The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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VOL. XIV.-NO. 44.

BISHOP IS ADMITTED.

Immigration Authorities Have to Back Down.

Prompt Protest Against Their Usurpation of Power, with Memory of Turner Demonstrations, Brings Order from Washington to Admit English Social-

The protests promptly made by Socialists of both parties, as well as by the outrageous decision of the imm gration officials at the New York port in the case of the English Socialist, William Bishop, had their effect. On Thursday of last week an order came from Secretary of Commerce and La-bor Metcalf at Washington to the authorities at Ellis Island, overruling thorities at Ellis Island, overruing their decision to deport Bishop and ordering that he be admitted. This or-der was sent even before the papers in the appeal made by the S. L. P. on Bishop's behalf had reached Wash-

Bolton Hall of this city, who, without being in any sense a Socialist, is a sturdy opponent of the present usur-patory tendencies of capitalist government, and who was very active in op-position to the deportation of John Turner last year, helped to put the au-thorities on record. As we reported last week, Bishop was ordered to be deported on the nominal charge that he was "likely to become a public charge," but the proceedings made it perfectly evident that the real reason was the fact of his being a Socialist. Mr. Hall accordingly wrote the authorities as follows:

Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island,

Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Islans, N. Y.

Sir-1 learn from this morning's "Sun" but William Bishop, an English boller-maker, healthy and able to make good wages, is liable to be excluded under one of our feolish laws, on the ground that he may become a public charge—and perhaps on the real ground that he is a Socialist.

I do not know Mr. Bishop, and I am sensible that under our present conditions of annopoly a healthy and sober mechanic may easily become a public charge; but in order to relieve the anxiety of the Commissioner on this subject, I am willing and hereby offer, to go on the bond required by law that Bishop shall not become a public charge. Perhaps I need not say that I can justify in real estate for any reasonable amount. I am yours respectfully,

BOLTON HALL.

New York, Jan. 18.

The outcome of the Bishop case shows that, although the emphatic protest made in the Turner matter did not save Turner from deportation, it was not a wasted effort. The government received a warning then which it has not forgotten, as its prompt back-down in this case shows.

The gibes of Count von Bülow anent the present state of German Social Democracy as regards theory and ulti-mate ideals, which excited the laughter of the reactionary parties in the Reichstag, undoubtedly touched a weak place in the present condition of the party. On the one hand is the mass of thorough-going Social Democrats led by Bebel, and on the other hand is an amorphous collection of so-called "comrades" not without a certain influterly foreign to, and in many cases inconsistent with, the recognized princi-ples of Social Democracy. Thus we have an adherent of respectable Brit-th Liberalism, like Bernstein; a pro-nounced German "Nationalist" like Schippel; an advocate of small agrarian holdings and what practically amounts to a system of peasant-pro-prietorship, such as David; a man of good, all-round, moderate, progressive principles, on German lines, of whom mutatis mutandis any English Liberal constituency might be proud, like Vollmar, and so on. All these gentle-men, notwithstanding the divergence of their views from Socialism in vari ous directions, are retained within the four corners of the party, largely on personal grounds—"auld lang syne" and the like—and partly also through dread of a "spilt." Now, as our readdread of a "split." Now, as our readwith this reservation, that the unity must be on the basis of some definite principles that exclude principles in-compatible with these. Frankly, this condition does not seem to have been observed by our German comrades. and their tolerance can hardly be said to have been justified by success. The feeling that the foundation of the party is not as firm as it might be, cannot but be prejudicial, and this feeling the reactionary parties, we may be sure, will not be slow to make use of. sure, will not be slow to make use of. The case is quite otherwise with the French differences. Jaurès, Pressensé, and their friends have never called in question any of the fundamentals of Socialism. The dispute in this case is mainly, if not entirely, on the sub-ject of tactics. And this is a crucial case, where unity should be striven for, at all costs.—Justice, London.

It must be added that, although these revisionists are men prominent enough to make a noise and carry on considerable literary activity, they are very few in number and at each successive national convention of the Ger man Social Democracy their position is repudiated by an overwhelming ma-tority.

-- "Do you think that statesmanship is on the decline in this country?" "I don't know." answerced Senator Sorghum. "I never declined anything worth mention-

CONDITIONS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Men Lured from New York to Strike Field.

"Beware of Employment Agencies!" Good Rule-Complaint Against One for Misrepresentation of Facts -United Mine Workers' Statement-

Frederick Lynch of 42 Hicks street, Brooklyn and the Central Federated Union on his behalf, have submitted to Commissioner of Licenses Keating a complaint against the employment agency of Isidore Herz of 112 Green-wich street and 2 Carlisle street, who has sent many men down to Cabin Creek, W. Va., to work in the coal mines, where there is a strike on.

Lynch, in his testimony before the Commissioner, declared that he was induced to go to West Virginia by entirely false representations made by this agency, and that many other working-men, finding themselves unemployed in New York, have been deceived in the same way—men who would be very unwilling to scab having gone to Cabin Creek without knowing that there was a stella and in expectation of wages from what they actually found. many cases, they spend their last dollar in the hope of getting work and then are absolutely at the mercy of the mining company and the employment

Lynch also alleges that since this complaint was entered, Herz has tried in every way to intimidate him and prevent his testifying. Commissioner

Keating has not yet given his decision. The following circular has been issued by the United Mine Workers in regard to conditions at Cabin Creek: STRIKE ON! KEEP AWAY!

STRIKE ON! KEEP AWAY!

To show the treatment given to working men ca Cabin Creek, W. Va., read the following sworn statement of Chas. Honich and John Meyer, who escaped from the coal mines after being brought there on the promises of steady work at \$5 to \$4 per day' no strike and free transportation. On their arrival they received the following treatment: That guards armed with shotguns watch over the starved men who are fired upon if they make a break for liberty. "We were sent to Cardiff, W. Va., on Cabin Creek, from New York, by an employment agency. Next morning after we arrived about 5 o'clock we were awakened by four brawny fellows with shotguns and marched from the company's shack to the mine. After a breakfast of a tin cup of coffee and stale ment, we were made to wash the lighter was and told that and stale ment, we were made to wash the dishes we had eaten from and told that we must work twelve hours a day in the mine. We were given a box containing a small piece of cheese and one slice of bread for our dinner. At 6 o'clock we were marched back to a room with six beds in t and two and three men to a bed. When

It and two and three men to a bed. When we asked for soap and towel we were told that we would be allowed to wash once each Sunday."

To prevent such treatment to the workingmen of our country, all men are asked to stay away from the coal mines of Cablu Creek, W. Va., until the operators agree to compily with the agreement made and entered into by and between them and the United Mine Workers of America, and broken by them to avoid the payment of an advance in wages to go into effect January 1, 1905. All the miners of Cabia Creek asked was an honest compilance with the provisions of the contract voluntarily made and entered into between the miners and coal operators of the Kanawha Valley, which includes Cabia Creek. Beware of false statements made by agents trying to secure men to work in the Cabia Creek mines. Believe no statement of settlement of trouble on Cabia Creek made by any person or persons until due notice is published with the signature of the officials of the United Mine Workers and the coal operators of Cabia Creek attached. Full particulars in regard to conditions will begiven by Hen Davis, Secretary of the Joint Board of Arbitration and Conciliation of the Kanawha Coal. Association and the United Mine Workers of America. Address Monigomery, W. Va.

"Read, needitate and stay away."

dontgomery, W. Va.
"Read, meditate and stay away." By order of the Officers of District No. 17, UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

DO YOU WISH TO JOIN

THE SOCIALIS:

This paper goes every week to several thousand persons who are favorable to Socialism, but do not belong to the organized Socialist Party. All of these ought to Joh the organization. To carry out our prince it is necessary to have a large, we will see the self-governing body of the self-governing body

YOU are a Socialist, we want YOU, syour DiTY to Join, to do your little in the work, to contribute your little in the work, to contribute your little to the expense, and to exercise your all influence in selecting the party's cantese, framing its platforms, controlling officers, and directing its whole policy, sents to 25 cents a month—5 cents going the National Committee, 5 cents to the committee, and the rest to the local is subdivisions. When a member is unto pay by reason of sickness or unempenent, he is excused and does not lose other.

ployment, he is excused and does not lose standing.

If you can contribute more, of course there is always use for it, but it is not required. You will be expected, if you join, to attend the monthly or fortnightly meetings of your local or branch and to give sourts—for the greater portion work of the courty—for the greater portion of the work is done by volunteers.

Are you a real WORKING Socialist, or only one who is willing to TALK Socialist, or only one who is willing to TALK Socialist and vote for it when it isn't too much trouble? If you're the real thing, join the perty.

party.

For information as to the time and place of meeting of the branch which you should

ore: If in Kings County, address Organize Farren Atkinson, 122 Ft. Green place

DON'T DELAY. FIND OUT WHERE YOU BELONG, AND JOIN NOW.

—If you have enjoyed Horace Traubel's articles in The Worker you can get them in book form by sending \$1 to this office for his "Chants Com-

TIMELY NOTICE.

Elective Judiciary Will Be Threatened.

Ex-Judge Martin of New York Court o Appeals Advises Capitalists-Reason: for His Utterance-Let the Workers Take Heed.

Celora E. Martin. Republican, until Dec, 31 last a Judge of the Court of Appaels of the state of New York, in an interview at his home in Bingham-ton a few days ago gave utterance to a warning to the capitalists which the workers also may well heed from the opposite point of view. He said:

I am impressed by the increasing signs of danger growing out of our modern system of electing Judges by popular vote. It cans to me that the plain tendency is to seems to me that the plain tendency is to impair the independence of the judiciary. Not so very long ago the selection of Judges was left to the lawyers of the various districts. To-day the selection of a Judge is getting to be as much a matter of polities as anything eise.

Now, see what this means, The strug-gle between capital and labor has produced

much litigation, and the courts are called upon to decide far-reaching questions. It is probable that there will be a great con-flict. It may be deferred, but it must come

Labor has the great voting power. That fact is obvious. If candidates for the judiciary are to be chosen simply for their vote-getting qualities, then the views of each candidates regarding the rights of capital and labor must be taken into account, with the power of election in the hands of labor. The rights of private property may be medified.

I can see no remedy. So long as we have an elective judiciary, and the people will not consent to selection by appeintment, the danger I have spoken of must confront vs.

It is easy to guess what Judge Mar-

It is easy to guess what Judge Mar-tin was thinking of, what prompted

aim to make this declaration. court in which he sat has had to pass on the constitutionality of a number of labor laws during the last few years. It has generally declared them unconstitutional, and Judge Martin has done his share in that work.

In earlier days, when a sort of su-persittious respect for the judiciary was still general, this might have passed unchallenged. But of late the So-cial Democrats have been abroad and the workers have shown a strong and growing inclination to choose their own men to sit on the bench and judge the laws, instead of dividing their votes between two sets of politicians and corporation lawyers offered to them by the capitalists. In 1903 the term of Judge Denis

O'Brien was to expire. O'Brien, originally elected as a Democrat, had never missed a chance to help knock out a labor law. The managers of the two old parties got together and consulted that are the state of the two old parties got together and consulted that the second the state of the sta sulted; they agreed that it would be a pity to risk the defent of a indee a useful to the land-owning, bond-hold-ing, stock-jobbing, frauchise-grabbing, wage-cutting, profit-taking class that put up both their campaign funds. So the ukase went forth that we must have "a non-partizan judiciary. G. O. P. and the "unterrified" Democracy bowed their heads, and O'Brien's

name disgraced both their tickets. Of course, O'Brien was elected and commissioned to go on dispersing in-justice at Albany. But the Social Demperatic candidate, Charles H. Matchett polled a surprisingly large vote, and many voters who did not support him who voted one or the other of the old party tickets as a whole, left one space blank, so that he ran thousands of votes behind his tickets

Another year passed. The places of Judge Parker and Judge Martin were to become vacant. Justice Cullen, Democrat, and Justice Werner, Repub-lican, of the Supreme Court, were already sitting as supplementary Judge of the Court of Appeals by tion of the Governor. Both of them had distinguished themselves, almost equally with O'Brien, by their hostility to labor legislation and their subserviency to the exploiting class Again the leaders of the two old par-ties put their heads together, and the names of Cullen and Werner appeared

on both old-party tickets.

Again, of course, they were elected. and are there now, to make decision against the workers and for the capi-talists every time. But not only did the Social Democratic Porty again increase its straight vote; the Social Democratic candidates in opposition to cullen and Werner ran much ahead of their tickets; and again thousands of old-party voters, who could not quite make up their minds to break old affiliations entirely, refrained from voting for these two anti-labor fusion candi-dates, so that they ra far behind their tickets.

Straws show which way the wind blows, Judge Martin has observed this straw of the Socialist vote. He knows the power of the judiciary—how it can nullify legislation and overrule the executive and veto every expression of the popular will short of violent revotry the judicial bench will be the last bulwark of capitalism. So he warns the capitalists: See to it that the work-ing people, who have the majority of votes, do not get control of the

ourts. Let the workers note the warning,

Let the workers note the warning, here and in every other state. Let them see to it that the right of electing judges, where it now exists, is not taken from them unawares.

The forces of reaction will not attempt frank, direct, and general disfranchisement. They are trying to disfranchise the workers gradually, indirectly, and quiedly-by educations; and quiedly-by educations; unlifectured to the schemes. And among these if tions, by residence qualifications, and other schemes. And among these, if they dare trait, will be the substitution of an appointive judiciary with a long term of office and high salaries, in place of elective and responsible judges—on the specieus plea of non-nertineasile.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 29, 1905.

ARE WARNED.

Must Not Teach Subersive Ideas.

PROFESSORS

Washington's New Governor Threatens Prompt Dismissal for "Dangerous" Mon in University Faculty - Reason, Many Students and Some Professors Have Shown Interest in Socialism.

Governor Mead of Washington, in his inauguration address at Olympia, announced with much emphasis that any instructor in the state's institu-tions of learning who "shall promulgate ideas looking to the overthrow of our system of government" promptly be dismissed. The reason for this utterance Comrade Oleson of Shel-

The State University is at Seattle, the largest city in the state. At the school election last fail the Social-ist Party not only cast a big vote all over the city, but carried the precinct in which the University is located. Some of the conservative professors and a number of the "solid business men" of the city were chagrined at this particular demonstration of Socialist progress. They made an inves-tigation which disclosed the fact that there is a strong Socialist element among the Socialists and even that some of the professors have strong leanings toward Socialism. This it was that made the new Governor think it necessary to give his warning to the professors to teach nothing that might be subversive of capitalism, on which

present governments rest.

As Comrade Oleson remarks, the outcry that has been made and the threat of censorship and suppression is a good sign. "Many of the students have seen the light and they cannot go back. to their old views because a politician tells them to. Capitalism, like other decaying systems, becomes more violently imperious as it approaches its

If Gov. Mead carries out his threat, his action will only help to call atten-tion to Socialism and expose the weak-ness of capitalism, which has to support Itseif with the crutches of enforced ignorance and falsehood-it will make more Socialists, as similar violations of academic freedom in Leian I Satnford, Chicago, and other unive.si-ties have done.

FRENCH UNITY NEGOTIATIONS.

