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VOL. XIV.-NO. 48.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 12, 1905.

The Worker.

the initiative of the Finnish Party of Active Resistance. Eighteen Russian party organisations were invited to take part. Right of these accepted the invitation, including the Russian Socialist Evolution. Including the Russian Socialist Party, the Social Defineratic Party of Lithuania, the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, the Folish National League and the Union of Socialist Party, the Social Democratic Party of Lithuania, the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, the Polish National League and the Union of Russian Constitutional Democrats. The following resolutions were THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

First Bulletins Received from Social Democratic Organization.

It Appears that the St. Petersburg Demonstrations Began in Unions Formed under Government Auspices—An Instructive and Encouraging Fact-Now is the time for Social Democratic Work.

cialist Party or comrades or sympa thizers who wish to aid the clearly So

should send their contributions 'to

James Loopoloff, 121 E. One Hundred

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

Many Meetings Arranged by Socialists

Cause in Russia.

in the United States to Help the

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.-Ou Sun

day, Feb. 19, at 1 p. m., a mass meeting will be held in Blaney's Arch Street Theater, Sixth and Arch street, under the auspices of the Southwark Ward Clubs and the Sec-

ond Ward Branch of the Socialis

Party. The Class Struggle in Russia and in the United States will be the

subject of discussion. Ben Hanford

our Vice-Presidential candidate in the

recent campaign, will speak in Eng-lish, and Abe Cahan, author of "The

Red and the White Terror of Russia,"

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 1.-The So

cialists of this city held an enthusias

tic public meeting on Sunday as at

expression of sympathy with the Rus

following resolutions were adopted and were printed in the local press:

and were printed in the local press:

We, the Socialist Party of Portland, Me,
in mass meeting assembled, hereby extend
our moral and financial support to our
brother workingmen in Russia and call on
all workingmen to sid our least our
political and religious liberty.

We believe in peaceful revolution and
out in bloodshed.

Under the double autocracy of the Tsar
and the industrial masters, a new Russia
has risen, the genius®of the working class
is born.

his mercenary troops.
Workers of the world, unite? Russia has its Nicholas, Celorado has its Penbody; Russia has its massacre at Kishlaeft; South Carolina, its terrible child slaughter in the

miles.
The martyrs of Russia are our brothers.
Their freedom is our freedom. The cry
for ilberty of the working class to-day has
no country and no boundary. It is world
wide. Workers of the world, naite!

A generous collection was taken up

to help the cause of liberty in Russia.

city. Charles Ufert, National Com-

mitteeman for New Jersey, presided, with Walter Martin as secretary, and

Isador Ladoff spoke in English, Primo

Giovanelli in Italian, and Dr. S. Inger

ed and over \$100 was raised to help

Grand American Hall, 7-9 Second ave-

tionary Socialists, at which Alexander

Jonas, Alexander Debski, Dr. Schitlov-

sky, Louis Miller, and Simon O. Pollock will speak.

On Friday afternoon, Feb. 10, the Progressive Stage Society repeats its performance of Ibsen's "An Enemy of

the People" at the Berkeley Lyceun

litical Education, which manages the

business side, while the Progressive

net proceeds will go to the Society of

On Sunday, Feb. 12, beginning at

1:30 p. m., a mass meeting will be held in Manhattan Assembly Rooms,

15 E. Third street, under the auspice

of the Revolutionary Committee in America of the Polish Socialist Party. Alexander Debski and Dr. A.

Zayonczcovsky will speak in Polish and Henry George, Jr., in English.

local organization of the Socialist Party, in conjunction with the Work-

ingmen's Sick and Death Benefit So-

ciety, held a public meeting on Jan. 30 for the benefit of the Russian move-

ment. The meeting was a great suc-cess, about four hundred persons lis-tening to the addresses by Howard A. Glibbs of this city and Abe Cahan of

New York and showing their interest by a collection of \$21.60.

THE REVOLUTIONARY

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 5.-The

riends of Russian Freedom

mann in German. The hall was crow

sian workingmen's movement.

in Jewish. Admission is free.

and Twelfth street, New York City.

cial Democratic movement in Rus as distinguished from the Terrorist and the bourgeois Liberal elements,

The first builetins issued by the So- | er: Algernon Lee, \$1; Elizabeth cial Democratic Party of Russia for information of comrades in ail Petersburg have just reached New York. Next week we expect to be able to give translations of a considerable part of these interesting re-

A most interesting feature of the A most interesting feature of the affair, which has not been brought out by the daily press, is the fact that the great strike in January started in the unions organized under government auspices. It may not be generally known that, in recent years, observing the progress made by the Socialist propaganda among the wage-workers and foreseeing the development of an extensive trade-union movement on reextensive trade-union movement on re extensive trade-union movement or revolutionary lines, the Tsar's government, through its secret police, tried the policy of organizing rival unions, which were allowed a certain freedom of action, hoping thereby to draw the masses away from the path of Socialism. Such, however, is the fact; and this explains many occurrences that otherwise seem mysterious.

Thus it will be remembered that in Odessa, more than a year ago, there was a great strike which tied up the whole industry of that large city for some time.

During the first week the govern-

ment took no action, the police and the Cossacks did not strike a blow, the strikers held public meetings and demonstrations without interference. Then suddenly, without a word of warning, all was changed, the whip and the sabre came into pmy, and the strike was ruthlessly crushed. The explanation of this strange proceeding is as follows: The Odessa strike began with the government's "good" unions; but the workingmen whom the government agents had organized naturally desired some results and, of course, the government was very unwilling to give them anything but promises; meanwhile, Socialists had come into these unions and explained to their members the true nature of the movement; consequently the strike became a real one instead of a sham as its initiators had intended, and got entirely beyond the control of the govat Odessa were not fully informed as to the intentions of the central government, nor were the authorities at St. Petersburg definitely informed as to the change that had come over their unions in Odessa; so at first Von Piehve sent orders to the Gover nor at Odessa not to interfere, and then, learning how the "reliables" had turned revolutionary, he sent orders for the suppression of the strike. The whole affair well illustrates, not only the cruelty and perfidy of the Russian government, but also, what is more important in a general way, it illus-trates the weakness and vacillation that always characterizes despotic administration and the irrepressible vigor of the labor movement, which from vague and unconscious beginnings vague and unconscious segminar-spontaneously developes to conscious-ness and independence and which turns the very agencies intended for its destruction into weapons for its own defense and for attack upon its

The recent events in St Petersburg seem to have much in common with those of a year earlier in Odessa. Here too the government had organized its safe unions; here too those unions had developed as they were not inhad developed as they were not in-tended to do; here too the Social Dem-the auspices of the Russian Revolus had carried their propagands into these supposed auxiliaries of ab-solutism and had, to a certain extent converted them into militant proletar-ian organizations.

What has made the present move ment especially formidable is undoubtedly the fact that in St. Peters burg and the other cities in which this outbreak has taken place, the Social Democratic movement, as dis-tinguished from that of the Revolutionary Socialist Party or Terrorists has its greatest strength. The great tactical difference between these two bodies is that the Social Democratic Party appeals much less to the so-called "intelligent classes" and much more to the wage workers and lays much less stress upon the work of individuals and much more upon

slow but through education and organ-ization of the masses.

It is thought probable that, for the ent, an outward lull of some dur ation will take place, that there will be no more large outbreaks for a while. But if we do not hear startling news from Russia during the next few weeks or months, that will not at all mean that nothing is being done. On the contrary, the events of the last month have so profoundly shocked the minds of the whole Russian people and especially have so awakened wage-workers, that now is just time when the work of organizing the toilers can be most effectively done in other words, now is the greates opportunity ever presented in Russia for the spreading of the principles of Social Democracy and trade unionism and mobilizing the forces of the proletariat for the real battle which is to come. Such, at least, is the opinior of those Social Democrats in America seem best informed about condi-

WHERE TO SEND MONEY.

ts. The following resolutions were opted by the conference: Dutcher, Brooklyn, \$1; S. Reiner, \$3; O. W. Toennies, \$2; S. M. Smith, Middletown, N. Y., \$5. Locals of the So

In consideration:
First, that absolutism stands as the foremost obstacle to all advance and to the welfare of the Russian people and all other nationalities oppressed by the government of the Tsar; that is, the present stage of civilization it is an absurd and injufform

civilization it is an about and lajorious anothronism, at the battle against this ayalem can be conducted with more strength and greater results if an agreement can be reached concerning the action of the different Russian and non-Russian opposition and revolutionary parties.

Third, that the present moment is especially faverable for an agreement concerning the action of all these parties against absolutiam, which is now discredited and exhausted through the frightful results of the war to which its reckiess policy has led it. Therefore the representatives of the above parties, assembled in convention, unanimously agree upon the following resolutions.

tions:
Without in any way giving up their speal programs or their tactical methods, all
lese parties declare themselves as standg for the following principles and de-First, abolition of absolutism and repeal all measures for the oppression of Fin-

and: Second, replacement of absolutism by a temocratic system founded upon universal

land:
Second, replacement of absolutism by a democratic system founded upon universal surfrage.
Third, right of the various nationalities to free development, and the insuring of this freedom through legislation. Abolition of the oppressive measures of the government which have been directed against the various nationalities.

In the name of these principles and these material demands the partica representance of the description of the operation of the continuous the partica representance of the second of the continuous the partica representance of the continuous the partica representance of the continuous the constitutes an indrance to all these partics in the further development of their various objects.

Among the partics which alid not attend the conference were the Social Democratic Parry of Poland. We have no information as to the reasons why these parties remained away from the conference, but we are of the opinion that the present conditions demand the union of all forces in Russia to apposed to absolutism. We suppose that our brother party was influenced by the fear that any arrangement with bourgeois radical circles must be purchased at the cost of concessions to its hesitancy and half-heart-ciness. sions to its besitancy and half-heartedness Nevertheless the present moment in Rus sin appears to us as decidedly the mos favorable for the Russian Social Democrac Under the double autocracy of the sand the industrial masters, a new Russia has risen, the genius/86 the working class is born.

The workers of Russia appealed first to their industrial masters. They asked for justice, for means of livelihood, for relief from suffering. They were insuited and treated not as men, but as slave-sleener, ought to be insued deeper in the mire and derived of their rights.

They appealed to the law and found the laws were made by capitalists in the interest of capitalists.

One course alone remained. They appealed to the Tay. They asked for portestion for themselves, their wives, children and indigent perents. They asked for political ilberty, for a voice in the government and for secret ballot, for protection against capitalist exploitation and official robinery of the people.

They asked for a free Russia and the world has been startled by the reply. The blood of hundreds of innocent men, women and children cries out against the Toar and the Workers of the world, unite! Russia and Workers of the world, unite! Russia has the Monday and the perhady; assemblage and organization, etc.—are taken from the program of the Socialist Tarty. Through the energetic efforts of the Socialist youths and the proletarint the Russian bourgeois democracy must continually be pressed more and more to the left since otherwise it is threatened with the since otherwise it is threatened with the danger of being crushed between the reaction and the radical forces and being driven back into its previous complete political insignificance. If, however, our brother parties are to play any significant file of the point of the property of the

POLISH SOCIALISTS

MOVE TOWARD UNITY. The convention of the Polish Social meeting was held in West Hoboken, N. J., arranged by the Central Com-mittee of the Socialist Party in that 13, was principally significant as indicating the general trend toward unity that seems to be sweeping through the international Socialist novement. There were two principal cording as to whether they owed alegiance to Austria or Russin. There ras also a small organization of which the cause in Russia.

