done this or has realized the need to do it, and therefore we protest against the pamphlet being considered as an exposition of Social-ist thought on "the woman question."

The table of contents of the March mber of the "International Socialis Review," offers many attractions. Sen Katayama writes on "Japaness. Socialists and the War"; Marcus Hitch on "The Present State of Corporation Law"; Elizabeth Thomas tells of the Milwaukee city campaign; Isaac Peterson contributes observa-tions on "Labor on the Isthmus of Tehunntepec" which are valuable as fllustrating the methods of "civilizing inferior races" under the impulse of capitalist profit-greed; Andrew M. Anderson discusses the recent federal election in Australia; Albert Thomas' valuable history of German trade un-lonism is brought to a close; Ernest Untermann reviews the late Prof. La-Untermann reviews the late Prof. Labriola's "Essays on the Materialistic Corruption of History" and Charles H. Kerr has a note thereon; "How to Get the Co-operative Commonwealth" is told in less than a page by William Johnson; the editor makes "Some Suggestions for the Convention"; finally there are the usual departments, WELL, YOU HAVE GOT YOUR WAGES.

By Horace Traubel.

Well. You have got your wages. Are you not satisfied? You seem to be very hard to please. After you have received all that you asked for you still grumble. What do you ex-pect? You are slaves. You vote to maintain your slavery. You go to war to maintain your slavery. You go to war to maintain your slavery. to maintain your slavery. And pay taxes. And take off your hat to your boss. And are ashamed of your dirty hands, And so forth. All to perpetu-ate your slavery. Why do you grow!? Is not this condition the condition that Is not this condition the condition that you want? If it is stop growling. If it is not do something to produce a result you like better. The thing is not in anybody's hand to give. It is in your hand to take. Growl and take

Or stop growling.
You get fair wages. Or wages below the scale. Or you are out of work and get no wages at all. You are never at peace. You could not be at peace while out of work. Or while you sus-pected that you were not getting fair pay. But when you arbitrate and argue and assent and get wages why is there still some vagrant suspicion of soreness dodging about in your consciousness? I will tell you what it is, dear brother. I have been all through that and come out. You are now passing through it. You will soon be out. What do I mean? This. That the whole wages idea is false. You will never be at peace with yourself or with the world until it is utterly out-grown. You have tried all kinds of vages. But wages have always felled They have tried their best. They have wrestled with all forms of greed and benignity and have failed. That is the eason you go home at night after the est day and find something still miss ing from your content.

t wage you ever draw is only a decent half way house. The worst wage is —. Well, I do not need to telf wage is —. Well, I do not need to teir you what the worst wage is. You have lived out in its cold air. You have felt the bite of its neglect. Look about you wherever you are. Whoever you are. You see the wagedght going on everywhere. The clash of class with class. The clash of poor and rich. The clash of robbery and the robbed. The clash of inferior and superior. The clash of the man on top and the man below. Do you like it? The bituminous miners in the West devised wint seemed to some people to be an ul-timate scheme of industrial peace, the innocent spaces of our trade world decoying you into slavery. You have this scheme did its best. But it has been fooled more times than a fool failed. It did the best that wages can count. And to-day you are being can do for wages. But wages can do nothing for wages. And one thing can do something for wages. Ownership. Ownership can kill wages. Bury it. Give it a hearty epitapli. Then we may have a scheme that will last. Until then all seftlements are only delays. The best settlement is the worst setlement. Settlements do not settle. Whoever you are. Tell me what wages can do for your trade? I do not see one spot of industrial earth upon which this fratricidal social folly is not enacted. You may go on for a long time borrowing useless hope of the impossible. Wages have proved the impossible. Wages have proved the case against wages. An alternative emains. Ownership.

I have not been a wanton quarreler have stood aside while you tried out your faith. I have always told you hat wages could not emancipate That they could only enslave you. But you demurred. You said here was a plan. Or there was a plan. Or somewhere else was a plan. That one plan or another would give you what you deserve. That you did not ask for more than a fair wage. That capital deserved its extras. And such stuff without end. I respected you because I loved you. I was willing to let you try because I knew that you will'd sometime refuse to be your own victim. You have tried. You have passed

along dizzily mounting one steep ex-pedient after another. You have starved. You have lived half a life. You have struck. Arbitrated. Been locked out. Submitted to the tyranny of bosses. Yielded item after item. Always hoping that the next turn would release you. Always believing that justice could not be much longer postponed. But the old superstition prevails. You have gone on believing against belief until you are tired. Brother, I give you my arm to rest on. You are maimed in spirit. You are sick. Weary to death. Here is my arm. Rest. Go to sleep. Perhaps when you get out of bed to-morrow you will know what is the next thing for you to do.

The next thing for you to do I have watching your struggle with in-sing pain. With increasing gladcreasing pain. With increasing glad-ness. I know that you are coming near the exit. Wages. What have wages done for you? They have mur-dered you, brothers, in thousands. Murdered your grandmothers and your children. Wrecked you in railroads. Suffocated you in mines Burned you in fires. Obliterated you in collapsing skyscrapers. Sacrificed you in suicide. Wages produce luxury and starvation. The pirate and the plutocrat. Wages soil everything they plutocrat. Wages soil everything they touch. And because they touch everything the whole world is soiled. And yet you still protest against my dis-claimer. You have used your utmost ingenuity to patch up the failures of the wage system. And that system has got patched so nacci it is nothing put patches. Yet you still worship it as an unimpaired garment. Are you always to work for somebody? Can any man who works for another be free? Only the man who works for himself is free. Wages imply a worker and a man worked for. Then your wages mean slavery. Sorrow all you must, dear brothers. Wages make a thorny pillow. You will never be happy while you are paid wages. When will you take the next step? I do no knew. But I know what is the next step. Ownership. When will you take the next step? Well. You have got your wages

Yet you kick. Quarrel. Faint. Die. What is the matter with wages? Dear brother, I will be very frank with you. You are the matter. Wages have fool ed you. They have filred athrough the innocent spaces of our trade world decoying you into slavery. You have been fooled more times than a fool can count. And to an income fooled again. Wages will never give you a fair chance to live. Will never give your children an affround chanto grow up. Will never destroy cast I hear men decrying class hate. do I decry it. But class hate will live as long as wages live. As long as so cial preferment puts it into the power of one man to enslave another. We talk of class war as if anything else but war could exist as " ng as classe exist. Could there be any such thing as class peace? Wages mean class. They mean fight. They mean surrender. You have seen the best and the worst that wages can do. best pay leaves you discontented. The worst pay starves you to death. The best is only a quarter chance to live The worst is no chance at all. Do you complain that I taunt you? I do taunt you. But my taunt is not the taunt of a man who means you harm It is the taunt of a lover. I know that the time has come for you to take something out of the tangle of your destiny. I am going to say so until I see that you are stirred from your lethargy. You jingle the small coin of wages in your pocket. Your pocket is satisfied. But is your soul satisfied? Your final answers are never to the pocket however proud. They are al-

rounding out an excellent number of the paper of extra quality, and the the magazine

The opening article in the "Com rade" for March is George D. Herron's lecture on "Wagner and 'Parsifal'" put into cold type and accompanied by a portrait of the great composer and illustrations from famous drawings of several scenes in the much discussed opera. While inclined to disagree with ome of Herron's dicta, we find the treatment essentially true and valu-Augreciation of the once lected Wagner has, of late years, de-generated into undiscriminating worship and a thoughtful study of his works in their social meaning is to be elcomed. John Spargo writes of the etal miners' strike in Colorado and the abuse of public power to crush it. basing the article partly on an interly describes the coal miners' struggle in the same state. "Lest We Forget, by Frank Stuhlman; "Ernest Cre on Socialism," by Alexander E. Wight: "John Chinaman—Socialist?" by John Murray, Jr., and "Slum," by Theodora Bliss are among the other features-to say nothing of the many illustra

Charles H. Kerr & Company of Chi

cago announce for early publication a philosophical work by Charles Kendali Franklin entitled: "The Socialization of Humanity: an Analysis and Synthe-sis of Nature, Life, Mind and Society through the Law of Repetition—A System of Monistic Philosophy." To quot the first sentence of the preface, by way of showing what the author at tempts, "The object of this investiga tion is to frace physical, organic and social phenomena to their sources in order to discover their laws, so that the subsequent expenditure of energy in nature, life, mind and society may be determined for human welfare." The author believes that he has succeeded in reconciling religion with science, freedom with necessity, responsibility with autonomy, and eliminating all of the heartrending contradictions of theology in its monistic explanation of good and evil. The publishers present the work as an exposition and development of the general theory of evolution rather than of historical materialism, which, however, the author accepts by implication, if the is not rigorously consistent in applying it. The work is complete in one large octavo volume of 500 pages, determined for human welfare

price, including prepayment of expres sage, will be \$2.

