The Worker.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 5, 1905.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittances must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and held responsible for

unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XIV.-NO. 45.

I THANK YOU, TSAR.

By Horace Traubel.

I thank you, Tsar. I am glad you die pt appear. I am glad you made essions. I am not glad that you shot the people. But I am glad you did not fool the people. You have two weapons, Tsar. Deceit and the gun. You have tried both. Neither avail. I would rather have you honestly cruel than falsely benevolent. I do not know what you were doing when the people were shot. I do not know whether you ordered them shot or whether your court ordered them shot. I do not know whether you have a tender heart or whether you enjoy the spilling of blood. I do not say you are a good man. I do not say you are a bad man. I only say this. I say that Tsarism I only say this. I say that Twarism shot the people. I say that Tsarism is an index of the woes of the people. That the revolt of the people will extirpate the last root of your tree. If you had shown your face you would have confused the situation. If you had dailied and toyed with the nation al wrath we would not so clearly have determined the per cent. of our vic-tory. We know that you give nothing that you are not compelled to give. We know that if you had given anything to the petitioning people you would have given it because it was less dangerous to give than to withhold not because you believed what you gave belonged to the people. Besides, I do not want you to give. I want the people to take. The people do not know. You do not know. But the people have been giving all the time. You liave never given anything to the people. Nothing but trouble. Nothing bu starvation and death. You, the Tsar, ough whom Tsarism stands ac-ed. Now the right time is here or very near. The people are about to reclaim their own. The blood that was reclaim their own. The book was holy drawn before your palace was holy blood. It did not seem to me your troops met the people on a flat square that day. It seemed to me they fixed the people upon a lifted cross. It seemof their race. You have kept your Rus body else nailed to a cross. You think hard things of this somebody else. But you have put crosses up all over your Russia. And you have nailed your Russians to these crosses. All over Russia. Siberia. You have banished some of your best kinsmen. Men of genius. Men of love. Men who meant only well to Russia. Men who will die for Russia or live for Russia. Do you think that Jesus Christ was worth while and that these ordinary men and women and children were not worth while? All crosses are one cross in the long run, Tsar. One cross has as much meaning as any other cross. Russia has as much meaning as Judea. There is no unsanctified and no patrician blood. All blood is God's blood. I stand in your desecrated streets.I look into the new graves. The great crowd comes to you with its eyes shut chanting your sacred name. The great crowd goes from you with its eyes opened cursing your satanic name. You, the Tsar. You, Tsarism. If you had shown your face that day the whole prospect would have been crowded.

The musketry of your Cossacks cleared the air. The bloodshed was horrible. Horrible. But something more Factories. might have attempted to deceive the people again. Parley would have been worse. Apology would have been worse. Anything that would have encouraged the people in their illusions would have been worse. Let me say to you, Tsar, that it is not necessary for you to give the people anything. But for the people you could not exist. The people do not emerge from you. You emerge from the people. are. Your ministers talk a great dea short the ignorance of the people. So do I. You are yourself symptomatic of the ignorance of the people. You only exist because the people are ignorant. You are a sore in the popular flesh. You are a perversion in the popular spirit. That is the reason I do not blame you. I only say that the people will cure themselves. That when the people are cured you will find yourself eliminated. You are living in a mad dream. The cannons roar in that dream. Men die to sustain your throne. You pursue a lure of shadow You are the hero or the coward in a drama of fears. I am afraid there is little peace for you on this earth, dear Tsar. You are of all men least free You are of all men most truly doomed. You were born to nucleate the popular vagrancy. You stand for the defirium of the people. The delfrium will pass. Pass perhaps in assassination. The deliriums of people often do. Tsarism will no longer need its Tsar. The people will rise from their ancient lethargies and shake you off their souls. The time is very near. The season of delay is nearly passed. The fruit is nearly ripe. Go on with you pleasures. Play your part. We will go on with our sorrows. We will play our part. The people do not need you job they have to do can very well be done without your let or hindrance The sun is coming up out of the east The owls hoot. Can you hold back the day? Do not attempt to gamble with the issue. It is beyond you throw. Nothing you can do now will do more than make your exit a little easier for yourself. The rest of the service that attends your withdrawal will be taken care of by the people. You did very well, Tsar. I do not know whether you did it from fear or from courage. But I know you did very well. If I had seen your face at the window, if you had delivered temportzing bouquets to the hungering and thirsting pilgrims that fated day, I should have have felt as if the clock had been stopped. As if you had set the clock back. As if you had mixed poontime with the dead of night. Now I feel as if time was to get its pay. I can hear the tick, tick, tick of the immemorial clock. Tsar, I think it is not a clock I hear. I think it is the you hear it? And do you see something there in the still misty prospect? A dagger, is it? Do you see? A scaffold, is it? Do you see? A barricade, is it? Do you see? It is all so plain. All so sure. All so horrible. All so glorious. I thank you, Tsarism. I thank

HUNGRY CHILDREN Seventy Thousand in New York Schools. gry children in the public schools is one that should receive the most considerate attention. Your letter has been referred to the Board of Superintendents, and will be carefully considered. In the meantime, you will please permit me to express my high appreciation of the great work in which the Salvation Army is engaged. While the Salvation Army is more described to the salvation Army is always and the sal

So Says Robert Hunter, and Superin tendent Maxwell Gredits the Statement - Capitalist City Government Will Not Think of Providing Meals — York that it turns its hungry children over to "charity" which, however well meant and well administered, is, in a Charity Basis.

Superintendent of Schools Maxwell having in vain suggested to the New York city government the propriety of meals for the thousands of children who come to school hungry and in no condition to learn, and Robert Hunter having expressed his opinion, founded on first-hand knowl-edge of conditions, that the number of such breakfastless children in New York City now reaches 70,000, the Salvation Army has come forward wit osition to do as an act of charity what the propertied-class governmen of the city will not think of doing as an act of justice and social hygiene Commander Booth has written to Su perintendent Maxwell in part as follows:

I have therefore to suggest for your cor pared to establish centers in the poore marters of the city where food can be proparret to the city where food can be pre-vided for children attending school actually hungry, and I thought we might perhaps enlist the co-operation of the school teach-ers in assisting to protect us so that no ad-vantage may be taken by unscrupulous par-ents. What we propose would be to give to each school teacher books of coupons, which when presented by the child to our food depot, would be honored.

I am well aware that the Board of Edu-cation is compelled to be very careful over

I am well aware that the Board of Edu-cation is compelled to be very careful over matters of religion, but I would like to point out that this suggestion is purely a humane one, and that we make no differ-ence whatever. Protestants and Catholics, Jews and Gentiles, will be treated equally the same, without any question as to their creed or attempt to influence them in any direction upon religious teachings.

The following is an extract from Su

With regard to Mr. Hunter's statement, I beg leave to say that a statement of this hind must necessarily be an estimate and ealy approximately correct. Mr. Hunter, however, has had unusual opportunities for forming a judgment in this matter, and I should think that he would be more likely to underestimate than to overestimate the number.

deserving of respect than most other

organizations, religious or secular, en-

gaged in such work, the fact remains

as a burning shame to the city of New

society founded on injustice, an insult

and an outrage, demoralizing to the giver and degrading to those who re-

But while the workers, the men

whose children go hungry or are ever in danger of going hungry, the men-whose children are counted lucky if

they do not grow up in absolute ignor-

ance, the men whose labor has made Fifth Avenue and Wall Street as

well as Hester Street and Cherry Hill

-while flev bow their heads in sullen or stupid submission, while they vote their powers into the hands of their

employers and landlords, we shall

have nothing better. Let them at the ballot-box but say We will it! and their

children would be without fear and without disgrace. Will they remember this next November?

JOHN BURNS' PARADOX.

In a lecture on "Labor and the Drink Question," John Burns argues that drunk-enness increases as wages rise. Then he winds up by advocating as a remedy—"bet-ter homes, better living, brighter environ-ment." How are men to live better unless they are paid better? And more pay, says John, means more booze! The argument runs in a vicious circle, like a poodle chas-ing its own tail.—Brisbane Worker.

THE IMPORTANT THING

thum. "Go ahead and have it written up. don't care what you say, but I'm mighty

articular about what you leave out."

Washington Star.

In all, during these three years, the employers paid \$3,285 for killing 256 working people and injuring 11,046. Leaving the non-fatal injuries out of account, MURDER FOR PROFIT COSTS THE CAPITALISTS IN THIS STATE JUST \$12.83 PER VICTIM.

THE COST IN

Twelve Dollars' Fine.

and 3.457 intured.

HUMAN LIFE.

Such Labor Laws as Frists Are Violated

With Impunity-Three Hundred Work-

Ingmen's Lives Sacrificed to Profit

In Four Years - Average Penalty,

During the year 1900, in the state of

New York, according to official reports,

48 working people were killed and 2.325 injured as a result of the viola-

During the year 1901, there were 36 killed and 2,078 injured.

In 1902 the number rose to 71 killed

The year 1903 crowned the dreadful

record with 149 killed and 5,511 in-

The total for four years-we have no

reports for 1904 as yet—is 304 killed and 13,371 injured. That is a part of

the price the working people of this

state pay for entrusting the execution

of labor laws to politicians chosen and subsidized and dictated to by the class

whose interest it is to violate those

This, be it understood, is a minimum

list. Thousands of injuries are never

reported. Many "accidents," even fatal ones, are not included in this

list because the capitalist agents false-

ly make it appear that they were due to the workingmen's carclessness, not

Nor does this list include those killed

or injured by the railways through the

maintenance of grade crossings, defec-

tive equipment, and overworking of

Neither does it include any of the thousands of working people who, dur-

ing this period, have prematurely died

sunlight in the factories and work-

shops—again, directly due to the profit

The lists given include only the vio-

lent deaths or injuries officially record-ed as resulting from the violation of

labor laws which the Governor and his

Labor Commissioner are sworn to en-

It is officially recorded that in 1901

there were over 33,000 such violations; in 1902 there were over 49,000; in 1903 there were over 50,000—almost 133,000

in three years.

Against this record of capitalist law-

breaking stands this record of law-en-

forcement by the capitalist politicians in authority: In 1901 there were 70 convictions; in 1902 there were 7; in

1903 there were 39; the aggregate fines

mposed on the capitalist law-breakers

were: In the first year, \$2,010; in the

second, \$215; in the third, \$1,060. In

1903, with 52 per cent cent. more vio-

lations and 168 per cent, more deaths

and injuries resulting, there were 45 per cent. fewer prosecutions and 47 per cent. less fines than in 1901. Of

other punishments there were none

directly to the incentive of profit.

to the employers' lawless greed.

ion of labor laws by employers.

BLESSED PROSPERITY.

How the Interests of the Working People Are Being "Cared for by the Men to Whom God in His Infinite Wisdom Has Entrusted the Property Interests of This Country."

Prayer" is the srtiking headline in the Minneapolis "Journal" of the preceding day, under which is reported the finding of a widow, dead from cold and hunger, sitting in her room, pray-er-book in hand. The husband had er-book in hand. The nusband had been killed while working in the Mil-waukee railway yards three years ago, and the poor helpless woman had struggled to the last to live without the insult of "charity."

your sister, your daughter, you work-ingmen? Is she safe under capital-

MACHINISTS' SMOKER.

The annual smoker of Electric Lodge vided by the Actors' National Protective Association was well appreciated J. A. Behringer spoke on the import-ance of the union label and Business

—Food for thought grows abundantly by the wayside for all who will to eat, yet famished intellects are more numerous than empty beliles.—Brisbane Worker.

—There are mer who skin for a living, seen who preach for a living and men who work for a living. The skiners govy, the preacher pray, and the workers pay.—Chi-cago feedales.

FOR REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

Socialists of New York and Vicinity Give Financial as Well as Moral Support.

Local New York Donates \$100 and Promises More-Many Mass Meetings Held to Express Sympathy and Raise Funds-

The expressions of sympathy with carried in a hurry. The resolutions in the Russian revolution from the workngmen of New York and the vicinity need of help becomes more apparent and the reports of governmental atro-city grow more definite.

Money contributions for the assistance of the revolutionary movement in Russia may be sent to James Loopo-loff, Secretary of the Russian Social Democratic Society, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street. New York.

The General Committee of Local Yew York, Social Democratic Party. dopted with enthusiasm a resolution declaring its hearty sympathy with the struggle of the workingmen of Russia for political and economic freedom. Nor did the General Committee content itself with giving words of encourage ment. It appropriated \$100 from the reasury of the local to be sent to the Russian Social Democratic Party at once, with the assurance that an earn est effort would be made to contribute more in the near-future.

Local Kings County Acts. Local Kings County, S. D. P., will nold a mass meeting at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, on Friday evening, Feb. 3, for the n rousing meeting should be the re-sult, showing the solidarity of the workers of the world.

a great success. The collection for the benefit of the movement in Russia amounted to \$291.31.

Demonstration in Newark.

as to crowd the hall and make the meeting an impressive demonstration.

Meeting of Russian Social Democrats.

Thursday of last week, under the aus-pices of the Russian Social Democratic sian circles in this city, held the chair, days. Platon Brounoff spoke briefly in Russian and sang revolutionary songs in that language, ending with the "Marseillaise," in which the audience the police on duty forgot themselves and joined in the applause. All the significance of the present events in Russia, showing that the conflict there not merely a question of the form of government in that country, but a part of the great world-wide struggle between the conservative or reaction ary possessing class and the revolu-tionary producing and exploited class

of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York, sends its fraternal greeting to the heroic proletarians of St. Petersburg and expresses its firm belief that their conc-ageous acts will be supported by the en-tire Russian proletariat and will be the and expresses its firm belief that their con-ageous acts will be supported by the en-tire Russian proletariat and will be the prologue of a popular revolution. In the fact that the demnids of the proletariat of St. Petersburg were dictated by its own of St. Petersburg were dictated by its own-class interests this meeting sees the im-mense influence of Social Democracy in the development of class consciousness and the polifical education of the toiling masses, a guaranty that in the coming revolution the working class will be united in an in-dependent political force under the banner of Social Democracy. The meeting express-ess its profound conviction that the Rus-sian proletariat will be able to conquer the democratic political institutions necessary for the further development of the class struggle, that it will raise the Red Fing upon the ruins of the Fortress of Peter and Paul in its great struggle against Capital and for Socialism.

The movement in Russia was mad cial order at last Sunday's meeted Union, in accordance with a res ation passed at a meeting of the discellaneous section last week. A committee was appointed to draft reso-tions to be submitted to the meeting stors it adjourned, but the delegates

Central Federated Union Sends Words of Cheer.

part are as follows:

"Resolved, That the Central Federated Union of New York, in regular meeting assembled, express its sympathy with the working people of the Russian Empire who are at the present moment awakening to a consciousness of their rights to organize into trades unions for the purpose of raising the standard of living and elevating their more) and further that could live from the property and tradectual coulding from their moral and intellectual condition from that of slavery in the eyes of the civilized

"Resolved. That we hereby denounce "Resolved, That we hereby denounce most vehencently the bureaucratic system of government prevailing in Russia as inconsistent with reason and incompatible with progress, and we call upon all broad-minded and liberty-loving Americans to do their utmost on behalf of the men and wennen in Russia who are animated by the same spirit that led our forefathers in 1776 to undertake the great struggle for indeto undertake the great struggle for inde-pendence which laid the foundation for this

Meeting of Friends

of Russian Freedom The Academy of Music was filled to the doors Sunday evening at the mass meeting to protest against Russian tyranny, arranged by the Society of Priends of Russian Freedom John dartin, formerly of the Fabian Society of England, presided and Prof. H Montague Donner, John DeWitt War ner, and Ernest H. Crosby spoke. Prof Donner if a Finn by birth. Besides small admission fee at the door, the audience testified its interest by a liberal collection, as well as by its lone applause whenever one of the speakers approached a revolutionary utter Chairman Martin's plea for "moderation" did not seem to meet the approval of his hearers. The meeting closed with the joining of thousand f voices, led by Platon Brounoff, in the stirring and menacing strains of the "Marseillaise." Similar meetings were held simultaneously in Boston. New Hayen, Philadelphia, and Chi-

From the West.

Local Owego, Kas., and Local Perry Okin., send us copies of ringing resolu-tions of sympathy with our Russian brothers, adopted at their meetings. The Perry resolutions call attention to the fact that at Homestead, at Cour d'Alene, at Hazelton, and in Colorado outrages have been committed under the American flag of the same sort as that committed in St. Petersburg on Jan. 22, proving that the nature of property rule is the same the world I that it must be combatted by the united action of the workers of the whole world.

LECTURE CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK.

Lectures under the auspices of the Social emocratic Party or auxiliary organiza ons, whether by Socialist or non-Social rakers, and by Socialist speakers be speakers, and by Socialist speakers, other organizations, are listed below-ess otherwise stated, lectures are called

THURSDAY, FEB. 2. 28th A. D., 1497 Avenue A. Courtena Lemon: Municipal Ownership, Capitalisti and Socialistic.

SUNDAY, FEB. 5. Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hun

dred and Twenty-fifth street. Leon A. Mal-kiel: Law and Order.

kiel: Law and Order.
Metropolis Theater Hall, One Hundred
and Forty-second street and Third avenue,
Bronx. Frederick Krafft: The Crisis.
Yorkville, 1528 Second avenue. Algernon
Lee: Socialist City Administration.
Verein für Volksbildung, 64 E. Fourth
street. Heinrich Jünger, in German:
Ferdinaud Lassalle.

West Side, 533 Eighth avenue. L. B. coudin: The Uses of Waste in a Capitalist

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8. Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hut red and Twenty-fifth street. Abe Cahan

Labor Lycenm 64 E. Fourth street, John German on Municipal Ownership and the

Brooklyn. FRIDAY, FEB. 3. Wm. Morris Educational Society, To back's Hall, Thetford and Pitkin avenues 8:15. Morris Hillquit: Socialism at Home

and Abroad. SUNDAY, FEB. 5. Silver Building, 315 Washington stree man: The Hands of the Diligen

aketh Them Rich. Buffalo Hall, Fulton street, corner Buf Ialo avenue, was Edin: Why Socialist is Inevitable. Young People's Social Democratic Club Labor Lyceum, 349 Willoughby avenue Room 12, 3 p. m. Courtenty Lemon: Do We Need the Capitalist?