A mass meeting will be held in Rosa Luxemburg seemed to be the principal member. By a vote of 52 to 26 a resolution of union of all these parties was carried, while a resolution for the union of those of Russian Pol

and alone was adopted unanimously.

A second question closely allied to the first was that of the organizati of the Jewish comrades. According to the "Arbeiter-Zeitung" of Vienna. a few young Jewish party members, mainly students, under the influence of the Universal Jewish Labor League of Russia, commonly known as the Bund, had formed themselves into a national Jewish organization. This orvanization had been a cause of contintal friction within the party, and at this convention it was determined that steps should be taken to amalgamate it with the party. Comrade Dasczyn-ski pointed out that of all nations, there was the least reason for the Jews to maintain an independent organization. He quoted at length from Comrade Feigenhaum of New York to the effect that the Jewish jargon and iterature was not worthy of preservation, but, on the contrary, was a survival of the compulsory Ghetto days, and that in America the second gencration of Jews no longer understood the jargon. By a vote of 64 to 15 the separate organization of the Jews was condemned, although on the motion of Dr. Gumplowicz, the well known po-litical economist, a separate Jewish egitation committee subordinate to existing party officials, was created by quanimous vote.-International Socialist Review.

THE CAPITALISTIC CHURCH.

poor, she deliberately chooses the rich; while she preaches that he who will not work neither shall be eat, she is continu-ally fawaling upon those who eat and do

not work; while she preaches that God Is

or work; wase me presence that God is prespective of persons, she seath her con-vigations according to their wealth; and or wise and milk of the power so far our being without price, are sold at a remission.—Nev. F. M. Sprague.

Barlia "Yerwaerts" Reports Confer ence of Russian Bedies and Hope for a Closer Union.

ORGANIZATIONS.

The "Vorwaerts" of Berlin repo and comments as follows on the rela-tions of the various Russian revolu-

Secretary Loopolof of the Russian in a western European city, which can not be assent just at present, a conference the receipt of the following conductions from readers of The Work-

NO PASSES.

Illinois Socialist Legislators Decline Without Thanks.

Three Railways Offer Free Transportstion to Law-Makers as a Matter of Course and Are Surprised When Socialists Refuse it ... No Republicans or Democrats Yet Follow Example.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4-The officers of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Wabash; and the Chicago and Alton railways, were probably a little surprised this week when the passes offered by them to the two Socialist members of the Legislature were returned without even a word of thanks. The railway companies are used to isgardless of party, and the "favor"

seldom declined or unappreciated.

The passes issued to Comrades Ambroz and Olson were promptly turned over by them to the State Committee and were sent back in each case with

.___, President -___ Railroad, Chicago.
Dear Sirs:—Pass books Nos. — and —,
pent by you unsolicited to Joseph A. Ambros and A. Olson, representatives of the
Socialist Party in the Illinois Legislature,
are returned herewith. The Socialist Party is a party of the working class, and these men, as representatives of that party, seek only to further the interests of the warkonly to further the interests of the wark-ers. Unlike the mes selected by the old political parties, Mr. Ambros and Mr. Olson are not in the Legislature to do the work of the corporations. Therefore, they cau-not, and have no desire to, do the sort of work for which this mileage is intended as payment. Very truly yours. payment.—Very truly yours, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, ILLINOIS SOCIALIST STATE COMMITTEE.

Copies of the correspondence were sent to the daily papers and most of them reported the matter, considering it as something novel and startling. The "Tribune" said: "Inquiry at the offices of the three railroads failed to returned since the Legislature began

REPRESSION IN JAPAN.

There, as Well as in Russia, the Government, Acting for the Propertied Classes, Tries to Stamp Out Socialist Thought.

In Japan the government is trying to nip the Socialist movement in the bud, following the policy or forcible sup-pression usual where the movement is small. Last November a large meeting at the Y. M. C. A. East, at which was broken up by the police. Next, two numbers of the "Heimin Shim-bun," a Socialist weekly published at Tokyo, were suppressed, one containing a translation of the "Communist Manifesto." A social gathering to Manifesto." A social gathering to celebrate the first anniversary of the paper was then dispersed, and finally Comrade Nishikawa, the editor of the "Heimin Shimbon," was sentenced to five months penal servitude and a fine of fifty yen. Comrade Kotoku, the publisher of the journal, was sentenced to seven months penal servi-tude and a fine of fifty yeu. The publication of the journal was prohibited. and the printing machine was ordered ed to a higher court. In the same month the Shakaishugi Kyokal (Socialist Society) was suppressed by the or-der of the Home Minister. It was the only Socialist organization in Japan Democratic Party by the government several years ago. Socialist principles are spreading with great rapidity.

FOR SOCIALISM AMONG THE YOUNG.

Important Meeting to Be Held in the Brooklyn Laber Lyceum Next Week

-Comrade Brode of Austria to Speak. A very interesting meeting will be held in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, on Thursday evening, Feb. 16, under the auspice of the Young People's Clubs. Rudolpl Broda, an Austrian comrade who has been very active in the work of the Young People's Social Clubs of his own country, and who brings their fraternal greetings to the similar organizations in the United States, will speak, in English. Miss Johanna Dahme of New York and Jas. M. Relly of Jersey City will also speak. Gharles-W. Sachtleben of the Brooklyn Club will preside. The com-rades of Greater New York, and espe-cially the young men and women, should make a point of attending this meeting in as large numbers as cialist Band of New York will furnish music

BEASTS OF PREY

In the annuls of natural history, after perfecting animals had been evolved, it was not long before beasts of prey m their appearance, which lived on the fical men have honestly reclaimed the soil necessary for the support of a people, by the sweat of their brown, others are sure to arrive on the stage, who, instead of mating the soil productive and living on its o market and stake life, health and free y carned, and of appropriating their fruits.

a little better than a bad man, but if the system is hopelically wrong the only man-ble and righteous thing to do is to change the system.—Ex.

OUR WISCONSIN LEGISLATORS.

Caught State Administration Violating Its Own Law.

Socialist Members Introduce Bills for Eight-Hour Day, Employers' Liability Old-Are Pension, Municipal Ownership, and other Measures of Partial Relief from Evil Results of Capital-

MILWAUKEE, Wis .- A remarkanie

incident occurred a few days ago that caused a flurry in the brain of the editor of the Madison "Journal." the Socialist members of the Legisla ture were going one morning through the wide hall of the Capitol to their sents in the House they saw two boys Kummel turned and called them back. When the boys were asked who employed them and how old they were they replied that they were in the service of the state and were twelve years of age. The Socialists instantly went to the Commissioner of Labor violating its own Child-Labor Law The Commissioner, after having been informed both of his neglect of duty and of the particulars of the case, dismissed the lads. Next morning the editor of the "Journal" writes an exciting article on the subject, but in stead of giving the Socialists credit be praises a merchant for his vigilance of the law, who, however, was the very person who had been instrumental in If the Child-Labor Law is not obey

ed by the state itself how can the citizens expect it to be enforced in the various industries in which thousands of young lives are being gradually worn away into big profits, big be-

The presence of the Socialists is no ticed on every hand, and when the various committees report on the dif-ferent bills the fun will then begin.

Comrade Brockhausen handed in an Eight-Hour Bill which was referred to the Committee on Mannfacture and Labor. The bill is "to authorize cities. villages, school districts, and counties to proscribe an eight-hour day for laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed on public works; and to require contractors and sub-contractors upon any and all public work to furnish proof that they neither required nor permitted any of their employees en-gaged on such public work to work more than eight hours during any one calendar day."

Comrade Alldridge has proposed a Contributory Negligence Bill, This bill has for its purpose the abolition of "contributory negligence" as a de-fense in all actions for the recovery of damages. The law as it stands to-day prevents an employee from suing his employer for damages because it holds that the co-employees are just as lia ble as the employer in cases of accidents. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, of which Alldridge is a member.

Comrade Burner handed in a bill calling jor a joint resolution to create an old-age pension. This took the same course as the preceding one, to he heard of later.

Other bills which were handed in by the Socialists, and which were re-ferred to the different committees, are: Bill giving power to cities to own and control public utilities and its city ter-minals; bill ot abolish exclusive franchises; bill to make Election Day a legal holiday; bill to make the School Board of Milwaukee elective instead of appointive.

SOCIALISM IN CANADA.

Only in British Columbia Were We Represented in Recent General Election -A Good Start Made-Other Prov-Inces Will Soon Follow.

In the recent Canadian general election the Socialist Party had candi-dates in but five (all in British Columbia) of the 215 parliamentary districts. The reason for this is the legal requirement that for each candidate a deposit of \$200 be made, which is to be forfeited if that candlaste does not get half as many votes as the winning candidate—a law expressly intended to prevent the rise of a working-class party. In spite of this obstacle, the Socialist Party of British Columbia mominated in Nanaimo, Vancouver City, Kootenay, Yale Cariboo, and Vi toria City, and saved its deposit in the toria City, and saved its deposit in the first-named district, carrying all the mining region and being defeated only by the farmers' votes. In Kootenai we got 784 votes, in Vancouver City 782, in Kootenay 602, in Yale Cariboo 863, and in Victoria City 386—in all, 587 and 58 2.867, out of a total of about 20.000

The party made its advent in British Columbian politics in the provin-cial elections of 1903, nominating in eleven legislative districts and casting a total of 1,119 out of a total of 2,891 No close comparison is possible, as the territory covered is not identical. Also it is to be noted that in the provincial election each voter had several votes and could split them, which many did, giving one "sympathetic" vote to the Socialist Party and the others to the one of the old parties which he pre-ferred; in 1904, with but one vote to ferred; in 1904, with but one vote to each voter, most of this sympathetic upport was lost.

support was lost.

It is believed that within another two or three years there will be a definitely class-conscious Socialist organisation in the field in Ontario and peobably in Manitoba and Nova Scotta, as well as in Brittah Columbia.

For Conservative Working men It Is Disappointment.

Our View of Fall River Strike Settlement Fully Confirmed-After Strikers Go Back to Work, Bosses Impudently Break Argument - How Different It Might Have Been.

The opinion expressed by The Work-er two weeks ago that the working-men had "got the hot end of the poker" in the settlement of the Fall River strike effected through the me diation of the Democratic "friend of labor," Governor Douglas, is confirmed by the following report in last Monday's New York "American," a Democratic newspaper:

The latest information from Fall River to the effect that the employers are no is to the effect that the employers are not keeping their part of the agreement ar-ranged by Governor Douglas for the settle-ment of the strike. According to a Fall River special to the Boston "American" the five secretaries of the unions composed of Fall River textile workers have drawn up a long list of grievances for submission to Governor Douglas.

to Governor Pouglas.

These grievances are the results of dis-crimination exercised by the mill owners against union men who were active in the great strike. It was agreed at the time of the settlement by the employers that there should be no discrimination. The Textile Council in every way tried

The Textile Council in every way tried to get a meeting with the employers to discuss the grievances. The union representatives were told to forward their grievances individually. This the Council refused to do, preferring to place the whole matter before Governor Douglas.