Over the ##Water

in Hamburg our party has just election to the Senate we won no less than twelve seats, having had one hitherto, the bourgeois parties altogether obtaining twenty-one. There are six second ballots to be fought out, so that we have a small chance of still further increasing our numbers. The total vote cast was 21,358, of which 9,150 fell to our candidates. Under proportional representation w have sevent stead of our present number of thir-teen, which, as the bourgeois Democrais are not likely to help us at the second ballot, will probably remain our number. The victory is the more gratifying as it is achieved in spite of a strictly class suffrage which ex ludes the greater part of the prole ian population of the great commercial of Germany from all represen-The Senate, however, is well packed with members of the capitalis classes, the elected members being balanced by an equal number of nom-inated, so that, for the present any-way, our thirteen will be in a hopeless ninority. But, after all, it is the facthat they are there, and the votes be-hind them, which carries weight. They hind them, which carries weight. They constitute a perpetual handwriting on the wall to the uneasy consciences of the representatives of property and privilege, who feel painfully the lack of moral authority which attaches to all their decisions. The Anti-Semites, once a powerful party in Hamburg, disappear now altogether from the Senate. Hamburg has found these gentry out, and accordingly sent them about their business.

advantage in the Reichstag, says the New York "Evening Post," by drawing General von Einem into a round condemnation of their party. The case of the mad Prince von Aresberg was under discussion. Protected by his rank, he had been put into the African

service, and there had abused the natives, wantonly killing one with his own hand. Bebel very properly in-quired how a moral degenerate of Von Arenberg's type had ever stuck in the army at all, and how in any case he had been entrusted with an important charge. General von Einem's defence was practically an assertion of the in-competence of the challenge. Sociallets, as peace-loving internationalists, by said, should not meddle with army afairs. Further rebuking Bebel, he daclared that no mere political major-ity could change the form of govern-ment, and practically set down the Socialists as enemies of the State Naturally, this frank admission of the military point of view was quite what Bebel wanted, and his pleasure must have been extreme when a Conservative member predicted civil war, in which General von Einem would make short shrift of all Socialists.

The tortures of Montjuich on Anarchists have taught us what we may expect from the Spanish government that the following facts exposed in vorkers to the press as to the cruel ties practised on them by the police in the prison of Ronda will cause less surprise: "Spain still maintains the proud traditions of the Inquisition. Having in the first place fired on a crowd of strikers, killing one child and wounding several persons, the police arrested no less than bluety-four persons next day, and then began to try to force from them a confession that a secret conspiracy existed with revo-jutionary sims." As the prisoners could be got to admit nothing, the tertures began; fifteen to twenty policemen, armed with var'ous wenpons, attacke I one prisoner, knocked him about, cuf him with swords, and kicked him. They also hung them head downwards from the wall, and wounded them in their organs of sex till they fainted. The ill-treatment only ceased when the police were tired. Three months late

The prominent Italian Social'st. Aponio Labriola, professor in the Uni-ersity of Rome, and author of the Essays on the Materialistic Concention of History," which has recently been translated into English, and other

"The Socialist" of Tokio, Japan, says that the present policy of the Jap-anese movement is anti-militarist and Fabian, its aim being to have peace and accomplish reforms.

The Armenians of the Caucasus region in Russia, who have been driven almost to the point of rebellion by governmental oppression, are now rapidly allying themselves with the Russian Social Democratic movement.

Our . Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

New York Evening Post.

Senator Smoot was admitted on his prima-facie credentials. He is to be ate discovers that a body of men in Utah, holding no public office, tell him how he must vote. This is his great offending. He is not a free agent. offending. He is not a free agent. Ostensibly an untrammelled Senator. passing upon matters of great public concern with open mind, he is in re-ality the bond slave of an organiza-tion. It is this which leaves the noble Beveridge aghast. "Not free to put himself against his associates, even in his vote as a Senator of the United States:" "Abundant grounds for exputsion in that.

sion in that.

Now, we sympathize heartily with this attempt to make the Senate an august assembly of free men. Its debates would be vastly more carnest and effective if its orators knew that the vote would go according to the weight of argument. As it is, there are too many melancholy cases of a Renator going to a colleague to con-gratulate him on his magnificent speech, and to add, "You have thor-oughly convinced me, but you can't have my vote." It is not only the Mormon Church that has power to bind and loose nominally independent Senators. An "Anostle" dictating Mormon Church that has power to bind and loose nominally independent Senators. An "Apostic" dietating Senatorial votes is a more novel figure than a Boss, who does the same thing, but really no more fearsome. Logic is logic, that's all we say; and if the Senate is going to turn out a member for submitting to outside distation Senators might well look at each in alarm, and ask, "Which of us is

It would be easy, for example, to set on foot a rigorous Senatorial investigation of the Sugar Trust, on all fours with that of the Mormon Church. Are the Trust's Senators any free than the Mormon Apostle? Will the directors of the Sugar Trust allow the directors of the Sugar Trust allow their representative in the Senate any greater liberty than the Apostles of the Mormon Church concede to their delegate? A committee bent on ascer-taining the truth about this could bring out some sensational facts. Its inquiries would be of deep interest to Senator Aldrich, and he would natur ally be as stern in calling for the ex-pulsion of a Senator who took orders from the Sugar Trust, as of one under the domination of the Mormon Church Simply to take another example by chance, how would Senator Depew fare under a close cross-examination on this point? How is his "vote as a Senator of the United States" deter mined? Do the railroads have anything to say about it? Does he first have to ask Platt? Is his freedom as a Senator too much of the nature of the theological moral freedom of an unregenerate man-freedom to do wrong, but not to do right? We ask the questions in no invidious spirit. Mr. Depew is not a sinner above all who dwell in the marble room. * * Our only point is that if the Senate, in casting about to find a reason for expelling Smoot, shall decide that he must go because he is not a free agent, it will have accepted a principle which, if logically applied, would decimate its membership even more rapidly than the process of indictment by grand jury. the theological moral freedem of an

-The contalist loves the work hat they are worth to

PARTY NEWS.

National Committee Motion No. 9, by Berger of Wisconsin, has been car-ried, the vote closing March 9. The motion is: "That any state or territor-ial organization indebted to the Na-tional Committee on May 1 next for dues-stamps received and sold to lo cals shall not be entitled to delegates in the national convention." The vote stands: Yes — Richardson, with 11 votes: Floaten, 4; White, 2; Healey of Piorida, 2; Reynolds, 5; Work, 3; Dobbs, 2; Walter, 4; Holman, 8; Fox of Montana, 3; Claffin, 2; Lovett, 1; Kerrigan, 2; Boomer, 10; Berger, 10— in all, fifteen members with 69 votes; in all, afteen members with 69 votes; No.— Andrus, 2: Lowry, 2: Berlyn, 17; Caldwell, 9; Barnes, 13—in all 5 members with 43 votes; not voting—Mils, Fox of Maine, Chase, Turner, Christenson, Höllquit, Massey, Halbrooks, and Healey of Vermont, Ufert of New Jersey sent in a ballot, but the Querum having decided that his election did yet conform to the previsions of did not conform to the provisions of

Ernest H. Wenzel, member of the party in Baltimore, died Feb. 27. Secretary W. A. Toole of Local Baltimore, writes: "Our dead comrade was a Socialist of about seventeen years' standing. He was born in Germany standing. He was born in Germany about forty-four years ago, but came to America when quits a young man. He was well known in Philadelphia, where he lived for some time. He was a delegate to the nominating convention of the S. L. P. in 1896 and biso to the nominating convention of the Social Democratic Party in 1900. ets of both Socialist parties at differ ent times. When only a German section of the S. L. P. existed in Balti more, it was Comrade Wenzel who was always insisting on the importance of agitation among the English-speaking people. It was largely through his endeavors that the first American Socialist section of the S. L. P. was organized here, the occasion P. was organized here, the occasion being Commune Day in the year 1893, and I am glad to record that I was a charter member of this section, but sorry to say that I am the only one of the seventeen members who still re-main in harness. A sad feature of his death is that his wife is an invalid and destitute. Much of his energy and destitute. Much of his energy which could have been expended in earning a living or laying up some-thing for a rainy day was spent in trything for a rainy day was spent in try-ing to enthuse his more pessimistic comrades to action. I always feel said when viewing these foo often recur-ring tragedies. How many of us are destined to fall by the wayside before we reach the goal? How many earn-est workers will be sacrificed before the workers are aroused?" Local charters were granted by the mational obsentisation during the last pational organization during the last weeks to locals at Vicksburg, Miss;

On approval of the Quorum, the eirof the party membership on the selec-tion of location for national head-quarters have been sent to state sec-retaries and locals in unorganized states. The yetting by members closes April 5 and the report of yours must be at the national office on or before

The New York State Committee reports the endorsement of L. D. Mayes for national lecturer and unless objec-tions are made and a direct vote of the National Committee called for, his name will be placed on the reserve list on March 29. In view of correspondence received from Colorado relative to application for organizership by J. B. Osborne, the National Secretary has requested further informa-tion from the State Secretary of Cole rado, and pending reply Osborne name will not be placed upon the re

SPECIAL QUORUM MEETING.