WEDNESDAY, FER. 8. Prospect Hall, Prospect and Fifth avenues. C. S. Vanderporten: The District

Leader in Politics. FRIDAY, PEB. 10. Wm. Morris Educational Society, To-back's Hall, Thatford and Pitkin avenues. Adolph Benevy: The Crusades.

Jacobi Hall, Myrtle near Fosdick a Rendale. Chas. 8. Vanderporten.

HOW LONG WILL YOU STAND FOR IT As long as there are private capitalists there will be public corruption.

HIS MAJESTY THE PRESIDENT.

Remarkable Address Before New York Bar.

Enforce Laws and Constitution or Leave Them Unenforced.

of the system of popular election of judges which prevails in this many other states. We showed that undoubtedly the immediate occasion of this warning was the unusually large vote cast in 1903 and in 1904 for the Socialist candidates in opposition to the Republican-Democratic fusion s for that court-O'Brien, Cullen, and Werner, all distinguish nullifiers of labor laws. The Worker has often insisted on the necessity of the workingmen electing men of tried fidelity to working-class interest to ju dicial positions, especially in view of the growing tendency of the courts to encroach on the legislative field, de claring laws unconstitutional or put-ting a new meaning upon them by interpretation and in effect making new aws by judicial rulings and enforcing

A fit companion-piece to Judge Martin's interview is furnished by the address on the Constitutional Powers of the President, delivered before the State Bar Association at Albany on Jan. 18 by Charles A. Gardiner,

If the encroachment of the judiciary upon the legislative field is a notable feature of the present evolution of is the encroachment of the execu three Amendments formally adopt ed after the war did not chang sident Roosevelt's incumbency The Panama affair, the Wood appoint some of the principal steps so far tak-en in a policy which aims directly at irresponsible dictatorship.

What the Roosevelt policy means in of his audience and with open approv up his theory of presidential irrespon

1. Under the Constitution, the President is sole executor of his office. Congress has absolutely nothing to do with it, nor have the courts. The President possesses exclusive and absolute discretion in executing the entire presidential office.

2. Nor is the President's discretion limited in execution. However, the Constitution. His

ited in executing the Constitution, President. How much of the Constitution the President can execute it a problem for practical statesmanship.

cuting the laws of Congress is also

NOT A LAW SHOULD BE EXECUTED.
AT ALL, and in deciding that he may SUB
ORDINATE LAWS OF CONGRESS AND
DECREES OF COURTS TO REASONS OF

lative proceeding; the only remedy is it

quires a majority in the House and a two-thirds majority in the Senateso that it is a pretty difficult "reme

THE CHARITY BALL

THE CHARITY BALL.

Of all the disgusting insults the producing class must bear from the capitalist class there is none quite so nauseating as the charity ball. They rob us, then make our misery and poverty the subject of their debauched pleasure and mirth. Workingmen, how long will you perpetuate by your votes a system which produces and makes such things part of our social life?—Chicago Socialist.

CAPITALIST MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

cipal ownership on the capitalist plan, as put into effect by the Democratic city administration of 1897-1901 with the approval of the Republican authorities at Albany.

Van Wyck and his ticket were elected in 1897 on a Democratic municipal ownership platform, just as Hearst hopes to be elected next year on a Democratic municipal ownership platform. The first thing that administration did was to give away the control of the Brooklyn Bridge to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The next thing was to devise the farce known as municipal ownership of the Sub-

The city owns the name of the Subway. The Belmont-Rockefeller combine owns the thing itself, along with the Elevated, the surface lines and the gas and electric light plants.

And now it seems that we are have an example of how much this capitalistic Democratic "public ownership" is worth to the men who do the work of running the trains, the men whose labor makes the profits of the Interborough Company.

As The Worker goes to press come nformation that, in all probability, a strike will be declared on the Subway and the Elevated within twenty-four hours. The company has repeatedly promised the men a reduction of hours. When the time for action came, it increased the hours of labor instead of reducing them.

That is what "public ownership" on the capitalist plan, the plan of the Re-

We have municipal ownership of the 1 publican and Democratic parties, the Subway here in New York City-Muni- plan advocated by Mr. Hearst for the gas plant, means. It means the name of public ownership for the city, the profits for a gang of capitalists who stand behind both parties and supply campaign funds and give orders-and for the men who do the work it means increased exploitation.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Such public ownership as this the Social Democratic Party does not want. If we are to have capitalism in its worst forms, let it not be clothed and masked under deceptive names. The Social Democratic Party stands

for public ownership—a sort of public

ownership under which the first coneern would be to reduce the hours and raise the pay of the workers in municipalized industries so as to make them a force in improving the general conditions of labor; under which the next concern would be to perfect the servce for the public; under which, those two objects accomplished, the next thing would be to reduce charges; a form of public ownership under which not one cent of profits would go to non-producing capitalists, not one cent of profits would be applied to the reduction of landlords' taxes, but the service of the public by the labor of decently paid and decently treated workmen would be the sole rule.

That is the kind of public ownership Socialists stand for. No capitalist officials elected on the ticket of any capitalist party will or can stand for that. It can be done-and it will be done, sooner or later-only by a workingmen's party, a party that owes allegiance only to the working class.

FOR THE DAILY.

Big East Side Festival in March.

Arrangements Being Completed for Big Affair in Clinton Hall-Delinquent Delegates of the "Call" Conference.

There will be a meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, on Monday evening Feb. 6.

the delegates of the East Side organizations called together by the Ways and Means Committee of the "Daily Call" for the purpose of assisting in the management of the Commune fes tival and fair to be held on March 17. 18 and 19, held a very successful session last Thursday. Besides the members of the Ways and Means Committee, delegates were present from the 4th, 8th, 12th and 16th Assembly Districts, the Socialist Literary Society Club. A committee of ten was elected to visit 'friendly organizations with tickets; Comrade Lane was chosen chairman and placed in charge of the listribution of tickets. The committee on dramatic performance reported that Comrade Winchevsky has promised his co-operation and offered a short one-act play of his own for the purpose. He is looking for a good actor to play the leading rôle. As soon as he is found, rehearsals will commence. Arrangements have been made for a concert on Sunday evening, March 19; the musical program is in charge of Platon Brounoff. On Saturday afteroon, March 18, a meeting will be held to commemorate the Commune. evening will be devoted to dancing and The admission price has been fifteen cents; hat check, ten; the hat check will not be obligatory except on Friday. Many presents are being promised. All comrades desiring to contribute presents are requested to send the same to the "Daily Call," care of Socialist Literary Society, 233 E. Broadway. The committee will meet every Thursday evening until after the fair at 233 E. Broadway.

A regular meeting of the New York "Call" Conference was held on Thursday, Jan. 26, at the Labor Lyceum, President Wm. Kahn presiding. The report of the Trade Union Visiting Conmittee was accepted.

N. Friedman and E. Willyonseder. seated as delegates. A communication from S. Eiges was referred to the Ways and Means Com-

mittee for disposition.

It was decided that a letter be sent to those assembly district organiza-tions of the S. D. P. not represented in this conference, asking them to send

two delegates each. unt of the small attendance the election of officers was laid over to our next meeting. Delegates who have been absent for

number of meetings should bear in mind that the work of establishing a workingmen's daily newspaper in the English language cannot be carried on successfully unless they attend every meeting of the Conference. The im-portance of publishing a daily newspaper, owned and controlled by the work-ers to voice their own interests, should cause every delegate with zeal-

ous and earnest effort to do all in his ous and earnest effort to do all in his power to advance the enterprise now being carried on to establish the New York "Call." The first duty in that direction is punctual attendance of every delegate at every meeting of the Conference, which is held on the second and fourth Thursdays in the month at the E-pouch street. New

The need of such a newspaper is becoming more pronounced with every passing day and the capitalist

press will not print the labor side in any controversy with the employers even when payment for same is offer-ed; these facts should bring every worker to realize that the necessary worker to realize that the necessary fund of \$50,000 should be raised for the purpose of establishing the much needed daily paper; this can be done by united action on the part of the workers in aiming for its accomplish-

Delegates of the following named organizations represented in the Conference have been absent from the last three or more meetings; it is hoped that these delegates will make it their duty to attend our meetings hereafter or if unable to attend, see to it that dele-gates are elected from their respective

The joint committee, consisting of organizations who can and will attend meetings regularly so that the work of raising the balance of \$35,000 can be carried on effectually: Amalgamated Eccentric and Standard Association of Engineers, No. 20; Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, No. 172: Amalgamated Waiters' Union, No. 1; Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 309; Brass Molders' Union, No. 61; Bartenders' Interers' Union, No. 61; Bartenders' Inter-national Alliance, No. 1; Beer Pump Workers' Union; Brewery Workers' International Union, No. 59; Brother-hood of Carpenters and Joiners, Nos. 56, 375, 209, 774, and 593; Brother-hood of Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers of America, Nos. 848 and 585; Cloth Spongers, Refinishers and Help-ers' Union, No. 9100; Children's Jacket Makers' Union, No. 10, U. G. W. of A.; Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 144; Cigar Packers' Union, No. 213; District Assembly No. 253, K. of L.: Franklin Association of Pressmen,

No. 23; Gold Pen Makers' Union, No. 8030, A. F. of L.; International Association of Car Workers, Melrose Lodge No. 47; Inside Architectural, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, No. 42, I. A.: International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' No. 3: In-ternational Association of Machinists, Nos. 460 and 406; Lither Eng. and Des League of N. A., N. Y., Subordinate League; Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, No. 12, U. G. W. of A.; Ladies' Wrapper Makers' Union, No. 1; Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of N. A., No. 34; Manhattan Knife Cutters' Association, No. 9; Pattern Makers' Association of New York and Vicinity; State and Tile Roofers' Union of New York and Vicinity, No. 4; Stereotypers' Union, No. 1; Suspenders Makers' Un-ion, No. 9500, A. F. of L.; Socialist Liedertafel, New York; Socialist Liternry Society; United Journeymen Tali-ers' Union of Greater New York, Local No. 390, J. T. U. of A.; United Hebrew Trades; Voice of Labor; Working-men's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branches Nos. 1, 23, 25, 91, 153 and 179; Workmen's Circle, Branch 2; Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville.

NOT A LOCKOUT, ONLY A SUSPENSION OF WORK

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 31.-A lockout in the building trades of all union men in the employ of members of the Builders' Exchange League has been ordered, and will become effective tomorrow. The employers do not call it a lockout, but say it is a "suspension of work" pending the signing of the league's rules in connection with the annual wage scales.—Associated Press dispatch.

The organized employers of Pittsburg surely have a sense of humor. They tell their men they shall not be allowed to work unless they tarily" sign agreements dictated by the bosses. But this is not a lockout bosses. But this is not a lockout, it is merely a "suspension of work," that's

—"I stand squarely upon my record."
said the political candidate. "Well," yelled the little man at the rear end of the
hall, 'you can hardly be blamed for wantin' to keep the blamed thing from bobbin'
up."—Chicago Record-Herald.

If the first two weeks of January are

anything to judge by, the present month will prove to be the busiest that the Poor Department has ever known.

Since the first of the month Superintendent of the Poor Rarton has issued over 200 orders for wood to go to indigent and dependent families and nearly as many grocery orders have also been given out. Each wood or grocery order means an average cost to the city of about \$3.—Minneapolis Tribune, Jan. 15.

"Froze to Death While Reading a Prevae" is the srificing headline in the

How about your wife, your mother,

No. 313, I. A. of M., on Jan. 27 was a great success. Rose Hill Hall was crowded and the entertainment pro-Agent Jas. B. Wilson made an address on the general nature and aim of trade unionism which made an excellent to

purpose of protesting against the outages perpetrated on the workingmen, women and children of Russia and to prouse interest among the Socialists of Kings County to give moral and finan-cial support to this uprising of the working class against Tsardom and capitalism. The following comrades are expected to address the meeting: Abe Cahan, M. Winchevsky, Louis Miller, Dr. S. Ingerman, Ben Hanford and Alexander Jonas. Comrades and friends are urged to participate, and

The meeting in Brownsville last Friday, which was held under the aus-pices of the Social Democratic Literary Club (not the William Morris Education Club, as we stated last week) was

For the same evening, Feb. 3, the Socialists of Essex County, N. J., have arranged a mass meeting to be held in New Century Hall, corner of Morris and Fifteenth avenues, Newark. Addresses will be made in English, German, Russian, and Jewish. It is greaty to be hoped that the working people and other liberty-loving citizens of Essex County will turn out in such force

A most enthusiastic meeting was neld in Grand American Hall on Vladimir Sloleshnikoff, an and Morris Hillquit spoke in English, Abe Cahan in Jewish, Alexander Jonas in German, and G. Urieff in Russian. Urleff has also been an exile in Siberia peakers dwelt on the international

following declaration, which adopted with unanimous applause: This meeting, held under the auspice

Isidor Ladoff, as secretary, read the

Theoretical Exponent of Roosevoltian Practise Declares President Has Unlimited Power and Discretion to

The Worker called the attention of its readers last week to the remark able utterance of ex-Judge Celora E. Martin of the New York State Court of Appeals, who warned the capitalist class of the danger to their interests

them with the mandamus and the in function.

prominent lawyer of this city.

American politics, equally notable tive, and especially the national executive, upon both the others. The the real character of the United States Constitution so much as it has been quickly changed by quiet and permitted usurpation during the short period of The Panama affair, the Wood appointment, the deportation of John Turner, the pension order, the Dominica affair, and the sanction by the President of Penbody's actions in Colorado (disregarding the miners' appeal and ap-pointing a "military adviser" to act with Adjt-Gen. Bell)—these are but

practise. Mr. Gardiner expressed in terms of legal theory in his address at Albany. The address is too long and too full of technical expressions for us to print it in full. We extract only some of those sentences in which the speaker, with the apparent approval al or merely half-hearted protest from the press of both old parties, summed

power to execute it is plenary. It is als exclusive. The courts have no power to execute it. Nor has Congress. Whatever else Congress may do, it canno encroach upon the executive power of the

He must first DECIDE WHETHER OF

DECREES OF COURTS TO REASONS OF STATE. When in his judgment the highest good of the people forbids him to execute a law, he may refuse to execute it, although Congress may direct him to do so. When his judgment pronounces a law constitutional, he may execute it, although the courts declare it unconstitutional and forbid him to execute it; and he may refuse to execute a law that the courts declare constitutional and command him to execute. Such exercise of his discretion cannot be revised by any judicial or legislative proceeding; the only remedy is in-

Impeachment, it will be noted, re

dy" to apply.

In closing, Mr. Gardiner appealed to the record of President Roosevelt and his overwhelming endorsement in November in support of this theory of the "majestic constitutional figure, up controlled by Congress, unrestraine by the courts, vested with plenary cor stitutional power and absolute

onth at 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

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

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

P. O. BOX 1512 Telephone Call: 302 John-

TERMS TO SUESCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance than 100 copies, per copy

ddress at business communications, and to money orders, checks and drafts pay to The Worker. Communications configs to editorial department of the rabonid be addressed to the Editor The Worker. Communications for the Reseltung" should be separately admits the communications of the separately admits the communications.

"Yolksevitung" should be selected and derseed.

Recepts are never sent to individual subserbers. Acknowledgement is made by chanaling the number on the wrapper, the week following recepts of money.

All communications should be written with ink and on one of the paper, words should not be aftered set every leter should hear er should be put in as few words of the paper, were should be put in as few words. One monitoring with clear-point of the paper, with these requirements are likely not be disregarded. Rejected manuser register of the paper with these requirements are likely not be returned unless stamps are carried and hard on the control of the paper.

As The Worker goes to press on Wodesnot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

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

Complairts about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors, Socialist Coo-operative Publishing Association, 184 William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

he Socialist Party (the Social Democratic rty of New York) has passed through its rd general election. Its growing power indicated and its speedy victory for-dowed by the great increase of its vote shown in these figures:

4 (Presidential)

a the state of New York, on account of tale provisions of the election laws, the sailst Farty is officially recognized under asing of Social Democratic Farty, and canolem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

above.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) abould not be confused with the so-callest Socialist Labor Party. The latter which bitterly opposes the steede unloss and carries on an abusive campaign of funder against the real Socialist movement, which supports the trade unions.



THE PERSPECTIVE OF TIME.