The weavers have a list of between twenty and thirty cases of discrimination; the carders, six: the loomaxers, eight: the slashers, between fifteen and twenty; the mule splingers, no actual cases, but a gen-

quie spinners, no actual cases, but a gen-

eral complaint.

Here is one of the cases cited by the secretaries: A loomfixer applied to the King Philip mills for his job. He was told that neither he nor any member of his family could come to work there. Another case was of a carder who attempted to return to his machine in the Borden City mills. He was told he would be sent for when wanted. He returned in a week and was told that another man had been hired cas told that another man had been hired in his place.

The "American" labor editor rightly heads this report with the words: "Fall River Unionists Get the Usual Thing." For workingnien who class and who trust to capitalist poli-ticians and "friends of labor" to get some concessions or favors for them usual thing" is bitter disappoint-

If the workingmen of Fall River had backed their economic strike with a strike at the ballot-box, with five or six thousand votes for the Socialist unqualifiedly declared for them and igainst the capitalist class, and if heir sympathizers in the rest of the state had supported them at the polls in November as freely as they gave them resolutions of sympathy, the result would have been different. Whoever might have been elected Governor, he class would have seen that the work ingmen were in earnest and would stead of empty promises.

JACK LONDON FOR MAYOR OF OAKLAND.

"The American Gorki" is Nominated on Socialist Ticket - He Has Been Stirring Up Trouble of Late in Educational and Other Circles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.-Jack London, the novelist—"the American Kipling" or "the American Gorki," as various critics call him, but, after all, night as candidate of 'the Socialist Party for Mayor of Oakland. The chairman of the convention made the statement that London would accept

if nominated. At a recent meeting of the Ruskin Club in Oakland, in response to the question, Why are you a Socialist? Comrade London gave this answer: "I am a Socialist, first, because I- was born a proletarian and early discovered that for the pro-letarian Socialism was the only way out; second, ceasing to be a proletarian and becoming a parasite—an artist parasite, if you please—I discovered that for art and the artist Socialism was the only way out."

Comrade London, who is a Leland

Stanford University man, was invited by the authorities of the University of California, at Berkeley, to address the weekly relly of the students in the University the last week in January. He was expected, no doubt, to give a strictly academic address or, perhaps a mere sentimental speech. He did neither. He struck straight from the shoulder, giving the students the plain challenge of the working class to the intellect of the world, to declare for or against the cause of the men and women and children who produce the wealth of the world and who live in poverty. His address stirred up a San Francisco "Argonaut" in its editorial columns "threw a fit" over it, which—contrary to its author's inten-tion—was one of the best pieces of Socialist propaganda literature ever lasued in California.

The highest education consists in an ability to perceive truth. He that can with the most certainty arrive at truth in religion, in science, in statesmanship, is the best educated man, while he who falls of such perception is uneducated, notwithstanding much schooling.—The Travels of John Wry-

PURPOSE AND TEST OF EDUCATION.

"THE USUAL THING" THE "CITIZENS' ALLIANCE" AND THE "OPEN SHOP."

A Socialist Workingman's Defiant Answer to Capital ists' Insolent Claims.

Report of Jos. Wanhope's Address at Rechester Labor Lyceum in Reply to Attend ney Oviatt of the Oitizens' Alliance-Why the Bosses' Representative Dodged the Invitation to Debate-Good Policy to Evade Socialist Antagenists.

[A speech delivered before the trade un- | flict, which we think is a tremendous ions of Rochester, N. Y., at Fitahugh Hall, on Jan. 19, in reply to Mr. Percival D. Oviatt, of that city, who is the attorner of the "Citizen's Alliance," the organization of the smaller contribution of the smaller contribution. of the "Citizen's Alliance," the organiza-tion of the smaller capitalists, and who had been speaking in favor of the "open shop" at the annual convention of Parry's Citizens Industrial Association and elso-where. Mr. Oviatt was challenged to de-bate the question but declined, plending lack of time.]

Mr. Chairman, Brother Unionists, Ladies and Gentlemen:-I must confess to being rather disappointed at the non-appearance of my prospective antagonist, Mr. Oviatt, this ovening, but if there is any other gentleman present willing to champion the in alienable right to skin his fellow creatures, I will gladly divide the time with him. And I am the more disappointed because Mr. Oviatt expressed his willingness to enlighten his erring brothers on some matters in disput between them and the organization to which he belongs. I myself have been earnestly seeking such enlightenmen but somehow it always cludes me-1 has business elsewhere when I ge around. I haven't had any of this sor of enlightenment for nearly a year, when a professor in Buffalo tried to convince me of the error of my ways but you can't very well make one lit tle professor last a whole year. And as I've come a long ways to get here it seems as if the railroad company lament the disappearance of my three dollars which are gone to return no more. Feels like as if I was brought here under false pretenses, but, of course, that's not your fault. You couldn't be expected to know that Mr. Oviatt would turn tail. And come to think of it, I can't blame him either

This isn't bragging, though it may sound like it. I will lie down as quick-ly or perhaps more quickly than an-other man, if I know the other fellow has the drop on me, but when he has no show and I know it, I can be the bravest that ever happened. But, of course, that's easy. Any well equipped union man can handle Oviatt, or Parry either, for that matter. You have plenty here in Roches ter who can do it as well as I can and maybe better. The only troubl with the Rochester union men is that they are too modest. As for me—I'm shameless-one of those demagogues" of whom Mr. Oviatt writes, but as he hasn't shown up, I guess the only thing you can do now is to sit around and listen to me "blate" a while.

as he has. I'd likely turn tail, too.

Is the Gant a Fool? As I said. I came here for enlighten

or Parry or the Citizen's Alliance, You don't need any defense. A giant doesn't call for help against a pigmy, unless he's a fool—and you are not fools. If you are scared of the Alliance it must be as a woman is scared of a mouse. But if we union men knew our strength, the howling of the Citizen's Alliance would stand as much show of being heard as the toot of a penny whistle in an Atlantic gale.
Of course its very heroic to play the

part of Alax defying the lightning. but when you set Ajax to defying the lightning bug, it becomes ridiculous. Sam Gompers can do that stunt if he likes it, and as he does seem to like it. I'll gladly leave the part to him. For after all, the Alliance people are only the bugs and mosquitoes that an-noy you. You have only to say "shoo fly!" and they'll "shoo." The trouble is you haven't learned to "shoo" them properly, therefore they're very annoving. But you will learn. And in learning, you will get useful training for the real fight that lies ahead of you and behind them. They are but the skirmishers, the outposts of the enemy's ranks. You have yet to meet the main body. These Citizen's Alliances have been shoved to the front and sicked on to you by the pressure of the big trusts, the great exploiters in their rear, whom you have yet to meet. They have been pushed where they've got to yap-they must yell their defiance or they'll bust. And by the bye, they'll bust anyhow.

The Small Exploiter.

But it's true you've got to meet them first. They must stand the first shock -must start hollering about your "un reasonable exactions." You are nip ion activity, and their big brethren are prodding them in the rear. They've positively got to holler under such circumstances. If you were there you'd holler, too.

And as they must have something to yell at, they have selected you becaus they figure it out that you are th weakest, and to some extent they are correct. They yelp a little against the up the idea of yelping it out of exist ence, but they think that maybe we can be yelped out, so they call on the "public" to join in the general howl.

And I may say that we get after them with our organizations for pre-cisely the same reason, because we think that of the two, the small exploiter is an easier mark than the big is easier to bring the little cockroach capitalist to terms than the big trust insect. We follow the line of least resistance—tackle the easiest job first—and they do the same. Hence the con-

scrap, because we don't know that the real one has yet to be fought, and how real one has yet to be a common insignificant these Alliance people really are. But let us put these little insects under an economic microscopel and see how they are built, why they torment us and won't let go.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

No, they won't go. Not so long as, hide, flesh and blood hold out and you and yours provide it for them to gouge and suck. Why shouldn't they hold on? Why shouldn't they hold on all the harder when there are two forces trying to jolt them off their feeding trying to joit them off their feeding grounds—you with your feeble and misdirected efforts—and the trusts, that look upon you as their own particular meat, and won't let the little parasite have a show at you. You wouldn't mind if they didn't bite just so hard—you think you'd be satisfied if they were resconable about the if they were reasonable about the gouging business. But, poor little wretches, they've simply got to do it, and when they are threatened on both sides, why wouldn't they keep a yell-ing at you to stand still and give them a chance to bleed you properly? You'd yell too if if you were in the same business—and for the same reason. As it is, you now yell because you are the gouged instead of the gouger. But the little gouger has troubles of his own.

"Bad" People and "Good."

Like all human beings these little chaps have a set of theories particu-larly adapted to their own use. They recognize only two sorts of people—the bad and the good. They are the good. They are the good. They are selves, and when they make such an admission, why all "right thinking work." people" must believe it. By right thinking people I mean those who think as the Alliance people think. So now that this is satisfactorily demonstrated, you can see that it forms a sufficient excuse for the noise they make. We don't know just how it came about, but all the pure, truth-ful, patriotic, honorable, law-abiding people seem to have got into the Citi-zen's Alliance, and all the toughs, bums, scalawags, demagogues and lawless rascals joined the labor unions. Generally speaking that's how they figure it out. Sometimes they modify this theory by saying that about 75 per cent. of the union men are honest, peaceable, law-abiding citizens, but are held in bondage and ter-rorized by the other 25 per cent. And when they consider it advisable to dis-tribute a little more tany than usual, they change these figures to 90 and I per cent. It may be only a coincidence, of course, but this generally happens about election time.

It's a curious theory but most of use fellows hold it exactly as the Alliance does, only in a reversed form. The good peaceable citizens are in the un-ion and it is the Alliance people that are the tough crowd. Well, you can have it any way you please. You've just as much right to think them what Just as much right to think them what they think you. But it leads nowhere, Neither side profits by it. The question in dispute can't be settled by making faces and yelling "you're an-

All Love Organized Labor Another peculiarity about them

labor. Every one of them. No excep-tions. No hostility. Not at all. Every one of them from Mr. Parry on to Mr. Oviatt and down along the line to the Post Mortem Cereal philanthropist of and pulverized brickbats for breakfast food—all of them love or-ganized labor. They only dissemble their love whenever they kick us downstairs. It's a pity we can't see it that way. If we could, how happy, they would be. And if they were hap-py how could we help being happy, also? They believe in unions legiti-mately conducted—have figured it out that a strikeless union would about fill the bill—and they wan't you to con-duct them as they think they should be conducted. And as they are the champion law abiders, of course the way they would have unions conducted is the only legitimate way. They're not thinking of their own interests in this matter, but of yours. They like you so well that they lay awake nights scheming how to do you good—with the accent on the "do."

In the course of my travels I've met lots of Rochester union men who have been thus "done good." Met one in Syracuse the other night. He used to be president of one of the unions in the clothing trades here, but the Alliance decided that for the sake of his I met him he was trying to reciprocate the benefit conferred on him b tending a Socialist meeting that I was conducting in the aforesaid-city.