The Operum meeting was called to order in Chicago, March 6. Berlyn, Berger, and Reynolds were present. Reynolds was elected chairman. National Secretary Mailly acted as sec-

cetary.

Correspondence from a number of locals making inquiry as to the atti-tude of the national organization to-wards the "Appeal to Reason" and re-

"Art. 3, Sec. 4, of the national constitution—The National Committee shall neither publish nor designate any official organ—explicitly prohibits the national organization from favoring any one Socialist paper before any other and is binding upon the national organization, and the members of the party are free to read or circulate, any Socialist paper they choose; and in the light of the section of the constitution above referred to, the party member-ship should understand that the na-tional organization has no profit or di-recting interest in any Socialist paper and cannot have, under the party con-

correspondence with Acting State Sec-retary Gardner of Ohio relative to pro-test of Ohio State Quorum against Na-tional Secretary for alleged violation of state autonomy in assigning dates for Herron in that state. After conrger moved and the

Secretary be approved, because the principle of state autonomy had not been violated in making the dates. since the National Secretary had notified Acting State Secretary Gardner in due time and requested him to as-sign the speaker to places making application; and furthermore, no protest had been received from the State Quorum against the speaker."

Correspondence relative to two ap-

cannot recognize Comrade Chas. Ufert as National Committeeman from that state so long as he was only elected by the State Committee to fill the vacancy. He must be elected by refereas dum, according to the following clause of Art. 2, Sec. 2: The members of this Committee shall be elected by and from the membership of the states or territories which they respectively represent by referendum vote. The State Committee is requested to initiate another referendum to elect a National Committeeman." The motion was cannot recognize Comrade Chas. Ufert movement there and put it on a sound as National Committeeman from that basis.

A letter from R. A. Southworth Denver, Colo., relative to J. B. Os-borne's application for national organ-izership, with reply of National Secretary, were read and Berlyn moved "That Quorum approve of reply of Na-tional Secretary." Adopted.

Letter from B. Feigenbaum, with York, be requested to co-operate with Comrade Felgenbaum and represent the National Quorum in the preparation and printing of these leaflets. Letter from International Secretary

of Socialist Bureau relative to paper on "Trusts and the Unemployed" for the International Congress. Berlyn moved that International Secretary be requested to strike the subject off the order of the day, as we are too busy to devote our time to academic discus-sions. Adopted,

The National Secretary presented copy for a leaflet on Socialism for gen-cral distribution. He also reported that National Organizer Wilkins had entered Idaho, that a new referendum for state officials was being held, and that

the outlook was favorable. It was decided that the national convention assemble at 10 a. m., May 1, at Brandt's hall, corner N. Clark and Erie streets, Chicago,

The meeting then adjourned, REFERENDUM A 1904.

It is reported from national headquarters, that Referendum A 1904 is carried by general vote of the party, closing March 10. This proposition is to amend the constitution by adding the following as Article XI:

"In all conventions, committees, of ther deliberations of the Socialis other deliberations of the Socialist Party of America one vote for one member present shall be the rule and proxies shall not be used or permitted nor plural voting allowed." The vote cast, by states, is a fol-

IS.	DIMITED		
	California	334	142
	Colorado	155	1
	Connecticut	76	2:
	District of Columbia	6	
	Florida	82	1:
	Georgia	7	
•	Illinois	440	18
:	Indiana	- 8Ge	11
	Indian Territory	18	
•	Iowa	113	21
	Kansas	140	. 56
	Kentucky	30	61
	Maryland	7	
	Massachusetts	181	190
	Michigan	95	
	Minnesota	195	3
1	Missouri	315	44
•	Montana S	216	
	Nebraska	85	10
•	New Hamphire	19	32
	New Jersey	74	11
i	New York	301	30
•	North Daketa	. 07	
	Ohlo	255	03
٠	Oklahoma	76	
B	Oregon	85	2
•	Pennsylvania	182	12
Š	Rhode Island	19	
	Tennessee	20	
,	Texas	155	160
	Washington	341	8
Ĥ	Wisconsin	140	26
	Wyoming	36	100

Total, 4,290 2,034 The vote of South Dakota was not counted for the reason that all men bers, including members-at-large, vo ed both "Yes" and "No."

The votes of Arlzona, Maine and West Virginia were received March 11, after the vote had Been tabulated.

NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND. The National Secretary acknowledglocals making inquiry as to the attitude of the national organization towards the "Appeal to Reason" and requesting action upon same was submitted by the Secretary and thereupon inted by the Secretary and depend by the Quorum.

"Art. 3, Sec. 4, of the national con-"Art. 5, Sec. 5, Sec. 7, Sec. 6, Sec. 7, Sec. 8, Sec. 7, Sec. 8, Sec. Ward Branch, Chicago; 722, R. Stew-art, Fitehburg, Mass.; 374, Local Staunton, Ill.: 1674, E. V. Fleury, San Francisco: 108, H. C. Tuck, Oakland. Cal : 773, Mrs. S. C. Roberts, Spring-

Hurt, Hocking, Ia., 90c.; 1150, Wy L. Caples, New Philadelphia, O., 50c.; 315, John T. Caulfield, Chicago, \$2; I. "That the action of the National

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

German Organizer Robert Saltiel re-Correspondence relative to two applications for local for Sait Lake City was presented and after consideration. Berlyn moved and it was adopted. Where the commades are pushing the work of organization with vigor. They expect to organize two more branches among the German S. Saitiel will then through J. H. Zenzer be recognized and granted on the ground of actual priority of application." The report of election of state officials by the State Committee of New Jersey at meeting on Feb. 14 was received. Rerger moved. "That the State Committee of New Jersey be notified that the National Committee."

George H. Goebel will begin his work in Pennsylvania at Royersford on March 29, continuing to April 18, when he will enter Ohio. He will, by arrangement with the Pennsylvania State Committee of New Jersey be notified that the National Committee.

Silvio Origo, Italian Organizer, will cater New Jersey after filling engage-ments at Yonkers, N. Y. He speaks under the direction of the Hudson County Committee on March 20, 21 and 22 and for Local Newark, March 23, 24 and 25.

23, 24 and 25.

The Pittsburg date for George D.
Herron announced last week has been cancelled owing to the necessity of WORKER-SINTEEN -16 him returning home direct from Terre Haute, Ind.

Haute, Ind.

Dates thus far arranged for A. M. and May Wood Simons are as follows:
March 27, Mrs. Simons, Cincinnati; A. M. Simons, Newport, Ky.; March 29, both at Baltimore; March 30, Washington, Mrs. Simons; April 3, Philadelphia, both; April 6, New York, A. M. Simons, The Women's Societat Citub. Simons. The Woman's Socialist Club of Boston will arrange for both speak-ers on April 15 and State Secretary Irish will probably make a few other dates in Massachusetts; Erie, Cleve-land and Toledo will probably be in-cluded in their return trip. George E. Bigelow closes his work in Texas at Lockhart on March 27 and

New York State.

The New York State Secretary calls the attention of the local secretaries to the referendum ballots just mailed to the locals in the state on the removal of the national headquarters from Omaha to Chicago, Indianapolis, or Washington. The yellow blanks are not to be returned, but to be kept on file in the local. No votes are to be counted in the locals after April 5. The tabulated report of votes on each of the three cities are to be returned to State Secretary Henry L. Slobodia, 64 E. Fourth street, on the white blanks provided for that purpose, on

April 10. C. L. Furman presided at the State Committee meeting on March 9 and G. Thelmer acted as secretary pro tem. Slobodin, Lackemacher, Reich, Peters, and Gerber were also present. Various communications were read and acted upon. J. Gerber was elected in Spargo was declared elected in place of Jas. N. Wood by the following vote: For Spargo-New York, 207; Queens, 1; Richmond, 27; total, 235; for Koenig-New York, 52; for Koeppicus—New York, 1; Queens, 23; total, 24. The vote of Local Kings was re-ceived too late to be counted. Local Peekskill will hold a smoker

on March 21 at Labor Hall. The local has nominated J. J. Heleker, Jr., for delegate and Everitt L. Holmes for alternate. Local Yonkers has also nom-

New York City.

A general meeting of the member-ship of Manhattan, Bronx, and Rich-mond, will be held on Saturday evening. March 19, at the W. E. A. clubhouse, 206 East Figury-sixth street, to discuss the national convention and other party affairs of national importance. The order of business will be as follows: 1. Necessary changes in the national constitution; 2. Shall our present trade-union resolution be modified; 3. Uniform working program for Socialists elected to public office; 4. General discussion. Candidates for delegateship to the national convention are especially requested to be present. and all district secretaries should be present to receive ballots for election of delegates from the Organizer.