There is a perspective in time as well as in space. Someone has remarked that, unless we carefully guard against it, we are likely to think of all "the ancients" as living at about the same time. A century in Greek or Roman history, or even in medieval history, seems to us a much shorter period than the century just past, exactly as a house a mile away looks much smaller than a house across the street. We often speak of the Athenian Roman, and Florentine republics as short-lived, forgetting that each of them lasted much longer than the United States has stood. We speak of the French Revolution as a sudden onbreak, not fully realizing the length of the three years and four months that intervened between the meeting of the States General and the proclam ation of the Republic. And this illustration brings us round to the present

occaesion for these remarks. The whole world is watching cur rent events in Russia with almost brenthless interest and everyone is trying, from day to day, to forecast the autcome of the whole movement on the heals of the day's news dispatches Westerday came news of the demon stration in St. Petersburg, and one exslaimed. The downfall of autocracy Ons come; to-day comes news of the in the streets, and one laments, The revolution is crushed; to-morrow will come news of the extension of the popular movement to Moscow and Seratoff, Koyno and Revel and Helsingfors, and one cries. Here is the revolution, sure enough; the next day, news of Trepoff's dictatorship and the Tsar's conciliatory proclamation, and again one walls. The revolution is side-tracked, aborted, betrayed. And all of these judgments are premature. Today always looms large in our conisness and seems the most critical of days: yet, there is always to-mor-

Let the friends of Russian revolution not grow impatient. Even though for a day, a week, a month, it should seem that the "forces of order" are trium phant and the forces of liberty disorganized and repressed-a month would not prove the case. If it is a question of doing something, of raising our voices and opening our purses to aid our comrades beyond the sea, then today is the critical day, now is the time to act. But if it is a question of balancing hopes and fears, of weighing enthusiasm against misgivings and seeking to judge the present day by an anticipated future, then we do well to be as cool and slow in judgment as

we are quick and spirited in action. Socialists as well as bourgeois publicists are already criticizing the conduct of the St. Petersburg populace and its leaders on that Bloody Sabbath of January 22, and some of their dicta are just as rash and ill founded. Some say they made a mistake in not provid ing themselves with arms-perhaps with bombs-and so responding to the coldiers' fire; others say that, at any I recent years we have heard of two or

rate, they made a mistake in not killthe police whom, it seems, they had for a time at their mercy; others say the whole demonstration was a mis take and a foredoomed failure, that they might have known the Tsar would no come in person to hear their con plaints but would answer by proxy with bullet and sabre. Well, it is easy to be wise at a distance. If our Rus sian brothers are making any mis takes, they are paying for them and are learning from them, too, faste than we can. And it is by no means certain that any of the criticisms cited are correct; it will be weeks or months before the results will have developed far enough for us to judge sound! of the wisdom or folly of the method

used.

Certainly there is a double or treble interest for us in these events They interest us as they directly involve the hope of progress toward liberty for so many millions of our fellov tollers and again as, indirectly, the pres ent success or failure of the movement there will hasten or retard such prog ress here in the United States and in all other lands. But they have another interest for the lessons we can dray from them as to methods of revolution ary action, lessons by which we may guide ourselves in future crises. This is the first considerable revolutionary outbreak since the Paris Commune; and conditions have changed so great ly in some respects during these thirty four years that a new test of methods cannot but be instructive.

There is the question of the general

strike, which has been much discussed

in European revolutionary circles dur-

ing recent years and which command ed much attention at the Amsterdam Congress. The theory of the general strike has not yet been adequately worked out. It can be worked out, of course, only on the ground of practise. Belgium, Holland, Sweden, and Italy have made a partial experience; Russia adds one more test. Already a week ago, some of our Anarchist contemporaries (the general-strike theory being a sort of fad just now with Anarchists and anti-parliamentary Socialists) were jubilantly declaring that the news from Russia showed the su periority of this method over the meth ods more generally advocated by Social Democrats. We have only to say: The experiment is not finished yet; we do not yet know whether the Russian movement has actually followed the lines of the general-strike theory, and the results are not yet fully developed; it is worth while for us to wait and watch and learn. Social Democrats, assuredly, should have no fixed dogmas, Neither at Amsterdam nor elsewhere have we denied all utility to the general strike as a revolutionary method though we have refused to accept it as the chief or only method, excluding or subordinating those which have been more fully tried. The question is not: Yes or no, is the general strike good? but rather: How effective and how costly is the general strike, under such and-such given conditions? As to that, Social Democrats should be and generally are willing and eager to learn; and only by continued experience and observation can we expect to learn. As yet, no safe inference can be made from the Russian experience.

There is the still bigger question of

the possibility of a government sup-

pressing a popular and especially a

proletarian movement by armed force

or, rather, of the possibility of a pro-

letarian movement succeeding against

a government determined to suppres it and having large military forces at its command. That is very likely to be a question for us in the United States, just as well as for our brothers in Rus sia-how soon, we cannot guess; but ner or later alm only the outrages of the last year in Colorado, but still more emphatically (for the careful observer) the continued and increasing policy of lawless usurpation in our national government, indicate that, when the critical time comes, the great capitalist class in this country will not scruple, if it dares, to resort to the coup d'état and military dictatorship to maintain its economic supremacy and the political power s necessary to it. Can it succeed? Or can we hope in that day to succeed against it? The Russian experience when it has gone somewhat farther, will help us to judge. It must be re membered that the movements of 1848 and 1871 furnish no close parallel in this matter. In each of those cause there was a considerable popular milltia which sympathized with the revo lutionary movement from the start and even took active part in it. The gov ernments here as well as in Europe have learned from those experiences and have, so far as possible, don away with the popular militias and strengthened the standing armies. But will this avail them? In those Enro pean countries where Socialism is strong and where the standing army is based on universal compulsory serv ice-notably in Germany, Belgium, and Holland-it is a commonpleace that "the army is honeycombed with Socialism." Yet, the military habit of unthinking bedience is a terrible thing, and there has been no sufficient test to show

whether or not the German, Dutch,

and Belgian governments could safely

count upon their armies to crush a gen

port a reactionary coup d'état. During

three instances of Russian soldiers refusing to fire on strikers. Were these cases exceptional or do they indicate growing tendency? It is reported that in St. Petersburg on January 22 one regiment-some reports say three regiments-disobeved orders to fire. If true, this report is most encouraging; but we cannot yet be absolutely sure of its truth.

Many, indeed, are the interesting questions which are raised in our minds by current Russian news, and which we may hope to have answered by further news. Without further dwelling upon them in detail, let us only repeat the admonition not to neglect the perspective of time, not to forget that a week or a month, though long in passing, is but a moment in the history of a great movement, and, accordingly, not to jump at conclusions

THE NEW PRESIDENTIAL PRE-POGATTUR

The New York "Evening Post," repesentative of old-fashioned ideas of American government and yet thoroughly devoted to capitalist interests, being asked by a reader what it thought of Mr. Gardiner's address on the powers of the President, adroitly evaded the question by quoting Thack eray's reply to one who asked him what they thought of Martin Tupper in England; said Thackeray; "We don't think of Martin Tupper in England." This is witty; but, after all, while Mr. Gardiner in himself and his personal opinions are not of much importance, his address, of which we elsewhere quote some sellent points is worthy of consideration just because it is a striking statement in terms of constitutional theory of a radical change which has, in practise, come over the national government.

Mr. Gardiner's theory has not been 'evolved out of his inner consciousness." It is based on historic fact. That Mr. Gardiner approves the fact and that some others disapprove it is neither here nor there; the ostrich does not escape the hunter by sticking her head in the sand. In another portion of his address Mr. Gardiner briefly resumed the historical development of the presidential power. From the beginning of the Republic and down to the time of the Civil War, he rightly says, "Congress ruled supreme." President Lincoln, says Mr. Gardiner, founded a new republic whose dominating force is the President of the United States," This is an extravagant statement of the fact that Lincoln undoubtedly did, under pressure of war exigencies, assume powers far beyond any that had previously been considered to belong to his office. Although we find his Attorney-General, Edward Bates, in July, 1861, officially declaring that "The President has no right to discriminate, no right to execute the laws be likes and leave unexecuted those he dislikes," yet President Lincoin did deliberately set at naught the decisions of the Supreme Court in the matter of the suspension of the writ of habens corpus and other matterstemporarily only, however awaiting sanction by Congress, President Johnson, with less justification by exceptional circumstance, did violently defy Congress, and very narrowly did he escape removal by impeachment. Presidents Grant, Cleveland, and McKinley continued the process in a less dramatic manner, gradually extending the powers of the office in domestic and foreign affairs. But it remained for President Roosevelt to carry this "executive expansion" farther forward in three years than his predecessors had done in forty. As Mr. Gardiner says: He had maintained a domestic rule as uncompromising as Cleveland's and a foreign policy more aggressive than McKinley's." On that record he went nto the campaign of 1904, and out with an almost unprecedented maiority, an "overwhelming endorse

It might rightly be urged that the result last November was not due so much to the size of the vote for Roose velt and his policy as to the smallness of the vote for Parker and his no-policy. It was an endorsement by default, but nevertheless it was an endorsement; and Mr. Gardiner's address, bowever one may like or dislike the facts, does pretty correctly state the facts. The government of the United States has been virtually revolutionized. The President has assumed to enforce laws or not at his discretion, to conclude treaties and make appointments with out the consent of the Senate, and to give to his own administrative orders the force of laws of Congress or of judicial decisions—and he has "got away with the game." The powers which he exercises de facto (and let closet theorists dispute whether or not he has them de jure). forcibly remind us of the days of the Tudors and Stuarts when it was said by Francis Ba con: "She Queen by her prerogative may set at liberty things restrained by law and may restrain things that be at liberty," and by Strafford: "We live under a prerogative government, when book law submits to speken law."

Now the significance of all this for Socialists is in two considerations:

First, to note how and why it has ome about that the President is above the law. It was in a period of civil war, a life-and-death struggle for supremacy between the two sections of the propertied class (the capitalists and the slaveholders)—in a real rev tionary period—that the change be

It has been taken up again just at the moment when capitalism itself has fairly entered upon a new and, we be lieve, its final phase-the all but com plete trustification of all the leading industries, the close interlinking of the various industrial, commercial, and financial combines, the absolute triumph of the magnates over the small stockholders, in a word, the unification of the great capitalist class. While small capital still had a fighting chance against great capital, while small investors still had some share in the "management of corporations or at least some check, upon It, and while finance, commerce, transportation, and the several industries, even though partly trustified, were separately trustified, so that there were important conflicts of interest between the financial group and the industrial group or between these latter and the railway corporations o the great commercial interests-so long a government of law, a government of limited powers best suited economic conditions; the tendency toward despotism could then arise only if one of these groups could get full control of the government, and then all the others would violently oppose it. But now these groups have practically been forced into one-a vast "commun ity of interest" including the great capitalists of all sorts and centering in and represented by the big banks and trust companies. The oil capitalist is also a steel capitalist; the copper capitalist is also a tobacco capitalist; the railway capitalist is also a cotton-mill capitalist; the merchants are also realty capitalists; the bankers are also mine owners and franchise holders; and so forth. Government is an agency of the propertied class; when that propertied class is homogeneous and closely organized, the most efficient government for its purposes is a centralized and practically despotic one It is economic development that has brought about this political change. not accidents in personality; if Me-Kinley had lived matters would have been much the same to-day; and if Parker had been elected last November, he would have taken up the Big

Stick next month, whether he liked it Second, the consideration of this pro found but quite informal change in the theory and practise of government should enlighten these who are troubled to know how we can bring in Socialism, once we carry an election without violating the Constitution. The Constitution means what it is made to mean. A paper constitution never hampered a dominant party with a demtermined class behind it, The same constitutional phrases meant one thing in 1789, something different in 1836, quite another thing in 1862, and now they have a meaning different from all the others. That much we ean learn from Roosevelt. "Im Aufang war die That."

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER

John Mitcheil tells us that there are 25 ON fewer members of his organization to-day than when he made his last report. That is because the miners are coming to see that there is only one way to abolis poverty, and that is to abolish the system that filehes from the working class fifths of all that that class i miner who understands that millions wan heat and that he wants bread because o private ownership, will not stay in John

Against such a paragraph as this in the Chicago "Socialist" we must em-phatically protest. It is one thing to criticize the labor organizations, point-ing out their faults and failings and indicating the way to remedy them; it is quite another thing to "deal damnaion 'round the land" without qualifica

ion or discrimination. Our contemporary has crowded bout as many erro paragraph as it would hold.

First, the loss of membership of the United Mine Workers in the last year loes not, as is implied, foreshadow its downfall or indicate its uselessness. Again and again in the course history it has suffered losses as heavy and reconned them.

Second, this loss of membership is not, as distinctly stated, due to the growth of Socialism among the miners The Socialists in the union are no quitters; they are the stendiest and nost energetic unionists. If what the Chicago "Socialist" here says wer true, then Messrs. Gompers and Mitchell would be quite right in de-

scribing Speialists as union but it is absolutely untrue. Third, it is not true that the capital-ist system "filches from the working class four-fifths or all that class produces." This is a wild exaggeration, set afloat, we believe by the "Appeal to Reason" on the basis of an utterly false interpretation of Commission Wright's "Hand and Machine Labor an exaggeration that has done muc discredit Socialism among thought-

Fourth, the phrase "John Mitchell's mine-owners' organization" is one of those chesp flings that are very useful to the defenders of a bad cause but are utterly out of place in the advocacy of a good one. Enithet and innuen convince no one—and especially thet and innuendo that embod much falsebood as of truth. In the time of the strike, the "Sun" told us that John Mitchell ruled the U. M. W. and that he compelled the men to quit work; it talked of "John Mitchell's organization" just as the Chicago "So cialist" does, and with just as much or little reason. To our mind, Mr. Mitchell is about as far from being a good un-ion leader as a man can be, without beolutely selling out or stealing union unds; but we know that Mitchell in the contine rather than 100 create of the conditions we deploys. The U. M. W: is not "John Mitchell's organiza-tion," nor is it a "mine owners" organi-mtion." It is an organization of work-fairmen who have not yet harmed fully to understand the course of first collec-

ings and who consequently still follow earning: if the present head of the or anization does not learn with them hey will get a new one when they are eady for him. Meantime, we are no nelping them to learn if we imitate the methods of argument used by the New York "Sun," the Chicago "Chronicle and the "Daily People."

Bradley Kirschberg writes us-and we should have noted it last week-in mment upon our editorial article of World-Politics." He says in part:

Speaking of the main forces distingu ed in Russia to-day you classify them as First, the desire for constitutional govern ment; second, the Socialist movement third, the aspirations of Poles and other

for national independence.

As a Polish Socialist, watching with in terest the currents of thought in my own nation, I perceive no party in Poland strug ling for national independence with the exling for national independence with the exception of the Folish Socialist Party. Although we have a so-called National Democratic Party or Patriotic League, its
patriotism is absolutely invisible. Its proclamations advise the people to keep quiet
during the present war and to "bear our
conditions with the resignation of noble
etitizess." The revolutionary propaganda,
litustrated by the frequent anti-government
demonstrations, is carried on by the Polish Socialist Party, the only body which sh Socialist Party, the only body which unites the aspirations of the Polish patrior unites the aspirations of the Polish patriot with those of the convinced Socialist. The Fight of every nation to judge and govern sta own destinies, the motto of matismal rights together with Socialist principles, is what our party preaches in the name of the Polish working people. It seems to us that the rights of the large body of our common people should be placed above the privileges of our nobility or semi-aristostrats who low their heads respectfully before the Northern Bear. It may interest American comrades that the "Patriotic League" proposes a constitution for the Polish Commonwealth-provided Santa Claus brings it, for the "patriots" will pot Commonwealth-provided Santa brings it, for the "patriots" will pot speech and free press, would give special privileges to the Roman Catholic clergy and mmunicants, "teleration" of other relig ons, classification of Jewish "subjects" cording to their leve for Poland, and exilfor such as the government might consider

Doubtless Comrade Kirschberg is quite right and his characterization of the aristocratic "patriots" is very in teresting. We surely did not mean express any sympathy with that group, but only to recognize the exist. s. And Comrade Korschberg's let ter shows that a Polish national ten P. S. P. and even though its organi zation be now very servile to Tsar In the New York "World" Jam

Creekman-the same "Creekman that used to write articles denouncing the wicked Socialists for stirring up discontent among the workingmen who were really so prosperous-writes very Judge Martin-the same Martin who warns the capitalists to get rid of the elective judiciary system-Judge Mar tin, "after serving for more than twen ty-seven years in the Sunreme Cour Court of Appeals, turned off and left, a poor man, worn in the serv ice of the richest state in the Union, to face the problem of carning a liveli-hood in his declining years." Pitiful isn't it? For seventeen years Judge Martin drew a salary of only \$7,20 a year and for ten years afterward he worked for the miserable pittance of \$13.700 a year. It's a shame not give him a pension. How ungrateful we are to the wise judges who declar labor laws unconstitutional

The Minneapolis "Tribune" editorial

ly aunounces that 'the German work ingmen are under the almost complete ontrol of the Socialists." Why these papers speak honestly, use the same phrases to express a given faci about Socialism that they would about any other movement? Would the "Tribune" say that "the majority of the voters of the United States at the voters of the cannot states are an-der the almost complete control of the Republicans" or that "six million Americans are under the almost com-plete control of the Methodists," for instance? No: it would simply say that the majority of the voters are Repub licans and that six million Americans are Methodists. And the word "con-trol" would not be so much out of place in either of these cases as in the case where the "Tribune" has used it for the Socialist Party, in Germany and elsewhere, is a much more demo-cratic organization than the Republican party or the Methodist Church-its representatives, officials, and spokesn much mor ly responsible to the rank and file. Why not be honest? Why not fight fair, even if you are against Socialism

eaders that the Social Democratic Party received four times as man votes in the November election as th Socialist Labor Party, Well, a half truth is sometimes better than no truth at all. In fact, the party which this paper represents, known in this state as the Social Democratic Party and in other states as the Socialist Party, received five times as many votes in this state and twelve times as many in the nation as did the S. L. P. The "Sun" balances the partial truth that it doe tell by misinforming its readers to the effect that the "Debs Social Democ racy" is distinguished from the S. L. P. by being less "radical," a sort of ad anced reform party, while the S. P. slone is revolutionary. If this i intended for praise, we reject it; if it were true, it would be discreditable to us; but it is not true.

THE MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

A big conference of Italian labor or anizations has just taken place at Ge noa. The interest centered round the fight between reformist or revisionist and the revolutionary Socialists, An archists and Republicans were also there; but except in so far as the for-mer on some occasions worked with the revolutionary Socialists, these other parties were without any influence the whole interest being absorbed by the Socialists. It seems that the great trade unions are inclined to a more moderate policy, that is, according to "La Petits Republique," whose repor I quote—while the trades councils of chambers of labor in the big town were very reyolutionary. On the whole, the latter seein to have won the day in favor of the general strike, and so forth. It is clear that the so-called fallows.