Run Out of the Place, But-

In the city where I live (Erie, Pa.), we have the good and the bad people just as you have here. In the last year or so the good people drove out about a score of the bad ones—all of the latter being aggressive union men and Socialists. However, as the good people in the other cities were all likewise engaged in driving out the bad ones, the result was that nearly two score of the latter drifted into Eric from the other cities. The plan just at present doesn't seem to work very well, but doubtless some of the giant intellects of the Alliance will soon de vise a scheme for driving everybody

'Continued on page 4.)

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Secialist Party (the Sonni Democratic Party of New York has passed through its third general election. Its growing power has been and its speedy victory for all the party of the prot increase of its vote as shown in these figures:

abor 4. Rocia the Party (or Rocial Democra Party in New York) should not be confus with the so-called small and morthu The lates which bitterly opposes to trade unloss and carries on an abusive en magu of shander against the real Social movement, which supports the trade unlos

THE PARTY

OUR RULBES' CONCESSIONS.

In every country, as the revolution

ary political movement of the working

strength, when the capitalist class be

gins to be frightened, if for any rea-

son it cannot or dare not undertak

violent repression or if repression has

been tried and has failed, then the

dominant party of the capitalist class

always tries the policy of making some

hope of satisfying the forces of dis-

contant and keeping them in line. Just

so the captain of a ship which is beset

with tempests and which has sprung

a leak and is likely to founder tries to

lighten her and weather the storm by

throwing overboard a part of the car-

go. And just as the shrewd cartain

fettisons first the least valuable part

of the cargo, so the ruling capitalist

party, when it realizes the necessity

for making concessions, begins by

making concessions that really mean

nothing, that are apparent, not actual.

When it finds by experience that this

does not avail, then and then only,

does it begin to enact and enforce

Hef, small but yet real, from the evils

Our comrades in Germany have long

passed this stage. In 1878 and the

years following they felt the iron hand

repressed. Then the government,

gradually learning that it could not

crush this movement, began to make

concessions. And it soon found-for

Bismarck and his successors have

been very shrewd men-that fine

they must really do something if they

were to hope to satisfy the politically

Fortunately the ruling class always

learns this lesson just a little too late

for it to profit by the learning, just

in time for the working class to win

the advantage both of the immediate

concessions and of the moral encour-

agement which they bring. Even in

Germany, the government has been

too slow in beginning to jettison its

cargo, and Social Democracy has not

had to "take the cash and let the

credit go," but has got both the imme-

diate and the prospective benefit from

Here in the United States our gov-

erning class is considerably more

this policy of social reform.

revolting workers.

s would not do, that

of repression-and still they were not

essential to the capitalist system.

sures that do bring some real re-

ons, real or apparent, in the

begins to show formidable

This sort of thing will not go. Gen tlemen of the capitalist class, gentle men of the Republican party, gentle dressed.

Be epits are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgement is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

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

Compitaints about the husiness or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors, Socialet Co-persive Publishing Association, 184 William street, New York. men of the Administration, if you hop to satisfy the discontented workers even for a day, you must do bette than this.

wages.

THE EVOLUTION OF SOCIALIST TACTICS."-I.

ing Inter-State Commerce Law. Rail-

way rates are to be regulated by a

government which is yearly giving the

railways millions upon millions out of

the postal service, while it blacklists

letter carriers for asking for higher

In another column we reprint certain articles from a Socialist paper of the West, the "Crisis," in criticism of the present form and methods of our party organization. It is necessary to consider the subject, for it is forced upo us, both by the doubts and question ings of the large number of new re craits to the Socialist Party, who have an earnest desire for its more rapid progress and who do not know from experience the reasons for the peculia forms and methods that distinguish i from other parties, and also by th fact that the increase of our vote is bringing us more and more under the operation of the primary law and thereby necessitating the adaptation of our methods to conditions imposed from without.

We might pass over without much ent, were it not so significant o the temper of the "Crisis" writers, the talk about "freak titles and freak cus toms." "narrow, exclusive policy advocated by those who arrogate to them selves all wisdom and honesty and who would have the party in leading strings to them." "exalted wisdom and purity of purpose of minorities," "reg ulations imposed by those who would make of the Socialist organization sect or cult," "narrow, fanatical cult of men who imagine they have a mis sion to save the nation," "our self righteous would-be saviors," and the like. All that is cheap talk. Anyone can pour out offensive phrases and mean instructions, if he will stoop to it; generally those who stoop to it are those who have no better weapons in their intellectual armory; also, curiously enough, just those elements in th party who make the greatest profes sions to broad-mindedness and tolerance are the ones who most frequent ly resort to such methods, meeting every argument for strict discipline with a taunt about "exalted wisdom" or a hint that the advocates of the stricter policy are actuated by base metives.

We of The Worker belong, we be lieve, to just that element in the party which is described by our Utah com rade as a "narrow, exclusive, fanatical sect of self-righteous would-be saviors' and so forth. We have got so used to that characterization, applied to us by Populists, Single Taxers, Radical Democrats, Municipal Reformers, Anarchists (philosophical and otherwise). Christian Socialists, Fabian Socialists, fusionist "Independent" Labor men colony promoters, co-operative store advertisers, and several other sorts of people who hate the organized Socialworse than they hate capital ism, that we know the definition of ourselves by heart and can reel it off frontwards or backwards with equal ease and grace. We don't mind it any more-except that it bores us some what and that we should like to have someone invent a new epithet and fire it at us. Having had this definition applied to us no less than 7,641 times we still hold to party organization, advocate the paying of dues, and continue to use the word "comrade." Comradeship means something to us. It doesn't strike us as being "freakish." And we find that the recruits who find it queer at first generally learn to love the word as they come to know the fact and force it stands for.

So much for the taunts and slurs. Now for the argument:

stupid then the governors of Germany infinitely less intelligent than those of Our Salt Lake City advisers tell us England. Our American capitaliststhat, as our vote increases, we shall regrettably, the superficial reformer be obliged, whether we like it or not. thinks, but fortunately, as we holdto make nominations and select politiare drunk with power and mad with cal committees by means of the ma pride. Even now, when Socialism chinery of primaries or caucuses and has for the seventh time doubled its conventions provided for in the primary laws of the various states. If a vote in a two-year period, when the capitalists' reserve party of Democticket of the Socialist Party is to apracy is rent asunder- by the luterns pear on the ballot in any state where conflict of socialistic with capitalistic we have once got the legally prescribtendencies, when even its fighting line ed number of votes, it must be the of Republicanism has mutinous eleticket nominated by delegates chosen ments, and when the trade-union in the legal primaries. In these pri maries, in some states, every voter movement shows the existence of still subterranean forces of revolt that may claim a voice who will swear that threaten to break out in volcanic fury he voted our ticket last fine; in other even now, our American capitalist he intends to vote it next time, The class does not know enough to offer a election authorities will not a our present party organization, but In the local politics of New York City they offer us the prospect of a land

municipal as plant-municipal owner-Therefore, argues the "Crisis," we ship on the same plan as that of the may as well nacke up our minds to Subway, municipal ownership of the drop/our present organization, or rele gate it to a secondary place, at least; name and capitalist appropriation of quit calling each other each In national politics they offer us paying dues; inquire no further luto and it is the unparalleled Roosevelt, the genuineness of a man's Socialism than to ask if he thinks he will vote the radical, the strenuous, the worldthe Socialist ticket next year; accent shaker who fathers the scheme gov erument regulation of railway freigh my such expectant voter as a fit candidate for office without regard to his rates! "The mountain has labored ast affiliations or his present attitude and given birth to a mouse." Railway freight rates are to be regulated oward party discipline; in a word, quit peing "peculiar" and depend solely, for by an administration which includes political purposes, on the machinery in the person of Paul Morton, one of provided by the primary laws, as the the great violators of even the exist-

other parties do

But do the other parties, in fact, deend solely on the political machinery provided by the primary laws? Not on your life-if we may be allowed to use that phrase for the sake of emplasis. The other parties-those, at least, that amount to anything-do nothing of the sort. If it is "peculiar for a political party to have a discip lined organization, with a definite membership, officers, and a treasury, apart from the legal primaries, conventions, and committees, an organization whose function is to control and use that legal machinery, not to be controlled by it-if that is peculiar, then the Republican and Democratic parties are quite as peculiar as we.

Anyone who thinks that the Republian nominations are really made by the Republican primaries and the Democratic nominations by the Demo cratic primaries must be very innocent indeed. Nine times out of ten-in regard to important offices, ninety-nine times out of a hundred—the primaries do nothing but formally register a de cision previously arrived at by the legally unrecognized but actually all but omnipotent organization of active partizans. The legal fiction that primaries and their conventions choose candidates is on a per with the constitutional fiction that the College of Electors chooses the President and Vice-President of the United States of the juridic fiction that judges decide cases according to absolute and immutable principles of abstract justice.

Politics-and above all the politics of the class struggle—is not to be conducted on the plan of an elegant conversazione nor on that of a game o toss-penny. There's too much at stake. Politics is a method of class war-the use of the word "campaign" proves the tacit recognition of the fact. War requires organization and discipline. Against the disciplined army the borde or the mob has little chance, were it never so "common-sensible" horde, were the mob never so confident of the "inherent truth of its principles." Principles don't enforce themselves and so-called common sense is often another name for uncommon

Each of the opposing economic interests in society must have and will have its party, seeking to enforce prin ciples serviceable to that interest. Each party, to be effective, must have its disciplined organization, its tests for candidacy and spokesmanship, its means of applying those tests and of instructing and controlling its candidates, spokesmen, and elected officials. Just because the task of our party is so much more arduous than that of the old parties, it being the invading force and they well entrenched and provisioned for war, for that reason our disciplined organization must, in order to serve its purpose, be relative ly stronger and absolutely better dis cinlined than theirs

Such an organization we have in this country, as in all other countries where Socialism has become a political force. In this country it has done its work well for sixteen years passed through storms of persecution, detected snares and pitfalls of reactionary "reform," survived and profited by internal dissensions which its enemies again and again took to be its death-throes instead of mere "grow ing pains."

Shall we throw that organization away? Not unless we wish to throw away all we have gained and begin again at the beginning. Must we modify it? Doubtless, from time to time as we have often done in the past. But whatever modifications we may make, we are not going to "throw out the baby with the bath."

The prospect of coming under the primary laws does undoubtedly call for careful consideration, with special reference to our existing party organization, its forms and methods. In order to meet this problem, recognizing that the need is to adapt our organiza tion, not to discard it, we must first consider wherein that organization and its discipline is like and wherein it is unlike those of the old parties. That subject The Worker will discuss nex week, and will undertake to show, on the basis of such a comparison, that what we need, so far from a weakening of the present organization and relaxation of discipline, is a genera strengthening of the organization, nu merically and morally, and an ever greater insistence upon its peculiar tac tics and discipling.

ONE OF THE PARADOXES OF CAPITALISM

ne of the many curio from the abstract and general point of tically beneficial to a large number of he most needy and most useful mem ers of society.

Such unusually heavy snowstorms as have visited New York this winter, for instance, are, from the abstract and general point of view, injurious they interfere with the ordinary course of work and play and necessitate s great deal of extraordinary labor: but just because they necessitate so much labor, they are hailed as a godsend by thousands of destitute workingmen, to whom they bring the chance to earn few much-needed dollars; the amount of hardship thus relieved is probably much greater than the amount of hard ship caused by the snow-blockade.