The following comrades have been nominated as delegates to the national convention: M. M. Bartholomew, Sam Benaim, L. B. Boudin, John J. Cohn, Gustav Dressler, Wm. Edlin, Wm. Edwards, Wm. Ehret, N. P. Geiger, M. Gillis, Dr. J. Halpern, George D. Her-ron, Morris Hillquit, Alexander Jonas, Jas. G. Kanely, Berthold Korn, Chas. Lane, Algernon Lee, Coaffenay Lemon, L. A. Malkiel, Fred Martin, L. D. Mayes, Fred Paulitsch, S. O. Pollock, N. S. Reichenthal, Herman Reich, C. A. Sprenger, Henry L. Slobodin, Frederick Thomas, H. Gaylord Wilshire, Elias Wolf. Many others declined nomination. The seven re-ceiving the highest vote will act as delegates and the seven next highest will be alternates. The vote closes

At the meeting of the General Com-mittee on March 12, Reichenthal in the chair, eighteen new members were admitted. M. Winchevsky's applicato recorsider the decision to make a lecture date for A. M. Simons was lost The matter of agitation about in-creased rents and cost of living was discussed, it was suggested that such agitation could be made in or in con-Francisco; 165, 1.
Cal.; 77.3, Mrs. S. C. Roberts, Spring-field, Mass.; 1735, J. F. Mable, Chico, Mont.; 968, Geo. F. Smith, Fergus Falls, Minn.; 1899, John Bear, New Bedford, Mass.; 1844, Local Washington, D. C.; 1671, J. T. Siwczyski, Powterville, Cal.; 50, T. T. Hunter, Safford, Ariz.; 223, Frank Kollan, Chicago: 164, Local Riverside, Cal.—\$1.50, cach; Nos. 785, Thos. F. Maroney, Wooster, Mass. and 1697, L. B. Hanna, Albia, Ia.—\$18 cach; 195, I. P. Buck, Colorado Springs, 80c.; 400, Wm. A. Toole, Baltimore, \$1.29; 1818, Barney Cates, Glendire, Mont., 35c; 401, Jas. Hurt. Hocking, Ia., 90c.; 1150, Wy. L. Hurt. Hocking. Ia., 90c.; 1150, Ws L. cation of the State Committee in regard to instructing delegates to the 315, John T. Caulfield, Chicago, \$2: I. Isadore Bernstein, New York City. 1. Isadore Bernstein, New York Sio; T. B. Wells, Aberdeen, 8. 2. Isadore Bernstein, New York Sio; T. B. Wells, Aberdeen, 8. 2. Isadore Bernstein, New York Sio; T. B. Wells, Aberdeen, 8. 2. Isadore Bernstein, New York City. Siegel, 1. Isadore Bernstein, New York City. 1. Isadore Bernstein, New York Sie, C. C. W. Grime, New York City. 1. Isadore Bernstein, New York City. 1. Isadore Bernstein D., \$2.10; Christ Christenson, Laurel, Neb., 55c.; E. A. Foreman, Logan, Ia., \$2; Theo. Koehler, Adams, Miss., \$2; Local Rock Island, Ill., purchase of a share of stock of Chas. H. Kerr & Co., donated by W. E. Walling. \$10; A Comrade, Terre Haute, Ind., \$5; A. L., New York, 25c.; total for week, \$72.90; total to noon, March 12, \$3.021.10. about the collapse of the Darlington Hotel reported that the present condi-tion of the building trades rendered i-inadvisable, and the plan wits about

who did not contribute; a motion of of Obrist from the City Executive Committee was laid over. Delegate from the 4th A. D. wished to know if from the 4th A. D. wished to know if his district was still entitled to flag as the banner district and the question was referred to the Executive. The Executive was instructed to keep a list of comrades belonging to trade unions. A motion to raise the year's suspension on Hannepsann was tabled.

The May Day Parade Conference will meet in the Labor Lyceum. 64 East Fourth street, Thursday evening, March 17.

A regular meeting of the 6th and 10th A. D. was held on Thursday.

tree at Colonial Hall last Sunday en-joyed a liferary treat and much satisfaction was expressed at the fact that the Socialist platform had acquired a new lecturer of such brilliant ability.

BROOKLYN.

At the meeting of the Kings County Committee on March 12, fifteen new members were admitted. A call from the State Secretary for nominations for delegate-at-large to the national convention resulted in Comrades Stargo of New York and Bach of Rochester being placed in nomination. It was decided that three delegates be elected by the County Committee, and two from each branch, to the May Day Demonstration Conference. The vote on National Referendum A, 1904, re-suited as follows: Yes, 192; no. 19, Next meeting on Saturday, March 23,

The first meeting of the May Day

cial secretaries are requested to see to it that the votes of their organizations are returned in time to be counted, to the Pinancial Secretary of Local

Kings County.

QUEENS. At the borough meeting held on March 6 Otto Wegener was elected as delegate to the national convention and Comrade Woodruff as alternate A protest was voted against the State Committees' decision in case any locals do not elect delegates to whom they are entitled, that the State Committee fill out the quota. Algernon Lee was rominated for delegate-at-large and Wm. Goeller, Jr., as alternate. The proposition to hold state convention at Albany, May 29 and 30, was approved.

RICHMOND.

The members of Local Richmond, S. D. P., members of the Arbeiter Kran-ken- und Sterbe-Kasse, Br. 54, mem-bers of the Free German School of bers of the Free German School of Stapleton, and all readers of The Worker and sympathisers of the Socialist movement are welcome to be present at the Commune festival to be held March 19, at the Stapleton Labor Lyceum. Roff, street. Comrade F. Krneger of New York will deliver the opening address. Tickets are 15 cents each and can be had of members of Local Richmond or at the door. The proceeds of this affair are to swell the agitation fund for the coming national campaign. No real Socialist, who can possibly ayrange it, can afford to miss this entertainment, which is to be a demonstration of the Social Democrats living on Staten Island.

ists" af Jefferson Hall, Nigh street below Dickinson, Philadelphia. A comers are welcome.

(Continued on page 4.)

HOW SHALL WE ORGANIZE OUR FOREIGN SPEAKING COMRADES

the Editor of The Worker:—I underid that one of the many questions to
en up for discussion at our Chicago contion will be that of the organization of
foreign-speaking comrades. The quesis a very important one and we.l
th some consideration. and on Humengiann was tabled.

The May Day Parade Conference will meet if the Labor Lyceum. 6 East Fourit street, Thursday even ing. March 17.

A regular meeting of the 6th and 10th A. D. was held on Thursday, March 3, with Comrade Simon in the chair. Yotse were taken on the election of National Committeenam, member of the State Committee, and amendment to the by-haws. Three new members were proposed and referred to the to the General Committee. It was decided to call upon all the comrades who are in arrears and live in edge districts immediately to become in good standing and transfer to the districts where they belong. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, March 17, at the Labor Lyceum.

A special meeting of the 12th A. D. will be held firlday. March 18, at office the purpose of starting a general movement in this city in favor of this so poorly-developed phase of our movement. How much good such importance of the section of the purpose of starting a general movement in this city in favor of this so poorly-developed phase of our movement. How much good such economic state of the section of th

The rederations thus organ and can never have the moral presign that it is soon as larty as a whole has. Its numbers soon lose the respect due to their officers, especially when, as is the case with the Italian Federation, they are men who have been in this country but a short time and are enacquainted, not only with the language, but with the customs burrent his tory, events, and political organization of the country. To make matters were, those same men coulrot, not only the Federal intentioned they may be, without that such country and his ergon, and we know that such countries they may be, without fact and makes.

The first meeting of the May Day Conference of Kings County was held last Sunday at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Delegates were present from the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, and B. F. of L. and all assembly district organizations of the S. D. P., to send delegates to the next meeting of the conference, which will be held on Sunday afternoon, March 20, at 2 p. m., in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 249 Willoughly avenue. It was the decision of the conference not to hold a parade but to hold a mass meeting on either Saturday, April 30, or Sundays May 1, in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

The attention of the financial secretaries of the assembly districts and branches in Local Kings County is called to the general vote for delegates to the national convention, which closes on March 20 at 6 p. m. Financial secretaries are requested to see to it that the votes of their organizations are returned in time to be counted, to the Financial Secretary of Local Kings County is the Financial Secretary of Local Kings County is a consideration are returned in time to be counted, to the Financial Secretary of Local Kings and watch, we are merely distanced and watch, we are merely distanced watch watch and such as the proof watch and such watch and such watch wa

tanti.
I hope and trust that the convention will give this matter its earnest consideration and will pass a resolution pregnant with the philosophy contained in our so frequently retireated matto—"Workingmen of all countries, unite"

SILVIO ORIGO.

SHALL GENERAL COMMITTEE MEET TWICE EACH MONTH.

SHALL GENERAL COMMITTEE

MEET TWIGE EACH MONTH.

The 7th, 9th and 25th A. D. addresses the following communications to the members of Local New York, showing the reasons by which it was prompted to ask that the by-laws he amended to the effect that the General Committee must meet at least twice a nature that amendment we were prompted by the desire to see the afairs of the Local properly conducted, which could need to be effect that the condition of the Local properly conducted, which could need to be a fair to the Local properly conducted, which could need to be a fair to the could need to be a fair to be controlled to the could need to be a fair to the could need to not the could need to not the could need to the could need to

eral Committee to be: "To submit to a gen-cral vote propositions forwarded to it by the National and State Committees," the it is a fact that a short space of the s given for such propositions, an there will be no opportunity them. The Execu-tive Committee will then be compelled to Committee to combider them. The Executive Committee will then be compelled to riolate the By-laws and take proposed to submit these was and take proposed to submit the overlance is, that the propositions not being fully discussed, a very naturelligent vote is cast. We had such a case illustrated recently.