AN ELEMENTARY COURSE IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

IX.—Bourgeois Theories of Surplus-Value—The Wages of Risk the Reward of Abstinence, the Wages of Superintendence.

run in The Worker of Dec. 4, as an atyet popular statement of the fundamental les of scientific Socialism for the satatance of those who really wish to study (not merely to read something easy) and who have too little time to undertak arger and more complete treatises. The who find any points not made clear or who ve pertinent questions suggested ese articles are invited to write to Editor of The Worker, and are assured that

IX.—Other Theories of Surplus-Value

Having stated the Marxian theory of surplus-value, or capitalist income, we may well pause to cast a glance at some of the theories that bourgeois economists have offered to explain the source of profit, interest, and rent and to justify their appropriation by the capitalist class. For convenience, we shall generally use the word "profit in its broad and common sense t designate all forms of surplus-value.

Let us premise the review by calling attention to the fact that while, at any given time, some capitalists may be osing, the whole body of capitalists taken together is always gaining: those who lose do not remain capitalists very long; the essence of capital is that it grows, that it yields a surplus; the essence of the capitalist is that be gets an income from the ownership of capital. Any true theory of surplus-value then, must be applicable to the capital ist class as a whole not to certain capi-talists only; it must explain whence the capitalist class as a whole draws its income, not simply explain how that income is divided. An early and naïve explanation was

this: Profit arises from buying cheap and selling dear. That sounds plausible-and, indeed, absurd as we shall see it to be, it was the starting point from which the true theory was at !as reached. If a certain man buys commodities below their value or commodities above their value, it is plain that he gains by it. But it is plain that whatever he gain men he deals with must be losing. Now the sellers of any one commodity lf, then, all were making gains or their sales, all would be losing by their purchases, and conversely, if at gaining on purchases, all would be los ing on sales; and in the aggregate these gains and losses must just coun terbalance each other. But the capi talist class as a whole is regularly gaining and increasing its capi cannot, then, get its income by buying and selling within itself. It must be outside its own ranks, from another class, and always buying it below its value. But to say that any comme always sells below its value, granting competition, is absurd, for the fluctua tions of price above and below value neutralize each other. In fact there is one commodity that the capitalist class is always buying from outside; it is always buying labor-power from working class. And it is from this modity that it gets its in bowever, by always buying it below its value, but by buying it, in general at its value and using it; for, as have seen, this commodity is peculiar in that, being used up, it yields to its owner a value greater than its own.

So the naïve and absurd theory pointed the way to the true one. Bu that Marxian theory was natural not satisfactory to those whose but ness it is to justify capitalism, and Some said: Profit is the wages of

when he turns his wealth into capita

and becomes a capitalist, he hazards

wealth; to compensate him and to in duce him to invest, he must have a chance of getting back more than he puts in. According to this theory, capitalist business would be compara ble either to a game of chance or to a mutual insurance society. But it is essentially neither—though both insur ance and gambling are incidental features of capitalism. A lot of men cannot increase their aggregate wealth by roulette; their lo will be equal. Nor can a lot of men increase their aggregate wealth by beonging to a mutual insurance society ize their losses; so far from being a aggregate losses; even if someone elpaid all the premiums eliminating the le risk, still they would but tain their aggregate wealth, not in-crease it. But the capitalists do in-crease their aggregate wealth-not only maintain it-by investing it as capital. So the insurance theory will oot work. If all risk in investm were eliminated, if the reimbursemen of every loss were guaranteed, still capital would just remain constant, not increase; there would be no surplus-value. The theory of risk has its proper place as partly explaining the varying flow of capital into various forms of investment and the varying rates of surplus-valuedrawn therefrom
—that is, the division of surplus-value among different capitalists. But it does not at all explain the source of

surplus-value itself.
Incidentally, if this theory be urged as a moral justification of profit, if it be said that the capitalists ought to have what the gambler would call a percentage on the game, ought to be assured a larger chance of winning than of losing, to compensate them for the anxiety caused by the risk-and this is soberly argued sometimes—we must remark that, whereas the capital-ist risks only his wealth or a part of ist risks only his wealth or a part of it, the workingman risks his health and his life. "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," but we have never heard of a bourgools economist who alleged that the work-ingmen also were entitled to wages of risk. And if it were so alleged, we should ask! Who is to pay those wages should ask: Who is to pay those of risk? Who but the work

themselves?
Again, there are these who say: Pro-sit is the reward of abstinence; the capitalist is the man who, instead of

[This is one of a series of articles, be- | eating up all his wealth, has saved some of it and allows it to be used as means of producing more wealth; his profit is his due reward for such praiseworthy and socially bene self-denial. This theory is false nomically, because we know that at stinence produces nothing, that only labor produces wealth, that abstine only saves wealth already produced by labor. It is false to prese we see that those whose incomes are greatest are not those who live most trugally; we see millionaire wealth is growing faster than they can spend it; to say nothing of the workng people and their unr stinence, we see the small capitalists, the people of the middle class, cutting n their luxuries and comforts and yet going to the wall. It is false his torically, for we know that the so-call-"primitive accumulation" of capi-was not effected by abstinence, but by very different means. It is false as an advice to the wage ers, for we know that if they generally practise frugality the first result is to and bring down their wages. false morally, for the doctrine that an individual, by a few years of abstin-ence, wins the right to leisure and automatically increasing luxury and pow er for himself and his heirs forever

others to pay for it, is shockingly un

Only one more bourgeois theory in

There are those who say

explanation of capitalist profit need we

Profit is the wages of superintendence This is the boldest attempt at solving

the question without admitting the ex-

ploitation of labor-for it proposes to

fits and wages, between capitalist and

proletarian, by asserting that the capi-

vipe out the distinction be

are simply his wages under another name, that the capitalist performs a dustry and that by this mental labor be actually earns what he gets. century or so ago, when the capitalis generally did manage his own bust ness, this theory seemed reasonable enough. But the development of capi-talism has shown its absurdity. To day far the larger part-almost whole-of the work of management rection, and superintendence is done by salaried employees, who often have no share and seldom a principal share in the ownership of the business. We see that Mr. Morgan is a member of the boards of directors of over thirty companies in six or eight differen kinds of industry. Does anyone imagine that he can really take any consid erable part in the direction of more than one or two of these? William Rockefeller figures in twenty-eight boards of directors, H. H. Rogers in twenty-five, Senator Depew in sixty-seven, Mr. Rossiter in thirty-eight, and so on. And if a man is a director in twenty-five companies, it is safe to guess that he is a stockholder or bond-holder in fifty or a hundred, and drawing profits from them. We observe, too, that these industries do not seem to be at all disturbed when one of these men goes off to the moutains to the seashore or to Europe; the in dustry goes on just the same, and the capitalist gets his dividends and interst just the same. The profits produced in many American mills, facto ries, mines, and railway systems go it part to Englishmen or Belgians or Ger mans who never set foot in America and who obviously can have no share in even the mental labor of direction. A certificate of stock may belong to child, to a maniae, to an imbecile, a prisoner behind the bars, and draws profit for its owner just the same. Stocks and bonds may lie for months or years in a safe-deposit vault, while an estate is being dis-puted, before their ownership is deter-Stocks and bonds m the owner gets the dividends and interest "earned" during all that time. Doubtless there are many capitalists who work hard; doubtless some of them do useful work: but in such cases they do not fail to get the full reward of their productive labors, onite apart from and in addition to by virtue of their ownership. theory of wages of superintendence likewise falls to the ground.

Let us, then, reaffirming the Marxian definition that surplus-value (profit, in terest, rent) is the excess of the value produced by wage-labor over the value produced by wage-inner over the of labor-power or the workers' cost of e and that it belongs to th capitalist just because the capitalis has bought the labor-power and is its owner as well as the owner of the ma next week; to a discussion of The Rate of Exploitation, which will involve some careful consideration. A. L.

FAILURE OF GERMAN CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS London "Justice" reports that the

Centrists (the Catholic political party) in Germany "are now experier class war in their midst." No tent with establishing a political party on lines of sectarian religious belief, they have committed themselves, for some years past, to the policy of or ganizing separate trade unions of Catholic workingmen to fight the or-dinary unions, which impose neither religious nor partizan tests for men bership. But by sad experience the workingmen who fell into this trap found that their Catholic unic complished nothing for them—that, in effect, they were not trade unions at all, but mere clubs organized to serve the purposes of the priest-politicians. They found that employers who were very devout Catholics were just as ready to fleece Catholic workingmen as were Protestant or Jewish or other employers, and just as unwilling to raise wages or improve conditions of labor unless forced to do it. So the whole fabric of the Center organizaion is torn with dissension and larg

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Statement for Last Week Shows Con tinued Gain in the Circulation of The

The following table shows in detail he circulation of The Worker for the ast two weeks, showing a continued subscribers and in total circulation:

Week ending Single subscriptions....14.301 14.459 Outside bundles Samples 171 or at retail...... 1,390 Gain for week.....

For the information of the many omrades who have sent in lists of addresses in response to the Circulation Manager's call, this statement should e made: The Circulation Manager is an unpaid volunteer. Just at the time when he expected to pitch into this work during his leisure called upon in his private employment for extra work which took away atmost all of those leisure hours. The lists have accumulated, therefore, while the work of using them has been delayed, and many of the lists sent in have—regrettably, but unavoidably not yet been attended to at all. We can confidently announce that the work will be taken up in earnest within the next week and will be steadily oushed thereafter. Meanwhile, for a ew weeks to come, the comrades are requested not to send in any further lists, so the Circulation Manager may bave time to catch up with the game.

Current #

Ernest Untermann has done a very

good service in translating ad publish

ing (in the Chicago "Socialist" of Jan.

to the third volume of Marx' "Capital" which refers to Achille Loria and his relation to Marx. "The Economic Foundations of Society" is a valuable book-so long as we have not a better one for the purpose in English. There are a good many inaccuracies in it, a great many exaggerations, and a cer-tain tendency to rash and fantastic generalization which is, in general, characteristic of Italian theo compared with German, English, or even Russian and French; yet it occupies a place which no other book yet accessible in our language fills; sometimes misleading, it is, on the whole, enlightening as a statement of the ma-terialistic conception of history. But whatever use we may make of his book, we can have very little respect for the author, who (writing in 1886) brazenly assumes credit for originality in a work which is actually nothing more than a more or less successful popularization and illustration of the theorem which Marx had developed more than forty years earlier, and which found such brilliant expression in "The Poverty of Philosophy" (1847), "The Communist Manifesto" (1848), and the "Critique of Political Economy" (1859). as well as in Engels' "Socialism, Uto-pian and Scientific," and which was applied and tested by its author in "La Lutte des Classes en France" (1850), "The Eighteenth Brumaire" (1852), "Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Germany" (1851-52), and "The Civil War in France" (1871). Even this would not be so bad, if Loria had not, in sundry writings which have not been translated into English, made most malicious attacks on the man whose work he plagiarized. Marx died

howls in derision at the dead lion. It is not necessary to call the attention of any student to the extreme venkness and confusedness of the strictly economic parts of Loria's book. In the passage translated by Comrade Untermann, Engels gives an amusing account of some of his economic leger-demain. But the usefulness of the omic Foundations and we repeat, it is useful, at least provisionally —is wholly on the historical side, no.

IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

"La Revue Socialiste" quotes a rath er remarkable passage from the inaumral address of the new President of he Argentine Republic, Manuel Quin tana, as follows:

The social question, notwithstanding the predictions of a false optimism, henceforth demands the attention of the public powers. The proposed national labor law will ers. The proposed national labor law will andoubtedly contribute to lessen the vioence of strikes and in general to prevent those frequent conflicts between employers and employees which sometimes interrupt the country's production. But the regula-tion of labor will not suffice and, in order tion of labor will not suffice and, in order to comply with the tendencies of contemporary civilization, we must modify the fiscal system and, in some particulars, the common law. This is the only way to correct, so far as possible, the inequalities of fortune and the unjust oppressions of capital. The minimum program (inmediate demands) of the Areguine Socialist Party is in large part acceptable and can be adopted by the public powers, in so far as it does by the public powers, in so far as it does not affect the constitution and as it respects the supremacy of the state.

"La Revue Socialiste" comments:

Without attaching too much importance to these favorable assurances, which may be nullified by the pressure of the reaction-ary parties, we may kay that the speech marks a new era in the life of the country. Even if these promises are only promises, this much has been achieved, that, for the first time, a regular government has ad-mitted the validity of our minimum pro-

THE OLD WORKMAN'S LOT.

The plan of refusing to give work to mea who are over a prescribed age which has for several years been practised by a num ber of corporations is becoming a handy ife when a man ought not to be working at all he has to work twice as hard as anybody else in order to hold a job that will keep him from the poorhouse. Beautiful system, this. And to make it all the worse, it's called a "Christian civilination,"—Miners' Magazine—

National.

of a talk on party organization. Com-munications to the State Secretary during February should be addressed to him as usual at 04 E. Fourth street, NATIONAL PARTY ELECTION. The report of the voting of National Com-mitteemen for members of the National Executive Committee and for National Sec-retary reached us too late for us to give it in detail last week. We publish it now as a matter of record which will interest New York City. U. Solomon will act for him in all matters needing attention. Arrangements for a tour of the state in March by some speaker to be many contracts.

The National Committeemen voted as follows for members of the N. E. C.:

Barnette of Arisona—For Berger, Floaten, Geobel, Mailly, Morgan, A. M. Simons, named later will be arranged by State Secretary Chase while going through Work.
Lowry of Arkansas—Berlyn, Kerrigan,
Milly, Regnolds, Stobodin, Towner, Work,
Richardson of California—Berger, Berlyn,
Kerrigan, & M. Simons, Stobodin, Work,
Jutermans the state. Ben Hanford will be the speaker if he can be prevailed upon to make the trip; if not, some other capable speaker will be secured. A plication for dates may be made Nonten of Colorado—Heath, Mailly, Sel., A. M. Simons, Reynolds, Siayton, Un. nce by mail to the State Secretary

a date will do their utmost to get out good audience. All the party mem

be present, as a meeting will be held after the public meeting, for the purpose

ers should make it their business to

will be illustrated with stereopt

Wanhope's meeting there Jan. 18 was a great success; the audience was the largest ever gathered there for an in-

door meeting and a good quantity of literature was sold. Wanhope's meet-

ings in Ithaca and Hornellsville were

"Morning Times" of Hornellsville devoted two columns to an editorial the morning after his meeting, warning its

readers against the dangers of Social-

Lyceum for Sunday afternoon lectures

Paul Moore Straver, Why the Masses

Capital: Feb. 19, John C. Chase of New

York; Feb. 26, Rev. Charence A. Bar-bour, Some of the World's Art Treas-ares, with illustrations; March 5,

Frank A. Sieverman, Working Class Issues: March 12, Mrs. Mary T. L.

Gannett, The Race Problem; March 19,

Dr. George W. Goler, What to Do for Tuberculosis and How to Prevent It.

with illustrations; March 26, John M.

Goddard, Ancient Socialism and the

April 2, Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey,

After the War is Over; April 9, Charles

R. Bach, Socialism the Hope of the World; April 16, Isaac Adler, Taxa-

tion; April 23, George W. Mische, Are the Tenets of Socialism True? April

30, C. N. Howard and John Spargo of

New York, debate. Subject to be an

New York City.

Regular meeting General Committee Jan. 28. Chairman, Chase; vice-chair-man, Jones.

A resolution of sympathy with the

Russian struggle was adopted and it was decided to send \$100 to the com-

rades in Russia through the Berlin

Committee on Credentials recom-

mend seating of Lewis and Akin from 19th A. D.; Sytel, 12th A. D.; Sirelson,

4th A. D. Committee reported unfavor-ably on seating of Hahnemann and Slotkin. Report of committee on Com-rades Lewis, Akin, Sytel, Sirelson con-curred in. Motion carried that action on seating of Comrade Slotkin be post-

poned pending inquiry by Organizer to be sent to Local Buffale concerning his standing. Motion that transfer of Comrade Hahnemann to Local Kings

over until such time as he has had

bership received and approved.

Communication received from

Twenty-four applications for mem-

rade Akkinson conveying request of Local Kings that Courade Hahne-mann be transferred to that local.

Organizer stated that Lichtsche

Ehret, Obrist, Egerton, Berlin, Ed

wards, Kelly, Sackin, Jarvis had sig

nified their acceptance as nominees for Executive Committee. On ballot the

following were elected: Lichtschein, Ehret, Obrist, Egerton, Berlin, Ed-

wards. Kelly. Nominees who had sig-

nified their acceptance for members of Grievance Committee were: Phillips,

Lichtschein, S. Solomon, Lewis, Potter

and they were declared elected. Nomi nees who had signified their accept

ance for members of Auditing Con

and they were declared elected.

mittee were: Ramm, Wolf, Tetzner;

Comrades Obrist, Classen and U.

domon, nominees for Committee o

U. Solomon, only nominee for Finan-cial Secretary, was declared elected.

I. Sackin, only nominee for Record

ing Secretary, was declared elected. Comrade Ortland, only nominee for Treasurer, was declared elected.

Edwards and Mayes, nominees for Comptroller, Motion carried that, inas-much as Comrade Edwards had been

elected to Executive Committee, Com rade Mayes be declared elected.

Comrade Feigenbaum, only nomin

Report of Executive Committee: So

cialist School started with large at-tendance. Picule Committee engages Sulzer's Westchester Park for Sunday,

Suizer's Westchester Park for Sunday, June 11. Letter to enrolled voters revised; to be sent to agitation districts at nominal charge. Appointment of committee to investigate present aystem of holding lectures. Carnegie Hall engaged for afternoon of April 20. Financial statement sent to all organisations that have contributed to fund. Committee selected to seek available

(Continued on page 4)

for Sergeant-at-Arms, was

Credentials, were declared elected.