Those stupid and volume millionaire who lavish their gigantic incomes in luxury do less harm and more good to the working class than the shrews and sober ones who live modestly and invest their surplus in Venezuelan as phalt lakes. Mexican mines Culous plantations, and Chinese railways and cotton mills. The spendthrifts, with their share of the wealth exploited from labor, at least give employmen to some of those whom capitalism otherwise dooms to idleness and want; the respectable business men, on the con trary, are constantly sending a part of the American workingmen's produc abroad, not to improve the conditions of the peoples in less developed lands but to fix the yoke of exploitation upon them too, to divorce them from their simple tools, force them out of their simple life, harness them to the machine, impose on them the burdens of the strenuous life without its satisfac tions, introduce into their countries the same alternation of overwork and hunger that is already so familiar here The "smart set" are a pretty contemptible lot, morally and intellectually considered, but economically they are not

in unmixed evil In general, under capitalism, the roduction of wealth increases poverty and the destruction of wealth relieve tt-for the simple reason that, under capitalism, the surplus product belongs to the non-producers, so that only they directly lose by its destruction; that the income of the producers de pends directly on the sale of their labor-power to the non-producers, re cardless how that labor-power is then used: so that, when a part of the nonproducers' wealth is destroyed, a greater opportunity is created for the producers to sell their labor-power and

If we thought capitalism were a lasting system; if we did not hope to change it for a better, the best advice we could give to every unemployed workingman would be this: Go to Brondway and throw a brick through the biggest plate-glass window you can find; then quietly surrender to the nearest policeman; you will get a few months in tail, which will not be worse than a winter on the streets; and you will have given a chance for some other men to get work in making a new heet of glass and putting it in: only the property owners will suffer, and they can stand it; the hardship you indirectly relieve will much exceed the hardship you directly inflict.

Of course, we don't give such advice. We only say that it would be perfect; ly in accord with the paradoxical char acter of the capitalism system which turns all sorts of virtues and vices and wisdoms and follies quite topsy-turvy. Window-smashing is just as good method of promoting prosperity as protective tariffs, extravagent luxury. or wars for foreign markets, all of which find serious advocates in press pulpit and professorial chair; and it as the advantage of being franker than the first, less vulgar than the second and less cruel than the third.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER

The "Sun," in an article about the employment of great opera "stars" to sing at the private musicales of the Four Hundred, tells the following story of one such entertainment

The impressive Marie Van Zandt was singing twelve years ago at the house of a millionaire who has since removed to Eng land. The company was small, and the

said good effecting to her hosters, and was preparing to leave the drawing-room the approached the door the por parted and a butler held out a silver salve to the singer. On it lay a check, She become crimson. She turned and

shot an elegment look at the bestess, who my breach of etiquette had been com

elf-satisfaction, Ufted her hand violently knocked the salver and the check into the ruests were amused, but they would rathe have missed the scene.

"Why," sputtered the red-faced hostess, expect, do you suppose?" That the prime dopps was offended

it the vulgariy ostentatious manner in which the payment was made, was an idea that never could have enered the head of the millionairess. She, typical of her class, valued all things, courtesy among the rest, in dollars and cents and could conceive And these are the people w one. And these are the people who have the impudence to consider themselves superior, and whose power and privilege servile professional "sociologists" defend on the ground that a

der calls our attention to an e el in the Po

ties that the men who perform the ery do everything—that the inventor tor, the creator, are nothing." That cught at once to have evoked letters to the "Oregonism" from a score of com-perant comrades, advising the editor to study Socialism before trying to exist-cize it—pointing our that Socialists do not and never did assume or assert that manual labor is the only productive labor; that we give fuller recogni-tion to the claims of the inventor and the director of industry than capital ism ever does in practise; that the us of the word "creator" by the "Oregon ian" in this connection is a pure as sumption, a petitie principli; and that the capitalist, as capitalist—as drawing an income from ownership, regardless of his action or inaction—is neither in ventor, organizer, director, nor "crea tor," my more than he is manual in Few inventors beome capital ventors. Most of the work of organiz ing and directing industry is not done, not by capitalists, but by wage workers (for "salary" is but a gentee name for wages) well paid workers often, but still wage-workers ne capitalists work, it is true; ther they get an income for their work; bu regardless whether they work or not they get another income as enpitalists

We must again remind comrades that is a rule of this office not to publish any notices of drawings, raffles, or oth r affairs of the sort. Such publication ld endanger the passage of The Worker through the mails. We know that the law in this matter is violated with impunity by many other paper But we know also that it is more likely to be enforced against a Socialist pape than against any other. In duty to the cause, we decline to take the risk.

drawn from the product of other people's labor, and that is what we Socia

cause they own the things othe

Let us make a suggestion to the le suggestion which, while not by some, may be useful to many others: When a party organiza question of public interest-as, for present instance, on the events in Russia, fair copies should be made, type written if possible, and promptly local newspapers. In many cases, of course, these will be ignored; in many lished; but very often the comrade will be surprised to find their declara tions published fully and correctly, be cause the editor knows that they have news value. Every time a deciar tion of our party is published in the daily press it reaches thousands of peo ple whom our meetings and our party press do not reach, and that is a great gain. To a very great extent it is true that the daily press deliberately ignores or misrepresents us in its new as well as its editorial columns: bu misrepresentation is not intentiona but is due to the junction or careles Even in New York City, The Worker is convinced, our party could get muc daily press if it made a serious effort in that direction. . .

A correspondent inquires whatties the Single Tax dinner held in New York City on Jan. 24 to celebrate th wenty-lifth anniversary of the publi cation of Henry George's "Progres and Poverty" really cost five dollars per plate. Preposterous as it may seem, such is really the fact. Thi dinner was held at the new Hotel As tor and each diner paid five dollars for the privilege of listening to the disens a how to abolish poverty. Aside from its humor, this fact is not with out serious significance. It is one little illustration of the fact that the Sir gle Tax does not appeal to the work ing class and that it is the sort of eco nomic radicalism which most readily attracts those who, while having enough feeling or intelligence to b dissatisfied with existing society, a the same time have enough money t make them shrink from preletarian So m with its relentles ALL forms of exploiting income that the bourgeols radicals who answer to this description consciously trim their convictions to suit their in prejudices and class instincts which have grown out of class interests Taxer is now only of antiquarian in terest, since there is no longer any real Single Tax movement, but only a lin-gering circle of old time admirers of Henry George, and passive sympathiz without organization or party.

In the "International Socialist Re view" for January Eraste Vidring writes on the question of the organization of Negroes in the Socialist Party in the South. He urges that it is impracticable to insist on the or rapizetion of comrades of the two races in the same locals, holding that the colored comrades desire it no morthan the white, and argues that the formation of separate locals should be permitted. So far as we know, there s pothing in the national constitution of our party forbidding such separa The protest made last year against the granting of a state charter to the party in Louisiana was based on a clause in the state platform com mitting the party to a scheme for ter-ritorial separation of the races by state aw and on a provision in the propose state constitution of the party com pelling, not simply permitting, the or-ganization of separate locals. We have German, Jewish, Polish, Bohemian, Italian, and Scanding branches, based on the fact that Scandinaviar ng to language differences, it is no practicable to require joint organiza-tion; and we suppose that the forma-tion of Negro branches is equally pernissible, where conditions requir made to render it unnessary, by the teaching of the English linguage in the one case, by the cultivation of fraternal feeling in the other. Separ-ate organization involves a great danof one race or nationally by those of the other. It may be necessary; but if so, it is still an evil, and everythi nid be done to remove the neces sity.

We are sind to be informed, by on published elsewhere this paper, on the question raised by us two weeks ago, whether the signers of the industrial organization man ifesto then printed and commented upon acted in their individual capacit or as representatives of organized bo ies. It now appears that this manifesto is simply the declaration of some score or two of individuals, the ma-jority of them trade unionists and the majority of that majority members of the American Labor Union. It is good to have this pointed cleared up.

The New York Central Federate Union at last Sunday's meeting decided to send a communication to the New Jersey Board of Pardons asking for the release of Thomas McQueen, the Anarchist who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for his con nection with the great silk workers strike in Paterson in 1963. While heartily disagreeing with McQueen's ideas. The Worker can heartily concur in the opinion that his conviction we an example, not of justice, but of class injustice—that he is being punished not for incitement to riot, as pretend ed, but actually for taking the par of the working class against the em ployers.

eled much in Japan and China during

lin, in the course of which, after show ing how the Japanese are cutting ou the Europeans in Chinese trade, he de clared that, in his opinion, the present war was "solely the work of the com-mercial and manufacturing classes in Japan, who, having subjugated Korea desired to add Manchuria to thei sphere of induence, as a preliminary step to overrunning the whole of China." (Commercial and industria "subjugation" and "overrunning" is meant, of course, not necessarily con quest in the political sense.) There is probably just about as much truth in this statement as in the statement of sian comrades in their indict ment of the Tsar's government, that it purpose of serving Russian property interests. Both statements are that the war was entered into with regret, after every attempt had been made to maintain peace with honor that, in fact, Japan is a wholly inp cent and aggrieved party and is disin-terestedly fighting for justice, civilization, and the like, is arrant humbughumbug only surpassed by the similar professions at St. Petersburg. On both sides, so far as its active proprempted by the most sordid metives.

If we are pleased with the prospect of Japanese success, it is not for love of the government of Japan or the capitalist class that directs it, but chiefly if not solely, because Russian defeat promises to hasten the downfall of Tsarism and the progress of the Rus sian people toward political and economic liberty. The exploiting classe on both sides hoped to gain by the of them has misculculat apparently the Russian exploiters; the orkers on both sides are bearing the burdens now; later, whichever side wins, the workers of Korea, Manchurn, and China will have to pay the bills

THE WOMEN OF THE TOWN. it is up from out the alleys, from the alleys

t is up from out the alleys, I have struggled for a while;

Just to breathe the breath of Heaven ere my devit drags me down,

And to sing a song of pity for the Women of the Town.

lohunies in the private bar-room, weak ansilly, vain and blind, Even they would shrink and shudder, if

they knew the hell behind.

and the meanest wouldn't grumble, who he's bilked of half-a-crawn.

For I see the end too plainly of the golden ireaded star,

Who is smiling like an angel in the gilded

Drifting to the third-rate houses drifting sinking, lower down-

Women of the Town.

To the dingy, beer-stained parlor all da long the outcasts come

Draggied, dirty beered, repulsive, shaus less, aye, and bootless some; They have said their bedies, and would sell their souls for drink to drown

the Women of the Town.

ome have known too well, God help them to what depths a man can sink, criscing wife and children, fame, and all for drink;

Deeper, deeper, sink the women, for th Has his feet upon the shoulders of th Women of the Town.

There's a beavy cloud that's hanging on my spirit like a pall-"Tis the horror and injustice, and the hope

lessness of att; There's the love of oue, God uc.p her, that And she always loves a bully does the

Oh my sisters oh my sisters. I am power

Tis a world of prostitution—it is bus It is trade

wealthy brewer down, the bully and the bludger on

But the beart of one great

Crying, Mary, plty women, you whiter souls than mine:

-Menry Lawson, in Sydney Worl

s is a Bookshirt paper. Capitalist support it. If it is to live, Socie privide the gimens of wast. When The receipt of a sample copy of this

WHAT SOCIALISM STANDS FOR.