Another duty of the General Committee is defined in Sec. J. to order Joint meetings of all members to be called whenever it leems necessary.

case illustrated recently.

Another duty of the General Committee is defined in Sec. 1: to order Joint meetings of all members to be called whenever it.

Such meetings are usually called for important party affairs, which come up unexpectedly, and when quick action is necessary to have a majority of the members to express the sentiment of the entire Local, The calling in line of such a flectral becomes an impossibility month. The Executive Committee is sgrin put in a position to violate the fly-laws, and take upon itself powers with which the General Committee only is invested. We had this case well tilestrated lately, with the meeting called to discuss the Rochester referendam. To show how necessary its aft. XXVII. Sec. II, which reads:

"The committee shall be elected at its SECOND regular meeting of the months of January and July. Nominations shall be made at the meeting preceding their contents of the second content of the content of the standard of the content of the standard of the proposed amendant meets only ONCE a month. This a one should be a good reason for every contrade to wote in layor of the proposed amendation and the meeting and the content of the proposed amendation of the proposed amendation of the substitution a chance to consider the monthandens made, and suggest others, as that we have the opportunity to fill the discrement of these with the best fitted can be appeared to the substitution a chance to consider the monthandens made, and suggest others, as that we have the opportunity to fill the discrement of these with the best fitted can be seen that the substitution a chance to consider the monthandens made, and suggest others, as that we have the opportunity to fill the discrement of the substitution at the next it gives to the substitution at chance to consider the monthandens made, and suggest others, as that we have the opportunity to fill the discrement of the proposed amendation of the proposed amendation of the proposed amendation of the proposed amendation of the proposed amendati

discrem offices with the best fitted comrelation of the comparison of the comparis

managed by the General Committie, its oliders, 'etc.-shall be a fact, or only on paper. The comrades in New York have always claimed a democratic amagement of our lational affairs. Our official crain, The Worker, and our inclinate the property of the proposed in the management of our local affairs shall be admissed by the same spirit.

Of course, there are prenty of other argments in favor of the proposed animal meth, but we confine ourselves in giving only a few of them, the most important. These we consider sufficient to convince any of our courandes that have the welfare of Local New hork of the same that there is no use of this amendment as long as the constant of the most of the proposed animal three twices of the mental beautiful to anything the argued by some that there is no use of this amendment as long as the contract formalitee has decided already to meet twice a month. We wish to say, however, that the General Committee desided once before to meet twice a month, then it changed again to one, and now again to twice a month. In order to avoid all those continuous changes, as that the General Committee must meet at least twice a month. This is the purpose of the proposed amendment. Vote for it and influee others to do the same thing.

NEW YORK'S REPRESENTATION IN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

following dispositions have been for the election of delegates to the al convention to be held in Chicago ational convention to be all a May 1:
The state is divided into election divisions that the state is divided into election divisions. County of Kings-Local Kings; 4 dele-2. County of Annas-secut Queens and Long Island City: I delegate. 4. Counties of Westelester and Orange-Locals Yorkers, New Hachelle, Mt. Vernen, Fort Chester, Feekskill, Sparrowbush; I delegate: call for election to be issued by Louis Uffner, 43 Mechanic street, New Roschette.

and hort Chesier, Peckaild, Sparrowbrai;
I delegate; cal for election to be issued by
Louis Uffner, 43 Mechanic street, New Rocheile.

5. Counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Schenectady, and Wasnington-Locas Albany,
Troy, Schenectady, Fort Edward, Ticonteroga; I delegate; call by Lenthel Stai6. Counties of Pulton, Herkimer, and
Officidal-Locals Johnstown, Gloversville,
Utica, Rome; I desegate; call by Lenthel
Hermann, 91 Warren street, Utica,
I Counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Madison,
and Onondaga-Locals Watertown, Dexcer,
Orelda, Syracus, Lowis, Madison,
and Onondaga-Locals Watertown, Dexcer,
Orelda, Syracus,
Counties of Lenthouse,
S. County of Monroe-Local Rochester;
9. Counties of Eric, Chautauqua, Steuben-Locals Binfaio, Jamestown, Corning,
and Hornelbscille; I delegate; call by Thos.
Pitton, Illadon must also elect alternates
to act in place of the delegate, in case he
will not or cannot act. Only mombers of
the Social Democratic Party of New York,
in good standing may act as delegates of
participate in the elections. Each division will have to pay all the expense.
Its departies and addresses of the delemembership cards, must be forwarded to
the State Committee. The elections will
have to be ratified by the State Committee,
which will also issue the credentias.



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On Sunday evening, March 20, there will be a discussion on "The Difference Between Socialists and Anarch" ence Between Socialists and Anarch 20, there will be a discussion on "The Difference Between Socialists and Anarch" art. V, Sec. I, states the duty of the General Committee on From another. For instance, Art. V, Sec. I, states the duty of the General Committee on Broadway, Room 933. 50 Union Sq.

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HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

The boring for the Hudson River tunnel was completed on March II. it had been started on both sides of the river about thirty years and. The two gangs of workmen were about to gangs of workmen were about to greet each other through the opening when, as the New York "Times" re-ports: "Superintendent Geo." B. Fry held them back to allow-Fresident McAdoo to be the first person to pass

This is typical of civilization. The civil engineer who had figured and planned so accurately that when the ends of the tunnel met there was not he was not permitted to enjoy the ex-hilaration of his professional triumph by passing through the opening before anyone else. Neither were the work-ingmen who had labored under the most dangerous conditions, who had suffered the tortures of disease con-

tracted in an atme pressed air and stifling dampness, al-lowed this acknowledgment of their service. No. President McAdoo, who was neither the mental creator nor physical executor of this gigantic undertaking, receives all the credit, all the glory, besides the greater portion of the wealth which, by the use of this tunnel, thousands of railway employees will produce.

President McAdoo in a little speech told the two hundred workmen preciated, and announced that they could take a TWO DAYS' HOLIDAY WITH FULL PAY." Great is ou civilization and damned be dares to change it!

FARMER QUESTION IN BELGIAN PARTY.

Some Account of the Sixth Agraria Congress of the Labor Party of Belgium and Its Important Discus

The last number of the "Mouvement Socialiste" gives an interesting account of the sixth agrarian congress of the Belgian Labor Party (such is the rame of the Socialist party of that little, kingdom), which was held in Brussels some three months ago. The party in Belgium, it may be noted by way of preface, differs much from that of the United States in the range of its ctivities. The political and the tradeunion movements are not clearly separated, the latter being considered rather as an integral portion of the party; so also is the co-operative movement, which incidentally serves as a source of revenue for all party purposes. There is a general congres of the party each year, but scarcely second in importance are the general trade-union and co-operative conof the several trades, are ually held in the Malson du People center of all proletarian life in

The brilliant victories of the Socialist forces on the political field which followed the concession of universal (though not equal) suffrage some ten years ago (a concession wrung from the government by a general strike), almost wholly in the undustrial cities and towns. Within a few years the proletariat of the manufacturing and mining regions was very thor oughly organized, most of the municidelegation was sent to Parliament. The agricultural districts, particularly the Flemish provinces (those bordering on Holland) were almost entirely neg-

The Clericals, who form the strong est and the most reactionary party (the old Liberal party having declined both in numbers and in energy) did not fall to take advantage of this neglect. The country priests furnished a well trained body of propagandists and or-ganizers to combat Socialist tendencies wherever they might appear in the rural districts and to lead the peasants to the polls in support of capitalism. To consolidate their power they used methods parallel to those used by the Socialists in the industrial centers. They organized pensants' leagues, exand loan associations, mutual societies for the insurance of cattle, and co-operative dairies. This policy was fully justified by its results.

From the beginning, however, some inlists, notably Vandervelde, realized the importance of the agrarian question and urged the Labor Party o turn a part of its energies in that irection. Gradually their words bore fruit. The earlier agrarian congresse however, were held at long and irreg lar intervals, were poorly attended, and were hardly regarded seriously by

the party as a whole.

But within the last two or three years the attention of the party was forcibly directed to the agrarian ques tion by the fact that the Clericals, having thoroughly established them-selves in the country, began to invade some of the Socialist strongholds in the industrial centers, organizing rival unions and co-operative societies and using the pulpit and the church papers as the agencies for a violent attack

Once awakened to this condition, the Labor Party resolved to meet the at-tack by a counter-attack in the rural numbers and by the earnestness of its discussions, that the party is thorough-ly in carnest in this matter. Of course, a Socialist campaign in

the rural districts being agreed upon. the question grose, in what manner should it be carried on? Two ten-

dencies showed themselves.