Church: Feb. 12.

successful and the comrades were

rman.
White of Connecticut—Slobedin, Berlyn,
White of Connecticut—Slobedin, Berlyn,
evnalds, handlow, Berger, Work, Mailly,
Healer of Florida—Mailly, A. M. Sunoncertigun, Berger, Slayton, Slobodin, Port Chester, Feb. 4: Albany, Feb. 5: Fort Unester, Feb. 4; Albany, Feb. 5; Schenectady, Feb. 6; Glens Falls, Feb. 7; Johnstown, Feb. 9; Gloversville, Feb. 10; Utica, Feb. 11; Auburn, Feb. Towner, Carrier of Idaho—Berger, Berlyn, Gaylord, Goebel, Floaten, Work, Mailly, Berlyn of Illinois—Bandlow, Heath, Rey-nolds, Mailly, Slebodia, Towner, Work, Bernolds of Indiana—Work, Berlyn, Rerlyn of filinois—Bandlow, Henth. Rey nolds, Mailly, Stebedin, Towner, Ork Reynolds of Indian—Work of Herlyn Towner, Mailly, Heuth, Silobedin, Berger, Work of Iowa-Bandlow, Rerger, Berlyn, Kerrigan, Mailly, Beynolds, Towner, Towner of Kentucky-Bandlow, Berlyn, Mailly, Reynolds, Slobodin, Swing, Work, Brahler of Kensens—Reger, Bigelow, Floaten, Kerrigan, Mailly, Swing, Thompson. 12; Syracuse, Feb. 13; Rome, Feb. 15; Watertown, Feb. 16; Rochester, Feb. 18 and 19: Buffalo, Feb. 20: Gowanda Feb. 21; Salamanca, Feb. 22; James-town, Feb. 23; Hornellsville, Feb. 24;

Corning, Feb. 25; Ithaca, Feb. 28. On Sunday, Feb. 25, 3 p. m., Prof. Putnum of Louisiana Berger, Goebel, errigan, Lockwood, Mailly, M. W. Simons, Charles Sprague Smith of New York will lecture for the Yonkers People's Forum, Odd Fellows' Hall, N. Broad-way, on Millet and His Art. The lec-Rerrigan, Lockwoo, Laternaum. Fax of Maine-Berlyn, Mailty, Gaylord, Slahodin, Reynelds, Work, Bandlow, Chase of Massachusetts-Malliy, Bertyn, Slohodin, Reynolds, Towner, Bandlow, Kereigen. Lamb of Michigan—Morgan, Gaylord, Erb, Mrilly, Heath, Steiman, Lockwood. Holman of Minoesota—Berger, Reynolds, Work. Stedman, Untermann, Thompson, Lockwood. Sunday's lecture on Profit-Sharing as Means to Industrial Peace by Walockwood. Hochn of Missouri-Work, Mailly, Berger, Jorgan, Floaten, Bandlow, Stedman, Mellingh of Montans-Mailly, Floaten, M. F. Elmons, Untermenn, Work, Kerrigan, Johnston nce Downey of the Townsend-Downey Shipbuilding Company, president the Allied Metal Trades Association Ray of Nebraska Bandlow, Berlyn, umb, M. W. Simons, Mailly, Slayton, Sloand provoked a lively discussion, it lamb, M. W. Simons, Mallly, Stayton, Sto-sortin. O'Neil of New Hampshire Goebet, Matt. ly, Kerrigan, M. W. Simons, Berger, A. M. which the Socialists did not fail to take part. Local Corning reports that Comrade

mons, Mailly, Unformann, Reynolds, Work, Bandlow, & Bondlow, Bondlow, Edwing, Towner, Randlow, Ramp of Oreg. Maily, Towner, Randlow, Ramp of Oreg. Maily, Towner, Reriya, A. M. Simons, Randlow, Work, Reynolds, Barnes of Pennsylvania—Slayton, Mailly, Regres, Kisohadin, Berlyn, Reynolds, Work, Lovett of South Dakata—Berger, Lockwood, A. M. Simons, Thompson, Turaer, Caitermans, Work, Mailly, Reg. M. W. Wimons, Stedman, Berlyn, Ray, edi adin, Pioder, Maily, Right Maily, Flooten, Mailly, Right Maily, Righton, Mailly, Right Maily, Righton, Slobodin, Bandlow, Kartanan, W. Walley, Slobodin, Bandlow, Ragger, Walland, Scart W.

Work.
Andrus of Alalams did not vote. Among the seven for whom Berger voted was Holman, who had declined. The National Committee had decided by a vote of 25 to 19, that Trastman, the additional member from Ohio, could have no vote in this election, as the other states catified to two or three National Committeemen had not yet chosen their additional members. Thirty-five votes being enal, 18 were necessary for election. cir additional members. Thirty-fire votes tag ensi, 18 were necessary for election. The numbers of votes received by the candates respectively were: Bandlow, 12; rgcc, 21; Berlyn, 18; Higelow, 1; Frb, 1; raten, 7; Gavlord, 3; Goebel, 7; Heath, Kertigan, 11; Lamb, 1; Lockwood, 5; sills, 19; Mergan, 4; Ray, 1; Reynolds, 18; Scidel, 1; A. M. Shmans, 10; M. W. Slons, 8; Slayton, 6; Shobodin, 16; Stechman, Nwing, 4; Thompson, 5; Towner, 9; Turn, 2; Linternana, 10; Work, 23; Victor 1; Berger of Wisconsin, Bernard relyn and William Maily of Illinois, and hin M. Work of lown were thus elected. The following candidates are dropped am the list, name of them having received per color of the vote cast: Rigelow, The following camillates are dropped un the list, none of them having received per cent. of the vote east: Rigelow, 6, Gaylord, Lamb, Ray, Seldel, Turner, oun the other seconderen the National amultire will, by a second ballot, closing 4, 6, elect three.

titre will, by a second ballot, closing, k-elect three Mattonal Committeemen voted as followed National Secretary:

J. Mahlon Barnes of Pennsylvnia—K. White, Healey, Carter, Bertyn, Walte, Work, T. Washer, Nell Strand, M. Washer, Nell Strand, M. Washer, Nell Strand, Flord, Ar. Bercer, Hastings—total, 22.

Windeld R. Gaylord of Wisconstn—n. Potnam, Howett, Zimmerman, and, Holman, Hort-total, 7.

Form B. Helfenstein of California—wiscon.

For themas E. Will of Kansas-Lamb, McAllister, Barnette, total Ullster, Barnette-total, 3. noirus did not vote. Bamp voted for k London, who had declined. arms receiving a majority of all votes , is elected and will assume the duties its office on Feb. 1.

referendum on the election three National Committeemen will be submitted this week to a vote of the were nominated. Of this number, the following declined: Henry L. Slobo-n, Fred L. Arland, W. E. Hallenbeck, 31. Fred L. Armun, W. D. Munson, 31. M. Bertholomew, H. J. Munson, William Nugeut and Russel Russel nor de-The following neither accepted nor de-clined and their names will be stricken from the list: Henry V. Jackson, Geo D. Herron, Frank A. Seiverman, A. Hildebrandt, William Thorne, Charles R Bach and Philip Danahy. The following have accepted the nomination and will appear as candidates upon the ballot: Fred M. Dennis, Chas. L. Furman, Morris Hillquit, John C. Chase, Ben Hanford, August Klenke, Robert N. Moody, Henry L. Moreau, W. W. Passage, John Spargo, Thomas Walsh, A. D. Young. Each member in good standing is entitled to vote for three Members desiring to register their choice for National Committeeman should at once see that they are square with their local for dues. The vote will close Mar. 14, six weeks from the date of submitting the vote. The lo-cals should distribute the individual ballots sent them among the members and set a day for the filing of the votes of the members and allow time for a tabulated statement of the vote of the local to be sent to the State Secretary before Mar. 14. No votes received after that date will be counted. In cities or counties where there are branches or subdivisions the sent first to the organizer or ward the same to the State Secretary. No vote received direct from a subdi-vision will be recorded. All votes must be signed by the secretary or be sent with the bailots and the local secretaries should preserve them and make the returns upon them at the close of the vote. The tabulated vote of locals should be sent to John C. se, 64 E. Fourth street, New York

The State Secretary will be out through the state all the month of February. He is to speak in almost all the important points and it is hoped that all the iocals that have accepted

MARKED PASSAGES FROM GOOD AUTHORS.

There was a time in the Middle

Ages when only the superfluity, the excess of production over consumption, was exchanged.

only the superfluity but all the pro-ducts, the whole of industrial existducts, the whole of industrial exist-ence, extered into commerce, in which the whole production depended entire-ly upon exchange. How are we to ex-plain this second phase of exchange-salenble value at its second power?

There comes a time when all that men have regarded as inalienable be comes objects of exchange, of traffic, and can be disposed of. It is the time in which even the things which until then had been communicated, but never exchanged; given, but never sold; acquired, but never bought—virmerce. It is the period of general cor-ruption; of universal venality, or, to speak in the terms of political economy, the time when everything moral or physical having become a saleable commodity, is conveyed to the market to be appraised at its proper

on the antagonism between accum ulated labor and present labor. No an tagonism, no progress. That is the down to our day. Up to the present the productive forces have been devel oped thanks to this regime of the an

Take the agricultural industry itself The most indispensable objects, such as wheat, meat, etc., fall continually in a surprising fashion. Even among such as artichokes, asparagus, etc., are relatively cheaper to-day than the object of prime necessity. In our epoch the superfluity is more easily produced than the necessaries of life. Finally at different historical epochs, the reciprocal relations of price are not only different but opposed. All through the middle ages agricultural products were relatively cheaper than manufactured products; in modern times the of agricultural products therefore di minished since the middle ages?

Truly it is necessary to be entirely innocent of all historical knowledge not to know that in all times sover eigns have had to submit to the eco nomic conditions and have never made laws for these. Legislation, political if as civil could do no n to give expression to the will of the economic conditions.

Has the monarch seized gold and sil ver to make them the universal agents agents of exchange not rather taken possession of the monarch by forcing thus give them a political consecra

It is a fact that the landed proprie tors of Scotland obtained a new value by the development of English industry. This industry opened up nev markets for wool. In order to produce wool on a large scale it was necessary to turn arable lands into pasture. To effect this transformation it was nec essary to concentrate various proper ties. To concentrate these properties it was necessary to abolish small hold millions of sheep. Thus by successive transformations, landlordism in Scot-land has resulted in the men being driven away by sheep.

In proportion as the hoprgeoisie develops, it develops in its bosom a new proletariat, a modern prole tariat. It develops a struggle tween the proletarian class the bourgeois class, a struggle which, before it is felt, perceived, appreciated, comprehensed, a two sides, loudly proclaimed by the two sides, partial and momentary conflicts, by subversive acts. On the other hand f all the members of the modern courgeoisie have an identity of interest, inasmuch as they form a class op est, inasmuca as they form a class op-posed by another class, they have also conflicting, antagonistic interests, in-asmuch as they find themselves op-posed by each other. This opposition flows from the economic conditions of their bourgeois life.

From day to day it becomes more clear that the relations of production in which the bourgeoisie exists have not a single, a simple character, but a double character, a character of du plicity; that in the same relations in which wealth is produced poverty is produced also: that in the same rela tions in which there is a development of productive forces, there is a produ tive force of repression; that these re lations produce bourgeois wealth, that is to say the wealth of the bourgeois class, only in continually annihilating the wealth of integral members of that class and in producing an ever grow ing proletariat.

The concentration of the instruments of production and the division of labor are as inseparable the one from the other as are, in the domain of politics, the concentration of the pub-lic powers and the division of private interests. England with the concentration of land, the instrument of agricultural industry, has, at the same time, division of agricultural labor and the application of machinery to the exploitation of the soil. France, which

we do, not need to recall the fact that the great development of the di-vision of labor began in England after the invention of unchinery. Thus the spinners and warrers were, for the most part, generate such as we must

nfacture of any given product, means mechanical appliances, the manufac-ture has been immediately divided into two exploitations entirely inde-

then, is to substitute mechanical sci-ence for hand skill, and the partition of a process into its essential constitnents, for the division or gradation of abor among artizans.
On the handicraft plan, labor, more

expensive element of productionon the nutomatic plan, skilled labor gets progressively superseded, and will, eventually, be replaced by mere verlookers of machines.

By the infirmity of human nature it when concentrated to one process speedily brought to perfection in the

Competition is not industrial emula tion. It is commercial emulation. In our days industrial emulation only ex-ists in view of commerce. There

Land, in so far as it gives interest, s land capital, and as land capital, it returns no rent, it does not constitute landed property. Rent results from the socia! relations in which exploitation is carried on. It cannot result from the nature, more or less fixed, more or less durable, of land. Rent

An oppressed class is the vital condition of every society based upon the antagonism of classes. The emancipaantagonism of classes. The canadation of the oppressed class therefore necessarily implies the creation of a necessarily implies the creation of a necessarily implies the creation of the oplety. In order for the pressed class to be emancipated it is necessary that the productive powers already acquired and the existing social relations should no longer be able to exist side by side. Of all the tasten ductive power is the revolutionary class itself. The organization of the revolutionary elements as a class sup-poses the existence of all the produc-

exclude classes and their antagonism and there will no longer be political power, properly speaking, since political power is simply the official form of the antagonism in civil society.

its highest expression, is a complete revolution. Would it moreover, be matter for astonishment if a society, based upon the antagonism of classes, should lead ultimately to a brutal con-flict, to a hand to hand struggle as its

Do not say that the social movemen excludes the political movement. There has never been a political move-ment which was not at the same time

which there will be no longer classes or class antagonism that social evolu-tions will cease to be political revolu-tions. Until then, on the eve of each general reconstruction of society, the last word of social society will ever be: Combat or death; bloody struggle or extinction. It is thus that the question is irresistibly put.

Every party member should carry some of the leaflets "Socialist Methods" and "Why Socialists Pay Dues" in his \$1.75

To all correspondents of The Worker we recommend a careful reading of the matter that appears every aved in small type (sine this at the bead of the first column of the second page.

SOL, FIELDMAN.

16 East 42d Street, In LINDEMAN & CO.'S Photographic lif fuiton Street.

4849-J John

Closed on Sunday

HOW ABOUT THE CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The Worker:—I note in The Worker of Jan. 22 the letter, "How to Turn the Meases to Seedalism," by Morrison I. Swift. What he writes is to the peatst, and I wish to add to it a specific direction of effort.

The old people are mostly "sot" and cannot he "unsot," so we should try the young and the children. We should have literature and workers especially for these latter. While some of us are working to get voting Socialists, we should have a branch for the young and to this branch sheuld be charged missionary work among the young.

for the young and to this branch sheuld be charged missionary work among the West and the continuous of true humanity, and show them how they are being trained simply as sheep ready for the shearers. We can make impressions on them, and thus lay the foundation of Socialism broad and deep. I am in favor of making the child dissatisfied with conditions, and they will thus make their parcents think when we cannot.

The old fellow who is "sot" can never be induced to embrace Socialism. He may vote with us until he gets a nickel and will then desert. We should publish and derive the state of the state of the should be shoul

THE LETTER CARRIERS' CASE.

To the Editor of The Worker:—Too muc cannot be said in reprehension of the arb trary act of the President in dischargin governmental employees because, forsooth as 'American citiaens, they exercised their constitutional right of petition for redres

of a grievance.
What was this grievance?
Thiderpayment for their services.
Thiderpayment for their services.
The pertinent a linguise of Tresident
Les and the pertinent of the pertinent of the control of an individual company or corrected the control of the con

entering government employ, have any less right to seek to better his renumeration for services rendered than he does when he the employ of an individual company or corporation. The services rendered than he does when he the employ of an individual company or corporation. The held that he has not that right, then what relation does he held to the government—his employed, different from that which subsisted in anter-beilmen days between the negro slave and his white master, except in this, that he can by due process quit the employ, if he cleed, and not be arbitrarily forced to resume it?

The negro slave had to render service as dictated by his master, and for such compensation in form of mulitenance, as the master saw fit to allow him. The stipped paid to government employees is for their or opportunity for acquiring such. Therefore, if what is paid to them for their services by the government be not ample to provide them adequate maintenance, surely, if they are not slaves, they should have the sight to ask a betterment.

This arbitrary, autocrafte, yes, despotic act of usurparticus on the part of President Rossevett in dismissing from service the people's servants because they took steps tookalan at the follows in a correct ament on the part of the services of the constitutional rights of savereigns as a first and dangeratep step toward absolution.

In this connection it is worthy of notice that whenever the railroad corporations as a first and dangeratep step toward absolution.

In this connection it is worthy of notice that whenever the railroad corporations as a first and dangeratep step toward absolution in indication that he is opposed to granting himself and all the high functionaries of the government large increase in salary.

The truth la, the particular employees who came under executive displeasure and were the victims of his edict, were subsequenced and in the left process of the government and the results of the government and the high functionaries of the government and were the victims of his

better their condition as servants of the people.

This phase of the matter should give us pease. It is premonitory of the approach of a reign and rule of nutocracy in the guine of entrancing. It is greater than the people of the people of

—The receipt of a sample copy of this — In New York and Wisconsin, the Socialist Party is known under the same of Social Benocratic Party. In New York the emblem is the Arm and Torch. The State Secretary is John C. Chane, whose address is 64 E. Fourth street, New York. — This is a Socialist paper. Capitalists will not support it. If it is to live, Social-ists must provide the stnews of war. Why not send in 50 cents for a year's subscrip-tion?

This month I open my home in Jacksonville, Fiz., for the comfort and pleasure of tourists. Men and women comrades coming to Florida for rest, recreation or work will be made thoroughly welcome. Large reduction in steamship rates to patrons. Ellen F. Weth-erall, 1740 Main St., Jackson-ville, Fla.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, SUSTAY LEIST. 774 Second Ave.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLOUIT. Attorney-at-Law. 320 Broadway. Tel. 2576 Franklin

CHANTS COMMUNAL BY HORACE TRAUBEL

An artistically printed and well bound volume, containing forty of the author's contributions to The Worker, and some other matte PRICE: \$1 POSTPAID.

ORDER FROM THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 184 William St., New York.