Work of the Joint Conference Is Hap. pily Completed and Unity Congress Will Probably Be Held Soon.

In "La Vie Socialiste" for Jan. 5. Pierre Renaudel writes of the move-ment for Socialist unity in France, giving the text of the various documents; The declaration issued on Aug. 30 by the Central Council of the Parti Socialiste de France (the so-called Guesdists) of their desire for unity on the basis of the resolutions adopted at Amsterdam; 2. The resolution adopted by the same body on Oct. 21, dele-gating fifteen of its members (among them Bracke, Dubreullh, Guesde, La fargue, and Valliant) to confer with delegations from other Socialist bodies and arrange for unification; 3. The resolution adopted by the National Council of the Parti Socialiste Fran-cals (the so-called Jaurèsists) a few days later, providing for the election of their fifteen delegates (among whom were chosen Briand, Cipriani, Jaurès, Longuet Pressensé Renaudel and Wiviani); 4. The letter of the P. S. de F. on Oct. 25, to arrange for the meetng of the delegations: 5. The declaraas of the Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Révolutionnaire (the so-called Allemaniste) 'Hérault, the Somme, and Yonne, setting forth their respective ideas of the bases of unity and intended to guide their several delegations; 6. The proposed declaration of unity, worked out by the delegations in their joint meet-ings and referred to the several organizations for approval or re-jection. The returns were to be made by Jan. 13 and thereupon, in case of approval (which is hardly to be doubted) the joint commission was to take up the details of unification and prepare for a congress of the united party. Along with No. 3 are gigen the two proposed resolutions drafted by Jaurès and by a group of the so-called "Jaurèsist Left" (Lon resolution adopted was a harmonizing substitute; Jaurès' proposition natur-ally gave considerable space to a de-fense or explanation of the policy heretofore pursued by his party; the other was framed with the purpose of elim-inating anything that could be construed as a desire to evade the decis-ions of the Amsterdam Congress.

The question of prime importance, of ourse, was that of parliamentary pol course, was that of parliamentary pol-icy, of the attitude of the party's elect-ed representatives toward the bour-geois parties and toward the govern-ment. On this point the declaration of, the P. S. F. is a rather surprising piedge against the repetition of certain compromising policies by which some of its representatives have heretofora scandalized the Socialists of the world and which were clearly condemned a Amsterdam. Not only is it declared Amsterdam. Not be that parliamentary coalitions shou be avoided so far as possible, being a possible only in exceptional circumaters. of the party organization; it is further said that they ought to vote against appropriations for military and naval surpasse, for colonial conquest, or for occret funds, and that, while certain odgets may be supported as these

GERMAN COAL STRIKE.

Bigger than Pennsylvania Strike of 1902 -Socialists Urge Government to Compel Trust to Grant Demands.

The German coal miners' strike now on is a considerably bigger affair than that of the United States in 1902. According to latest reportss, at least 207, 000 out of the 268,000 miners in West phalia and the Rhine country are nov phalia and the Kinic country are now out. Of these, we are informed, 111. 000 belong to the unions—60,000 to the re-ular union, which has strong Social D. ocratic tendencies, 1,000 to the Hirsch-Duncker Association, 10,000 to the Polish union (organized separately by reason of language difference), and 40,000 to the Christian Workers' Guild, n body which was organized by priests and Clerical politicians to oppose the regular unions and the Socialist move-ment, but which is getting away from

its original organizers' control.

Their demands include a reduction of hours (to eight hours in some dis-tricts); a minimum wage of \$1.25 for cutters and of 871/2 cents for helpers 50 per cent, increase for overtime a or per cent. increase for overtime; weekly paydays; the appointment of inspectors selected by the workmen in addition to those chosen by the com-panies; a six-hour shift when the temabolition of deductions from pay for ost implements.

The press dispatches bear witness that the miners are showing excellent discipling and that there has been no justification whatever for the conce tration of troops in the strike fieldunless they are brought there for the purpose of provoking violence.

As nearly all of the German railways are owned by the state, the interruption of the coal supply raises a ques tion that the government cannot very well evade, and it is trying already to bring about a settlement. The miners have taken a firm but reasonable attirude, but the Cont Trus .- for they have a trust there as well as here—is doing all it can to avoid making concessions

The presence of eighty Social Demo-crats in the Reichstag, who heartily support the miners in their demands, will do much to help toward a favor able settlement. On Friday of last week, Otto Hue, Socialist member for Essen, who is a locksmith by trade, but very familiar with the mining industry, made a forcible speech de manding that the government compel the mine owners to grant the strikers' demands. The government declined to give any pledge, but the situation seems hoperul.

Two thousand wives of miners met

at Essen on Saturday and determined never to ask their husbands to go to the mines again unless their demands are granted.

A Glasgow dispatch of Tuesday says that the Scottish Miners' Federation is taking steps to give financial aid when needed. English and Welsh miners

will also help.

In 1902 the German miners' unions ensolicited, sent thousands of dollars to help the Pennsylvania strikers. It remains to be seen whether the United Mine Workers of America will remem-

AREN'T WE PROSPEROUS?

Western News Itam that Shows a Once Widespread Unemployment and Infamous Methods of Capitalist Agencies.

From a recent number of the Minneapolis "Tribune" (Rep.) we take this tem of local news, which is of more than local interest:

Chief of Police Couray of this city has been asked by Chief Delaney of Deaver to stop the flood of workmen being shipped to Denver by employment agents in this

city.

The Denver chief complains that the men are sent out from Minneapolis to Denver and that upon arrival in that city they cannot find the promised employment. They are necessarily thrown upon the They are necessarily thrown up streets without money or any ch getting any. Hungry and tired, t peal to the police and charitable tions for ald.

Yesterday eleven men reached Den after paying \$13 each in this city to shipped. They were consigned to Lusk & Co., employment agents. The Lusk com-pany claims that the men were not ordered and state that there is no work for any o

the men.

Another consignment of twenty men was sent out. They will arrive in Denver to-day. Upon receiving the request of the Denver chief, Chief Conroy at once started

o investigat Some well-meaning people object when Socialists say that, under the ex-isting system, the wage-workers' labor-power is simply a commodity, like pig iron and potatoes. Let them observe how calmly the capitalist press speaks of so-and-so many laborers being "or-dered," "shipped," and "consigned"— exactly the words that would be used in regard to cattle or wheat. The caniin regard to cattle or wheat. The capi-talist press is quite right in using these words, for they express the plain facts, without any deceptive sugar-coating. The item reprinted indicates, not only the falsity of the pretense that

only the falsity of the pretense that general prosperity now prevails, but also one of the methods by which capitalist agencies deliberately fleece the most defenseless of the working class—those laborers who, at the time, are mnemployed and have but a few dollars saved up—and uses them to force other workingmen down to the same level.

SUBMISSION IS WORST.

I sak you to think with me that the worst which can happen to us is to endure tamely the evils that we see; that no trouble or turmoil is so bad as that; that the necessary destruction which reconstruction bears with it must be taken calmly; that everywhere-in state, in church, in the household-we must be resolute to endure no tyranuy, accept no ite, quali before no fear, although they may come before us dispuised as plety, duty or affection, as useful experiently and good nature, as produced.

THE "VICTORY" -IN FALL RIVER.

What Friend-of-Labor Gov. Douglas Has Done for the Workers.

After Six Months' Herolo Strike They Go Back at Reduced Pay-Wage-Cut In Other Mills Promptly Follows—\$6 a Week the Average.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 23.-A re duction of 12½ per cent. In wages went into effect to-day at the six mills of the Fall River Iron Works Company, manufacturers of print cloths, as announced on Friday. The cut was accepted by the 4,000 operatives, whose wages were not reduced in July and who worked during the last six months, while the operatives of the other mills were on strike. It is un-derstood that a reduction will be made shortly by two or three other mills not engaged on print cloths. The Iron Works Company is dominated by M. C. D. Borden of New York.

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 23,—The Corr cotton mills of East Taunton today reduced wages 121/2 per cent About 400 hands were affected. About 250 operatives walked out as a protest against the reduction, and the plant with the exception of the spinning de-partment, is idle. The reduction was made by the management in order to meet the wage schedule paid in Fall

The day after last week's issue of The Worker went to press came the news that the Fall River textile workers' strike had been brought to an end through the "mediation" of Gov. Douglas and that "both sides regarded the outcome as a victory.'

The "Friend of Labor."

It was as a "friend of labor" that Douglas was elected last fall, and he has shown just how friendly any capi-talist representative in his place can actually be to the working class. The will owners undoubtedly regard the settlement as a triumph, and with good reason; if the strikers think they have won a victory, the word "victory" must have a peculiar definition in Fall

Two Heavy Cuts.

In November, 1903, the mill workers wages were cut 10 per cent. The workers considered the question of a strike, and decided to submit to the reduction on the promise that, if they would be good for a few months, the old wages would be restored.

Eight months passed, during a large

part of which time, at the reduced piece-work wages, the operatives were allowed to work only three or four days a week. Then, in July, 1904, came the announcement of another reduction of 12% per cent. This was too an forbearance. The operatives struck and remained out. with remarkable unanimity, for six

New Friend-of-Labor Douglas has "mediated" and the workers have gone back-at the 12½ per cent. reduction. The manufacturers have, during the strike, sold off their stock at rising prices; the cessation of work has brought down the price of raw cotton. so that they get their material cheaper; they have large orders for cloth at satisfactory prices; now, with the low est wages on record, they will let the!r "hands" work steady for a few months, and enormous profits will be rolled up. Then, if selling prices fall off or if they are forced to grant a restoration of wages, the half-time sys tem will come in again, to keep the workers' earning down and send prices and profits up.

A Delusive Promise.

The one concession which the mill wners have made in the present settlement-if it may be called a concession-is to submit to arbitration the question of the basis on which a partial restoration of wages at some future time may possibly be made. The workers demand that, when the mar-gin between prices of material and prices of manufactured goods shall indicate an increase of 3½ per cent. in manufacturers' profits, 5 per cent, out of the 12½ per cent. wage-reduction shall be restored. The manufacturers offer to make this partial restoration only when their own profits shall have increased 8½ per cent. Even if Gov. Douglas' arbitration should result in supporting the workers' side of this question, the workers' victory, the Friend-of-Labor's great boon, will amount to only this and nothing more: Phat, when the operatives have work ed hard enough and fast enough to increase their non-producing masters' profits by 3½ per cent., they, the pro-ducers, shall still work for wages 7½ per cent. lower than they were get-ting seven months ago. 17 per cent. lower than they were getting fifteen months ago. Such are the "victories" that capitalist "friends of labor" cure for the workers.

Prosperity at 36 a Week.

It is announced by the capitalist cress that the strike, which kept about 25,000 persons idle, caused a loss of \$150,000 a week to the operatives and \$23,000 a week to the employers. We may have our doubts of the correctness of the inter figure; profits are generally much larger than the capitalists, who control the sources of interesting are willing to adult. But formation, are willing to admit. But he wage figures, it is safe to say, are not below the truth. And what these figures show is that the average wages of these hard-working producers, when they ere given a chance to work full time, is the munificent sum of \$6 a

sured to us by the long conti of the two capitalist parties.

THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

Present Struggle for Political Liberty and Economic Progress Commands World-Wide Sympathy— Especially Keen Interest Shown in New York— Funds Being Raised to Help the Cause.

Russia is being observed with keen interest all over the world-with apprebension by the "masters, lords and rulers in all lands," and with hope and enthusiastic approval by the ruled and toiling classes. But nowhere, perhaps, outside of Russia is this itnerest so intense as on the East Side of New York City, where live some hundred thousand former subjects and victims of Tsarism, men and women, mostly but by no means all of the Jewish race, who have been driven from their homes by economic oppression and political persecution and who hate Russian autocracy with a just and bitter hatred.

During many months past there have been rejoicings among the Russians in New York whenever news came of a defeat for the Russian army or navy -not that they cared for Japanese victory, but because they knew that every failure of the Russian government meant a hastening of the day when that giant enemy of the Russian people and of liberty and progress the world over should fall in ruins.

Now they feel that their expectaions are being justified and that all the toll and sufferings of the thousands of brave men and women who have carried on the revolutionary propaganda in Russla for so many years, enduring poverty and abuse, facing exile and death and imprisonment often worse than death, are about to bear good fruit It is well recognized that what is

new going on in Russia is but the beginning of the revolution, that its sucess is not yet fully assured and that there is need for bringing every force to bear now to help in the work. They recognize, too, that it is only the political revolution that is now on; but that must come first, to clear the way for the economic revolution.

Many meetings are being held this week, for the double purpose of explaining the situation to the masses and of raising funds to help the comradės in Russia. On Monday evening Clinton Hall was packed as it probably never was before and, besides the 5 cents admission fee that each comer paid, a collection of \$237 was made.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 26, the Russian Social Democratic Society will hold a great mass meeting in Grand American Hall, Second avenue between Houston and First streets. Good speakers will address the meeting in English, Russian, Jewish, and German. Our comrades, of whatever nationality, should attend.

On Friday evening, Jan. 27, a similar mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the William Morris Educational Society of Brownsville in American Star Hall, Pitkin and Christopher avenues, Brooklyn, Addresses will be made in English, Russian, and

Comrades who wish to contribute to the fund for the aid of the Russian movement at this critical time should ddress James Loopoloff, Secretary, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, New York City. The cause of political freedom in Russia is to-day the cause of economic freedom in the United States, and now is the time to help.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

The following is the text of one of the proclamations of the Social Democraffe Party in Russia which were disburg, in spite of the efforts of the po lice and military to stop it, on Tue

"Comrades:-So long as autocracy exists no improvement in our coudi tion is possible. Therefore we continue to inscribe on our banners the following demands:

"The immediate cessation of the "The summening of a constituent as sembly of representatives of the people

elected by universal and equal suffrage and direct secret ballot. "The removal of class and race privleges and restrictions.

"The inviolability of the person and domicile.
"Freedom of conscience, speech, the press, meetings, strikes, and political associations."

This is not, of course, the full program of the Social Democratic Party Indeed, it is only a sort of preamble to the Socialist program. But the present need in Russia is the establishment of political liberty, as a means to the normal economic development of Russian society and to the truly So cialist propaganda and organization that must come with it.

In the proclamation quoted our Ruin the proclamation quoted our Rus-sian comrades make it clear that they do not propose to be fooled with prom-ises of mercy and reform by the autoc-racy nor with the zemstvoist program

The revolutionary movement which of a constitutional monarchy in which now seems to be well under way in

PRICE 2 CENTS.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS

GREET RUSSIAN REVOLT. In the Italian Chamber of Deputies

Monday the Socialist members gave notice of an interpellation of the Ministry, asking if it had communicated to the Russian government the feeling of indignation and horror felt in Italy over the butchery of the strikers in St. The Italian government, like those

of France and Germany, has for some venrs been disgracefully subservient to the wishes of the Russian autocracy, and the Socialists have lost no oppor-tunity to rebuke this disposition. Last year the Tsar intended to visit Italy at was deterred by the assurance that the Socialists would, in spite of any police measures, make a monster dem-onstration against him in the streets.