Debarsy, editor of the "Laboureur," the agrarian organ of the Labor Party. held that all efforts ought to be con-centrated on the farmers proper. He showed that there were 603,000 families cultivating less than five acres each, 150,000 cultivating from five to each, 150,000 cultivating from five to twenty-five acres each, 10,000 culti-vating from twenty-five to 125 acres each, and 3,524 cultivating larger tracts. To those of the second and third classes, Debarsy meintained, the party's energies should first be di-rected, recruiting party members among them and organizing societies for conversitive buying and selling and for co-operative buying and selling and

Vandervelde opposed this tactic, regarding it as too great a deviation from the principle of the class struggle. He thought it better to appeal especially to "the army of industrial workers living in the country but go-ling to the towns to their work, of whom there were at least 100,000 and whom there were at least 100,000 and who ought all to come to ns." Adding to these the agricultural wage-workers properly so-called, this policy would finally unite under the banner of the party the majority of the projectariat and of the whole population.

Both these views found supporters, while other delegates thought it unsecessary to observe such distinctions.

white other delegates thought it un-necessary to observe such distinctions and held that the party should address fiself indiscriminately to proletarians and to farmers. The question was, however, according to Joseph Wauters,

But we will not be unjust. We are informed through the same source that "the Stars and Stripes were raised and

who reviews the congress in the "Mouvement Socialiste," an important one, for, according as the one view or the other was taken the results could be foreseen, while an indefinite policy would almost surely lead to disapdintments. The small farmers are the distrustful, narrowly self-centered, and reactionary element of the popula-tion. They cherish no ideal and no

hope but that of merely existing, each for himself. They are very difficult to organize. Wauters points out in detail the difficulties that would be detail the difficulties that would be met in such a task, which he helds to be impossible. This class needs yet a long process of education.

The 663,000 men classified as culti-vators of less than five acres each are not actually farmers. Their little patches of ground are tilled by their wives and children, while the men either go to work in the towns or fol-low trades—as wheelwrights, blacksmiths, cobblers, and the like-in the country. These come into contact with the industrial proletariat and are al-ready gaining some knowledge of its deals and a strong sympathy with it. To this fact is due ocialism has made in the country and the gradual suppression of the old preudice between city and country which

the reactionary parties try to keep up.
While a large part of these men already vote for Socialism, they are not
organized in the party and lack educa-While they gen-trikes of the city ion and discipline. erally support the strikes of the city workers proper, they do not belong to the unions. They ought to be organthe unions. They ought to be organ-ized for both political and economic action and such organization add immensely to the strength of the Labor Party.

In this view Vandervelde was finally

upported by a large majority in th

As a practical method of carrying on he work, it is proposed that in each rillage a society for mutual relief in sickness is to be formed, taking in first the industrial workers living there and employed in a neighboring city. whom will soon be added the local artizans and such of the farmers have accepted Socialist ideas. This will be the nucleus from which to develop a complete Socialist organiza-

done in one commune of 800 people, where nearly all the land belongs to two or three families, the richest own-ing three great farms and a beet-sugar factory. A very successful mutual sick-benefit society was formed. Nex came two unions, one of farm labor-ers, one of road workers. A small library was then organized, with study circles for the winter months. The young men formed a dramatic club "which presented somewhat naïvely but with beautiful earnestness, pieces having anti-militarist, anti-alcoholic and anti-clerical tendencies,' juxtaposition of war, whiskey, and priestcraft is as suggestive as it is amusing.) In some other communes similar work has been done and it is necessary that such societies be for in every village and all united in federations.

Parallel with this work of social of expanded into producing societies-are to be organized in each canton, first of all in those rural centers where there is already a considerable Socialist vote. Each of these will become a center of propaganda. After the co-operative purchasing agency is well established, a co-operative bakery can be started and then other productive works. One such rural co-operative, established in 1809, has already grown so as to cover twenty-one commun and has 550 members, of whom seve ty are actual farmers. In the fit parts, putting the Clericals on the defensive. The agrarian congress recently held demonstrated, both by its numbers and by the earnestness of its numbers and by the earnestness of its numbers and by the earnestness of its numbers, a heat the party is thorough—last year it became, for its farmer members, a selling agency as well as

a buying agency.

A special bureau of the party, with a regular secretary, was formed to take charge of this work, which will province. Careful study will be of agricultural conditions and problems and the results published in the monographs. A "Laboureur" or as monographs. A yearly farmers' almanac will also be issued by the party for the double purpose of giving useful information to the farmers and of popularizing So-cialist principles among them.

--- Any local or club that holds regular weekly lectures or public meetings should subscribe for a week ly bundle of The Worker. Five copie a week for a year cost \$1.75; ten a week, \$3.25; 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.

- Socialist and Social Democratic Socialist and social Democratic are virtually interchangeable terms. The Social Democratic Party of New York and Wisconsin is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. It is the party of the working class against all parties of capitalism. Its emblem in New York is the Arm and

—I do not fear the free woman. I fear the enslaved woman. The man who fears to see his mate walk the earth a free and untrammeled being is himself at heart a slave, unworthy of his mother's agony.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

THE WORTH OF ONE SOCIALIST VOTE.

By Morrison L. Swift.

There are many persons who still dwell in the old political belief that a vote is thrown away unless cast for one or the other of the two large par-ties, because a third and radical party has no immediate chance of success. This doctrine is a very mistaken one. The vital question is: What relative weight has a vote cast for the variou parties? The weight of a vote is not necessarily determined by success. This is a decisive fact in politics and nany have not analyzed the reason, or they would not fear to vote with ad vanced radicals and revolutionists

though in a striking minority.

A little thought will show why one radical Socialist vote may weigh in point of national influence, as much as ten, fifty or one hundred Republican or Democratic votes.

Every Socialist vote represents

brain surcharged with discontent. The nan behind that vote is pledged to hanges immeasurably more thorough than the man behind any other vote is. By voting his belief he makes a public declaration of what he intends, showing that he is a man of courage. The Democratic party may count eight or nine millions franchises at the next election and get into power, but noth ing of value will be gained if they do because their ideas are only a shade different from Republican ideas Hence the intrinsic value of a hun dred, a thousand, a million, or ter million Democratic votes is, from the reform point of view, substantially zero. It doesn't really frighten the cero. It doesn't reany inguien inc capitalist powers to think of their get-ting office. Tammany Democrats have power in New York and the capitalists are taking on flesh, as they did under Low. From the reform point of view ten million Republican votes are worthless because that party is pledged to prevent reform.

These facts create the situation which confer terrible weight upon every Socialist vote. The capitalists, having completely tied up the two great parties so that nothing can be done through them, leave only one course open to those who want something done politically-they must go over and vote for Socialism with the third party. Every man who does this dismays the capitalist element because it exposes the growing impo-tence of the most subtle, cunning and unscrupulous manipulators whom the capitalists can engage—the politicians of the two parties-to work up a suc cessful beforment of the voters. Each who breaks away proves that this impotence is growing. Capitalists and politicians know that discontent is present in the working class and far up into the middle class, they know that when discontented men see a neighbor jump out of the old fold these men are much more likely to follow than to make the first jump themselves, and they know that if men had not a very large faculty for being deceived they would understand that the politics of the Republico-Democratic sort are carried on primarily to keep the masses from getting any thing. Hence they see that every man who becomes a Socialist may suddenly appear as the leader of neighborhood stampede, and then that the great breaking-up of their people

deceiving machines would follow.

This is why the Republicans former committee to investigate the growth of Socialism in this country to report at their coming national convention. They did it from fear, because the are awakening to see that the Demo republicratic party is failing to keep the masses in tow. If it can't do that who will give its politicians campaign funds? If they can't get campaign funds what will be the point of poli-tics?—the politicians will have to

work. Now this is the great lesson to be read from these phenomena; compara-tively few Socialist votes have caused all this dismay. About 300,000 votes Every one of these votes is therefor worth about ten ordinary votes. The four hundred thousand Socialist votes are equivalent to about four million

Republican or Democratic votes in awakening serious concerned thought. Let those who waver how to cast their ballots next time consider this If every Socialist sympathizer in the country realized that his vote is worth ten there would be three million ac-tual Socialist votes at the coming presential election, which w ould be it itself a saving revolution. It would cause every one inclined towards Socialism of whom there are fully three st cause.

OREGON NOMINATES.

Socialist Party Begins the Fight for State Election in June - Measures Taken to Strengthen Party Organization.

The Socialist Party of Oregon he a state convention in Portland on Brown was present and writes of the convention as follows: "From a new constitution which was adopted, it looks as though Oregon was on the way to do some effective work in the near future. Fundamentally the com-rades got started all right, and I am looking for good results from the cam

looking for good results from the campaign."