> "POVERTY" BY ROBERT MUNTER.

This book is the result of several years of original investigation of social conditions in New York, Boston, Chicage, and London. It is a starchouse of trustworthy information, invaluable to the Socialist student. For sale by the SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 100 William Street, New York.

PUBLICATIONS.



A MAGAZINE OF REAL VALUE A MAGAZINE OF REAL VALUE. Send so Cents for latest copy. \$1.00 pays for a year, including life size portraits of Debs & Hanford, printed separately on good paper, suitable for framing. Mention this paper.—Comeand Co-Operative Co., 11 Cooper Square, New York.

IF THERE ARE ANY GERMANS

in your neighborhood, be sure to sand their names and addresses at once to "Vorwärts," 184 William street, New York. "Vorwärts" is the leading German Socialist weekly. It is the week-ly edition of the oldest and well-known German Socialist daily, the "New York Volkszeitung." TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION: Six weeks

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: THREE MONTHS. . . . Address.

VORWAERTS, 184 William Street, N. Y.

JUST OUT!

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, BY KARL MARX.

Translated from the German Edition by N. I. Slens, A. M.

313 PAGES. CLOTH, \$1.50 For sale by SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., N. Y.

"DIE ZUKUNFT" (THE FUTURE)

of Pepular Science
Literature and Socialism in Jewish language, published by the Zukunft Press Federation SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Annum \$1.00 6 Hieriths 60c
Single Copie 10c Sample Copies Pree!

"Rebels of the New South."

This is a new Socialist novel by Walter Marion Raymond. It is not a story of a This is a new Socialist novel by waster Marion Raymond. It is not a story of a hundred years to come; it tells about live people in Virginia and in New York City—some of them Secialists and some the other kind. One peculiar thing about the story that would puzzle any one but a Socialist is that there are no "good" people and no "bad" people in it. But some of the people know more than others.

There are no sermons in the book, and no dail pages; it's a great story, considered just as a story. You have to get pretty well into the book before you strike the great connection of the dear people who are afraid of Socialism to read it. Try it and see.

ce. Cloth, 294 pages, with five full-page en-travings; price, \$1 postpaid. CHARLES H. KERR & CO., Publishers. 56 FIFTH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

FOR ITALIAN WORKINGMEN

Comrades who have an opportunity to reach Italian workingmen and wish to make propaganda for Socialism among them will do well to use the new numphlet

"Che Cosa e il Socialismo?" (What Is Socialism?)

By SILVIO ORIGO. Single copy, 5 cents; 100 or more, at the rate of 21/2 cents a copy. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES."

By Morris Hillauit

What some non-Socialist papers as bout this book:
Chicago "Record-Hernid"—Morris Hillnit has written a good history of Socialun in the United States. It provides a
istinctly needed help in the broader study
f the whole social-industrial situation and

of the whole social-industrial situation and its problems.

The "Literary Digest"—Mr. Hilliquit's chapter on Fourierism in the United States is the clearest and fullest, and, at the same time, most concess account that has yet appeared of this most picturesque movement. The "Pilgrim"—Mr. Hilliquit's account of the pitiful tragedy that resulted from the so-called Anarchist uprising in 1887 in Chicago is the best and most accurate brief statement of that affair that we have seen. The "Outlook"—The author not only cowers the development of Socialism but comprehends it and enables his readers to do the same.

covers the several contents to do the same.

The "Morning Leader" (London, England)—80 much accurate information is given, combined with the author's marked carnestness and clearness, that the work cannot fail to be a distinctly valuable addition to the library of books on the social questions of the day. —The book is a broadily written and intelligent discussion of the whole topic of Socialism by a man who can be an enthusiast without being a desmatist.

who can be an entitional degrantist. World'—This very complex history is well annitzed, intelligently presented in compact form, and as a whole it forms probably the best handbook of Socialism at present available. Cloth-bound, 370 pages, neatly printed, Price, \$1,50. Postage, 16 cents.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street.

Has returned from abroa OFFICE HOURS: 8-9, 6-7.

DENTIST.

DR MATHILDA SINAL DENTIST,

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

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

CAIL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION), usects first Tucaday of the mosth, 10 a. m., at Labor Lyceum, 48 fast 4th Street. Secretary, H. Freg. 171 East With street.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpeniers and Joiners of America. Mests every Tuesday at Bohemian Hall, 222 2, 73d street, New York. Financial Secre-tary, Wm. E. P. Schwartz, 8 Mill street, Astoria, L. L.; Recording Secretary, Jos. Noelter, 774 E. 150th street.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets every second and fourth Mos-day in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth street.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kesse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

The above society was founded in the spirit of solidarity shot Socialist thought, the spirit of solidarity shot Socialist thought, its numerical strength (at present Composed of 134 local branches with 23,700 male and 4,800 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.0 for the first-class and Si.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sich benefit of \$0.00 for \$0 weeks and \$7\$ \$2.50 for snother 40 weeks, whether continuous or, with interruption. Members belonging to the cond class receive under the manual continuous of the snother 40 weeks, whether continuous or, with interruption. Members belonging the cond class receive under the manual conditions and the wives and unmarried daughters of \$250.00 its guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon asyment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.00.

of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secre-tary of the National Executive Com-mittee is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ, Bible House, Room 42, Aster Place, New York City.

WORKMEN'S

Organized 1872. Membership 15,000.

Principal Organization, New York and Violnity-

Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springars, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford and Ritdgeport, Coan.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lezerne, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manthester, N. H.
Haltimore, Md.
St. Louits, Mo.
For addresses of the branch bookkeepers, acc. "Vorwaerts."

NEW YORK.

Kangaroos are welcome.

Dr. M. ROMM, 306 E. 15. St. Dr. C. L. FURMAN,

121 Schermerhorn street, Rre Telephone No.: 3113 Main.

DR. S. BERLIN. DENTIST. 22 E, 108th St., Corner Madison Avs., N. Y.

Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome." By E. Beifort Bax and William Morris, 31.00 The Evolution of Property." By Puni Lafargue FL00

"Socialism, Utoplan and Scientific." By F. Engels. S.1.09
"Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State." By Frederick Engels.50-, "Ameient Society." By Lewis Norgan.84.09
A large stock of Labor Literature in Eng-

fish and German always on hand. SOCIAINST LITERATURE CC

III .- From Karl Marx' "The Poverty of Philosophy."

From the very moment in which civ-ilization begins, production commences to be based on the antagonism of or-ders, of states, of classes and finally

ings, drive thousands of tenants from their native land, and put in their place a few herdsmen in charge of

preciated, comprei

exponention of the soil. France, which has the division of this instrument, the system of small property in sud, has, generally speaking, neither division of agricultural labor nor the application of machinery to the cultivation of the

them to-day in the more backward

The invention of machinery has com pletely separated the manufacturing from the agricultural industry. The spinner and the weaver, hitherto united in one family, were separated by the machine. Thanks to the machine the spinner can live in England fore the invention of machinery the industry of a country was exercised was the product of its soil. Thus in England wool, in Germany flax, in evant cotton, etc. Thanks to the application of machinery and of steam, the division of labor has been able to assume such dimensions that the great industry, detached from the national industry, detached from the national soil, depends only upon the markets of the world, on international ex-changes, and on an international di-vision of labor. In fine the machine exercises such an influence on the di-vision of labor that when, in the man-

The principle of the factory system,

or less skilled, was usually the most

happens that the more skilful the workman the more self-willed and in-tractable he is apt to become, and, of course, the less fit a component of a mechanical system, in which, by occasional irregularities, he may do a great damage to the whole. The grand object, therefore of the modern manufacturer is, through the union of capital and science, to reduce the task of his work people to the exercise of vigilance and dexterity-faculties,

are some phases in the economic life making profit without producing. This vertige of speculation, which reappears periodically, discloses the real character of competition which seeks to escape the necessity of industrial emu-

proceeds from society and not from

tive forces which can be engendered in the bosom of the old society. Is that to say that after the fall of the old society there will be a new class domination, comprised in a new political power? No. The essential condition of the emancipation of the vorking class is the abolition of al classes, as the condition of the eman-cipation of the third estate of the ourgeois order, was the abelition of The working its development, for the old order of civil society an association which will

In the meantime, the antagonism be ween the proletariat and the bont geois is a struggle between class and class and a struggle which, carried to

It is only in an order of things in

The Socialist successed in more than a posterial party, though it is not, as element, it is not, as element, a resistor. The long forms of organization militals in this party of the control of the cont

Tel. 2380-38th St.

EXPERT OFFICIAN. WILL examine your eyes—WELL AS POSSIBLE
FIT them with ginsses—BEST POSSIBLE
YOUR expense—LOW AS POSSIBLE
EYES should be conscientiously althodded—AT
ONCE IF POSSIBLE
IF you can't call on SOL—write—Me'll call
on you—SOON AS POSSIBLE

PUBLICATIONS.

THE CONSERVATOR. PHILADELPHIA. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, EDITED BY HORACE TRAUBEL. EUGENÉ V. DEBS:

"The Conservator," edited by Horses Traubel, is a source of genuine delight to me. It is distinctively original, refreshing and inspiriting, and is sure of an eage welcome wherever it finds its way. PETER E. BURROWES: "The Conservator" is brave and whose some. With its long sustained and over

flowing vitality it could supply gray matter to an armful of its contemporaries. GEORGE D. HERRON: There is no paper I would so much like to have Socialists read as "The Conserv we should rend something else-something that will bid us remember that Socialis economic liberty is the liberty of the yoke and prisoned human spirit. Traubel and

"The Conservator" never sloops nor wob-bies. It says the thing fearlessly and well I, has an unsulfied message and the dyna mics of a real personality. It renovate COURTENAY LEMON:

Everything that Traubel writes is worth

thing else in America, bring this libert

of the human spirit to our rem

FRANKLIN WENTWORTH:

eading and much of it is worth reading mere than once. The power of battle an the centleness of love are in his nen- i is now a flashing sword and now a caressing hand. The high literary quality of "The Conservator," the excellence of its rejections, and, above all, the virile writings of its editor, with his unfailing demoracy, his revolutionary summons and so chal faith, his original and compelling style make it a reservoir of refreshment, an oquiin the desert of contemporary periodic

ENGINEERS, FIREMEN. ELECTRICIANS.

We recommend the following books as the most popular and the best ones ever published on the subject of Steam Engineering. Full instructions for those wishing to secure a license, or any one owning or running a steam engine:

New Engineers' Handy Book for

book style \$2.50
Roper's Hand-book of Land and
Marine Engines. Leather. 18mo.
Pocketbook style \$5.50
Roper's Care and Management of the Steam Boller. Leather. 18me. All desirable information to owners of steam boilers, engineers, firemer

Roper's Instructions and Suggestion for Firemen. Leather. 18mo. Writ ten in plain, practical language.\$2.0 Roper's New Questions and Answer want before undergoing an exam tion\$2.00
Roper's Hand-book of Modern Steam
Fire Engines. Leather, 18mo, Pocketbook style. The best book on the

lics, etc.\$3.00 Roper's New Catechism for Steam Engineers and Electricians. Twenty-first edition. Full leather, gilt edges, pocketbook style and fully illus-oper's louing Engineers Own Book. Pocketbook style. With 196 illus-trations, :363 pages. Leather. 18mo. A particularly good book for the private instruction of youths who show an Inclination for steam enginee

subject. Everything about hydrau-

ing.\$2.00 Prices include postage. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Str., New York.

God and My Neighbor BY ROBERT BLATCHFORD, AUTHOR OF "Merrie England." "Britain for the British."

200 PAGES. PAPER, 50c., CLOTH, St.

CONTENTS.

The Sin of Unbellef, One Reason, What I Can and Cannot Believe, The Old Testament—Is the Bible the Word of God? The Evolution of the Bible, The Universe, Jebovah, Bible Herces, The Book of Books, Our Heavenly Father, Prayer and Praise, The New Father, Prayer and Praise, The New Testament—The Resurrection, Gospel Witnesses, The Time Spirit, Have the Documents Been Tampered With? Christianity Before Christ, Other Evi-dences, The Christian Religion—What Is Christianity? Determinism—Can-Men Sin Against God? Christian Apoi-Men Sin Against God? Christian Apotogies—Christianity and Civilization, Christianity and Rhica, The Success of Christianity. The Prophecies, The Universality of Religious Belief, is Christianity the Only Hope? Spiritual Discerament, Some Other Apologies, Counsels of Despair. Conclusion—The Parting of the Ways.

Mr. Biatchford is one of the very strangest writers in England to-day, and American Freethinkers have a rare treat in this book.

For sale by

For sale by SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 184 William St., M. E.

LABOR SECRETARIAT.—Office, 320 Broadway, Room 701; office hours on week days, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Delegates meeting every hast Saturday of the most at 64 E. Fourth street, at 8 p. m. Bosed of Directors' meeting every second Monday of the mouth, at 820 Broadway, Room 701. Address all correspondence to the Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway.

Labor Secretariat, 520 Broadway.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 90—0thce and Employment
Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The following
Districts meet every Saturday; Dist.
(Robemian)—351 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; plat.
(Robemian)—351 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; plat.
(Herman)—85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; plat.
(Herman)—85 E. M.; plat. VII—1887

Socond Ave., 8 p. m.; plat. VII—1887

Socond Ave., 8 p. m.; plat. VII—1887

Socond Ave., 8 p. m.; plat. VII—1887

Solid Marchael St., 8 p. m.; plat.
(Herman)—85 E. M.; plat. VII—1887

Solid Marchael St., 8 p. m.; plat.
(Herman)—85 E. M.; plat.
(Herman)—85

MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION. Local 278, A. L. U. of Hudson and Bergea Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, 375 Central avenus, Jersey City, N. J.

7th, 9th and 25th Assembly District meets

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEM-OCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW MORK meets first Sauday of every month, 19.38 a. m., in Idak's Mail, 223 E. 38th atreet, New York. All Scandinavians are wel-come. Agitation meetings every third Sunday, at 7 p. m. Secretary, G. Sjoholm, 261 Onderdonk avenue, Brooklyn.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

A Monthly Magazine NUKUNFT. 26 Canal St., New York

Workmen's Children Death Benefiit Fund

Purniture Fire Insurance

OPFICE: 64 East Pontrh Street. Office hours, delly, except Sundays and holidays, freen I to 9 p. m.

BRANCHES: Yonkors, Troy, Binghautes, Gioveraville, Albany, Onelda, Tona wands, N. Y.: Paterson, Newark, Elimbeth, South River, Passale, Trenton and Kaliway, A. Z. Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Spranging,

Where to Lunch and Dine Comrades, patronize those who advertise n your paper.

R ABBOTT BROS. Lunch Room.

No line drawn on smaller animals BOOKS WORTH READING

The books here listed are cloth bound.
"Mass and Class." By W. J. Ghent. \$1.25
"Poverty." By Robert Hunter...... \$1.50
"A Contribution to the Critique of Political
Economy." By Karl Marx..... \$1.50
"The History of Socialism in the Unites
States." By Morris Hillquit \$1.50
"Essays on the Materialistic Conception of
History." By Antonio Labriols..... \$1.00
"The American Farmer." By A. M. Simons. "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution."
By Emile Vandervelde ... 50c.
"The Social Revolution." By Kari Kantsky
Socialism and the Social Movement in the
Nincteenth Century." By Werner Sombart
Mevolutionary Essays in Socialist Patits
and Fancy." By Peter E. Burrowes \$1.23
"Economic Foundations of Society." By
Achille Loria ... \$1.25
Ethics of Socialism." By Betfort
Bax ... \$1.00

184 William St., New York

Defined briedy, Socialism is a system which demands an entire reorganiza-

tion of society upon a basis of co-oper-ative industry. This is to be brought about by peaceful and orderly means through the reins of government.

Explained more fully, Socialism stands against the existing conditions. It claims that while the laws which were framed over a century ago by Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, and the other great men of the revolutionary days were in consonance with those times and practically worked well under those conditions, these same laws fail to fulfill their function to-day because of the difference in the conditions. We all know of the great industrial change that has come over this country in the last century. Where formerly hand tools were used great machines have now come to take their place, great mills have taken the place of small shops, and large armies of workers are required to operate them. These great mills and machines are at present the private property of a few capitalists, who operate them with but one object in view, and that is profit. We can thus see that in their greed for gold these few men, who are para sites upon the community, wo hesitate in working their men thirteen or even fourteen hours a day, and in stances are not wanting to show that such is the case in the large manufac turing and mining states.

All the enormous wealth that thes part, which on the average is less than one-half the actual amount of wealth produced, is taken by the mere handful of men who own the mills, machines and mines and who are really men. Thus, it is evident that these owners or masters have their large workers completely at their mercy. They can close down their mills or factories or exclude the work ers from them at their will.

The workers are wholly dependent upon their industrial masters. As in modern society the capitalist is the owner of the machines and land which are the factors of production, and without which the worker cannot work, and therefore cannot live, it will be readily seen that the capitalist has the power of life and death over his ngmen, their wives and children wealth which they have legally robbed from their industrial slaves that they are bloated to their bursting point while the workers, who have produced all the wealth, are idle, poverty-strick less. Their wives are wretched and covered with rags, vainly seeking to appease the hunger of their children, are crouched around their mothers in damp, filthy tenements not St for a beast of burden to live in.

These are the conditions which So-cialism attacks. It says that the cause of all this misery is the system under which we are living. The remedy which Socialism suggests is, as stated before, that we change from private ownership to ownership in common Such a change is constitutional and natural. The Declaration of Indepen dence says the change is constitutional instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; whenever any form of gov-ernment becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it." That the change is natural we must admit, for we should hardly expect a man to wear jacket made for him when he was five years old, so also we must not expect a system invented a century ago un-

[This composition was awarded the prize of 45 offered by Comrade Sam, Elges of the 36th A. D. to the pupils of the Hatter Evening High School for the best particular of the subject.]

der entirely different conditions to meet the requirements of to-day.