By Rudolf Pfeiffer.

The ruling class in modern society, | and workers is not the first instance of colltically as well as economically, is the capitalist class, which owns the neans of production and distribution. which it were to produce and distribute

The ruled class, politically as well as economically, which owns nothing ex-cept its labor power, which it is forced to sell for the means to live, is the

Their interests, economically, never be identical; on the contrary, they aiways have been, are now and always will be-as long as these classes exist diametrically opposed; for it is to the interests of the former to buy labor power as cheap as possible and of the latter to sell it as dear as possible.

Their interests, politically, never have been, are not now and never will be identical; for the state, be it despotism, nonarchy or republic, is only the organized agent of the ruling class, to further its interests and not the interets of the ruled class.

Labor power is a commodity and, like every other commodity, is subject to the law of supply and demand. If the demand exceeds the supply, the price of labor is high; if the supply ex-ceeds the demand, the price is low. Since, by the introduction of modern machinery; by the utilization of ture's forces, by the application of science to modern industry, the need for numan labor is constantly diminishing and since demand corresponds to the need-it follows that the supply of is bor power is constantly growing larger than the demand for it-hence reduction in its orice.

the people scarcely sufficed to produce enough food, clothing, and shelter for their needs, at the present time the labor of only a comparatively few suf but a superabundance.

But if a few suffice to run the machine, it would be unprofitable to hire more than the few; and since profit is the sole object of the capitalist class

What becomes of the unemployed They compete with the few for the jobs and offer their labor power at a reduced price—hence reduction in

As, with a further development of industry and methods of business, the number of unemployed constantly in crosses the compatition between stricted immigration merely retards the growth of the struggle in our country which emigration seeks to lessen it another. Unionism temporarily keeps up the rate of wages; but between the espitalist in his individual capacity or by means of Citizens' Alliances, Mann facturers' Associations, etc., on the one hand and the growing army of unemployed on the other, unionism finds its efforts less effective in each

recurring conflict. Thus the war between the capitalist grow in intensity and to continue until one or the other is destroyed. The the number of individuals composing it and because, without labor power produce profits. At the present stage of industry society can dispense with the capitalist class, because the working class (which includes man agers, superintendents, foremen, as well as laborers) suffices to produce all

that society needs. This struggle between the capitalists I doomed to disappear.

class struggles in history. The con-flicts between master and slave, patrician and plebelan, feudal lord and serf,

were all class struggles.

The capitalist class itself was at one time a revolutionary class and was forced to fight the feudal aristocracy of France, Germany, and England and destroy it before it obtained its free dom. In fact history is nothing but

the account of class struggles. Furthermore, history records no instance where the oppressing class vol-untarily freed the oppressed class. On the contrary, the emancipation, in every instance, has resulted from the forts of the oppressed class itself or in consequence of a conflict between

The capitalist class has fulfilled a glorious historic mission. It has now secome superfluous-nay, a positive in jury to society.

It must be destroyed. By whom? By the only other class

in existence—the working class.
How? By the abolition of capitalsm; the abolition of private ownership in land, in factories, and mines; the abolition of the profit system; and by the substitution therefor of the Co operative Commonwealth under the factories, the mines; under which all who are able to work will have to work, thus abolishing classes; under which society will produce for use and not for profit, thus preserving eco-nomic equality; under which the worker will receive the full social value of his labor; under which child labor will not be exploited; under which the

specter of possible future want, either

for himself, his wife, his children, in

case of death, sickness, old age, bust-

ness losses-ever haunting individuals

of all classes—will vanish; ander which man for the first time in history. will be really free, morally, physically intellectually - because economically This is Socialism. It is the mission of the Socialist Party to educate the working class to a comprehension of these truths, so that it may latelligently, peaceably by the use of the ballot, by the capture of political power-overthrow the present capitalistic system, inaugurate the Socialistic system, and forever end the injustice

crime and misery necessarily by the former.

Prohibition, social settlements, political reform, charities, well intentioned as they are, cannot remedy the situation, because they treat only the symp-toms—the effects—of the disease, and do not remove the cause—the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. Only a complete revolution in the economic structure of so-

clety will effect a cure. The middle class is a negligible facor. As a class it is doomed to disappear and its members forced to join working class; the clerk, the teach er, the lawyer, the physician, the min ister, owing to the increased cost of living and to the competition within their respective occupations, can even now scarcely be differentiated econerchant, the small manufacturer, the farmer-will soon experience the fate of the butcher and dealer in oil. Furthermore, from an historical stand point, only that class has institleation an economic basis or (2) an historical mission to perform. The middle class justify its further existence and is

THE CHANT OF THE VULTURES.

We are circling glad of the buttle; we rejoice in the smell of the smoke Fight on in the hell of the trenches; we publish your fame with a croak! will lie in dim heaps when the sunset blows cold on the reddening Yet hight, for the dead will have wages - a death-clutch of dust in the hand. Ye have given us bunquet. O kings, and still do we clamor for more Vast, vast is our hanger, as vast as the sea-hanger gnawing the shore

"Tis well ve are swift with your signals—the blaze of the hanners, the blaze It is for our hanger ye harry, it is for our feast ye are met: Be sure we will sever forget you, O servants that never forget! For we are the Spirits of Battle, the peerage of greed we defend:

We were, ere our servant Sesestris sprend over the Asian lands The sinoke of the blood of the peoples, the sakes he biew from his brands. We circled in revel for ages above the Assyrian stream.

While Babylon builded her beauty, and faded to dust and to dream. scattered our laughter on Enrope-and Troy was a word and a waste The glory of Carthage was runed, the grandeur of Rome was effaced!

Our lineage rose from the Night, and we go without fellow or friend.

And we blassened the name of Timour, as he harried his herd of kings And we slid down the wind upon France, when the steps of the earthquake When the Instile bloomed into fiame, and the beavens went by on the blas We hung over Austerlitz cheering the armies with jubilant cries; We scented three kings at the carnage, and cronked our applause from the skies

O kings, re have catered to vultures -have chosen to feed us forscoth of the world and her glory, the hope of the world and her vont For ye are the staff of our comfort, for ye are the strength of our days. Then spur on the hest in the trenches to give up the sky at a stroke: We tell all the winds of their glory: we publish their fame with a croak -Edwin Markham, in Collier's Weekly

HER LADYSHIP'S COWN. "Here's her ladyship's gown-ordered this

norning-to finish. You don't know what that means, you ladies. You don't want us to work till we are desed and ill and silly but that's what happens. You never see the girls; they're away up stairs in the workrooms. There they are, slways stitching-freezing nearly while you are warm in your cosy rooms; hot, stiffing hot, while you are cool and happy; stitching when you're fast asleep. Some of them can stand it; some can't. Some get weaker every day, and there's never a chance to pull up; and if they fall out their places are filled directly. Don't fancy your gowns are made of silk and satin only-life and health and trength goes lute them, too. Do you think feast a little also? Semetimes the chance of it comes very near to us in an ugly way. Do you that it's always easy to say No' when you are dead tired-tired of work, tired of routine, choked with the your dresses make you think how flere

BERNSTEIN ON THE MASS STRIKE In the "Sozialistische Monatshefte"

Bernstein discusses the possibility of the mass strike in Germany, terresting to see how revolutionary our teresting to see how revolutionary our development is causing obvious uneasiness to his bourgeofs admirers. So different from Turati in Italy. I am in-clined to agree with Dr. Liebknacht that revolutionary Socialists should welcome this development of Bernstein, instead of meeting him, as was done at the Prussian Congress by strong revolutionaries like Ledebour, arguments which sounded strangely Revisionist. As to Bern stein's article in the "Monitshefte," there is everything in it which can appeal to us. Without bluster, and looking all the difficulties in the face, he yet submits that it may come to the alternative whether the proletariat are to submit with shame he hopes they will decide for the lat ter. In the meantime he advises the party to make their minds clear. Good; as Liebknecht said, "Better the sinner that repents," and so forth.-J. B

THE EVOLUTION OF SOCIALIST TACTICS."

Remembering That, as Spencer Shows "Evolution" Sometimes Spells "Degeneration," Experienced Comredes May Well Watch Tendencies Here

It is worth while that those con rades who have made experience in the Socialist movement and who realize how much more than a mere po-litical party it is should be informed of the loose and vague ideas preval ong some of the newer recruits, ospecially states of the West. These recruits wil nlso learn by experience—those of them who have the "grit" to stand by party through the trials it must h-but always new recruits are coming in, raw and u We know, too, that the veterans have yet much to learn; but at least, from past experience, they have learned how to learn—and that is the hardest In the industrial districts, the ma

in the industrial districts, the ina-jority even of those who are quite new to the Sociatist movement have al-ready a discipline gained from the trade unions which enables them more trade unions which enables them more readily to grappic with the problems our party must meet. It is especially where the spirit of individualism, inherited from still recent days of petty bourgeois or agricultural prosperity, is rampent and where Socialism has made its way rather as an idea, a plan, a scheme of social regeneration, than as a proletarian class-war force it is there that laxity of organization and vagueness of principle chiefly how themselves.

As we come under the operation of

primary laws framed to suit the methods of capitalist parties, we shall have new and difficult problems to solve and the individualistic and ideological nent mentioned will add to the dif-

Without further preface, we reprint, as an illustration of what is going on in certain quarters, two communica-tions and an editorial in "The Crisis," an avowed Socialist Party paper of Salt Lake City, the first and third of which have been reprinted with ap-proval or without comment in other estern party papers.

Western party papers.

1.-Unsigned letter to "The Crisis" called forth by an ourlier editorial, which we have hot at hand:

Socialism has made a considerable adverse in America under its present form of organization. National and state committees and locals have earried the propagands work with marked success. Therefore, it may sound heretical to suggest that a system which has proved beneficial in the past should be abeliance. The unbolder of the present or superseded. The upholder of the present erder points with pride to the irrepresent erder points with pride to the irrepresent erder points with pride to the free present erder points with pride to the free present erder points with pride to the present erder points are pride to the present erder points and pride to the present erder pride to the pr

who as that apitalism should the bear supersed of supersed to supersed the part of the par

laws we will be compelled to note or primaries and sive every elector who isse to support the ticket a vote. But wait for the compulsory process of law crommon sense and experience both that the success of a party depends the wideopread expression of the

whom I was making an argument the other death of the deat

H .- Reply by J. H. Zenger to an earlier

above and by the same writer;

Being looked upon as one of the eathbound and narrow impossibilist Socialists,
and narrow impossibilist Socialists,
and his article. Students of human nature,
as constituted to-day, writers of netional
fame, have given, and are giving their best
thoughts on party tactics. Read A. A.
Lewis' pumphlet treating that subject.

Read A. M. Simon' article in the Chicaro "Socialist" of Nov. 12, 1994, along
those lines.

Read A. M. Simons while in the Christon "Socialist" of Nov. 12, 1904, along these lines.

Men will be elected by the Socialist vetes and hold office. I am afraid, for several years under the present system.