SYMPATHY IN FRANCE. The students of the University of

Paris, among whom there are many Russians, held a great mass meeting on Tuesday to express their sympathy with the strikers at St. Petersburg and, in general, with the Russian people in their struggle against absolutism. Although, as the dispatches state, there was no disorder, the meeting was broken up by the police. The French government and the capitalist class back of it are too deeply interested in the public expression of sympathy, with the revolution in Russia. It is ertainly high time that our comrades of the Jauresist wing gave the government a lesson.

THE "FORWARD" BALL.

One of the Most Notable Events of the Season in the Local Socialist

The annual masquerade ball for the benefit of the Jewish Socialist daily "Forward" will be held in Madison Source Garden on Saturday evening. len. 28. No doubt there will be thousands present, as there always is, and those who have never attended a "Forward" ball may be assured that it will be worth their while. Admission costs

50 cents. The Jewish daily has done and is doing a great work of Socialist education and organization in the East Side and its influence extends also to other cities, wherever there is a considerable Jew-ish population. The comrades of other nationalities should give it their sup-

LABOR'S SHARE.

LABOR'S SHARE.

[When President Roosevelt visited Spokane, Washington, in 1903, he made use of
the common expression-intended to convey
no meaning-just to tickle the ears of the
"groundlings"—"Labor is entitled, to a
FAIR SHARE of its product." Comrade
Lund, owner of the largest hotel in Spokane, said to the President after he had
returned to the hotel. "Mr. President, what
do you consider to be a FAIR SHARE for
the worker?" The President replied, "I
don't know." Then Senator Beveridge and
otlers; discussed the question and came to
no decision; family the President turned to
the big, joily landlord who had asked the
question, saying, "Well' what is your idea
of a fair share of the product?" Comrade
Lund replied, "The worker should have the
whole cheese."]

Do you mind what the President said

But the seatence that wen every heart, And with shouts of applause filled the als, Was this: That the worker should have

And what share is fair?" someone asked. What part to the worker should go! With his dental formation displayed The President said. "I don't know The workers should have a fair share: Fut just what that portion should be, I frankly confess I don't know,

Then be turned on his questioner there—A positiont Socialist man—
"You have stumped me for once, I admit you may tell us yourself if you can."
The Socialist quickly replied,
"The answer I furnish with case,
The new hyperself the world's mailty The men who create the world's wealth should have and must have the whole cheese.

All wealth is the product of toll. All wealth is the product of toil,
The labor of brawn and of brain,
Whence comes the Aristocrat's share,
Who looks upon toil with disdain?
Shall the makers of wealth live in want
While parasites revel in ease?
Wipe out the foul system of graft!
The workers shall have the whole cheese.

The times are now rape for a change, Giant Labor is opening his eyes, He is groping and seeking the light, And soon in his strength he will rise. And then he will reach for his own With hands that are eager to seize. To end the class struggle forever He will reach out and take the whole

cheese, -Horace C. Crosby.

MODERN LITERARY CRITICISM. The fact that forty-two tons of paper

(see literary journals) were used in getting out the first edition of Marie Corell's new book is not, of course, without importance, yet it is not the last word. There is still

yet it is not the last word. There is still something lacking.
What proportion of this paper was used up in margins, chapter headings and mere pictures?
For the rest, what part was filled with dialogue, and what with solid matter?
Until these questions are authoritatively answered, the critical will naturally withhold their suffrages. Forty-two tons of paper raise a strong presumption in Miss. paper raise a strong presumption in Miss Corell's favor, but withal falls short of furnishing the secure basis for a final judg-ment as to her place in literature.—Life.

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY wn in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

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"Volksæltung" should dressed.

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As the Worker goes to press on Wedness, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

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

408,888 a the state of New York, on account of tale provisions of the election laws, the tale Party is officially recognized under in may of Social Democratic Party, and en. dem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

the 'socialist Party (or Social Democrati-Party is New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party The latter is a small and mortbun-The North-New York) annually the so-called Socialist Lapor with the so-called Socialist Lapor The latter is a small and moribund crandization which bitterly opposes the trade entors and carries on an abusive campaign of finisher against the real Socialist movement, which supports the trade unloss movement.



THE NEW MONROE DOCTRINE.

It looks very much as though, in the near future, another disgraceful episode was likely to be added to the his tory of the foreign policy of the United States. There is certainly nothing for any American, however sweetly senti mental in his patriotism, to be proud of in the Mexican war, brought on by the slaveholding class for the sole and almost ocpuly avowed purpose of annexing territory wherefrom to carvo new slave states and so hold the ma fority at Washington, or in the annex ation of Porto Rico and the Philip pines and the juggled "liberation" of Cuba, engineered by a coalition of indestrial, commercial, and financial capitalists for the purpose of fencing in rich natural resources, commanding cheap labor, getting a foothold in cer tain foreign markets, and, at the same time, making a good thing out of government bonds and army contracts.

Both of those were profitable bu very inglorious wars. There was not enough of honest enthusiasm in either of them to inspire a single good song or ovation, Lowell's and Dooley's satires are their monuments in our literature. Graft and not blind heroism was their chief characteristic, for in each the disproportion of strength be tween the forces engaged was as conspicuous as the sordidness of the aggressor's motives.

The forcing of an "adviser" by United States government upon the Dominican government, with the plair understanding that his "advice" must be followed, may be a logical outcome of the Monroe doctrine, as the admin istration papers declare. If so, it only proves that, with capitalism tri umphant in this country, the Monros dcotrine means, not protection for the smaller republics of the Western hem isphere, but dictatorship over themand dictatorship in the interest of bankers and bandholders

In Venezuela things are likely to be more serious, because more resistance is likely to be shown to the aggressions of American capitalists, for whom th government at Washington nets.

A gang of capitalists—the same As phalt Trust that gets fat contracts and exploits laborers and makes double or treble profits in our own cities has, by methods that we partly know and partly can guess, got a claim on the asphalt deposits of Venezuela, which among the richest in the world. The Aspluit Trust proposed to estab lish there a real "imperium in Im perlo," maintaining its private standing army and absolutely defvior the Venezuelan government.

Now President Castro is a bit of a "hig-stick" expert himself, though not overmuch given to "speaking softly." He took measures to bring the Asphalt Trust to time such as must have comanded President Roosevelt's admir tion-from a purely personal stand point. The Asphalt Trust, along with Narious other capitalist rings that have by hook or by crook got "claims" down there, are clamering for assistance from the United States government to

compel the Venezuelan government to stand and deliver. And no one need be surprised if, before the thing is over, the present administration signalizes its devotion to great capitalist interests by a South American war which will be in fact only a big high-

way robbery. Kautsky has shown that the financial section of the capitalist class is distinguished from the industrial or even the strictly commercial capitalists by its more unbridled greed, vio lence, and lawlessness. The recent evolution of capitalism in the United States, in linking all the trusts closely together, has put the financial section in control. The others must follow its cue or at least keep still or get out of the game. And its game means inter national war as well as domestic usurpation whenever anything stealable is within reach.

Under this now dominant influence the Monroe doctrine takes a new significance. It used to mean that this continent should not be considered a field for colonization or territorial expansion by any European powers, Now it means that, from Bering Straits to Cape Horn, this continent is to be considered a field for exploitation by the powers of Wall Street-and we to him, of whatever race or nativity, who questions their doings!

THAT INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZA-TION MANIFESTO

Under the headline "For Industrial Organization" we print in another column the manifesto and call issued by a conference of trade-union leaders and others held in Chicago early this month. Our reason for doing so and for making some editorial comment on it at this time is the fact that, while not one of the those who particlpated in the conference was there as a representative of the Socialist Party, while the Socialist Party as a body had not and has not been consulted about the matter and is in no way responsible for it, for good or for evil, it is almost inevitable, from the prominent part which some of the signers have taken and doubtless will continue to take in the Socialist Party, that many people will be misled into thinking that the conference at Chicago is somehow organically connected with the party and will be inclined to hold the party to a certain measure of responsibility for its outcome, whatever that may be. We wish, therefore, on behalf of the party and in accordance with its policy as clearly defined by its National Committee and its last National Convention, to disavow any such responsibility. The signers of this manifesto have acted in their individual capacity or perhaps, in some cases (the matter not made clear by the document itself) as representatives of certain trade unions; but none of them speaks with authority for the Socialist Party. As for the manifesto in itself, we

find little to quarrel with and much

to approve. It seems to us that the

study both of economic theory and of the recent history of trade unionis: makes it very plain to any candid thinker that, in order to do their work to the best advantage, to accomplish the most with the least cost in money or in time or in hardship, the trade unions of the United States must considerably change their method of ac tion, giving up trade autonomy to a great extent and moving in the direction of what is called industrial organization. The endless and often senseless jurisdiction disputes that occupy so large a share of the time and attention of every city central body and every state or national convention of the American Federation of Labor. and that so often show themselves in the formation of dual unions and the miserable spectacle of union men scabbing on other union men-these, together with the slow and clumsy working of the present system at critical times when men of one trade need the instant help of their brothers in other trades of the same industry, prove that the trade-autonomy form of or ganization is much behind the times The demand for this change, from trade autonomy to industrial organization, is the essence of the manifesto in question; and so far we find it com mendable, as an emphatic statemen of a question that the rank and file of all the unions will do well to consider and act upon, if they would cope with the growing power of the closely federated employers' associations.

Heartily must be commend, too, the paragraphs in which the authors of this manifesto show the evil effects of prohibitive initiation fees and of the exclusion of political and economic discussions in union meetings. We may note, however, that they overlook the fact that the unions are making progress, and rapid progress, in both these matters and not only the bodies affil iated with the American Labor Union but also (perhaps equally) those affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

But this manifesto does not stop with pointing out the present faults and shortcomings and weaknesses of the unions and indicating the directions in which they may be improved. It is more than a discussion of important questions of trade-union policy. It is, or seeks to be, the inauguration of a field, undertaken in such a mann that we can have little hope of its sue cess and must have grave fears of its

aggravating the very evils it seeks to Let us make it clear what we mean We do not believe that the necessary changes in trade-union organization

> way, from this source, we believe that it will come. We believe that we see it coming. In the organizations of the printers, of the carpenters, of the machinists, of the brewery workers, and of many other trades, we see the leaven at work. The change of attitude on the part of the Socialists as a body toward trade unionism, the repudiation of the S. T. & L. A. and its utopian methods, effected in 1809 has done much to hasten this normal development of the trade unions themselves-or, to put it more accurately has removed an obstacle which for some years before, hampered such progress. Six years ago, Socialism was a bugbear in all but a very few inions; every Socialist, be he never so faithful a trade unionist in his personal conduct, was looked upon with some suspicion by his fellow unionists: the attacks made in the name of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. actually strengthened Gompers and the whole conservative and futile policy that he represented and still represents; unionists who were inclined out of their own experience and observation to be dissatisfied with that conservative policy and to seek for something better were frightened back by the S. T. & L. A., with its threat of disruption and dictatorship and impotency worse yet than that of pure-and-simpledom. We have changed all that. We have done it by the frank adoption and honest following of a wiser policy-a policy of fraternal helpfulness instead of uninvited meddling. And the result is plain to all. The unions in which a Socialist speaker, even though not himself a trade-unionist, who comes in a courteous and sensible manner cannot get a hearing are now the exception, not the rule. Socialist principles are explained and discussed in union journals where they could get no fair hearing in those days. We have recruited a very large proportion of our Socialist voters and probably a still larger proportion of our party members from the ranks of those very trade unions

> Now if this manifesto from Chicago (insofar as it goes beyond an address on matters of policy and becomes a call for action) means anything at all, we cannot see anything in it but the promise of a repetition of the disastrous S. T. & L. A. attempt-and without the excuse of inexperience which we then had. If it does not mean secession from the existing unions or insurrection against them, by a minority of their membership under the head of a self-constituted junta some of whose members are not even trade unionists, what does it mean? And is such a call to insurrection, to dual organization and fratricidal strife. justified at a time when such steady progress is being made by orderly propaganda and fraternal intercourse? And if, indeed-which we do not believe to be the case-circumstances justified such disruption and dual organization, is it the part of men who are prominently identified in the public mind with Socialism and who are not trade unionists to take part in issuing the call, at once intruding into a field where they do not belong and imposing upon the party the unpleasant choice of repudiating their action or accepting responsibility for what it has repeatedly condemned?

which we then antagonized and which

we now freely criticize but do not at-

tempt either to smash or to control.

NOTE. COMMENT AND ANSWER The fact that German newspapers which are recognized as being "in spired"—that is, as being unofficial or gans of the government-recommend ed investment in the last Russian loan two or three weeks ago, demonstrating to their own satisfaction the stability and solvency of the Tsar's government is not without its meaning. If the weakness of a government injures its credit, it is equally true that a loss of credit and consequent financial embar-rassment weakens a government's power of resistance against either foreign foes or revolution at home. The idea that the German imperiaf government was pleased to see its Eastern neighbor getting thoroughly worsted by Japan is quite faise. Still less wel come to the Kniser and his party to the prospect of political revolution in Russia. Kaiserism and Tsarism are the same thing, differently spelled; and just as the Kaiser would willingly have strengthened Brother Nicholas in power, so do the Social Democrats of Germany rejoice in the now promised downfall of autocracy at St. Peters ourg and congratulate themselves or the advantage it will give them in their own domestic fight.