Thus far we have discussed what Socialism is, but we shall now see what per on the subject.] land, houses, railfoads, in short all the production, those things factors of production, those things with which men and women must earn their livelihood, shall be held in com-mon by all the workers, who shall pro-duce wealth for their own enjoyment.

When once Socialism gets into pow-er, all those things that are dear to man, true liberty and the right to en joy it, a decent home under sanitary conditions for his wife and little ones, proper educational facilities for the children, good and safe railroads, not these things are what Socialism seeks to give to all the people who will werk. Socialism seeks to make such familiar terms as strikes, boycotts and lockouts unknown for under a Socialistic gov master and there are no industrial slaves such things as strikes, boycotts or lockouts must necessarily be abolished. Socialism seeks to give every man all he produces and nothing less for under a Socialistic form of government there will be no parasites to live on the wealth produced by their workly demands that all must and shall work, and therefore he that will not simply starve. Socialism de mands that when a man reaches an old age he shall not be compelled to labor when he is physically unable

do so, but shall be taken care of by the community and not be left to brave hunger and the cold winds of winter. Socialism demands that capitalism be conquered, that industrial slavery under which men sell their only posses sion, their power to labor, in the same manner as hats or shoes are sold, ac-cording to supply and demand, be abol-This demoralizing condition each man trying to sell his labo cheaper than his fellowman, is essen

done away with by Socialism. Huge monopolies that have paid for legisla-tion granting them privileges to rob the people cannot exist under Social Child labor will be abolished and no person shall be permitted t labor fourteen hours a day, for unde Socialism no man shall be compelled to work more than eight hours out of the twenty-four. Education and learnbe encouraged among the people at large and the workers shall have time to read those books which a great philanthropist who has robbed his workers gave them back as a small morsel of what he had stolen, in the shape of libraries. Socialism demands that every person work under sanitary conditions. It also says that it is no right and should not be alllowed that a few men who own mines which they never made, but which were created for the use and benefit of all man kind, put men where the sun's rays never penetrate and work them there for twelve or thirteen hours a day, paying them from \$1 to \$1.50 a day and pocketing the difference between amount and the amount of the

> course this is not taken into consider squeeze all they can out of their slaves. In conclusion Socialism seeks to free

actual wealth produced, besides

ting these men in places not fit for a

constitution cannot withstand. Of

and civilize all humanity so that pow er shall no longer be necessary to silence the discomfort of the workers, to free the minds of the people from prejudice, cultivate their intelligence, become the slaveless masters of the

PARTY NEWS. (Continued from page 3.)

halls for eventual needs. Report re ceived and approved in detail.

Communication received from Ar

thur Kahn accompanying communica tion from Election Rureau, to the ef-fect that the publication of his name as having enrolled as Democrat was an baving enrolled as being should be Social balance, Jan. 7, 1905, \$95.49.

Organizer Solomon transmi Democrat, also requesting that this in formation be sent to The Worker and "Volkszeitung." Communication re-ceived and Organizer requested to act

Moved that parade be arranged in May Day Festival connection with May Day Festival.

Motion lost.

Moved that a demonstration for the

unemployed be arranged; amendment that General Committee instruct Executive Committee to issue leastet or subject of unemployed; substitute that entire matter be referred to Executive Committee; substitute carried.

The last meeting of the 16th A. D was well attended, about siventy members being present. A committee of five was elected to the East Side "Dully Call" Conference. A motion was made to protest against Organizer Solomon's campaign reports because he stated that the First Agitation District completely neglected the organization work, but after a long discussion the motion was defeated. The next meeting will take place Friday, Feb. 3, at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Ave-

An organization meeting of enrolled Social Democrats in the 14th A. D. will be held Thursday evening. Feb. 2. at beadquarters, Chas. Gaydoul's Hall, 266 E. Teath street. English and German speakers will address the meeting. Circular letters have been

crats in the district.

The 4th A. D. has elected the follow ing officers: Organizer, S. Gillis: Re-cording and Corresponding Secretary, Louis Slotkin, 306 Henry street; Fi nancial Secretary, J. L. Perlis; delegates to the General Committee, Dan Sirelson, Simon Weis, Louis Slotkin, and William Babitz. The next regular of utmost importance will be trans

The Second Agitation District Committee has arranged for a public meeting in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth

street, Wednesday evening, Feb. 8, for nd the Issues of the Coming City Campaign. John Spargo will speak in English and Alexander Jonas in Ger

The report of the Brony Asitation Committee for the last half-year shows balance on hand, July 13, 1904, \$68.76; receipts, \$468.74; expenditures, \$442.01;

Worker for publication a letter writ-ten by Wm. C. Barter, Chief Clerk of the Board of Elections for the Bor-ough of Manhattan, under date Jan. 23, to Arthur Kahn, a member of the 26th A. D., S. D. P., in the following

Dear Sir:-Your favor of this date receiv ed and in answer would say that in the enrollment books on file in this office for the 12th Election Dist, of the 26th Assembly Dist, your name appears as an enrolled voter of the "Secial Democratic" Party and the entry of your enrollment as a "hemocrat" in the City Record is a typo-

graphical error.

As the lists printed by the city record Comrade Kahn as enrolling as a Democrat, he is naturally anxious to have the comrades know that the record is false and that he is not responsible for it.

Prof. Jerome H. Raymond of th University of Chicago will speak at Cooper Union, Saturday evening, Feb. 4, on Berlin-Militarism and Social ism. The lecture is given under the auspices of the Board of Education and will be illustrated by stereopticon views, and as opportunity is given for questions and discussion at the close of the lecture, comrades at leisure Saturday evening will do well to attend and utilize the opportunity.

The Bronx Borough Agitation Com mittee wishes to distribute cards advertising the lectures at Metropolis Theater Hall at the public schools where free lectures are given, upon the water free lectures are given, upon the outpouring of the audiences. Volunteers are needed for this work, and anyone willing to give a half hour from 9 to 9:30 on any Monday, Tuesday, Thursday or Friday evening during February is asked to communicate with the secretary, Sam Eiges, 727 E. One Hundred and Seventy-third street.

BROOKLYN.

A well attended meeting of the Brooklyn "Call" Conference took place at the Labor Lyceum on Jan. 2d, Dele-gates were scated from Kings County

Committee and 6th, 11th, 12th, and 15th A. D. Branches. Comrades Marr and Gackenheimer were appointed a committee to revise circular letter. Th committee to revise circular letter. The Board of Management reported that speakers will be sent to unions in Greater New York and that assignments have almost been completed for February. Some discussion regarding the price of shares occurred, a number of the blackers in interest that the ber of the delegates insisting that they could be sold for less than five dollars. could be sold for less than five dollars.

The matter was referred by the delegates to the Board, Comrades Crygier,
Hopkins, McIntyre, Elchwald, and
Harbers were elected a committee to suggest and arrange some novel form of entertainment. The secretary was directed to inquire from the Board of Management what limitations are imposed on the Conference regarding ex-Press for \$3.75, also 50 cents for post age, ordered paid. Secretary instructed to order 500 postals for notifying members. A committee of six appoint ed to visit all the branches in Brook-

suited as follows: Permanent Chair-man, George M. Marr; Financial Sec-retary, L. J. McIntyre; delegates to Board of Management, L. J. McIntyre, Hy. A. Crygier, and L. Eichwald; el tion of secretary postponed. The next meeting will take place on Thursday, Feb. 23, 8 p. m., at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. At the Speakers' Class in the Labor At the Speakers Class in the Labor Lyceum, 940 Willoughby avenue, on Friday evening, Feb. 3, the question for debate will be: Should the Social-ist Support a Capitalistic Municipal

this movement. Election of officers re

Ownership Platform?

OUEENS. A course of lectures on Socialism will be started Sunday evening, Feb. 5, at Jacobi Hall, Myrtle near Fosdick evenue when Chas. S. Vanderporter will speak. Other lecturers for this month are Chas. L. Furman, Mrs. Bertha Matthews Fraser and Wm. Dan

New Jersey.

The Eighth Ward Branch of Jersey City is conducting a course of lecturer on the first and third Thursday even ings of each month at Arcanum Hall, of Inckson and Clinton ave. On Feb. 2 George H. Goebe Newark will speak. The branch is doing a good ploneer work for the cause, its field being that lately invaded by the Rev. Frank Dixon, who lectured for the Y. M. C. A. at Has-brouck Institute on The Threat of Socialism, and then ran away and hid from all questions that the comrades were just dying to ask him. The comeven offered to furnish free of cost to the Y. M. C. A. a lecturer to state the other side of the question, allowing them to take all the revenue. out they were afraid to accept offer. Several of their members, however, were fair-minded enough to see the injustice of this course and have come frequently to our meetings and

In Jersey City on Feb. 12, at Hawke's Hall, Erie and Thirteenth streets, George H. Goebel will speak on No Compromise, and on Feb. 26 George H. Headley will speak at Hum-boldt Hall, 186 Newark avenue, on So-

cialism and Democracy. Comrade John B. Leeds of Moorestown requests us to announce that he has prepared a lecture on Evolution in History, Politics and Religion, or The of the World from a Working-Class Standpoint, which will be deliv-ered at any point within two hours ride from Camden or Philadelphia, if car fare and entertainment are fur

nished.

Comrades and sympathizers in Bo on are reminded that on Thursday 17. Algernon Lee of New York wil course of lectures in Phoenix admission will be charged for each ture and 25 cents for the course. Tickor from Geo. Roewer, Jr., 65 Emerald

The Organizer of the Socialist Party of Boston has issued the following urgent call:

urgent call:

To All Socialists, Comrades, Sympathisers, and Readers of the Party Press in the City of Boston.

The Socialist Party of Boston has luaugurated an extensive agitation and campaign to strengthen the organization, to increase its membership as well as the number of readers of Socialist press and literature. The Agitation Committee has been subscription lists of the various Socialist papers, and has made copies to be forwardpapers, and has made copies to be forwarded to the various existing ward clubs or
branches, with a view to asking them to
make good use of same, to visit every one
in the respective wards, especially those
wards already organized, and induce them
to join the party. This committee will
visit every ward club and give the comrades instructions and advice, and will render such assistance as possible for the benefit to the clubs and the entire organization
of the city.

organizing ward clubs wherever we have a sufficient number of names, as is the case in Wards 17, 21, and 25 (Brighton) case in Wards 17, 21, and 25 (Brighton), and we sak all those who read this to assist us by sending names and addresses of Socialit living in these district and post-bly not known to the committee, for the purpose of forming organizations, to be af-nitated with the Boston Socialist Chab. Socialists who live in the districts named will kindly aid us by writing and giving such information and advice as will fur-ther the formation of ward clubs as suggested.

ther the formation of ward clubs as suggested.

There is a large number of caucus voters who have never affiliated thus far with the party, and it is to them we appeal, to become members, to do their share (even if it be a small one) of the work, and pay dues to emble us to carry on a successful agitation. Socialists of the right calibre should not hesitate when A CALL FOIL ACTION is issued, and this is a call for action! We need YOU, we need ALL Socialists; we want YOUR co-operation and action! We need YOU, we need ALL So-cialists; we want YOUR co-operation and that of ALL So-cialists; we MUST have YOU: we MUST have them ALL, and, what's more, we are GOING TO GET you and the rest. You cannot escape, you will have to declare yourself sooner or later, for if you do not come voluntarily, we shall call upon you. You will save the commit-tee and Organiser of the party time, money and a lot of work by letting us hear from you NOW. Do not wait until to-morrow or next week.

you NOW. Do not wait until to-morrow or next week.

Some Socialists think it is enough for them to declare themselves. Resolutions and declarations are cheap. They ensount to naught. It is action that counts, action that we want, action which will eventually bring about the realisation of the principles of Socialism which we so dears love, as no doubt you do, too. But YOU MINT SHOW IT by your action. Or do you think it just and fair to let a few countedes do

the work? Don't you think that you are playing the parasite, keeping aloof. No real Socialist can afford to do that. Of course the party circle is too narrow for soreheads, would-be dictators, grafters, sorcheads, would-be dictators, grafters, hair-splitters, aspirants or reform cranks. We trust that you are a BEAL Socialist and do not chasfly rourself with those cited. For this reason we feel sure that you will respond to this call. We know you will! So—

"To arms, to arms, ye brave!

The avening sword unsheath!"

Th' avenging sword unsheath!"
On to a perfect, disciplined, clear-cut,
lass-conscious organization of the Socialist

s Socialist Party, P. O. Box 48, Rexburg, Boston, Mass. . JOHN P. WEIGEL, Organiser. Pennsylvania.

The Class Struggle in Its Various Phases is the subject for study at the Speakers' Class in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, Feb. 4, at headquar-ters, 1805 Arch street. All members of he party and others desiring to study

economics are invited to attend.

Twenty-six members of the Labor
Lyceum Association of Bethiehem
have organised a local of the Socialist Party and on Saturday evening, Feb. will begin a series of weekly discussions in Labor Lyceum Hall, the subject for that evening being: and Capital Harmonise? At present this is a German organization but in a few weeks an English-speak-ing branch will be started.

ing branch will be started.

The Second Ward Branch of Pittsburg at its second meeting doubled its membership by taking in eight new members. The South Side Branch gained three new members also. Comrade Wanhope will address meetings in this county as follows: Millyale in this county, as follows: Milivale, Feb. 4; Perry Hall, Allegheny, Feb. 5, 3 p. m.; Feb. 5, evening, Second Ward, Pittsburg; Feb. 6, New Kensington Feb. 7, Wilkinsburg; Feb. 8, Wilmerding, in Auditorium; Feb. 10, Du quesne; Feb. 12, 7:30 p. m., South Side, Odd Fellows' Hall. The lecture at headquarters, Diamond Square, was well attended, all the chairs being oc-cupied and the discussion both animated and instructive.

Connecticut.

The State Committee now has two speakers to send out wherever branches will get up a meeting, and in the case of those branches that cannot afford to pay for speaker the State Committee will do so for them in order to build up the organization. The speers are J. W. Brown and Harry The speak Laidler. Comrade Laidler wishes to speak between Feb. 14 and 20, as he as no school at that time and could have the expense of returning home each night.

Organizer Reilly of Local Bridgeport, Conn., asks The Worker to inform its readers that Samuel Bruckman has een expelled from party membership.

Minnesota.

Thomas Van Lear is making a speaking tour in the northern part of the state, under the auspices of the State Committee. Reports so far received rom his work are very favorable, the ly of his clear and forcible presents ion of Socialist principles and meth he has spoken comes the request tha he be sent there again. Undoubtedly he that part of the state, which is a very good field for our cause and has never received proper attention. Comrade Van Lear is a member of the International Association of Machinists and a Labor Council. He is a wage-worker from boyhood and an ardent student of Socialism for several years, so that he knows the subject from both the practical and the theoretical side; and ne knows how to express himself in a manner to command attention and con and made a vigorous campaign, speaking for Socialism, not, like too of the S. L. P., maligning the So Party. After that campaign he be-came convinced that the interests of the cause were best served by the Socialist Party and accordingly joised it:

Illinois.

The financial report of State Secre-tary Smith of Illinois for December shows receipts of \$248.35, expenditures of \$325.31, and a balance of \$25.56. The number of stamps sold during the month was 2,186. Illinois has built up its party membership wonderfully in the last year or two.

der the direction of the State Committee. She began about Jan. 15 and her dates for the next two weeks are as follows: Macomb. Feb. 6; Quincy Feb. 7; Jacksonville, Feb. 8; Sangamon County, Feb. 9 to 13; Decatur, Feb. 14; Pana, Feb. 15; Sandoval, Feb. 16; Sa-lem, Feb. 17. Her meetings so far have been very successful.

Warn and There

The vote of the National Committee on the motion to grant a state charter to Utah resulted as follows: Yes, 14 no 11: not voting 11

The Socialists of Washington, D. C., hold public meetings every Sunday evening at Building Trades Hall, Sixth

In the near future teams represent ing the two principal universities of Washington will publicly debate the question whether the maintenance of the "open shop" will better promote the welfare of the laboring classes than the "closed shop." In order to obtain the views of workingmen who are interested in this question, answer to the following inquiries are solicited 1. Do you belong to a labor union; if so, how long have you been a member? 2. Is the shop where you are employed open or closed? 3. If closed, how long has this condition existed, and what benefits or detriments have and what beneats or detriments have you enjoyed or suffered under that policy? 4. If open, do you believe that it would beneat you if closed shop were established; if so, how would you beneat by the change? Address an-swers as soon as convenient to Sam-uel Edelstein, chairman Debate Com-

uel Edelstein, chairman Debate Com-mittee, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.
Organizer Wilkins of Local San Francisco asks The Worker to inform its readers that Stegfried Gunderfinger has been expelled from party member-

WICTIMS OF THE PROFIT-MOLOCH.

Comrade Pemberton of Philadelphia Writes of Heart-Rending Scenes in Juvenile Courts and Their Signific

In a recent issue of the Philadelphia "North American" our comrade, Caro-line Pemberton, writes of the lot of the children of the poor as shown daily in the Juvenile Court and as observed by her in her own work for the reclam

Of this work in which she has taken Of this work in which she has taken a lively personal interest she says:

To take one or two of these accused children from the Juvenile Court, lift them by the hair of their heads, as it were, out of their abnormal conditions into surroundings that are pure and wholesome and entirely normal, is an enterprise that means more than a mere philanthropic effort.

It is a scientific experiment, which is based on changing, first and foremost; the economic conditions that have enveloped

the young life from its birth. The tw the young life from its birth. The two little boys whom I have placed in what are called "good country homes" are lifted out of the atmosphere of poverty and even that of charity; they are secure from the blight of child labor by haying all their living expenses paid; they are surrounded by numerous caretakers, as all children-should be; they have every advantage of pure air and plentiful food, and they attend the country school which—if it has not—made great scholars—has always turned out good men. school which-if it has not made great scholars has always turned out good men Would that this experiment might be re peated on a large scale, and its moral and sipk deep into the hearts

af our working population!