There were seventy-four delegates present. Comrade B. F. Ramp and W. S. Richards were chairman and secretary, respectively. A strong platform was adopted. State headquarters were removed from Albany to Portland. It was decided to employ a state organizer to assist the State Secretary in building up the party organization. The following ticket was nominated: C. C. Michaelson of Prineville, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; N. Rammussen of Portland, for State Food and Dairy Commissioner; B. F. Ramp of Salem, for Congress in the First, and George R. Cook of Portland, in the Second District. The election takes place in June.

—In arranging a public meeting, never fail to have Socialist papers for distribution. A hundred copies of The Worker cost 75 cents; two hundred, \$1.20; three hundred or more, 50 cents a hundred.

PARTY NEWS.

Arrangements are completed for the Fieldman-Davenport debate to be held in Folis' Opera House, Bridgeport, on Sunday, April 3, from 230 to 5:30 p. m. The doors will open at 1:30; admission is free and there will be no tickets; no one will be admitted after the debate begins. Comrade Fieldman will open with a 45-minute speech; Mr. Davenport will then have an hour. Mr. Davenport will then have an hou Fieldman 30 minutes; Davenport 30 minutes; Fieldman 15 minutes to c'ose. New York comrades wishing to attend should be at the Grand Central Station at 10 a. m. All the local papers is well as the Associated Press have asked for places on the platform Comrade Spargo was unable to speak in Bridgeport and Comrade Fieldman took his place. The meeting was large and enthusinistic. On Friday, March 19, Comrade Fieldman addresses the Machinists' Union by invitation.

The Socialists of Bristol Conn are saddened by the sudden death of Geo.

A. Gowdy, our late candiate for Attorney-General

Missouri. George E. Baird, a member of the Omaha Socialist Propaganda Club who was expelled from the party in Omaha and was afterwards admitted to membership in Kansas City, has been nominated for delegate to the na-

tional convention by the latter local, St. Louis, Kansas City, Sedalia, Jef-ferson City and Liberal have been nominated as place for holding the Missouri state convention. Any these cities unable to take care of convention should notify the State Secretary at once. The following dates have been nominated: April 13, May 15, May 25, May 30 (Memorial Day), June 1, June 2, June 7, June 14, June 15, July 4. +

Leo H. Schenkel, a member of the iocal Barbers' Union and formerly president of the Industrial Council, is the candidate of the Socialist Party for Mayor of Kansas City, Mo. A full ticket has been nominated, including members of the Stationary Firemens'. Brickinvers', Painters', Retail Clerks' s', Carpenters', Stone Masons', Bartenders', and Brewery s' Unions. The only man on the ticket who does not belong to a labor organization is Wm. Scott, candidate for Treasurer, who is a travelling salesman.

Kentucky. Because of Contrade Dobles' removal to New York his resignation as Na-tional Committeeman for Kentucky became necessary. He will always carry with him the best wishes of the Kentucky comrades. There are four candidates to succeed him, J. M. Dial, Jr., A. A. Lewis, F. L. Robinson, and Chas. G. Towner. The result will be known in about a week. Unless some candidate receives a clear majority. lowever, the State Committee has d cided to have another election. Mean-while, Comrade Dobbs has been authorized to continue as National Committeeman until his successor has be

A celebration of the Paris Com will be held at Newport on March 21, at which it is expected to have Com-rade McGrady speak; on March 27 A. M. Simons of Chicago will speak.

Local Covington has been holding propaganda meetings every Sunday afternoon during the winter and much good has been done. A Commune celebration will be given

n Newport, Ky., by the progressiv ocieties, Herwegh Maennerchor, Sozialpolitischer Arbeiter - Verein, and Sozialpolifischer Club "Vorwaerts." on it"Workman's Hall; "Walnut street. Admission will be ten cents and the entertainment will include speeches, vocal music, recitations, and

Here and There.

When W. R. Healey tried to make a Socialist speech in Orlando, Fla , he was egged and assaulted, with the approval and encouragement of the narshal, and his vallse was stolen. Upon profest to the mayor, that offi-cial justified this outrage on the ground that Comrade Healey had once expressed the opinion that "a nigger their side of the case, pointing out that the real secret of the whole business is that the Socialists have nonlinated a ticket for the coming election which the politicians fear.

The Central Branch of Local Seattle

has adopted a resolution declaring the most imperative need of the hour to nest imperative accessions in the second sec cialist Party and proposing a national referendum to instruct delegates to the Chicago convention to that effect. State Secretary Elizabeth H. Tho-

mas of Wisconsin, writing in the "In-ternational Socialist Review" on the present Socialist campaign in Milwau-kee, expresses a confident hope that the election to be held on April 6 will show a good gain. The growth of the Socialist vote in that city has been stendy and solid during the last five steady and solid during the last five years. In the spring election of 1898 we had 2,430 votes; in the spring of 1900 this rose to 2,585; in the fall to 4,667; in the spring of 1902 to 8,453; and in the fall to 10,460. A proportion-ate advance this spring is to be ex-pected, in spite of the vigorous efforts being made and the money spent by the Republican party to fight Socism in that city.

What They Think of The Worker.

"I thought, when my subscription for The Worker ran out a few month for The Worker ran out a few months ago that, as I had so many Socialist papers coming. I would not renew; but I find that none of them guite takes the place of The Worker, and I miss it, and am enclosing money for which please send the paper for another year," writes W. E. Boynton, of Ashtabula, O.

John M. Dillon, of Dayton, O., saya: "I have been a reader of your paper."

"I have been a reader of your paper for more than four years, and have always felt that, as a member of the Socialist Party, I could not do without it. As a means for keeping myelf posted on party matters I think meighbor's subscription.

nequalled by any other publica I admire your readiness to give a hearing to all, regardless of their views, or how much they oppose the proposition The Werker may be sup-porting, even allowing more space at times to your opponents than that used by yourself. I have, since be-coming a reader, been a warm sup-porter of The Worker and I am glad to see you continue fearless in opposing what you think wrong. I hope you will always encourage cussion of our party matters for the enlightenment of the rank and file, even if some of our leaders (3) think It unwise to have such free dis We need the freest discussions post ble so the rank and file will be prop-crly equipped to keep the leaders in line; we need not be afraid of the

watch the leaders well."

Comrade Dedrick of Sparrowbush N. Y., writes that the local there I gaining new members and is starting in for the hard work of 1904. Incidentally he says, "Your paper is O. K." and gives notice that mere subscrip will soon be coming in from that vicinity.

rank and file and it won't hurt any to

LECTURE CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK.

Lectures for the week under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party and auxiliary organizations whether by Socialist or non-Socialis speakers, and by Socialist speakers be fore other organizations, are listed be low - Unless otherwise stated, lecture are called for 8 p. m., and admission is free. .

THURSDAY, MARCH 17. Etris Hall, 168 W. Twenty third street, Room 5. John Spargo: "The Paris Commune and Its Lessons."

FRIDAY, MARCH 18. West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, around floor. L. D. Mayes: "The Economic Founda

tions of Our Politics" SUNDAY, MARCH 20. Colonial Hall, Hundred and first

treet near Columbus agenue: Henry

.. Slobodin: "Why I Speak of Shell

Scandinavian Social Democratic Soclety, Link's Hall, 233 E. Thirty-eighth street. Charles Dobbs: "A For-feited Trust."

THURSDAY, MARCH 24. Etris Hall, 168 W. Twenty-third street, Room 5. Peter E. Burrowes: "Towards Socialism."

FRIDAY, MARCH 25. West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor. Walter L. Oswald: "The Working Class and Its Position in Past, Pres ent, and Future Society." ..

> Brooklyn. SUNDAY, MARCH 20.

Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, Morris Hillquit; "The Mission of American Socialists."

Buffalo Hall, Buffalo avenue and streo: Nathan A. Cole; "Some Fac Some Ideals."

THE "IRON LAW OF WAGES." The mania of up-to-datisin (as we may term it), i. e., for professing to regard the great scientific generaliza tions which the second half of th nineteenth century has bequeathed to human-knowledge as more or less an-tiquated lumber, began in the later years of the nineteenth century itself. The mania has, of course, been expiolted by reactionary writers, when tion-the doctrine of evolution, theory of the persistence of force, the discovery of group-communism and group-marriage as the primitive conditions of human society, the recogni-tion of labor as the principle and measure of value in econclusions of Marx's er ns of Marx's great an of enpitalist production, etc.—all these things are nothing if not revolutionary in religion, ethics, economics and poli-tics. Hence it is not surprising that a persistent attempt is being made by jesuitical partisans of reaction, when they cannot be directly impugned, to at least belittle them, and in critically nibbling at the formulas in which the present generation has received them to create the impression that the docwas as good as a white man." The So-cialists have issued a leafiet, both the further implication is, of course, that local papers having refused to publish there may be after all something to they have superseded. Our modern intellectual youth is apt to fall into these reactionary traps from sheer sportiveness. sportveness. This sort of thing is represented in the Socialist Party by the English Fabians and on the Conti-nent by the various groups of "Revi-sionists," who are all anxious to pro-claim a Socialism up-to-date which,

when critically viewed, generally turns out to be some antediluvian theory tricked out in current phrases and bluff. As an illustration of what we bluff. As an illustration of what we are saying, take the common scoff at the law known as the "from Law of Wages." We have been constantly told that this "law" represents a theory completely out of date and so forth. The interest of the bourgeois reformer, be it observed, in getting rid of this law is obvious. If the law is valid, then the reformer's efforts are at their best inadequate and the revovalid, then the reformer's enorts are at their best inadequate, and the revo-intionist who takes his stand at once on the abolition of the wage-system and capitalism is clearly justified. If not, there may yet (in so far at least as this particular point is concerned be balm in Gilead for the bourgeois be baim in Glead for the bourgeous reformer. Now, those of our Socialist comrades who have been caught in this snare of the enemy forget that in science no law is uniform and ab-solute in its manifestations. A law, as manifested in the real world, ap-

Hawk and Handsaw Tales. TOLD BY BEN HAMFORD.