We should advise every party member interested in the question of the functions, the support, the re-sponsibility, and the control of the Socialist press to get and read a copy of Comrade Smith's "An Inside View of Comrade Smith's "An Inside View of the 'Appeal to Reason," which we note in the department of Party News. Some will doubtless be indifferent at the publication of the Ricker letters and will accuse Smith of wantonly "stirring up discord." We cannot agree with them. The conduct of any paper claiming to be a Socialist paper is a lecttimate subject for discussion in of Cor legitimate subject for discussion in party circles, even though the paper be privately owned; especially is this true

y and insistently appeals to the rank and file of the party for support and tries to combine ultra-capitalistic busi-ness methods (competitions for farms and steam yachts, "donations" to the party of literature that the party finds it necessary to dump into the garbage-heap because of its confusing and un-socialistic character, publication of "medical" and "co-operative" adverand methods can be imposed from above or from without. If they are to be effective, the initiative must come from the rank and file of the actual trade unionists, on whose knowledge lisements of a most questionable charand devotion, after all, the whole burden of the movement rests. In this more than fustifiable. It is neces

when the paper in question persistent

acter)—when it tries to combine the use of such methods with a claim on the devotion of earnest Socialists, it is that the comrades take some serious thought of the matter. Comrade Smith "Whenever Wayland's extrava gant statements or unsound teachings were criticized, he retorted with the ssertion that such action was prompted by jealousy." Where questions arise, the only safe rule is, Hear both The "Appeal" side has been pretty thoroughly and will consides. tinue to be heard, no doubt; for this reason the "Inside View" should be everywhere, in order that they may be in a position to judge truly and act wisely. It is quite idle to try to ignore or suppress such matters "in the in terest of harmony" As Rebel said at "It is just in this that the Socialist Party shows itself invincible, that it 'washes its dirty inen' before all the world, not behind closed

It seems to us as plain as that twice two is four that our Wisconsin com al Secretary quite right in the contro versy over the method of computing membership in the various state and apportioning representation in the National Committee. If the method proposed by the Wisconcomrades were followed, we should certainly have chaos. If Wis-consin may claim that the \$390 it has paid during the year 1904 was only the dues for eight months and that appor-tionment should be made accordingly, dividing by eight instead of twelve why may not New York claim that the \$1,075 it paid was dues for two months only and that, with two as the divisor its membership must be put at 10.750, and a dozen seats in the National Committee apportioned to it? The amount of dues actually paid during the year i the only basis upon which the compu-tation can be based; and if we are not going to stick to this, the only thing is to credit each state with whatever membership its state committee sees fit to claim

Once in a while a Republican or Democratic politician, in his individual capacity, does or says a thing that we Socialists are bound to commend. We are glad to note the action of Demo-cratic Congressman Baker of Brooklyn last Monday, when he moved that the House adjourn in token of its "inde-scribable horror at the wanton massaere that has taken place in Russia.' Not one Republican, not one Demo-crat, joined him; Mr. Baker's vote was recorded alone. "That is the interes these people have in humanity." was his comment; "if it had been a king or emperor who had been shot down the House would immediately have adjourned." Mr. Baker is quite right The machine and the majority of the leaders of his party care exactly much for humanity as those of the Republican party, and not a whit more. And the question arises, How can Mr. Baker, well understanding this fact, still cling to that reactionary and

In "Charities" for Jan. 14, William English Walling writes forcibly on the shameful record of inefficiency (to put it in the mildest way possible) made by State Labor Commissioner McMackin of New York in the matter of enforcement of labor laws, especially the law restricting the employment of children in factories. In the same issue an editorial summary is made of "The Testimony of the State Labor Commis sioner Against Himself." The case is a strong one. We may, perhaps, hope that McMackin will be dropped, under pressure from the Child Labor Committee and other reform and labor or ganizations. We most heartily wish successor will do better. But of this there is great doubt. We know of but one way to ensure the vigorous en forcement of even such inadequate la more rapidly increasing vote than has yet been cast against the two parties dominated by property interest and for the one party pledged to and controlled

From Missouri come these question for The Worker to answer: Is Socialism based on the Scriptu Can we have universal peace before the days of the millenlum? Is Socialism the orerunner of the millentum?

Scriptures than is arithmetic or astron omy or surgery or double-entry book-keeping. Socialism deals with earthly affairs. It has nothing to do with Not being expert in the ology, we give up the questions about

A correspondent calls our attention to an editorial squib in the Macon "Telegraph" to the effect that, "Socialism, as Victor Hugo said of French communism, is 'the Insanity of lib-erty.'" and asks us whether Hugo did really say this. We do not recognize the quotation, but it may be genuine. If he used the words quoted, it was probably of the communards that he spoke, not the communists—that is, of those who participated in the heroic, more than half mistaken(and disas trous Paris uprising of 1871. Victor Hugo was always a phrase-maker rather than a man of action. He show ed this weakness in the 1848-1852 per-lod and again in his desertion of the Commune. Of his many epigrams, some are very wise and some only smart and shellow; and no phrase should be considered altogether apar from its context.

-If you get this paper with having ordered it, you may know that some friend has paid for it for you. You own him the courteen of reading

AN ELEMENTARY COURSE IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

VIII .- The Origin and Nature of Surplus-Value, or the Capital-Ists' Income-Its Distribution and Its Relation to Wages.

[This is one of a series of articles, be- | such workers in a factory. They use gun in The Worker of Dec. 4, as an at-tempt toward a systematic and correct and yet popular statement of the fundamental principles of scientific Socialism for the tudy (not merely to read something easy and who have too little time to undertak larger and more complete treatises. Those who find any points not made clear or who have pertinent questions suggested by these articles are invited to write to the Editor of The Worker, and are assured that an earnest attempt will be made to answe

VIII. - Surplus Value. A brief summary of the law of value

and the law of wages which we have already explained at length will at once make clear the nature and origin of surplus-value, the income of the

All wealth is produced by labor. The and we are in a produced by abor. The salue of commodities is fixed by the average amount of social labor necessary to produce them under condition and by methods generally prevailing. The actual price of any commodity fluctuates somewhat above and below this level, but in the long run these fluctuations neutralize each other and commodities sell at their value unde

competitive system.

Labor-power is a commodity, in the existing state of society. Its value is fixed the same as the value of any other commodity. In the case of this commodity, the labor-cost of production means the cost of subsistence. Actua wages, the price of labor-power, fluc tuates somewhat above and below this subsistence-level; but in the long run, under conditions of competition, these fluctuations neutralize each other and wages tends to be equal to the work ers' cost of subsistence.

Now what is the relation between capitalist and wage-worker in the act of production? What is the nature of the agreement between them? On what basis is the product divided?

The wage-worker does not own the material means of production-land, power, machinery, tools, materialsnecessary to employ himself according to methods now economically practica ble. The capitalist does own these ble. The capitalist does own these means of production, these opportunities of employment.

wage-worker, then, in order to work and get a living, must go to the capitalist and sell his labor-power at market prices—in general, at a wage equal to the cost of subsistence. The wage-worker, once employed, once in the factory, no longer owns his productive power. He has parted with it to the employer, for a fixed consideration It belongs to the employer, by a con tract fust as "fair." fust as "free" and just as binding as any other contract

of purchase-and-sale. The employer, then, owns a factory. He owns certain raw materials. He owns certain labor-power embodied in the persons of his employees. He has paid for all these, we may assume, or contracted to pay for them, at their true value. He owns them, according to accepted ideas of rightful owner ship, by just as good a title as did the men from whom he bought them. How he got the mens to pay for them, how capitalist accumulation was begun, is n question we may put aside for the present. We may inquire later into the historic origin of capitalism, but for the present we take it as it is and an-

In the process of production, by the foint labor of the employees, the materials, as such, are used up; the machinery is partly worn out, its value partly destroyed; the labor-power em-bodied in the persons of the wage-workers and belonging to the employworkers and belonging to the employ-er is used up likewise. The value of the materials used up (the result of labor in earlier processes of production in other factories, mines, or fields) is transferred to the product, forms a part of its value; the materials con-tribute to the product just as much value as they already possess, and no more. The value of the machinery (also a product of past labor), so far as it is worn out, is also transferred to the product, forms a part of its value; the machinery contributes to the product as much value as it loses and no more. The value of the labor-power used up is likewise transferred to the product, forms a part of its value; the labor power contributes to the product its own value—and some-thing more. And the value of the product, therefore, is equal to all the values consumed (of materials, mu-chinery, labor-power), plus something

It is in this that labor-power, a living commodity, most markedly differs from such dead commodities as ma-chines, cotton, and coal. Labor-power is the substance of which labor is the action, the function; and labor, as we have seen, is the source and maesur of all value. It is possible for the methods and under conditions now prevailing, to pro duce the equivalent of their own day's subsistence in less than a full laborday-by less than the full amount o that they can do in a day. Six hours' labor, probably four hours' la-bor, is sufficient to produce the values of a day's subsistence-that is, to re produce the amount of the daily wages, the value of the labor-power expended in a day. But the wage-worker does not work four or six hours, producing the equivalent of his

more, plus a new value.

own subsistence, and then go home and enjoy himself. On the contrary, be works eight or nine or ten hours, and sometimes considerably more. He must do this, or he gets no chance to capitalist owns the factory, controls the opportunities of employment; and the capitalist is not in business simply for the purpose of allowing his employees to get their liv-ing. His motive in allowing productenance by their own lat nance by their labor. His own mainte

day's subsistence for the workers, ac-cording to the existing standard of liv-ing, is the product of five hours' social labor, and that this is represented in money by \$1. Wages, then, are \$1 as day. But the workers perform ten hours of labor daily. Here are 1,000

up daily \$1,000 worth of raw material. They wear out the plant to the extent of \$100 a day in so doing. They use up \$1,000 worth of labor-power in the process-and get that value back in wages, \$1,000. According to our sup-positions, the gross value of the day's product will be \$3,100. Selling the product at its value, the employer

will get \$3,100 for it.

Now the whole of this product belongs to the calptalist, for the very good reason that all the elements that entered into its production-materials, machinery, labor-power—belogned to him, he having paid for them.

Out of that gross product of \$3,100. the capitalist must pay \$1,000 for the materials used up, \$100 for repairs and replacement of machinery, and \$1,000 for wages, for labor-power bought and used up-\$2,100 in all. There remains to him \$1,000, the excess of the normal product of 1,000 days of over the value of 1,000 days of laborpower, the excess of the amount of value produced by 1,000 men in hours over the amount of value neces-sary for their sustenance for a day. This is what we call surplus-value.

This is the source of capitalist income in general. And, if the rightness of the capitalist system is recognized, if the rightness of a system which makes labor-power a commodity is admitted. the right of the capitalist to this su plus-value cannot be questioned. (It is true that there may be and is a secondary form of exploitation in ad-dition to this. Through combination and other methods it is possible, to some extent, for the capitalists or some of them to establish a monopoly and restrict competition in the buying of labor-power and the selling of ducts, and so to buy labor-power at a price below its value and sell products at a price above their value. have noted in earlier articles. But for the present we disregard this and speak only of the exploitation of labo the capitalist appropriation of surplusvalue, as it exists regardless of monopoly, as it would exist under a typi cal capitalist society of free competi-

Now let us note two things: First the division of surplus-value among various sorts of capitalists; second, the between surplus-value ratio wages. The whole of the surplus-value pro-

duced in a given enterprise is seldom appropriated by a single capitalist or corporation, the direct employer. It is so only in case this employer is quite independent of other capitalists, is complete and free owner of all the capital used in the enterprise monly the employer, out of the sur-plus-value realized in his industry, has o pay rent to the owner of land and outldings that he leases. Yery often he has borrowed money to start his enterprise or expand it, and has to pay interest to the lender—banker, bond older, or whatever he may be; this also must come out of the sruplus value. So the surplus-value extracted from the wage-workers' labor may be divided among a number of capital-ists, under several different headsrent, interest, dividends, and the like The proportions in which it is divided mong money-lenders, landlords, and actual employers is a question of great interest to these various capitalists but it is a question of no inte ever to the wage-workers. If the stock holders (the direct employers) in a cer tain corporation get no dividends be-cause, through bad management or for some other reason, all the surpin value goes to landlords and bondhold ers, that does not make the lot of the wage-workers either better or worse Stockholders, bondholders, landlords and speculators may very sensibly quarrel and fight among themselve bout the division of the surplu But the proportion in which it is divided does not either increase or diminish its total amount, and so it is quite unreasonable for wage-workers to take any part in such conflicts be ween different sections of the capital-The relation between surplus-value

which does interest the workers. In our illustrative case we have seen lavalue, of \$2,000 in a day. Out of this \$1,000 came as wages to the workers and the residue of \$1,000 remained as urplus-value to be divided among the various capitalists concerned. Now if by any means, the value of labor-po is reduced, as by a general lowering of the standard of living, this change will affect the amount of wages, but it will not affect the total net product. If wages thus fall to \$800, the capital sts will have \$1.200 of surplus-value to divide among themselves. The same will be true, if by a combination of employers, importation of additional workmen, and so forth, the price of labor-power, actual wages, is reduced in the same proportion below its value On the contrary, if the value of labor power rises or if its price rises above its value, so that our thousand mer got \$1,200 each day, the amount of sur plus-value will fall to \$800.

That is to say with a given amount of labor performed under given con-ditions and methods, and consequently producing a certain amount of value wages and surplus-value vary inverse ly in arithmetical proportion—every rise of wages means a reduction of sur pins-value, every fall of wages means an increase of surplus-value.

In our next article we shall have to pursue this subject a little further bringing out some details overlooked in this general statement. We have heretofore developed, and supposing even complete freedom of competition in the capitalist system, it must be admitted that the income of the capital sts, as such, is derived from the labor of the wage-workers, from the surplu sary cost of subsistence. This is what we mean when we the exploitation of labor.

—If you get a dozen extra cop this paper, hand them out to for asking them to read carefully.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Quarterly Financial Report Shows Re duction of Weekly Deficit - Circulation Report Shows Continued Progress.

In our issue of Oct. 30 last we pre ented an analyzed statement of the average weekly expenses and income for the third quarter of 1904 (July to September inclusive), comparing it with the statement for the preceding quarter (April to June): that compar on showed a reduction of \$9.80 in average weekly expenses, an increas of \$1.73 in average weekly income, and a consequent reduction of \$11.53 in average weekly deficit.

We are now able to give the statement for the closing quarter of 1904 and compare it with that of the July-September quarter. The comparison shows that the progressive increase of our circulation has brought an increase of \$30.43 a week in expenses, an increase of \$45.89 in receipts, and a con sequent reduction of the average weekly deficit from \$29.62 to \$14.16. The table follows:

while; first, there is the propaganda effect of even a three-months' coming of a Socialist paper; then, by the visit-ing, not only are many steady sub-scribers enrolled, but also some party members, and the organization gets into closer touch with the body of voters in the ward.

Doubtless the editors of The Worker are often to blame for delay in attend-ing to communications addressed to them. But pretty often it is the senders of the cor munications that are at For instance, last Monday a comrade in a city near New York de sired to inform us of an important matter of news. Being in a hurry, he saved time and trouble, as he thought. by pasting a newspaper clipping upon a postal card, adding balf a dozen words in writing, and mailed the card. But under the law, if anything is attached to a postal card, it ceases to be a postal card and becomes a letter, reuiring two cents postage. So that ard was held back till the addressee could be informed and send a stamp, causing a delay of forty-eight hours forget to write the full address, leaving out either the street and number or the city, or they address to the Sc

AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENSES.		
	July-Sept. O	etDec.
Editorial salaries and expenses	834.79	\$36.14
Business office salaries and expenses	26.31	28.50
Composition	25.05	23,15
Commission on advertising, electric light and power, gas, agita-		
tion, sundries	5.64	5.41
Paper	24.37	37.80
Expedition, postage, and mail list	97'44	39.68
Discount to subscribers and dealers	2.04	3.24
,	W protraporates	-
Average total weekly expense	\$145.64	\$176.07
Increase		\$30.43
AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME.		******
Subscriptions and sales	\$101.92	\$151.07
Advertising and sundries	14.10	13.81
Average total weekly income	\$116.02	\$161.91
Increase		\$45.80
Average weekly deficit	\$29.62	\$14.16
Reduction of average weekly deficit	*************	\$15.46

This is a very satisfactory showing. | cialist Literature Company letters in-It promises well for the coming of the time when The Worker will be a selfsupporting paper. It may be well however to query

against a misconception. The deficit has been cut in two during the last three months. At that rate of increase in the circulation, it would appear, the paper will be on a self-supporting basis in another three months will, in one way of looking at it. But if the increase of circulation should then become practically stationary, we should find a deficit again the follow ing quarter. The reason for this is quite plain. Subscriptions, with few exceptions, are paid for in advance The whole income from a yearly sub scription figures in the report for the quarter when that subscription is taken. But the expense involved by that subscription is distributed through That is, each subscription the year. means a certain present cash income in a lump, and a liability, an obliga-tion, a debt, which the publishers must liquidate during the fifty-two weeks following.