A Victim of Prefit-Moloch.

Of one of the children with whom this experiment is being made and who may serve as a type of multitudes, Miss Pemberton writes in part as fol

This particular child, at ten years of age. had been reported eleven times to the So-ciety to Protect Children from Crucity as virtually homeless virtually homeless and destitute of every thing that a child needs for its physical

thing that a child needs for its physical and moral welfare.

Several times had Tommy been consigned to an orphan asylum, aithough both his parents were living, and he escaped every time by climbing over the fence that sur-

Tommy did not want to be "a norphan, and was unaware of the fact that he has always been an orphan, even from the hou birth. His parents were no more rtunate children than To ted to cope with his surrounding vide home and care for himself

To Understand, Not to Blame.

Can we then, with complacency, blame the parents and consider the matter settled? Alas! It is not a question of blame and punishment. The probability is that these parents began life as Tommy began it: That they suffered all that he has suffered and lacked all that he has lacked. They are doubtless as much the victims of their environment as he is of his. Tommy, if left in the environment that has so far if left in the environment that has so fa sorrounded him, would some day providjust such home and care for his children

Temmy's "Unworthiness."

Judge McMichael, when he committed Tommy to the probation officer, Mr. Walker, to be provided with a country home, care and financial support, remarked that it was a great opportunity for the boy, but he doubted if Tommy was worthy of it. Tommy was brought by Mr. Walker to my house to spend the night, and we looked him over carefully. We ascertained the extent of his unworthness:

First, his sight was so defective that he was virtually blind in one eye.

His right arm had been broken and mend His right arm had been broken and mend-ed, and was still weak enough to make him very awkward; one of his fingers had been broken and was stiff from lack of surgical treatment. He had a deep sear over one eye from a severe blow or fall in early childhood.

a early childhood. His little body was emaciated, and from food was given to him he ate voraciously, like a wild animal. He was nervoes, rest less, distrustful of everybody—and, like a little caged rat, he gianced about constantly for a means of escape. He could not read and barely knew his letters—when shie to see them.

This was Tommy-an average specime of the so-called juvenile offender, on whos of the so-called juvenile offender, on whose misdemeanors the Juvenile Court sits in judgment every week. Truly, the wisdom of Bolomon would find itself unable to solve the problem of what to do with these "offenders." It is no wonder that the Jedges grean aloud as one wretched child after another is brought before them, charged with crime, incorrigibility, and worst of all, with the dreadful guilt of homelessness and hunger.

and hunger,
"It keeps me awake at night," said one
Judge lately, "trying to decide what to do

Our Civilization on Trial in the Juvenile Courts

In the hearts of our Judges, who are, as rule, humane men, there must surely be ome consciousness of the fact that it is

some consciousness of the fact that it is not the wretched children who are "on trial." nor their still more wretched pareats; it is our civilization that is thus brought to trial and that ought to be condemned as fahuman and diabolical.

Is it not enough to make the angels weep to see this "civilization," like some monstrous machine, fürzing out with the regularity of a mill these accused children, forced by their environment to begin life as criminals?

Let him who is satisfied with the economic conditions that

Let him who is satisfied with the eco-nomic conditions that surround the masses of the people spend a few hours at the sessions of the Juvenile Court. Let him remember that it is not the children of the well-to-do and prosperous classes who are thus presented criminals at the age of eight or ten before the bar of justice.

it is the children of the working people, the children of men and women who toil in mill, mine or shop, and who, if they do not toil, must steal in order to live. Some do prefer to steal and drink and lead immoral lives; but these accused children come from both classes. dren come from both classes.

In many cases it is the hard-working, impoverished parent who is the accuser of his child. In desperation, he charges his Livear-old son with "incerrigibility" hecause he will not work or cannot keep his work, and the miserable pittance of a \$2 or \$3 per week wage is needed to feed the younger children.

"Bot Goal!" What Does It Mann?

Again and again are children brought into coert and accused by special officers and detectives of railroad corporations of stealing coal. This is a very terrible of fence in the eyes of the officers and decentres.
Unquestionably, parents often sand their
bildren out on a cold winter days to pick
coal from the railroads—which, I beleive,
is permissable—or to get coal any way they

s permissable or to get coal any way they can; to forage for it in the freight car and all a bag with the precious ambatance—which is "criminal," of course.

"Get coal-honestly if you can-but get it," is the command of these parents—a paraphrase on the advice of the aircread merchiant is his son on bow to get itch.

These misorable parents and their chil-

dren do not expect to get rich; they want only to get some coal and keep body and soul together a little while longer by its cheerful blaze.

If water and air were likewise owned by the great trusts and corporations these children would be on trial for steal-ing water and stealing air!

THE LAST DINNER.

A Fable for Future Digestion

By John Quiggan.

The Merchant was dining h friends, the Bishop and the Politician. The dinner was roast lamb, and was smoking hot on the table. A knock came at the door and the Poet was ushered in. He was much excited an very pale.

Well, Jeremiah," exclaimed the Pol-"Hush: Can you never be civil with him?" whispered the Bishop. "He is really a fine singer, and can be excel-

"He can be nothing but what he is, a prig," returned the Politician, "though that need not spoil him for

lent company."

The Bishop gave a sigh, and his lip half formed the word "parvenu," but he addressed himself to the Poet: "My dear fellow, you look famished. We are just about to dine. Draw over "I come on an errand from the Peo

returned the Poet, "the People who are clamorous without." "Of course," cried the Politician with a glance of triumph at the Bish

op. "And, Mr. Holty Toity, were you not left to entertain them?" "I was," replied the Poet with a note

of sadness in his voice, "but alsa they will not be entertained. I have sung to them my most beautiful songs, but they have no ears."
"I believe you," said the Politician

"All mouth, I suppose."
"Nose," corrected the Merchant. speaking for the first time. "The kitchen windows have been left open (Servants are so careless.) That was the reason your songs fell flat, Poet. Hee! Hee! Hee!"

"Ha! Ha! Ha!" echoed the Politi cian.
"Ho! Ho!" began the Bishop, but checking himself. "The people are vulgarians. They do not appreciate even me. At my finest sermons they

Again the Merchant led the laugh, but it lacked the full chorus. The ishop was hurt.
"Oh! Among friends—" offered the

Merchant. The Bishop accepted the pulliative "But I cannot understand why the wretches have come here." he contin ued. "I was notified that they were about to pay me a visit, and made i a point to have a prior engagement."
"They know you are here," said the

"How exasperating," exclaimed the Bishop, "and I came in a closed car riage. "You might square yourself by going

to them at once," replied the Poet dropping into the vernacular. "What, before dinner?" gasped the

Bishop.
"Quite unreasonable," concurred the Merchant. "There is really no hurry ner we may discuss the thing to do. The Poet cast a disdainful glance at the company, and another glance not so disdainful at the smoking meat; for

the Poet wore a lean and hungry look "I trust I know my duty to the Peo ple," he said. "Oh, very well, then," returned the Merchant, "and we also know our duty

to the dinner. . . . Well, why do you wait? You are simply detaining us." I cannot go without an answer "Oh, if it's an answer you want, tell them to go to blazes!" ripped out the Politician.

"Tut, tut!" exclaimed the Bishop, shocked. "My dear friend, your hasti-ness will some day bring the house

down on us. Besides, who gave you the authority to speak for me?" "My venerable ally," replied the Polftician, "have you really forgotten your abdication? Why, you have one foot in the grave, and I may be your execu-

tor at any day." "Not by a—great deal," shouted the Bishop hotly, showing himself to be very human, but not leaving it clear to what part of the Politician's speech he objected to. Therefore the Politician treated it as an interpella-

"Gave me Authority? The Merchant here knows what shop he goes to for Authority."

The Merchant was slow in answer ing. At length he said, "As a peaceful man I dislike entering into family quarrels. And as a practical man I de not concern myself about the title to a commodity until I wish to buy. But as a business man I know the price of things. And" (in an undertone to the other two) "the price of the Poet's indignation is now just a dinner, as shall prove. Oblige me , my dear sir, by tasting this gravy. The Bisi here says it is too highly season while the Politician maintains it is not

sensoned enough."

The Poet fell into the trap. He tasted the gravy and-he stayed for din But here again the Bishop and the

Politician began a dispute as to which of the two should carve, and again the Merchant was called upon to de "I am sorry, gentlemen." he said. "but I shall have to decide against you both and in favor of myself. Not

only am I the host but also the pro-vider of the feast." "Provider, indeed!" exclaimed the Politician. "Tell that to—the People. We know better. Receiver you are, thanks to me, the Maintainer of Law

"Law and Order, forsooth!" put in the Bishop, "and what would Law and Order be, if not based on Morality? Now, I am Morality. But Mr. Greedy

"No," replied the Politician, "I never overreach. That being your forte, I would commission you to do the job; and then, although I would still be withouten comet, I would be rid of a

"You are young," purred the Bishop.
"When you come to my age you will not think so strongly of these things. "What are you two mumbling about?" asked the Politician, pushing back his plate. "If it is grace you are saying, Bishop, save it for public occa-sions. Surely we have not here the vulgar Press"—this shaft being in the

oet's direction.
"Of course," returned the Bishop 'you do not know that grace usually recedes dinner." "Not with me," replied the invulner-

mine. Meanwhile the dinner cools.

What cut shall you take, Bishop?"

And they fell to.

The Poet, eating ravenously, was the

first to stop. He stared shamefacedly at his empty plate. "You need a tonic," the Bishop said

in his ear, as he passed his plate again.

"I need a halter to hang myself,"
plied the Poet. "I am a Judas."

able Pol. "But we are ready for the toast, and perhaps your eloquent young friend can pay his way by rhyming us one." The Poet tried to look scornful, but

failed. He said meekly, "You must excuse me; I have no eloquence today."
"Oh, well," was the curt rejoinder

"I never could go your stuff. I'll give it in plain English, 'Here's to things as they are; may they never change! The Poet alone did not drink. He begged leave to go. But the Politi-

cian was bent upon persecution. our bird will not sing, he should be made to-hop." And, catching the re-luctant Poet under the arms, the three, under the stimulus of the wine, compelled him to keep step with them around the table, as they sang in cheerful abandon: The King was in his counting house a count

ing out his money. When in came Johnny Jester, who was paid

for being funny.
Said Johnny, holding out his hand, "Your
Majesty, I'm whack."
"Indeed?" and with the chimney tongs His Majesty came back. Then Johnny sniffled, wiped his eyes, and

finally he laughed,
And said, "The Royal Exchecquer perhaps
will stand a draft."
He opened all the windows wide and such
a breeze came through,
The money being all in scrip went up the
chimney flue.
The King he flushed a royal flush and said,
"Il like a nun. finally be laughed.

my money's gone."
'I thought it rather rich, my liege. How much went up the spout?"
"I haven't finished counting, John, until I nt you out. And reaching for the poker now (the King could crack a joke)
He cracked John's head; and now the King

and Johnny's head are broke.

The meral: Life's a stack of cards. The game is bluff-or "poker."

And we've a Royal flush against the People's Joke-or Joker.

Fal dal de la de lum.

Fal dal de la de lum. "What the devil do you want?" sud-denly exclaimed the Merchant, and

they all came to a stop. It was a servant who confronted them.
"I did not mean to interrupt so unbeoming-

"Be careful of your speech!" cried his Master.
The Politician was for kicking him out. But the Bishop was circumspect.
"My dear man," said he, "do you not know that there are times when can

erence?" "I know," replied the Servant, "I should have looked through the key-

hole. But I was in a hurry."

"Well, what is it?" asked his master,

the Bishop

become-er-what you might call face-Here was enigmatical talk not to

be countenanced in a servant. "Ex-plain yourself," said the Master, icily. "Well, they have killed the Bishop,"

The Bishop went cold. Eeither this fellow was crazy, or—no, there was no mistaking the feel of a hearty dinner. "I adopt a figurative expression," explained the Servant. they have placarded the town to the

boarded up your shutters and put crape on the front door." "They dare not," cried the Bishop. "So I thought," pursued the Servant, ook the occasion to verify the report found it true. Besides, I picked up this card which had fallen from th

door-knob."
And he handed around a card on which was written, "The Bishop is dead-dled naturally." The Politician took a fit of laughing

ver mind," he said at length, "I shall give you a decent burial. I can afford to as your heir." "Then you are prepared?" put in the

"It is well, because the assets are inconsiderable, while the liabilities are tremendous. And besides a delegation is even now on the stairs with a writ to collect. I understand the merchant is also heavily involved. The Merchant's vitality dropped to zero, but the Politician's

a degree or two better. He was for taking separate means of exit. selecting for himself the back stairs.
But the Poet had silently cut off that avenue of escape. He thought of taking the remains of the feast as a peace offering, but a glance at the depleted table settled that. "Tell them we are coming," he said at length; and the Servant withdrew.

"My friends, we must try strategy." but the Merchant gave half an ear.

SECOND ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

NEW YEAR GREETING 1905 OF THE WORKER,

'The Triumphal Progress of Socialism in America."

SIZE OF PICTURE, 20x25.

Price, 10c postpaid to agents and dealers. BIG DISCOUNT.

THE WORKER, 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

OF THE S. D. P., BR. II, VAN NEST

TO BE HELD AT BACHMANN'S CASINO, UNIONPORT ROAD, VAN NEST. Saturday Eve., Feb. 4, 1905 English and German vaudeville and singing. Concert and dance music vol-unteered by ten men of the New York

Progressive Orchestra. TICKETS IS CENTS A PERSON.

will scatter some coins among the

This brought the Merchant to life.

He protested. "Oh, it need be but small change," urged the Politician. "Then while the crowd is struggling for possession, the Bishop may lecture them on the sins of avarice and selfishness. And if that does not do I can exert my Authority and have them all jailed for inciting

riot and disorder."
"It sounds well enough," answered
the Merchant, "but haven't we worked something like that before?"

"I know, but what is that one of those literary fellows said of the People? Carlyle I think his name was. What was it, Bishop, that he said they "Mostly damned fools," replied the

Bishop, Bishop, abstractedly. "An apherism "Wall it must be food!" And after tightening their reluctant waistbands, and wiping their mouths in their coattails, with very, very grave faces The Three went forth to

neet the People.

OUR PARTY'S NEW NATIONAL SECRETARY. On Feb. 1 J. Mahlon Barnes of Phildelphia, Pa., the newly elected National Secretary, assumes charge of tional, secretary, assumes charge of the national headquarters of the So-cialist Party at Chicago for the ensu-ing year. Comrade Barnes is a cigar-maker and has been an active Social-ist for fifteen years, having joined the Socialist Labor Party in January, 1890. He actively participated in the revolt against De Leonism which took place

in 1890, and was a delegate to the Rochester convention of the anti-De Leon S. L. P., in 1900, at which be was chosen a member of the committee selected to negotiate unity with the So-cial Democratic Party. He was one of the Pennsylvania delegates to the Chicago convention of 1904, and acted as member of the committee on constitution. He was Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Committee from 1890 to 1902 inclusive, and has been National Committeeman from that state for three years. He was also Secretary of the Philadelphia Campaign Committee for six years ending 1902, and was candidate for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Auditor General on the

Socialist ticket at different periods

within the last ten years. Barnes is prominently identified with the trade-

union movement and has been delegate

from the International Cigarmakers' Union to the American Federation of

Labor conventions since 1901, a posi-

tion which he also held from 1802 to

DO YOU WISH TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY? This paper goes every week to several thousand persons who are favorable to So-clalism, but do not belong to the organised Socialist Party. All of these ought to join the organization. To carry out our principles, it is necessary to have a large, well disciplined, and self-governing body of Socialists to conduct the year-round campaign. Our party is not run by leaders. It is not controlled from above nor financed from above. That is why it keeps to the right path—because it depends on its organized rank and file for guidance and for support.

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

If in Kings County, address Organizer Warren Atkinson, 122 Ft. Green place, Brackin; If clsewhere in the state of New York, address State Secretary John C. Chase, 64 E. Fourth street, New York; If in any other state, a card of inquiry to National Secretary, J. Mahlon Bornes, 299 Dearborn street, Chicago, will bring you a prompt reply, giving the address of your state secretary and other needed information.

HIS OWN PARTIZANS CSHAMED.

ocrat to pick up a Secretary of the Navy? It is because none of the first-rate men of the Republican party can sit in the cabinet of the present executive and relain their dignity. Why did Mr. Root get out of the office of Secretary of War? Why did Murray &rane of Massachusetts find himself too Because men of this stamp of brain, even in the capitalist ranks, will not be auddeds ment, and was reduced to similar straits for his Naval Secretary—Franklin II.

testily.
"The People have changed their "Not become violent, I hope," said "No, stranger than that. They have

port.

If YOU are a Socialist, we want YOU,
It is your DUTY to John, to do your little
part in the work, to contribute your little
share to the expense, and to excreise your
eyoul influence in selecting the party's candidates, framing its platforms, controlling
its officers, and directing its whole policy.
The dues tarr in different localities from The dues vary in different localities from 11 cents to 25 cents at month—5 cents galage to the National Committee, 5 cents to the State Committee, and the rest to the local or its subdivisions. When a member is unable to pay by reason of sickness or unemployment, he is excused and does not lose standing.

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 lecal or branch and to give some of your leclaure to the work of the party—for the greater portion of the work is done by volunteers. some of your leisure to the work of the parity-for the greater portion of the work is done by volunteers.

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

JoinIf in New York County, address Organizer U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street, New
York:
II. in Kings County, address Organizer
Warren Atkinson, 122 Ft. Green place,

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

Why was Mr. Roosevelt compelled to go into the family of a life-long Bourbon Dem-

shaued by a continuous performance of brag and bluster. The President had to go begging to a little, small-brained lowa country banker with his Treasury appoint-

--- lie you like Horace Traubel's articlesy If so, get his book, "Charte Common." \$1 postpaid. Order from this office