Will the writer tell us oath-bound Socialists that the average disgruntled old-party politician has grown so pure that he would not attempt to come in under the wide open door policy, and with his friends, whom he bought with his gold, at least attempt to swamp a Socialist convention in order to get, the nonlination for the office he tried for and could not get in his old party?

he tried for the party?

We have no trust magnetes on whom we can call for funds to enery on Socialist propaganda. Will the writer print out a better system for collecting funds for that prince than the present dues-paying system.

tem?

Socialism teaches equality. How can we practise it better than by the present diseased as the process of the process of a man to the principles of Socialism better, than by having him come up each month and pay his mite in the shape of diseas.

diverse and the part of the fact that a large instinct of the workingman and J am aery to say, a gran many of the accelled Socialista full regulary into a trance a few days after alection and only write up amin in time to vote the heat election. He says: "Let a Socialist vote be sufficient voucher that the voter is a Socialist." Massachnactic rast upon 18,000 votes two years ago, this year polumby not 18,000; what are its other 30,007 flores mayor. Is it possible the converte to learn more of the heatery of purpose of a man by

come.

The foily of this censorship and official-ian is seen at the present time in the atti-tude of the autional organization toward the Utah Sechalist. The national organi-zation has seen fit to attempt to discipline the Borlalista of this state by taking away

To the Editor of The Worker:-- The Mani-

You state that "Comrade Deba" name does not appear among the signers and we have seen nothing to indicate that he is at all connected with it." As a matter of fact, Comrade Deba' name does appear among the signers of the original Mani-festo, and he is with the new economic feato, and he is with the new seemomic movement heart and soul. In justice to all concerned, I trust that you will make this correction. We welcome criticism and feat not opposition, but we have a right to accuracy of presentation in every paper purporting to be for the working class.—Fraternally yours.

W. L. HALL.

Member of Permanent Expentive Committee

Member of Permanent Executive Committee Room 3, Haymarket Bldg., Chicago, Jan.

Room 3, Haymarket Bidg., Chicago, Jan. 31.

[We copied the Manifesto from its first and apparently official publication in the Chicago "Socialist" of Jan. 21. Comrado Debs' name did not there appear. The present letter makes clear what we were before in doubt about, that the signers all acted as individuals, not as representing the unions named. Of course we are very giad to print this letter of correction and explanation.-Ed. 1

THE PERFECT STATE.

Where is the perfect state? 'Tis where no palace stands Trembling on shifting sands. Morning and night; 'T's where the soil is free, Where, far as eye may see, Scattered o'er bill and lea, Homesteads abound; Where clean and broad and award (Market, square, lane and street, Belted by league of wheat)

Where is the perfect state? 'Tis where no lives are seen Huddled in lanes uncleas, Huddled in lanes unclosa,
Crying for food;
'Tis where the home is pure,
'Tis where the bread is sure,
'Tis where the wasts are fewer,
Apd each want fad;
Where plenty and peace abile.
Where health divide heavanty eyel,
Where, is neath heautified,
Simpler the dead. KIOL OT HEIW HOY OD

THE SOCIALIST PARTY? This paper goes, every week to several transpid persons when are favorable to ab-alish, but do not belong to the organized origins Farty. All of those ought to join be organization. To carry out our princi-les, if is necessary to have a large, well irriplined, and self-governing body of disciplined, and self-georeting body feelalists to conduct the year-cound or naign. Our party is not run by leaders, it not controlled from above nor finan-tism above. That is why it keeps to light path—because it depends on its org

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 folk to attend the monthly of fortuightly meet tags of your local or branch and to give some of your loisure to the work of the marty-for the greater portion of the work.

izer U. Solomon, 94 E. Fourth street, New York: If in Kings County, address Organizer Warren Atkinson, 122 Pt. Green place, Warren Atkinson, 122 Ft. Green place, Brooklyn: If elsewhere in the state of New York, address State Secretary John C. Chase, 6: E. Fourth street. New York: If in any other state, a card of inquiry to National Secretary, J. Mahlon Bornes, Dearborn street, Change of the prompt reply, gring the address at your state secretary and other needed informatiate secretary and other needed informa-

PARTY DIRECTORY FOR

City Executive Committee meets every Monday evening at 206 E. Eighty-sixth

felmont Terrace, Youkers-on-Hudson.

Branches of the party meet as follows:

Ist. 3d and 5th A. D. meets fourth Tues
lay in month at 126 Variek street; Organ
zer, David J. White, 60 Bleecker street.

On the other band, socially, it must be admitted women are generally recognized as the equals, if not the superfowrth Friedrich (1997) for the formular, George Klinger, 320 v. 1918 h. D. meets first and third Pridays at Lafayette Hall, S Arouse D; Organiser, S Scheer, 329 E. Tonth street.

18th and 20th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 330 E. Thirty-organiser, Fred Faulitsch, 330 E. Thirtyors of men. A workman is not at all woman of any class is always at

-third street.
A. D. meets first and third Thurs-1497 Avenue A; Organizer, Jacob 22 East End avenue.
A. D. meets second and fourth days at 206 K. Fighty-sixth street; er. E. Ramm, 1523 Third avenue.
A. D. meets second and fourth Fri-260 W. One Hundred and Twenty-est; Secretary, John Wilkins, 2068

Secretary, Gunfa Links, 727 E. One Hundred and Sixty-Afrik street.

30th A. D., Br. 2 (English), meets second and fourth Thursdays at 3399 Third avenue: Secretary, Chas. E. Jones, 764 E. One Hundred and Eighty-third street.

85th A. D., Br. 3, meets second and fourth Fridays at Realty Hall, corner Ogden avenue and Mariam street, Highbyldger, Secretary, A. E. Beitholosseel. 162 Wood; Capanexed A. D., Br. 1, meets first and third Saturdays at Heide's Hotel. Tenth etreet, Williamsbridge: Ogganiser, Joseph Hass, Thirteenth street, Williamsbridge, Annexed A. D., Br. 2, meets every Wednesday at Lahrman's Hall, Morris Park avenue, Van Nest: Organiser, Chas. F. Hebmann, Mafris Park avenue and Union Port Ross, Van Nest, N. Y.

LECTURE CALENDAR

FOR NEW YORK. Lectures under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organisa-tions, whether by Socialist or non-Social-st speakers, and by Socialist speakers be-fore other organizations, are listed below. Unless otherwise stated, lectures are called for 8 p. m. and admission is from 8 p. m., and admission is from 8 p. m.

SUNDAY PER 12 Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hun Mred and Twenty-fifth street. Mrs. Berthe M. Fraser: The Wealth Producers. West Side, 533 Eighth avonue. J. C.

Meers Graft.

1528 Second avenue, Chas. Ufert: If Not Socialism, What?

Metropolis Theater Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second street and Third avenue, Broux. Courteury Lemon: Do We Need the Controller?

the Capitalist?
Vorein für Volksbildung, 64 E. Fourth
street. Lecture-recital. Platon Brounds:
Parsifal, Stereopticon visws and selections,
piano and vocal. Admission 10 Cents. the Capitallar?

WEDNESDAY, PEB. 15. Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hun-red and Twenty-fifth street. Discussion Should Socialists Support Municipal Own-raship Movements?

THURSDAY, PEB. 16. People's Institute Club, 318 E. Piffeenth street, 8:30 p. m. Garjord Wishire: The Trusts.

> Brooklyn. PRIDAT, PER. 10.

Morris Educational Society, To-Hall, Thatford and Philip, avenue, in School Secrety (Secretary)

Young People's Social Democratic Club. Labor Lycenam, 969. Willoughly avenue, Raom 12, at 2 p. m. Henry L. Siebodin: Socialism: Some Questions Answered. locialism: Some Questions Answered.

Buffalo Hall, Sultus atreet, corner Buffalo svenua. G. H. Hendley: Democrac

Aliver Bidg., 315 Washington street. Isa dar Ladair: Socialism and Individualism. WEDNESDAY, PEB. 15.

ospect Hall, Prospect and Fifth ave. L. J. Mclutyre: The Prosales Tol. 2380-38th St.

PRIDAY, PEB. M.

Wm. Morris Educational Society, To back's Hall, Thatford and Pitkin avenues Expect Under Socialism.

SUNDAY, FEB. 12. Jacobi Hall, Myrtle near Fosdick avenue Blendale. Chas. L. Furman: Why Be

Controversy" with which I entirely

litical rights for women as for men

could be rigorously excluded.

The mischief arises from a persist

nt attempt on the part of middle

the antagonism between the two great

there is sex attraction, and the on

sex is the necessary, natural comple-ment of the other. There are certain

differences and distinctions between

essential physiological difference

some of which certainly are anomal-

these do not necessarily involve the

inferiority of the one and the superior

nen have the advantage of women,

in others the reverse is the case. In law, undoubtedly, as could easily be

shown, women have the advantage o

nen. On the other hand, women suf-

my opinion, are indefensible. Even

here, however, they share these dis-abilities with certain categories of

men, and therefore, objectionable as

they may be, these disabilities do not.

After all, the end at which we

equality women as a sex al-

themselves to be misled

agree. I am for precisely the san

THE WOMAN QUESTION. ... Miss Margaret Bondfield has an article on "The Woman's Suffrage

Are you a real WORKING Socialist, or mair one who is willing to TALK Socialism and rote for it when it isn't toe much trouble? If you're, he real thing, join the

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

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Organizer and Financial and Correspond-ag Secretary, U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth

General Committee meets second and fourth Saturday evenings of each mouth, at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

Thursdays at Lanox Ayestan, street; Secretary, Peter Weidner, 44 E. Third street.

7th 8th and 28th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 538 Eighth avenue; Organiser, Edw. M. Marrin, same address.

11th A. D. meets second and fourth Mondays at 538 Eighth avenue; Secretary, F. Neusias.

12th A. D. meets every Tuesday at 223 E. Broadway; Secretary; Chas. Zimmerman, 205 Stanton street.

12th A. D. meets every Tuesday at 223 E. Broadway; Secretary; Chas. Zimmerman, 205 Stanton street.

12th A. D. meets avery the street; Secretary; Secretary; Secretary; Chas. Zimmerman, 205 C. Tenth street; Organiser.

Edw. Meyer, 200 Avenue A.