So it is that a paper may appear to be on a paying basis, before it is actu-ally so, IF THE CIRCULATION IS STEADILY INCREASING. But this increase stops before a certain point is reached, a critical situation at once develops, because income then falls off, consisting only of renewals or their equivalent, while expenses are

The lowest STATIONARY level of circulation on which a paper of the present size and quality of The Worker can regularly make income cover expenses is about 25,000. The presen paid circulation of The Worker is about 15,500, as against 12,000 in Au gust, the first month of our "public ity plan"—the expected falling-off of bundle circulation after election having partly counterbalanced the gain of or 5 000 in individual subscription From June to November the bundle circulation will again come up and then again fall off. If the present rate of progress is maintained, we may count that in another nine or ter months The Worker will have about 25,000 individual subscriptions, which, with the fluctuating bundle orders, will put it on a safe basis, even if its circulation should then cease to grow. But we do not propose that our cir-

culation shall become stationary at 25,000. When a weekly surplus mally takes the place of a- weekly deficit, we propose to use that surplus in making such improvements in Th Worker, both editorial and mechanical, as shall render it much easier to double the circulation again.

The following table shows the circuation of The Worker for the last two weeks: Week ending

Jan. 15. Printed	Jan. 22. 17,500
Single subscriptions 14,199	14,301
Outside bundles 249	139
Samples 119	171
Exchanges 539	569
Sold at office in bundles or at retail	1,390
Totals16,483	16,570

Gain for week The gain of 102 in the list of individual subscriptions—the most import. ant part of the circulation from the point of view of prepaganda as well as that of finances-is not up to the standard set for some time past. We have been gaining from 200 to 300 almost every week. Let us hope that figures will show themselves

again next week.

By a typographical error in our table last week we put the total circulation for Jan. 1 at 15,515. It should have been 16,515, as was evident from the tems in that column and from the bal-

Comrade Carey of New Castle, Pa. pleasantly surprises us with a fist of twelve yearly subscriptions. Go thou and do likewise, Comrade Wollnik of Troy has dis

posed of 50 half-yearly subscription cards since November and sends in an order for 10 more half-yearlies and 40 The Nineteenth Ward Branch of

Boston, of which Comrade Claus is the agent, is pushing The Worker vigor ously. Their plan is to pay for three month trial subscriptions for selected month trial subscriptions for selected names and then to follow them up with personal visits and, where possi-ble, induce the recipients to become regular subscribers. This involves a good deal of wark, but it is worth

tended for the editorial room of The Worker and vice versa; any of these errors is likely to cause a delay of some hours in the delivery of the letter and, if this happens on Tuesday or Wednesday, to cause a week's delay in publication. The editors of The Work-er are willing to bear any blame that they deserve, and do really try to avoid deserving any; but they would request correspondents to exercise due care on their own part before "regis tering kicks."

FRENCH UNITY.

(Continued from page 1.)

for public instruction, public assistance, public productive services, in which the proletariat has a special interest-the party's parliamentary representatives ought to refuse to vot budget as a whole (r—userout de voter l'ensemble du budget), such refusal being understood as a definite vote of op position to any bourgeois ministry whatsoever.

Among other questions raised by one

or other of the organizations looking to unity are: The control of elected representatives; the control of the pre the obligation of Socialists elected to office to contribute a certain part of their salaries to the party's propagan da funds; the use of other revolution-ary methods besides that of political action. The declaration finally elabor orated and referred to the organiza-tions declares the Socialist Party to be a class party, a party of revolution, no representatives in parliament shall form a single and independent group and shall vote against the war and colonial budgets, secret funds, and the budget as a whole; that, even in exceptional circumstances, the parlia-mentary members shall not enter into any coalitions without the approval of organization; that they ought to hold themselves at the disposal of the party for purposes of propaganda, as well as for parliamentary action; that each Socialist elected to office shall be responsible individually to the party organization in his constituency and that as a body they shall be subject to the control of the central organization with the national congress or conven-tion as final judge; that complete lib erty of discussion on questions of prin-ciple and method shall be maintained n the Socialist press, but that in matters of action the Socialist papers shall conform to the decisions of the party, shall publish its official communications and shall be subject to its censure; that the Socialist members of parlis ment shall not be eligible to the Central Committee, but that the parlia mentary group as such shall be repre-sented in that body by chosen delegates; that the party shall require its elected representatives to pay a cer-tain proportion of their sauries into the party funds. In the event of this basic declaration being adopted, a congress is to be convened at an early date, in which each of the organizations will be represented on a mixed basis, partly according to dues-paying membership and partly according to the vote cast in the last general election of 1902.

FOR LECTURE COMMITTEES IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

the use of committees in New York the vicinity in getting lecturers and tets we print the following list, which a no pretension, of course, to completoress:
Batker, Mrs. Elsa-82, W. One Hundred
and Fifth street, New York.
Bondin, I., R. 329 Brondway, New York,
Burrowes, Peter E.-11 Coper Square,
New York.
Edilin, William 404 Westminster Read,
lathush, Brooklyn.
Petgerbhaum, B.-122 Rockaway avenue,
irosklyn.
Fraser, Mrs. Berths Mrs. Bertha M.—804 Union brooklyn. J. C.—250 E. Fifty-eighth street, New York,
Furnam, Pr. Charles L.—121 Schermerborn street, Brooklyn,
Ghenf, W. J.—289 W. Fifty-fourth street,
New York,
Gorbel, Geo. H.—11 Bridge street, Newborn, N. J.
Hanford, Ben—181 Marcy avesue, BrookHanford, Ben—181 Marcy avesue, Brook-Hillquit. Morris 320 Broadway, New Total Alexander—184 William street, Jonna Alexander—184 William street, Kearins, Henry R.—253 Beach s'reet, Krafftt, N.J. Krafftt, Prederick—29 Reservair scense, France, Algernon—184 William street, New Joseph Algernon—184 William street, New Jos Jersey City, N. Algernon-184 William street, Algernon-184 William street, New York, Lemon, Continuay-184 William street, New York, Lemon, Continuay-184 William street, New York, Leongro, Rev. Owen R.-24 N. Ninth avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. William avenue, Malkiel, Jeon A.—1961 Letington p. E. T.-52 Westcott street, East Prillips, L-Zi6 R. Second Friday, New York, Helitz, Jas. M. 285 Berrow street, Jer Helitz, Jas. M. 285 Berrow street, Jer Helitz, Jas. M. 285 Berrow street, Jer Nov. York. Sucklin, I.—11-15 Avenue D. New York.

FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION.

Manifesto Issued by Conference o A. L. U. Men and Others in Chicago with Call for Convention in June.

At the beginning of this month to conference was held in Chicago by number of more or less prot unionists (mostly of the Ameri can Labor Union) and others interest ed in the labor movement. The confer ence was held behind closed doors and a signed manifesto issued at its closwhich we reproduce, as being a matte of general interest. It is not clear whether all of those who append the ames of labor organizations to their signatures were there as authorized representatives of their unions or whether they acted only as individuals; some of the signers certainly did not represent organizations. The daily press, without giving the full text of the manifesto, has given some account of it, and most of the papers have spoken of Eugene V. Debs as the leader of the movement. Comrade Debs name does not appear among the ers and we have seen nothing to indi cate that he is at all connected with it. The manifesto and call is as fol-

Social relations and groupings but reflect mechanical and industrial conditions. The great facts of present industry are the dis-placement of human skill by machines and the increase of capitalist power through concentration in the possession of the tools with which wealth is produced and dis-

Hecause of these facts trade divisions licenuse of these facts trade divisions smong laborers and competition among capitalists are alike disappearing. Class divisions grow ever more fixed and class sattagonisms more sharp. Trade lines have been swallowed up in a common servitude. antagonsms more samples and servitude of all workers to the machines which they tend. New machines ever replacing less productive ones wine cut whole trades and plunge new hodies of workers into the ever-growing army of tradeless, hopeless plunge new bodies of workers into the ever-growing army of tradeless, hopeless memplayed. As human beings and human skill are displaced by mechanical progress the capitalists need use the workers only during that brief period when muscles and nerves respond most intensely. The menent the laborer so longer yields the maximum of profits he is thrown upon the scrapplic to starce aboutfule the discarded machine. A dead line has been drawn, and an are fluid established, across which in this world of monopolized opportunities. this world of monopolized opportunities means condemnation to industrial death.

means condemnation to industrial death.

The worker wholly reparated from the land and the tools, with his skill of crafts-masship rendered useless, is crak in the gailorn mass of wage slaves. He sees his power of reastance broken by craft divisions, perpetuated from outgrown industrial stages. His wages constantly grow less as his hours grow longer and minopolized prices grow higher. Shifted hither and thither by the demands of profit takers, the laborer's home no longer exists. In this helpless condition he is forced to and thiner by the demands of profit the-ers, the labare's home no longer exists. In this helpless condition be is forced to accept whatever bandinging conditions his master may impose. He is submitted to a physical and intellectual examination more physical and intellectual examination more searching than was the charttel slave when sold from the action block. Laborers are no longer classified by differences in trade-skill, but the employer asserts them ac-cording to the machine to which they are attached. These divisions, far from rep-recenting differences in skill, or interests among the laborers, are imposed by the employers that workers may be pitted against one another and spurred to greater exertion in the slop, and that all realstners to capitalist tyranny may be weakened by artificial, fratricidal distinctions. Wills consuming these cutgrown divi-

artificial, fratricidal distinctions.
While encourating these outgrown divisions among the workers the capitalista carefully adjust themselves to the new conditions. They wipe out all differences among themselves and present a united frent in their war upon labor. Through employers' associations they seek to crush, with brutal force, by the judicial injunctions and military power, all efforts at resistance. Or when the other policy seems peer prefutable they conceal their dargers. ere profitable they conceal their daggers neath the Civic Federation and boodwink denote in the Civic Preparation, and generalized and octray those who they would rule and exploit. Both methods depend for success upon the bilindness and internal dissensions of the working class. The employers' line of battle and methods of warfare correspond to the solidarity of mechanical and industrial concentration, while taborers still industrial concentration, while taborers still

long gare trade divisions.

The battice of the past emphasize this less in. The textile workers of Lowell, Piabadelpile and Fall River; the butchers of Chicago, weakened by the disintegrating effects of trade divisions, the machinists of the Santa Fe, unsupported by their fellow workers, schapet to the same masters; the long strungling miners of Colorado, hampered by lack of unity and solidarity upon the industrial batthefeld, all hear witness to the ficiliessness and impotency of labor as at present organized.

This worm-out and corrupt system offers as presents of lapprovement and adaptation.

na promise of improvement and adoptation. There is no silver lining to the clouds of and despair settling down upor

dar, the seriod despair setting, at the world of labor.

This system offers only a perpetual strug-gie for slight relief within ware slavery, It is bind to the possibility of establishing an industrial democracy wherein there shall be no wage slavery, but where the workers will own the tools which they operate, and

Separation of craft from craft renders

of worker for worker is engendered, and the workers are delivered, helpless and dis-integrated, into the hands of the capi-talists.

Craft Jealousy leads to the attempt to

creete trade monopoles.

Prohibitive initiation fees are established that force men to become scabs against their xill. Men whom manilmess or circumstances have driven from one trade are fixed when they seek to transfer membership to the tulon of a new craft. Craft divisions foster political ignorance among the workers, thus dividing their class at the ballot box, as well as in the shop, mine

Craft unions may be and have been used to assist employers in the establishment of monopolies and the raising of prices. One set of workers are thus used to make harder the conditions of life of another body of laborers. Craft divisions hinder the growth of class-consciousness of the workers, foster the idea of harmony of inweeters, foster the idea of harmony of in-terests between employing exploiter and employed slave. They permit the associa-tion of the misleaders of the workers with the capitalists in the Civic Federation, where plans are made for the perpetuation of capitalism and the permanent ensure-ment of the workers through the wage sys-tem.

Twiversal economic evils can only be eradicated by a universal working class movement of the working class impossible white separate craft and ware agreements are made favoring the cupleyer against other crafts in the same beauty, and white energies are wasted in femilies jurisdiction struggles, which serve a verage for the joar cannot be arrived at the served of the served and an arrived at the served of the served in the energies are made favoring the served in the expension and has now incorporated them, with some comment of his own, addressed to sit party members, in a pamphlet issued at his own expension are served in the constitution expressly states the served the positive porated them, with some comment of his own, addressed to sit party members, in a pamphlet issued at his own expension are served in the cuple of the carried them, with some comment of his own, addressed to sit party members, in a pamphlet issued at his own expension are served in the cuple of the cuple of the cuple of the comment of the working that the constitution expressly states the carried them, with some comment of his own, addressed to sit party members, in a pamphlet issued at his own expension are commented to the cuple of the cuple of

only the personal aggrandizement of union

officials.

A movement to meet these conditions must consist of one great industrial union embracing all industries, providing for craft autonomy locally, industrial autonomy internationally and working class autonomy generally. It should be founded on the class struggle, and its general administration should be conducted in harmony with the recognition of the irrepressible conflict between the capitalist class and the workbetween the capitalist class and the

it should be established as the ce nization of the working class, withou affiliation with any political party.

All power should rest in the collective

membership.
Locat, initional and general administra-tion, including union labels, buttons, badges, transfer cards, initiation fees and per capita tax should be uniform through-our distributions.

Workingmen bringing union cards from oreign countries should be freely admitted oreign countries should be freely admitt nto the organization.

All members should hold membership

the local, national or international union covering the industry in which they are employed, but transfers of membership be tween unions, local, national or international should be universal.

tional, should be universal.

The general administration should issue a publication, representing the entire organization and its principles, which should reach all members in every industry, at regular intervals.

A central defense fund, to which all members contribute equally should be established and maintained.

All workers, therefore, who agree with the principles herein set forth will meet in convention at Chicago the twenty-seventh day of June, 1905, for the purpose of ferming an economic organization of the working class along the lines marked out

in this manifesto. entation in the convention shall be hased upon the number of workers whom the delegate represents. No delegate, how-ever, shall be given representation unless he has credentials, bearing the seal of his un-ion, local, national or international, and the signatures of the officers thereof, author-izing him to install his unless as a working control of the processor of the computer of the propart of the proposed economic organizati in the industrial department to which logically belongs in the general plan. Lack ing this authorfty, the delegate shall repre sent himself as an individual.

Chicago, Jan. 4, 1905. THOS. J. DE YOU? YOUNG, of the United THOS. J. DE YOUNG, of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Hous-ton, Texas; THOS. J. HAGIERTY, of the American Labor Union, Chicago: CHAS. O. SHFIRMAN, of the United Metal Workers, Chicago: FRED D. HENION, of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Min-neapolis; M. E. WHITE, of the American Labor Union, Denver; ERNEST UNFRI MANN, Chicago; W. J. BRADLEY, Min-MANN, Chicago; W. J. BRADLEY, geopolis; W. J. PINKERTON, of Switchmen's Union of North America, Ar centine, Kas.: FRANK KRAFFT, Interna tional Union of United Brewery Workmen, Chicago: A. J. SWING, of the American Federation of Musicians, Chicanati: A. M. SIMONS, Editor et the "International Socialist Review," Chicago: J. E. FITZ, GFRALD, Port Worth, Tex.; WADE SHURTLEFF, of the International Musicial Union, Cheveland: WILLIAM D. HAY. Wifeld, of the Western Federation of Miners, Denver: MOTHER JONES, Chicago: FRANK M. McCABE, Chicago: JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor of the "Miners Magazine," Denver: CHARLES H. MOYER, Western Federation of Miners, Denver: Western Federation of Miners, Denver: Western Federation of Miners, Denver: When E. Thally TMANN, International Union of Brewery Workmen, Ciational Union of Brewery Workmen, Cin chanati; W. L. HALL, Chicago; JOS climati: W. L. HALD, Calcago: De-SCHMITT, International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Chicago; CLARENCE SMITH, Chicago: JOHN GUILD, International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Chicago; DANIEL McDONALD, Chicago: Fitank

Cibicago.