"Good morning, good people. How are you? The wicked people seem to be doing quite well. How are the good people?

First Workingman-William C. Whitney died worth \$25,000,000.
Second Workingman-Well, "There is no pocket in a shroud." He didn't

take it with him.

Absolute Knave—He might as well, for all the good it will do you.

Speed up the machines. Pull out boys. Work fust as hard as you can The harder you work, the sooner you'll die. Speed 'em up. Speed 'em up. Kill yourself working. When you die, there'll be a job for me. Speed die, there'll be a job for me. Speed em np. When I die, there'll be a job for the other fellow. Speed 'em i States. Speed 'em up. There's a job for every man who wants to work. So Mark Hanna said. And he knows now. If you don't believe it ask him, He'll tell the truth now, unless his tongue

is too parched to talk.

Each having lived a long life of con stant sacrifice of personal interest to the public welfare, Republican Mari Hanna willed a poor eight million de lars to his helrs, while Democrat William C. Whitney left the beggarly pit tance of twenty-five millions to hi family. J. Pierpont Morgan attended the funeral of each of these men. That's not to be laid up against him. I merely mention it as further evidence that there is no connection be tween business and politics.

In addition to the millions left to pay the baker and milkman and keep the wolf of hunger from the door, Mr. Whitney left ten different city and country "estates," each with its palcountry ace, and including about 40,000 ac ney, for an invalld. Perhaps it is no ill that he was not well. He might linve got the whole earth.

"A Marriage Contract."

"There is excitement in the Veneering mansion. The mature young lady is going to be married (powder and all) to the mature young gentleman.
"The mature young lady is a lady
of property. The mature young gen

tleman is a gentleman of property He invests his property. He goes, i a condescending amateurish way, in-to the city, attends meetings of Directors, and has to do with traffic in "As is well known to the wise

beir generation, traffic in Shares the one thing to have to do with in this world. Have no antecedents, no established character, no cultivation no ideas, no manners; have Shares Have Shares enough to be on Boards of Direction in capital letters, oscillate on mysterious business between London and Paris, and be great. "Where does he come from? Shares

Where is be going to? Shares, What are his tastes? Shares. Has he any principles? Shares. What squeezes him into Parliament? Shares. Perhaps he never of himself achieved suc-cess in anything, never originated any-thing, never produced anything! "Sufficient answer to all—Shares! O

mighty Shares! To set those blaring mages so high, and to cause us small er vernin, as under the influence of henbane or opium, to cry out night and day, 'Relieve us of our money, scatter it for us, buy us, and sell us only we beseech ye, take rank amo

The above is quoted from "Our Mu tual Friend," written by Dickens forty years ago. One could easily think it

"I look on my employers' interests and money just as if they were my own," says the faithful wage-slave. of course, at your interests. Of course, that is the way he look

Lieutenant-General Adna R. Chaffee. Chief of Staff of the United States Army, recently addressed a large gath ering in the Assembly Chamber a Albany, N. Y., on the subject of "Military Progress Since 1861." Among other things, he said the following of special interest to workingmen in view of the use to which the military is most likely to be put in this land of the free:
"The new field gun that has been

dopted and will soon be issued is no tonishing when compared with the field gun of 1861. It fires a shot weigh ing fifteen pounds, with a muzzle ve-locity of 1,700 feet per second, at the rate of twenty shots a minute—equal to gun energy of 6,700 foot tons a minute, as against about 125 foot tons for the old twelve-pounder.

"A BATTERY OF SIX OF OUR NEW FIELD GUNS REPRESENTS

MORE EXECUTION THAN THE 190 UNION GUNS AT GETTYS-BURG." Six thousand seven hundred foot

tons a MINUTE, and that from a light FIELD GUN. Quite a difference to a workingman, whether he be in front of or behind those sixty-sever hundred foot tons a MINUTE. But he'd never know it, if it hit him. "It was evident that, if this barri care were carried, the entire street would be scoured. The other barri-cades were still weaker than the first. The 'middle class' had given their

gues and had re-entered their houses.
THEY LENT US THEIR STRIET,
THAT WAS ALL."—Victor Hugo. J. Pierpont Morgan has unloaded, hundreds of millions of dollars of next to worthless securities on persons largely of the "better" middle class. Is it any wonder that he has to be guarded by detectives night and day?

as manifested in the real world, appears merely as a persistent and inevitable tendency. To show that a
law is not absolutely realized according to its formula in actual fact is
therefore no refutation of the law as
such. It is further forgotten (as regards the metaphor employed) that
iron itself is not absolutely but only
relatively rigid, i. e., "other things
equal."—London Justice. Workingman in New York out of a job, nearly starved, killed himself. Why did he not draw on that three billion dollars that the workingmen of a master, while the modern slave hunts for one.

—We didn't elect any of our candidates last Tuesday, but then WE didn't elect any of the capitalists' cast didates, either.—Eric People.

GOOD SOCIALIST BOOKS AND HOW TO GET THEM.

bo you wish to educate yourser on the principles and history of So-cialism? Of course you do. One way to do it is to get a good standard-book and read it carefully, and then another and another, setting aside some certain time each week, be it only an hour or two, for systematic reading. Do you wish also to help in spreading the light of Socialism? Of course you do. One of the best ways to do that is to get new subscriptions for

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Organized Capital Backed by Political Power Beats Organized Labor at a

LOSE THE STRIKE.

Waiting Game. BOSTON, Mass., March 13.-To-day at a special meeting of Typographical Union No. 13, the terms offered by the Typothetae were accepted wheek and 40 cents per thousand ems, with a promise of \$18 in one year.

Once more the heavy odds against

the pure and simple union winning in any serious fight with organized cap-italists is exhibited. The union had been accumulating a strike fund for a year, and yet it lost. It is certain that the Typothetae were well informed as to the resources of the and its inside affairs—as well inform and its inside affairs—as well inform-ed as the union members, if not bet-ter. They knew that the I. T. U. re-sources were exhausted and no as-sistance could come from that quarter; that the expense of the strike was over \$4,000,a week; that the expense of the injunction case was about \$1,000 a week; that if the decision of the master was upheld by the court, making the injunction retroactive (as in Debs' case), the union officers of No. 13 could be put in jail or fined for contempt; they knew that a waiting

game would win.

To the credit of the union it must be said that there were only three desertions—a remarkably small number.

The worst feature of the settlement is that it makes no provision for the pressuren and feeders who came out after refusing to handle scab forms, They are left to get situations for themselves. One of the master print-ers said: "The pressmen and feeders left their jobs as individuals without left their jobs as individuals without the sanction of their union and in vio-iation of the agreement signed by Martin Higgins, President of P. P. and A. U., and now I intend to hire whom I please." This same principle is being carried out in the case of the compositors in many offices. For instance, the Sparrell Print, which employed twenty, takes back only two. The employers say that all scabs will be re-tained.

I may as well be dependent for my head as for my bread.—Horace

our philosophy. The man who hesi-tates to put the ballot into the hands of his wife and mother and sister and urge them to use it is only a domestic type of Samuel Gompers .- Franklin H Wentworth.

-We must deliberately and purk posefully make our wives and our sisters an integral part of the movement; and the member of the local who professes indifference to such effort is of short-sighted and paralyzing innueric, and should be regarded as the apostle

worth. -Do not expect the woman whose husband has always kept her fed and clothed, who has never walked the streets hungry, uncared for and alone, always ito understand that vegetation s not virtue.-Franklin H.

IT IS FOR THE WORKER

We have many inquiries about the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held in New York City at the close of April. The surplus is for labor press. The Worker and the lkszeitung." It is the desire of the Socialistic Co-operative Association, publishers of The Worker, to get a new press, and The Worker will then be issued as a six or eight-page weekly. It is generally admitted that the party needs a good organ for the whole country, as large and chaap as possible, containing all the party news and good propaganda matter This can be done if every comrade will put his shoulder to the wheel to make the Exposition a success. We have already many letters asking for tickets and the Committee has therefore de cided to send every reader of The Worker five Exposition tickets. The tickets participate in the great prize distribution in which more than one thousand prizes will be distributed. We hope that every reader will do his utmost to sell the five tickets to his friends. Remember, it is for the bene