Permanent Executive Committee: William D. Haywood, Chafarman; W. E. Trautmanu, Secretary, Old Fellows' Temp's Cipichnari; Clarence Suath, W. L. Hall

<----PARTY NEWS.

National.

The referendum for the election of Cational Committeeman for Texas resulted in no election, no candidate recelving a majority. A second ballot is being taken.

W. E. Trautman of Cincinnati has been elected as National Committee man for Ohio, making with Rober Randlow, the two members from that

new Territorial Secretary for Okla-

H. H. Caldwell has withdrawn his name from the reserve list of national peakers and organizers.

izing tour of Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, at Manatee, Pla., Jan. 23. In response to many calls a revise

third edition of "Socialist Methods" has been issued by the national office. Prices (postage paid) are: 100 copies 20 cents: 500, 90 cents: 1,000, \$1.30. public meetings and given to all who wish to join the party or inquire about it. Space is left for stamping advertisement of meetings.

National Secretary Mailly reports to the National Committee as follows:

The following letter has been receive relative to the apportionment of member "On a careful examination of the National Constitution, I really cannot see the slightest ground for the system of reckon-ing dues-paying members which you have adopted in your recent builetin. The Na-tional Constitution says. For the purpose of determining the representation to which each state or territory may be entitled, the National Secretary shall compute at the beginning of each year the average dues-paying membership of each state or terri-tory for the preceding year.

tory for the preceding year."

"This seems to me very clear. It surely cannot mean that the Secretary shall compute dues-paying membership of the whole year and divide by twelve the membership of the few months pald for. The average should be struck from the number of members paid for in months actually paid up. We will, of course, pay also for the other months for which we owe.

"On the average of the eight months pald for last year, our membership would be

"On the average of the eight months par-for last year, our membership would be 1,294. This, of course, would not entitle us to an additional National Committeeman, but it is the principle to which I object, and the misrepresentation of our member-ship which would lead other Socialists to suppose that we actually had only 650 mem-hers in Wisconsin. This is misleading and

by computing the payments for any frac-tion of the year, but for the whole twelve months of the year.

The use of the word "malicious" in Com-rade Thomas' communication is entirely The use of the word "mailcious" in Com-rade Thomas' communication is entirely gratuitous and uncalled for, inasmuch as it attempts to read into my action an ulterior motire which does not exist. The member-ship in Wisconsin was arrived at on ex-actly the same basis as that of every other state and not other state has, up to this writing, objected to that method. If the actual membership for Wisconsin is not shown in the amount of dues re-

is not the National Secretary but the state committee of Wisconsin which is at fault. If the state committee of Wisconsin had litted to the national office the dues paid or the other four months of the yes for the other four months of the year by the membership for that purpose instead of retaining it and using it for purposes other than its proper one, then the state would have received, like the other states, due credit for its membership, and this question would not have come up at all. The Wisconsin committee should not try to place responsibility upon the National Sec-retary for its own failure to secure for the membership in Wisconsin the showing to which it is asserted it is entitled. RESULT OF ELECTION.

The voting for members of the Na-tional Executive Committee has resulted in the choice of four members, and second ballot will have to be had for

Victor L. Berger receives 21 votes, B. Berlyn 18, William Mailly 29, and John M. Work 23; as 35 votes were cast, making 18 a majority, these are declared elected. The National Com-mittee will proceed to vote again for three out of the following list: Bandlow, Floaten, Goebel, Heath, Kerrigan, Lockwood, Morgan, Simons, Mrs. Si-mons, Slayton, Slobodin, Stedman, Swing, Thompson, Towner, Unmann. The vote will close Feb. 6. For National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes is chosen, receiving 22 votes as against 7 for Winfield R. Gaylord,

3 for Thomas E. Will, and 1 for Edgar Massachusetts.

B. Helfenstein

The comrades of Boston and vicinity should not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing Algernon Lee, who will give a course of lectures in Boston, at Phoenix Hall, 724 Wash ington street, on Feb. 9, 10, 16 and 17. These lectures have been arranged especially for the benefit of comrades and sympathizers. The topics are: Capitalism and the Class Struggle, The Politics of the Class Struggle, Present Tendencies of Capitalism, Present Problems for Socialists. Ten cents admission will be charged for a single lecture, and twenty-five cents for Tickets can be had at state headquarters or by addressing Geo. Roewer, 65 Emerald street, Boston, All readers of The Worker are cordially invited.

Branch 3, Hoboken, will hold its second smoker this winter on Saturday, Jan. 28, at Clinton Hall, 200 Clinton street. James M. Reilly will lecture on The Social Problem. There will be music and entertainment of all kinds. Admission is 10 cents. Readers of The Worker in and around Hoboken are

Ponnsylvania. It is again our painful duty to an-

sounce the loss of a tried and true comrade. Gabriel Joseph of Philadelphis died on Jan. 15. Comrade Joseph though still a comparatively young man, was an old-timer in the Socialist and trade-union movements. He was the split of 1800 and a steady worker in the present Socialist Party since that time. He was equally distinguish ed for his faithful service in Cigar Makers' Union No. 165, which he rep resented for a number of years in the Central Labor Union. He was sec-retary of the C. L. U. for four successive terms and was also president of the United Trades Association.

The Second Ward Branch of Phila delphia will give a ball on Friday evening, Jan. 27, at New Pennsylvania Hall, 930 S. Sixth street. Dancing from 8 p. m. to 3 a. m.; double orches-

Chase, formerly Mayor of Haverbill will lecture at Jefferson Hall, Ninth street below Dickinson, Philadelphia, on Why I Became a Socialist.

Jos. Wanhope will deliver a lecture In Bank Hall, Duquesne, on Feb. 10, at 8 p. m. All readers of The Worker in Duquesne and surrounding towns are requested to be present and help make this meeting a success. Admission is free and ladies are especially invited. The following ticket has been nominated: First Ward: For Auditor, Frank Donovan; for Council, H. H. Umholtz; for Judge of Election, James Donovan; for Inspector of Elec-tion, Wm. H. Long; for Constable, Carl Koehler. Second Ward: For Council, Wm. Edwards and Christ. Kasten; for Peden: for Judge of Election, E. How ard Deal; for Inspector of Election Bost. Third Ward: Council, Jos. H. Haney, Sr.; for Judge of Election, I. J. Walker.

Here and There.

Seymour Stedman will debate with Chas. G. Trainor of the Democrat party at the headquarters of the Co-County Democracy, 145 Randolph street, Chicago, on Sunday afternoon, 10 cents; at the door, 15 cents.

Comrade Smith of Local Bellevne. O., has issued a little pamphlet enti-tied "An Inside View of the 'Appeal to Reason." which will doubtles tract much attention among party members. Our readers will remembe the letter from Comrade Brecken pub relating his experience in the "Appeal" office. This, together with other matters that have since come to his atten-tion, prompted him to go to the na-tional headquarters of the party and examine the official correspondence on file there, to which Brecken had reformed for verification of his state ments. He concluded that it would be to the interest of the cause that at least a considerable part of this corre spondence should be laid before the spondence should be laid before the party membership. He accordingly made copies of the letters in question, written to National Secretary Mailly by A. W. Ricker, then assistant editor of the "Appeal," or of such parts of them as bear upon the statements made by Breckon, and has now incor-

One copy, 5 cents; three copies, 10 cents; ten or more, at 3 cents each.

The Socialist Party Clubs of Michigan have decided by referendum vote to hold their state convention at Grand Itapids Feb. 13. The political convention will be held at the same time for the purpose of nominating two candi-dates for Regents of the State University and one for Supreme Court Judge

New York State.

The tour of the state by State Secrave been made with twenty locals a ollows: Tuckahoe, Feb. 1: Port Ches er, Feb. 4; Albany, Feb. 5; Sch ndy, Feb. 6; Glens Falls, Feb. 7; stown, Feb. 9; Gloversville, Feb 0; Utica, Feb. 11; Syracuse, Feb. 13; ne, Feb. 15; Watertown, Feb. 16; Rochester, Feb. 18 and 19; Buffalo, Feb. 20; Gowanda, Feb. 21; Salamanca, Feb. 22; Jamestown, Feb. 23; Hor ellsville, Feb. 24; Corning, Feb. 25 the locals above mentioned will have a public meeting and the local secre-taries have been requested to make special efforts to have all the party organization. Many of the locals have very limited idea of what organiza-ion maens. Many locals have not un derstood the necessity of dues-paying any systematic work with the locals while they withhold their support from the State Committee. It is understood that the State Secretary will be able to set the locals right on organization The following nominations have been

made for National Committeenica: Morris Hillquit, by Rochester and Yonkers; Henry L. Slobodin, by Yonkers; John Spargo, by Rochester and Gloversville; John C. Chase, by Schenectady and Geneva; George D Herron, by Schenectady; Henry V. Jackson of Schenectady, by Schenectady: Frank Sieverman of Rochester. by Yonkers and Rochester; Henry L. Moreau, H. J. Munson and William Hallenbeck of Port Chester, by Port Chester; Thos. Walsh, A. Hilderbrandt and William Thorne of Gowanda, by Gowanda; Ben Hanford, by King County and Green Island; C. L. Fur-man of Brooklyn, by Kings County and Troy: W. W. Passage of Brooklyn by Kings County; Fred M. Dennis of Albany, by Troy and Albany; Chas. R. Bach of Rochester, by Troy, Geneva, Buffulo and Gloversville: Klenke of Buffalo, by Buffalo; William Nugent of Troy, by Albany; Russell R. Hunt of Schenectady, by Albany; M. M. Bartholomew of New York City. oy Geneva; Phillip V. Danaby of Glens Falls, by Gloversville; Fred. I. Arland of Albany, by Green Island; A. D. Young of Jamestown, by Jamestown. The following had accepted the nomination up to Tuesday night: Morris Hillquit, John Spargo, C. L. Furman, August Klenke, Thos. Walsh, Fred M. Denuis. An acceptances must be in the hands of the State Secretary by Jan. 27. The nominations will I submitted to referendum vote of the membership as soon as the ballot can reck sfrom the date it is submitted. Only the votes of members in good tanding in the party will be rec so all locals and comrades who desire to vote for National Committeemer should get in good standing at once by paying up their dues. Full instruc tions as to the manner of holding the election will be sent out to the locals

In Ithaca on Tuesday evening, Jan 17, Jos. Wanhope spoke on Let the Na-tions Own the Trusts. Central Labor Union Hall was crowded to the doors The audience was attentive from start to finish, and the lecture, which was clear and convincing, will undoubtedly be productive of good. A collection was taken amounting to \$3.50 and \$1.25 worth of literature sold. On Phursday evening, Jan. 26, John C. Kennedy will speak at C. L. U. Hall on Socialism, Its Meaning and Its Message. On Feb. 9, Mr. W. L. Ran-Present Tendencies in the Radical Movement. Meetings will be held on each month until warm weather.

Local Buffalo has arranged with Au-

act as Organizer for Erie County, and a vigorous campaign of organization for this winter. At the end of 1904 whom only 18 were in good standing showing how sadly it needed an or-ganizer. The plan adopted is to organ-ize along ward lines, and the first wards to be organized were the Sev-enth and Eighth, which now have 30 nembers, so that this ward club has more members in good standing than the whole local had in 1904. A meeting was also held to organize the Four teenth Ward Club, twenty Socialist in this ward having signed the call, and the speakers being Comrade Fit ton and Organizer Klenke. Last Sun day evening Jos. Wanhope spoke in ence Hall. On Jan. 29 Abe Cahan ditor of the New York Yiddish "For ward," will speak at Odd Fellows Temple, Jefferson and William street, and Organizer Klenke will speak in English. Admission will be ten cents and over 500 tickets have been sold already. The local has decided to give up its present hall and hold Sunday afternoon discussion meetings at Cronk's Hall, 127 Franklin street, opposite City Hall. Cronk's Hall is one of the finest in the city. The first meeting will be held on Sunday, Feb. 5, at 3 p. m. A committee has been appointed to make arrangements for appointed to make arrangements for Feb. 20, when State Secretary Chase will be in the city, and no effort will be spared to give him a rousing meet-ing. Buffalo is waking up and will take its place abreast of other cities in the struggle for freedom.

the struggle for freedom.

A three-ball prize howling contest will be held by the Bouth Side Branch of Rochester in Hahn's alleys. Claiton avenue S. and Caroline atreet. Wednesday evening. Feb. 8. Tickets are to be sold at 10 cents each or three for 25 cents. There will be prizes, among them \$10 in cash. All commises and friends in Rochester are challenged to come and try to carry off the prizes.

Asw York City.
On Thursday, Feb 2, the ear



Tel. 2380-38th St. 4849-J John

will speak in German and Chas. Franz and some other comrade in English. Sympathizers residing in the 14th A. D. should figitate as much as possible for the success of the meeting. For information regarding the organization

address Edward Meyer, 200 Avenue A At the last meeting of the Second Agitation District Committee it was decided to hold a meeting on Wednes-day, Feb. 8, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, to disuss municipal government. Alexander speaker. · Two English speakers will also be invited. All enrolled voters of the 6th, 10th and 14th A. D. will re ceive circulars. This meeting is of great importance. We must make the our ideas of municipal government.

From present indications the meeting for Comrade Rudolph Broda, the representative of the Austrian Young People's Clubs, to be held Feb. 16 at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby avenue, will be a success. The Socialist Band of New York has agreed to furnish music. All young comrades especially should attend.

Henry L. Slobodin will lecture at the Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday evening, Jan. 29, on the subject: Socialism; Some Questions Answered. There will be a debate on the "open

shon" between the Young Men's He brew Association Debating Society and the Harlem Literary Society on Sunday evening, Jan. 29, at Y. M. H. A. Hall, Ninety-second street and Lexing-ton avenue. The Y. M. H. A. will speak in favor of the "open shop" and the Harlem Literary Society against. The

public is invited. The first meeting of the new Murray Hill Agitation Committee was held on Wednesday evening. Jan. 18, at the endonarters of the 22d A. D., Fortysecond street and Second avenue. Delegates from the 18th and 20th, 22d and 24th A. Ds. were present. Comrade Classen of the 22d A. D. was elected delegate to the City Executive Com Comunde Mullen (18th and Oth A. D.) Trensurer, Comrade Jarvis (24th A. D.) Secretary. Comrades Chissen and Kramer were elected a committee to get a suitable hall in the Murray Hill district for the purpose of holding Sunday evening lectures on Secialism. It was decided to apply to the various organizations represented to contribute funds for this purpose The committee hope they will respond liberally to this call, as it appears very necessary that the central East Side Socialists should have Sunday evening lectures as other agitation dis tricts have. The committee proposes to give back a percentage of profits, should any be derived from the icctures, to the various branches sub

Aside from the usual Sunday even ing lectures in English at the Harlen Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, a series of lectures in German will soon be incu gurated for the benefit of German com rades and sympathizers. The Lectur Committee is also arranging for a ser ies of mid-week lectures on scien-tific and other subjects, the first of which will be given by Dr. Henry Frank of the Independent Libera Church, who will speak at the rooms on Wednesday evening, Feb. 1 en "The Simple Life" in comparison

with "Progress and Poverty." Algernon Lee will speak on Socialist City Administration, Sunday evening Jan. 29, at the rooms of the Literary Society, 233 E. Broadway.

The Sunday evening lectures at West Side Social Democratic headquarters. 533 Eighth avenue, are arousing grea interest. The hall is well filled at each meeting, a good quantity of literatur is sold and many subscriptions The Worker taken. The proposed de-bate with the Harlem Socialist Club

(Continued on page 4.)

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Why should not your tsars wait until
they have to come to you? Why
should you apologize for being robbed? Why should they not apologize for being robbers? Why should you stand off with your hat in your hand? Let them stand off with their hats in their hands. Why should you explain? Let the parasites explain. Do you expect to wake up some morning and nae ex-ploitation at your door offering you a full return? I guess you will have to go to exploitation. Go and present a bill. Not be put aside with excuses. Say you want to be paid. To be paid at once. Not waiting for adverse cabi-nets to be called. Not waiting for adverse parliaments to assemble. Pay-ment now. This minute. Every cent. brothers, you can collect this account It is a demand account. The demand have cried for you. Often cried for you. Now I see that you do not need shaken up out of a deadened lethargy Everything is wide open for your entrance. The legislatures are open. The courts are open. The mills and stores are open. The railroads and tele-Take possession? When will you take down the old signs and put up the new down. You must take them down. With your own hands. With your own warnings. I have too long seen you sneaking apologetically about the earth as if nothing belonged to you hereafter. Sneak no longer. Apolo gize no longer, All is yours, Ter-restrially yours, Immortally yours, The masters have not been faithless They have been masters. The mas ters will always be masters until you destroy their mastership. You have too long spoken to them in a language now in a language they understand The one language they understand. The language that needs no interpreter. The language that will be heard even by the dull ears of the castle. The The language that refutes all sophis try. Sophistry in laws and creeds. So-phistry built up into navies and factories. This is the language that tramples down the last wall of barbarism. This language that even the usurpers may understand. Dear brothers, Here is your weapon. I hand you your weapon. Take it. The weapon of the superior law. Did you think the masters came by chance? They came by Do you think they may be p suaded to go by chance? They will go by law. The law of your superseding might. The masters know no law but that law. They give what they must

MARKED PASSAGES FROM GOOD AUTHORS

II .- From Ferdinand Lassalle.

ing to the customary standard of liv-

ing, is required for living and subsist

ence and for propagation. This is the point about which the real wage con-

tinually oscillates, without ever being

be an increase of marriages and births

working population and thereby of the supply of labor, which would bring

wage cannot permanently fall below

this necessary subsistence, because then occur emigration, abstinence from

marriage, and, lastly, a diminution of

taken and distributed among the work-

men as is required for their subsist

ence. The entire surplus of production falls to the capitalist. It is there

fore a result of the iron law that the

workman is necessarily excluded from the benefits of an increasing produc

tion, from the increased productivity

The entire ancient world, and also the whole mediasval period down to the French Revolution of 1789, sought

human solidarity and community in

bondage or subjection.

The French Revolution of 1789, and

the historical period controlled by it rightly incensed at this subjection

sought freedom in the dissolution of all solidarity and community. There-

by, however, it gained, not freedom but license. Because freedom without

In other words, capital is the nam

of a system of economic, social and legal conditions which are the result

severally and collectively of long and gradual process of historical develops ment. The following may be taken as

(1) The division of labor in connec

tion with the large industry.

(2) A system of production for exchange in the great world markets.

(3) Free competition.

(4) The instruments of labor the property of a special class, who after paying

(5) A class of free laborers in ac

cordance with the iron law of wages, pocket the surplus value. Property consists not in the fruit of one's own labor, but in the appropriation of that

The instrument of labor, which has

become independent, and has exchanged rôles with the workman, which has

degraded the living workman to a dead fastrument of labor, and has de-

a general statement of them:

of his own labors.

community is license.

the wage down to its previous level of

among them, and an increase of

above this average level becau

It cannot permanently rise

In social matters the world is con- | of supply and demand for labor, deterfronted with the question whether now, when property in the direct utilimines the wage, is this: that the aver-age wage always remains reduced to the necessary provision which, accordzation of another man no longer exists, such property in his indirect exploitation should continue-that is, whether the free realization and development sive private property of the possessors of capital, and whether the employer as such, and apart from the remuner-ation of his intellectual labor, should be permitted to appropriate the result

. . .

Nothing is more suited to stamp on a class a worthy and deeply moral im-press than the consciousness that it is called to be the ruling class, that it is appointed to raise its principle to be the principle of an entire epoch, to make its idea the ruling idea of the whole society, and so again to mould society after its own pattern. The high world historic honor of this vocation must occupy all your thoughts.

The vices of the oppressed, the idle amusements of the thoughtless, and amusements of the thoughtless, and therefore once more raises the wage to its previous rate. From the produce of labor so much is ant beseem you no louger. Ye are the rock on which the church of the future should be built.

History is an incessant struggle with

nature, with the misery, ignorance, poverty, weakness, and unfreedom in which the human race was originally placed. The progressive victory over this weakness, that is the development of the freedom which history depicts. In this struggle, if the individual had been left to himself, he could have made no progress. The state it is which has the function to accomplish this development of freedom, this development of the human race in the way of freedom. The duty of the state is to enable the individual to reach a sum of culture, power, and freedom which for individuals would be abso-lutely unattainable. The aim of the state is to bring human nature to positive unfolding and progressive devel-opment—in other words, to realize the chief end of man; it is the education and development of the human race in the way of freedom. The state should be the complement of the individual. It must be ready to offer a helping hand, wherever and when-ever individuals are unable to realize handness freedom and culture

labor, social combination for produc iabor, social combination for produc-tion. This, the real nature of produc-tion, needs only to be explicitly recog-nized. In the total production, there-fore, it is merely requisite to abglish individual portions of capital, and to conduct the labor of society, which is already common, with the common capital of society and to distribute the result of production among all who result of production among all who have contributed to it, in proportion to

ing circumstances, under the law

veloped itself, the dead instrument of into the living organ of produc tion-that is capital.

There is nothing more incapable of organization and more impotent, noth-ing more unintelligent, than the rest-less, malcontent, liberal individualism, this great malady of our time. But this restless malcontent individualism is by no means a malady of the masses; it is, indeed, necessarily and naturally

gences of the bourgeoisle.

The reason is obvious: The spirit wards objective positive aims. The voices of restless vain-glorious individ-unts would be drowned in the volume of voices without even being heard. The dividualism of our Liberal bourged and its subjective, obstinate self-glori-fication. The two contradictories which our statesmen have heretofore regarded as irreconcilable, whose fus-ion they have looked upon as the philosopher's stone-freedom and author ity—these most extreme contradicto-rics have been completely reconciled by our association, which thus becomes on a small scale the prototype of our next form of society on a large scale. With us there is not a trace of that malcontent spirit of Liberalism, of superiority with which the body of our bourgeoisie is eaten up.

PARTY NEWS. (Continued from page 3.)

did not take place, owing to the failure of the Hariem representatives to ap-pear, which was much regretted. On Jan. 29, Leon A. Malkiel will speak on Law and Order

Highbridge Branch No. 3 will hold 27, at Realty Hall, Ogden avenue and social and industrial problems of the day. Admission is free and every reader of The Worker in that part of town is heartily invited to come and bring his friends.

Comrade Reilly's lecture at Metropolis Theater Hall. One Hundred and Forty-second street and Third avenue. was well received and his answering of questions after the lecture was es pecially effective. The meeting was a success, though not so well attended as the preceding one. Eberie's Zither and Mandolin Club kindly furnished music. A collection of \$4.64 and sale of literature to the amount of \$3.10 indicate the interest shown. Lectures are held every Sunday evening and all comers are welcome.

A regular meeting of the General Committee of Local New York will take place on Saturday, Jan. 28, at 8 p. m., at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Important business will be transacted. including election of officers, committerm. Delegates are urged to come promptly at 8 p. m. so as to en-able the committee to transact all its business as early as possible and thus enable the delegates to attend also the "Forward" masquerade ball, which will take place the same evening in Madison Square Garden.

BROOKLYN.

The Speakers' Class in the Labor Lyceum, 947 Willoughby avenue, on Fri-day evening, Jan. 27, will be devoted to questions and answers.

Mrs. Fraser will be the speaker at the Silver Building, 315 Washington street, on Sunday evening, Jan. 29. Subject: Shall We Smash the Trusts? At Prospect Hall, Prospect and Fifth on Wednesday evening, Feb. 1. George M. Marr will speak on the question: Should the Tariff Be Re-

William Danmar will lecture on cialism and Art at Toback's Hall, Thatford and Pitkin avenues, Friday evening, Jan. 27. On the following Friday Morris Hillquit will speak on

Socialism at Home and Abron Socialism at Home and Abroad.

The 20th A. D. has elected the following officers: Organizer, Wm. Spuhr: Recording Secretary, Geo. Glefer; Financial Secretary, Adolph Relch; Treasurer, Wm. Jorgadorf: Auditing Committee, H. Osterman, F. Kummel, Herman Meyer; delegates to County Committee, Jos. Well, Glefer, Max Gerlach, J. Schalk, John Pilger, Anthony Lybold, Chas. Meyer, J. T. Hill; to "Call" Conference, A. Reisenberg; to "Volkszeitung" Conference, Osterman; Literature Agent, Fred Karwilles.

Agent, Fred Karwilles QUEENS.

Meeting of Queens County Committee was held on Jan. 13 at headquarters, 65 Myrtle avenue, Evergreen, Organizer Hahn pre-sided. Request from Paul R. Hedrick to State Auditing Committee and for National Committeemen. As these were received too late for action, the delegate to the State Committee was instructed to ask that this be not allowed to occur again. Glendale Branch arranged a mass meeting for Jan. 25, for the purpose of demanding that the Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. run night cars, and also to discuss the school question and other necessary improvements: the branch has also arranged a festival for March 4 at Hofmany's Ball, proceeds for the next campaign fund. Jamaica Branch has erected a handsome transparency, eight feet square, finished in silver and gold, at their headquarters. Wyckoff Heights, Fresh Pond, Evergreen, and Maspeth reported progress. College Point, Corons, Woodnaven, Long Island City, Long Island City, Bohemian, and Winfield Bohemian Branch were absent. Organization by districts was left to the County Organizer. Comrades Heiler and Uhl were chosen as a committee to procure books for systematized finances. Organizer Hahn was instructed to get estimates for the printing of campaign leaflet in 25,000 and 15,000 lots. It was decided to issue a call to all comrades in the county to attend a meeting at floth's Hall to organize a lecture committee, and said committee was instructed to procure necessary literature for agitation work. Comrades Koeppicus, Uhl, Heiler, Metz, Haas, Roth, and Goeller were chosen as a picnic committee with full power to make arrangements and it was decided to request all the W. S. & D. B. F. branches throughout the borough to join in this picnic. Since this meeting the picnic committee has waited upon several of the A. K. & B. K. branches, proceeds to be equally divided. Committeemen. As these were received to-late for action, the delegate to the State

-To the poor all things are poor.

—Do you like Horace Traubel's articles? If so, get his book, "Ohants Communal," at postpaid. Order from this office.

COLLECTIVIST SOCIETY. GERMAN FACTORY LAWS.

Discussion at the Dinker of a Body Organized for Socialist Propaganda Among the Professional Class.

force.

An attendance of perhaps half a hundred sat down to the annual din-ner and business meeting of the Col-lectivist Society Jan. 19 at Peck's ressociety to bring the same more in har-mony with the motto of the society, "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs." were acof recall and changing the date of the annual meeting to the last Thursday in May were also approved. A numper of applicants for active and associate membership were admitted, making the total number one hundred and five, sixty active and forty-five asso-W. J. Ghent acted as chairman and

toastmaster and referred with grati-fication to the fact that out of the thir-The Worker for three months through the action of the Publication Commit-tee of the Collectivist Society, but two had refused to accept the paper, one through a mistaken notion that it went to press on Sunday, the other on account of a liquor advertisement, while warm words of commendation for The Worker from those professional workers who had seen it for the first time were coming in to the society. Letters speaking of the ripeness of conditions in that city for the Collectivist movement and speaking of a Common-wealth Club formed there on the same lines as the Collectivist Society, which s now proposing to have what Comrade Owen R. Lovejoy styled as neigh-borhood Socialist prayer meetings in sections of the city not usually reached by the ordinary Socialist propagau-da. The theme of the evening was an-nounced by the chairman as "What is going to happen in the next four

The first speaker, George H. Goebel of Newark, N. J., in a short, ringing speech, prophesied an intensifying of class lines and urged the members of the Collectivist Society to become radirais and extremists and demand the whole thing and not be content with half steps.

John Martin, ex-member of the Loa-

don Municipal Council, predicted that the principles of collectivism would spread pretty rapidly throughout the ountry in the next four years. He idiculed the idea of the class struggle and criticised some Socialist papers selenders who are in the thick of the fight. He regretted that the Collectivist Society was of late leaning more to the attitude of the scientific Socialst, and he expected in the future an, independent labor party (not cialist Party) with a collectivist proram in the United States, such as exists in England to-day.

Isador Ladoff of Schenectady, author

of "American Paupgrism," was next introduced and devoted his speech to W. J. Ghent and C. F. Neshit of Washington. D. C., who gave a sketch of personal class-conscious history and nentioned the real danger of the diswn interests at the ballot-box.

Ex-Assemblyman Bartley J. Wright believed that great franchises are go-ing to be returned to the people in inreasing measure in the next four years. He would like to see the Socialist program adopted by the people but the people must first be educated and prepared; once they are educated the people themselves will do the rest. Charles Frederic Adams of Brooklyn

spoke along opportunist lines. He thought the middle class had promoted Socialism more than the working

ed experience in progressive move-ments had convinced him of the futility of expecting any reform from the capitalist class, that the Socialist movement is founded on the needs and desires of the working class.

Rev. Owen R. Lovejoy of Mt. Ver-non, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, said that while municipal ownership, etc., all help to with the idea that, in getting these

oncessions, we have the whole loaf.

Of the eight speakers, five are active mamblers of the Socialist Party and the evening. Among those present were Alfred J. Boulton of Brooklyn, Populist candidate for governor New York in 1904, and Eltweed Pol eroy of East Orange, N. J., president of the National Direct Legislation

The constitution and policies of the Collectivist Society are determined by the membership and they decide whether it is to be a naif-baked, opportunist, collectivist agitation ridicul-ing the class character of the move-ment or a clear, direct, uncompromising Socialist propaganda society with a peculiar field of activity among the professional workers.

The membership fee in the Collec-

ers who want to encourage the society in its determination to assist in strengthening the Socialist Party by quarters not ordinarily touched by party agitation are invited by Collectivist Society to co-operate it by sending their names and the ship fee to Box 1668, New York City.

THE OBLY TRUE SUPERIORS. I would not have you believe that I a

I would not have you believe that I am at war with all forms of superiority. I bow in respectful homage to superiority of heart and mind; to that superiority which shines in social services of its fellows. But that shallow and ficilitious superiority a life of idle irresponsibility angenders; that superiority which is but an accident of positions with a metales when the present that the present of the control of the contro in social service; which sucks its leisure hours from the broken heart of labor; that kind of superiority I execute from my sonl, and would forever health from the world.—Franklin E. Wentworth.

Landen "Times" Gives Some Account of Ameliorative Measures. Which Social Democratic Attacks Have Compelled German Government to En-

The following taken from the repor of a special agent sent by the London "Times" to investigate the factory con ditions of Germany, gives a partial idea of the excellent system of labor laws which have been enacted and, what is more, are enforced in that country: The most stringent regulations are thou affecting children and women; and hereit

the state clearly has in view the interests of the community, as represented by the mplored. Children may not be employed under the age of thirteen, and at that age only if they are no longer liable to attend school, a condition which is decided by the s, those from thirteen to fourteen years old—the hours are limited to six a day, with At fourteen boys and girls may go into

(together with those under fourteen southful workers" and are subject t persons" employed in 1901 was 325,912. ten hours a day, nor on Sundays and holf days, nor during the hours appointed for religious instruction, for confirmation, confession and communion, nor in certain specified trades; their working day must tione later than 8:3) p. m.; they must have au hour's pause at midday and half an hou oth in the forenoon and in the afternoon unless their working day is not more than eight hours, and no continuous spell exceeds four hours. During the pauses any participation in the work of the factory is for allowed only when their own department of the work is brought to a complete stand till or it is impossible for them to go else

on the eve of a holiday they must not be employed after 5:30 p. m. Their daily hours of employment must not exceed eleven on ordinary days or ten on Saturday and on the eve of a holiday. The day, and those who have a household to look after may cluim an extra half hour ployed in 1901 was 847,386, of whom 310,211 were under twenty-one.

are employed in a factory the employer must give written notice to the police, stating the nature of the employment and the hours of work.

Every factory must have a set of rule hung up in an accessible place in each department, stating the hours of work the length of notice required for terminating employment and the conditions which ren punishments, including fines and the object. to which they will be applied. Punish ments which wound self-respect or offenagainst morality are inadmissible. The fac tory rules are legally binding on employe and employed; but before they are issueopportunity must be given to adult work ers to express their views, and the rules with any written objections, must be sub mitted within three days of issue to the ments if the rules are not in accordance with the law or with special regulations All fines must be applied to the benefit o the factory workers, and generally go to the sick fund.

structures. In the most modern steel is used. The floors are sound, dry and clean, The rooms are lofty, amply provided with eral stories one above the other is rare except in testile mills, and then the num ber of stories seldom exceeds three. Wha is so common in the United States, namely quently pitch dark, is rarely seen. The Germans appear to have grasped the fact that work is better done in a good than in a bad light, and great care is taken to se-cure it. Ventilation is also well managed. factories is their clean, orderly and well kept condition. These qualities seem to be universal, and they extend to the dirties and most untidy departments. The foundry of dirt and disorder, unmitigated by any nourish the public mind and body, of dirt and disorder, unmitigated by any while we take the crumbs or the slice, attempt to be tidy and aggravated by an The German foundries are a ravelation They are as clean and well kept and almost as light as any as light as any other shop. The remark able order maintained is systematic, and in a large measure intended to promote the

Outside the rooms German factories ar dressing accommodation. The workmen are cleanly and careful in their habits. Baths are common, particularly shower baths with bot and cold water, and in summer they many comforts and conveniences for them many contorts and conveniences for them apart from sick funds and savings banks. It is common to find a number of things done for the people. They have dining-rooms with or without canteens. As a rule the people prefer to bring their own food and have it heated up. Then there are further developments. The dining room has probably a library and a plane; it is used for meetings, games and choir practices model factory.

While in some respects the workers are better off in the United States-because this is relatively a new coun-try—there can be no doubt that more has been done to ameliorate the condi tions of the working class in Germany during the last fifteen or twenty years than in any other country. And Bis-marck himself has made it very plain that the adoption of this energetic and effective policy of social reform by the ent is due directly to the ag government is due directly to the ag-gressiveness and steadily growing power of the Social Democratic Party. It is by an uncompromising revolution-ary policy only that the workers can get even partial immediate relief.

-While men may rise by stooping we shall never breed an upright race.

-Theoretically parliament is a reflection of the people. More often it is a reflection on the people.—Brisbane OUR NATIONAL OFFICE.

A British Socialist's Account of the System in Use There.

A. S. Headingley, a prominent British Socialist who recently paid a visit to the United States, has an article in London "Justice" describing the system in force at the national headqu ters, in part as follows: "In America the organization is estab

lished on a much more solid and busi

ness-like basis, and our comrades are tion. First of all, the office is situated in the very heart of capitalism—the business center of Chicago. It is as if we had our office in Throgmorton street or in Mincing Lane. Then it is an office, with its sanctum sanctorum for the chief, its general office for the clerks, and its third or dispatching office, where parcels are made up, and typewriters deal with the voluminous correspondence. It is impossible to enter these offices without at once feel ing that a big machine is working with rhythm and regularity, that numerous persons are here all busy with allotted tasks and that there is plenty of work for them to do. There-fore, there are also wages to be earned, and those who devote themselves to the Socialist cause are not left to not neglect the farthest extremities of the movement, but will utilize the strong to reinforce the weak. To do such minute detailed work, organiza tion is needed; and it is easy to tell whether anything of the sort exist. if only by the look of the furniture. For instance, I at once noted a both lofty and deep piece of cabinet work containing about fifty very large but shallow drawers. It might have been the collecting cabinet of a naturalist, the sort of place to store countless specimens of beetles or butterflies firmly fixed down with pins driven through their backs. And, indeed these drawers were full of pins all standing up, very interesting pins proudly lifting their fancy colored heads. And each pin, according to the color of its head, means a great deal to the Socialist Party. This follows from the fact that each drawer holds a large map of one of the forty-five states that constitute the United States of America. The black or grey pins are pricked into the names towns or villages where the Socialis Party has a friend, a more or less able and willing helper. Where, however there exists a full fledged there the pin is red! Further, there are typewritten sheets of foolscap well filled with details and addresses for each state. "While there is thus a drawer and a

spotted map for each state, every recognized and regular lecturer for the party has, at the central office, a special drawer. All his letters and those from the places where he is going to speak or has spoken are kept in that one drawer. Hence not a moment is lost in finding the record and in veri-fying anything that may be said or may occur with regard to each speak-er and his work. The lecture secretary the railway guide, which, of course, is more complicated and much larger than our Bradshaw. He plans all the tours and sees that the necessary railway connections are possible. He then as to the trains he must take, where he will be able to procure his meals and where he will sleep. Other maps in the office show also with colored pins the routes that various lecturers plans may be made so as to prevent two men travelling over the same ground. Every lecturer is provided with the same formula which he must fill up as he goes along. It is a for-midable and terrible document, but it facilitates the drawing up of perfect statistics and of estimating the practical result of a lecture from the very first to the very last cent. This large sheet of very strong and durable pa-per—no shoddy stationery here—is per-no shoddy stationery here-is headed, first with the Allied Printers trade union label-no blackleg labor Then comes in bold type: National Committee of the Socialist Party of America from ______ 190-to 190—.' After this there are triple, double, and single lines printed in two colors, artistically combined. Below ant essentials, at once without diffi-the headings there are thirty-one horizontal lines, one for each possible day of the month. Then these are intersected by vertical lines, and each col-umn is headed so that the following details may be given in line for each day. First the day of the mouth, then the state, the city or town, the num-ber of meetings held on that day, the number of people present, the number of lectures given, the donations or col-lections made on the spot, the sum received from the national office. Then the expenses. A column for the rail-way fares, and another for hotel bills, next for miscellaneous expenses and finally a column for the salary due. Now comes a third division; th is for the sums received, first for the

sale of literature, secondly, for the sale of newspapers. Finally, the last column contains the record of the nun of course, at the bottom there is a line for the addition of each column. Then blank spaces and printed indi-cations, where, on the left-hand side, the lecturer at the end of the month states the total number of lectures he has given, what was the total of the sums collected, and what sums of money he received from the national On the other side, the totals of the expenses for railway fares, hotel bills, miscellaneous expenses, and for salary. The two totals are balanced, "At a glance the organizers can see

whether a tour was successful or not and in what respect it failed or succeeded. This record is a useful guide whenever anyone proposes to revisit the same places. During the presidential campaign twenty-four lecturers were thus employed for several months. They each had all their expenses ped and received 12s, a day. penses paid and received 12s. a day salary. When a loss occurs it is defrayed by all local branches with or without assistance from the National Committee according to circumstance. "The great point to my mind is this: That no effort made under superintenJUST OUT!

NEW YEAR GREETING 1905 OF THE WORKER, The Triumphal Progress of Socialism in America." SIZE OF PICTURE, 20x25.

Price, IOc postpaid to agents and dealers. BIG DISCOUNT. THE WORKER, 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

now beginning to reap the fruit of much patient toil. A mere casual glance at the national headquarters office suffices to show that there is here a genuine faculty for organizational produced. Production is now social or college and the produced of the social produced of the social produced. Production is now social or college agentine faculty for organization and produced or produced. Production is now social or college agentine faculty for organization and produced or produced or produced or produced or college agentine faculty for organization and produced or produced or

lag of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public achool, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of pub-ile teaching into service submission to the

own interests.

Our political institutions are also hing used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and oppartunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the raiths upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the sales of defending private property, capitalism is using our for the vast majority of human beings ever to become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Cantialization is

cal tyramy inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of bileg, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

fice is lost. The results can be referred to, recalled to memory in all importin paper, 25 cents. PARTY CALENDAR as easily years hence. Therefore, if anyone goes to a town or village b can ascertain what is the history of previous attempts made in that town or village, what speakers have aiready been there, what they sold, what the collected, and what they spent. Thu the speakers and the money which the National Committee has at its disposal can be used to the very best advan-tage. Now, perhaps, it will be better understood how it is that the party progresses; and, to me, these details of organization are the most important

Current # Literature

facts and factors of all. Votes may

come and go—as the disastrous result of the last vote in the state of Massa

chusetts so clearly shows-but real or

ganization is something stable, an without it all else is unreliable."

ganization is

All books and leaflets noticed in this de-partment may be purchased of the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York City.

The Comrade Co-operative Company has brought out a fourth, edition of Charles H. Vall's "Principles of Scientific Socialism" and a fifth edition of his "Modern Socialism." These two books, first published in 1800 and in 1807 respectively, have had a large circulation and have undoubtable does culation and have undoubtedly done a great deal of good. They are not altogether faultless. The second chapter of the "Principles," especially—the one on "The Analysis of Value"—seems to us rather unsatisfactory, being neither so clear as might be desired and the streether so record in the streether secreet is the streether secreet in the streether secreether secreet ng neuter so clear as might be desir-ed, nor altogether correct in its state-ment of the Marxian theory. But in spite of this and some other shortcom-ings, the books have a very great value for propaganda and elementary study. The "Principles," in cloth, soils

dence of the National Secretary's of-fice is lost. The results can be referred ern Socialism," in cloth, 75 cents and

FOR BROOKLYN. The following is a list of the branches of the Secial Democratic Party in Brooklym with times and places of meeting. For further information, address Warren Atkin-son, Oreanizer, 122 Pt. Green place:

ist, 2d, 4th, and 10th A. D. meets the last Thursday in the month at 121 Schermerhorn street; Secretary, John Lib-skie, 327 Hudson avenue. 3d A. D. meets the first Thursday of the month at 208 Columbia street: Secretary, Geo. Ballweg. 94 Rapelye street.

6th A. D. meets every Thursday at 30 Sumner avenue; Secretary, H. J. Hener, 1030 Myrtle avenue.

7th A. D., Br. 1, meets on second and fourth Mondays of the month at 8646 may Twenty-seventh street; Secretary, A. O. Jennings, 8656 hay Fifteenth street, 7th A. D., Br. 2, meets every Friday at 422 Fourth avenue: Secretary, Wm. Mac-kenzie, 635 Forty-seventh street. 7th A. D., Br. 3, meets at homes of mem-ners on second and fourth Tuesdays: Sec-retary, Theo. H. Otter, 644 Forty-sixth

orth A. D., Br. 3, meets at homes of members on second and fourth Tuesdays: Secretary, Theo. II. Otter, 644 Forty-sixth street.

7th A. D., Br. 4, meets frat and third Sandays at 9103 Fifth avenue; Secretary, N. A. Seaguist, same address.

8th A. D. meets third Friday at 556 Ralitic street; Secretary, Geo. H. Lewis, 311 Otter and third street; Secretary, Geo. H. Lewis, 311 Otter and the street; Secretary, II. Lewis, 312 Otter and the street; Secretary, III. A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 181 Iming street; Secretary, Arthur Cheetie, 17 Sterling place.

12th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 335 Prospect avenue; Secretary, II. A. Crygler, 374 Twelfth street.

13th and 14th A. D. meets first and third Weshnesdays at Eckord Hall, Eckford and Colyer streets; Secretary, I. Bernbardt, St. Montrose avenue; Secretary, Conrad Weshnesdays at Eckford Hall, Eckford and Golyer streets; Secretary, E. Bernbardt, St. Montrose avenue; Secretary, A. Droste, 1226 Park place.

16th, 17th and 18th A. D. meets second and fourth Sundays at homes of members: Secretary, A. Droste, 1226 Park place.

18th A. D., Br. 2, meets first and third Fridays at 12 E. Seventh street; Secretary, Geo. Peterson, same address.

19th A. D., Br. 2, meets fourth Friday avenue; Secretary, Jos. Schalk, 190 Wyckoff avenue.

20th A. D., Br. 2 meets fourth Friday at 170 Evergreen avenue; Secretary, Jos. Schalk, 190 Wyckoff avenue.

20th A. D., Br. 2 meets fourth Friday at 70th Evergreen avenue; Secretary, Leador Friday at 70th A. D., Br. 2 meets fourth Friday at 70th A. D., Br. 2 meets fourth Friday at 70th A. D., Br. 2 meets fourth Friday at 70th A. D., Br. 2 meets fourth Friday at 70th A. D., Br. 2 meets fourth Friday at 70th A. D., Br. 2 meets fourth Friday at 70th A. D., Br. 2 meets fourth Friday at 70th A. D., Br. 2 meets fourth Friday at 70th A. D., Br. 2 meets fourth Friday at 70th A. D., Br. 2 meets fourth Friday at 70th A. D., Br. 2 meets fourth Friday at 70th A. D., Br. 2 meets fourth Friday at 70th A. D., Br. 2 meets fourth Friday