15th and 17th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 413 W. Fiftieth street; Organiser, George Klinger, 320 W. Fortjuith street.

least the social equal of the men of that class. This, in itself, at once de 18th and 20th A. D. meets are an time. Thurefars at 39 E. Twenty-sixth street; Organiser, Fred Paulitsch, 330 E. Thirty-fifth street. D. meets second and fourth Wedneadays at 1924 Broadway; Secretary, N. B. Short, 1947 Broadway; third Fridays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Organizer, Edw. Cassidy, 146 W. One Hundred and Third street. 22d A. D. meets every Friday at 241 E. Forty-second street: Organizer, Carl Classen, 214 E. Forty-first street.
22d A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street: Organizer, Phil. Baur. 501 W. One Hundred and Forty-first street.
23th A. D. meets first and third Mondays at 1002 First arenue. Organizer, Louis L. Wellenbeck, 468 E. Sixty-fourth street.
23th A. D. Ret. Sixty-fourth street.
23th A. D. Ret. 2 (Bohemian), meets first and third Fridays at 612 E. Seventy-first atreet; Organizer, Frank Skrivanek, 500 E. Seventy-third street.
28th A. D., Ret. 2 (Bohemian), meets first and third Fridays at 612 E. Seventy-first street; Organizer, Frank Skrivanek, 500 E. Seventy-third street. stroys the analogy between sex and are alming is universal social equality positical and economic equality are really but means to that end, and that ready possess. As to the political enfranchisement of women, I am entirely in favor of that. As a Social Democrat I believe

in universal adult suffrage: but I most ordially join with Miss Bondfield in her protest against the attempt which is being made to create antagonism lieve that their interests are identical with those of the women of other classes and opposed to those of their own fathers, husbands and brothers.

ed is a class war, in which the who working class—women as well as men—have a solidarity of interest as against the capitalist class. We must not have that definite issue compliantagonism. Put it this way: From which does a

working woman suffer most-from the want of a vote, or from the exploitation of her father husband or broth to get a starvation wage when in emevment and are frequently thrown out of work? On which side are her interests affected; on the one side of those whose hardships she has to share and whose burdens she must help to endure, or on the side of the women of the class whose wealth is derived from those hardships and whose luxury is bought by those bur-

> In a strike or a lockout, on whose side are the sympathies and the interests of working-class women? Are they on the side of the class to which they belong; or are they on the side of the women folk of the class which is opposing, fighting, and endeavoring to starve the working women them-selves and their bread-winners?

dens?

There can be but one answer to such questions as these. The interests of working class women are bound up, not with those of women of other classes, but with the men of their own. A woman of the capitalist class be longs to that class and shares in the spoils wrung from the unpaid labor of the workers. A working-class woman is equally a victim with the men of her class of the robbery to which they

re subjected. ence of all sorts and conditions of mer ence of all sorts and conditions of men—and women—and my experience teaches me that a woman is just as good—or bad—a capitalist as a man. There are exceptions, of course, but, generally speaking, the women of the capitalist class are quite as class-conspious as their "lords and masters" are, and quite as merciless towards the workers. They show this clearly, too, in elections. Wherever they are enabled to rote, the rote of the middle class woman goes steadily for re-

action.

I don't urge this as a reason for dis-franchising women of the propertied class, but it is a reason why work-ing women should stand by their own class and should dealine to help to in-crease the power of their privileged states while leaving themselves unen-franchised.—Batter, in Leaken Jun-

SOL. FIELDMAN.

EXPERT OFFICIAN WILL examine your cyce WELL AD POSSIBLE
FIT them with glasses—BEST POSSIBLE
YOUR expense—LOW AS POSSIBLE
EYES should be conscientiously attended —AT
ONCE IF POSSIBLE
IF you can't call on SOL—write—He'll call
on you—SOON AS POSSIBLE 16 East 42d Street.

THE CONSERVATOR.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

welcome wherever it finds its way.

PETER E. BURROWES:

in LINDEMAN & CO.'S Photographic its Fulton Street. Closed on Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA.

EUGENE V. DEBS:

EDITED BY

PUBLICATIONS. FOR THE CHILDREN.

By John Davidson

Air: Juanita.

4849-J John.

Bad sounds of sobbing
Haust us everyone.
'Tis the plaint of children
Who is slum and sweatshop pine,
Knowing not the green fields
Nor the glad soushine.
Nature, fair Nature, they are banished
from thy face,
Kature, sweet Nature, not for them thy
grace.

Proudly we're bonsted
Of our country great and free,
Scorning the nations
In the lands o'er see,
In the lands o'er see,
I'm where are the children
To more hopeless slavery banned
Tona the Infant tollers.
Of this Christian land?
Preedom, sweet Freedom, must we still
await thy birth?
Preedom, true Freedom, shed thy light o'er
earth. women or a working-class party are called upon to fight for political rights

All e'er this broad land There are workers young and lass "women's righters" to set up an' nalogy between women as a sex and

While their prond exploiters
Revel in the ill-got gain
Revel for the tall-got gain
Wrested from the tall-got
By dread hunger's pain.
Justice, true Justice, how we weary for
thy birth
Justice, stern Justice, stretch thy arm o'er
earth. the proletariat as a class, and to claim that, if anything, the antagonism be-tween the two sexes is greater than

Shines there no dawning Through the tollers' darkened sky?

Through the toilers' darkened sky?
Comes there no answer.
To the children's cry?
See! Bright rays of freedom
Through the breaking clouds appear.
Hark! the Socialist legions
Send this call of cheerFreedom, true Freedom, we shall yet proclaim thy birth.
Tence, Lowe and Justice shall prevail o'er
easth. and dangerous buncombe for all that, and buncombe by which many people who should know better are allowing s no sex antagonism-on the contrary,

THE REVELS OF THE RICH.

And this brings us to the lavish fêter

that take place every year in Newport scribed and discussed all over the country the newspapers assure us that Mrs. O': White Bat!" cost twenty-five thousan doubtless did cost fifteen thousand dollars The sober fact seems to be that ten thou sand dollars or twelve thousand dollars i no unusual price to pay for one of these emarkable affairs. The dinner say for wo hundred guests at the cateror's charge of ten dollars each, comes to two thousand dollars, without wines or cigars. Besides this there is a first supper at midnight after the special entertainment provide norning, after the daucing; which easily hrings the total for earing and drinking up to three thousand dollars. Add another thousand dollars for flowers and music. Add two thousand more for cotillion favors rer. Then add two thousand more for a theater built especially for the occasion of the lawn and torn down the next morn ing, a spacious theater be it said and hand somely decorated. Add several thousand nore for a complete vandeville entertainmeut with singers and dancers, acrobats jugglers, everything brought on expressi from New York, or perhaps (as happene once), the entire company of a New York theater sent down and the theater closes When you have counted all that and vari ous minor things, any five hundred dollars for electric lighting effects on the grounds, you will see clearly enough what become of ten or twelve or even fifteen thousand may have two or three entertainments like this in a single week!-Cleveland Moffett,

COMPETITION DESTROYS ITSELF. Depend upon it, this rage for trade will You and I will not live to see it, but the time will come when ther will be an end of it. Trude is like gan ing. If a whole company are gamesters play must cease, because there is nothin there is nothing to be gained by trade, an it will stop where it has been brought to the greatest perfection.-Dr. Johnson.

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BOOKS WORTH READING

It is the melancholy duty of The Worker to report the death of two of "the old guard," two comrades who fought for Soglalism in this country when the natife American working. men were unwilling to hear of it and when to be known as a Socialist was to be ostracized and considered as an enemy of all that was worthy of respect. Days of more strenuous bat-tle, of more active persecution, may pe: but harder days, days of great er isolation, days making greater do-mands upon men's souls, never. For the work they did in those old times. for their pioneering in the capitalist desert, which marked the ways for us. we owe such men as these a debt tha we can repay only by the most earnest service for those who are yet to follow

Friedrich Wilhelm Fritzsche died in Philadelphia last Sunday evening. On Mar. 27 he would have been eighty years of age. Comrade Fritzsche leaves a record of untiring work for liberty in the Old World and in the New. Born in Leipzig of poor par-ents, he had to leave school early and learn the cigarmaking trade. In the stirring days of 1848 we find him on the barricades at Dresden; and a year's imprisonment was the penalty for his ardor in the cause. A few years later he went to Switzerland, and there he became interested in the Communist movement, of which the Social Democratic movement of to-day is the direct continuation. to Germany, he took an active part in the founding of the Universal German Workingmen's Union (Lassalle's ganization) in May of 1868, and thereafter he was for a long time the editor of the craft journal of the German Cigar Makers' Union. That German unionism has developed on different lines from those of English and American unionism, and far truer and stronger lines, is largely due to the work that Comrade Fitzsche did in those days. He was an early advocate of unity of the forces of Socialism in Germany, differ ing in this with many of the Lassal-leans, and served as a delegate to the ever memorable Eisenach Congress in 1869. From 1878 to 1881 Fritzsche sat as a Social Democratic member in the German Reichstag. Those were the days of Bismarck's Exception Laws. and in 1881 Fritzsche and L. Viereck were sent to the United States to arouse the German immigrants and refugees here to help their comrades in the bard fight in the Fatherland Their mission was very successful and shortly afterward Fritzsche and Julius Vahlteich talso a former member of the Reichstag and now one of the editors of the New York "Volkszeitung") were sent on a second mis Thenceforth Fritzsche made his home in the United States; and here he continued the work he had done so well in Germany. As speaker, organ-izer, and writer-poet as well as editor -he did yeoman service for the Ge man American labor movement. He was the founder of the Baltimore La ber Lyceum and in later years was Organizer of the United German Trades of Philadelphia and Librarian of the Labor Lyceum in that city where, for a number of years past, he

Henry Emrich died in New York last Monday at the age of fifty-uine. It was in the narrower field of the German labor movement of New York and the vicinity that he did his work, but the same spirit was seen in all he did. Als biography would almost be the history of the cabinet makers' organization in the United States up to very recent years. As a delegate in the Central Labor Union, the forerunner of the present Central Federated Un-ion—and a most active and aggressive ion—and a most active and aggressive delegate, too—as National Secretary of the old National Möbel-Arbeiter Verband, and as Rusiners Agent of the German locals, he exercised for many years an influence which has contrib-uted much to make the present Brotherhood of Carpenters one of the strongest and one of the most progressive of American trade unions. He played a prominent and always a creditable part in the remarkable move-ment of 1886-87 and was always a stanch supporter of Socialism. He was a member of the Socialist Co-opcratice Publishing Association (which publishes The Worker and the "Volkszeitung") and also of men's Co-operative Publishing Asso-ciation, which he helped to recall to activity two years ago for the purpose of establishing a Socialist daily in the of establishing a S English language.

JUST A WORD FOR

CARPENTERS NO. 309. Local No. 309, Brotherbood of Car penters and Joiners, is the present name, but Cabinet Makers' Union No. 7 is an older name of an organization which will hold a place very near the front when the history of the labor movement in the United States come-to be written. At the present moment this union is bearing the brunt of the battle forced upon the labor organ-izations by the Building Trades Em-ployers' Association of New York City, and it has been compelled to appeal to sister unions for financial as well a moral support. Such aid should b forthcoming, promptly as well as lib-erally. This union deserves it, if ever any did. No. 300-or No. 7, as you please—has a long record, and it is proud of every page. It has never repudiated a debt it had incurred, never broken an agreement it had never broken an agreement it had made with other labor organizations, never failed, even at times of crisis. when its own members heard the wolf howling net far from the door, to respond to calls for aid from unions in yet worse straits. Along with all that, it has always supported the labor press and the political party of the working class devotedly. Now is the time when all trade unionists of New this record to mind and see that this fighting union is not allowed to be-come a victim of the employers' or-

This is a Socialist paper. Capitaliars of support it. If it is to live, Social-ust provide the sinews of war. Why and in 50 cents for a year's subscrip-

PROGRESSIVE STAGE.

duced on Sunday, Feb. 18-Lecture the Preceding Sunday.

The third production of the Progressive Stage Society will take place on Sunday, Feb. 19, 3 p. m., at the ley Lyceum Theater, 19 W. Forty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue.

"Flirtation," a modern drama in three acts, by Arthur Schnitzler, translated from the German by Miss Grace Isabel Colbron, will be presented. Admittance to the theater will be by membership card only. Membership can be obtained by paying twenty-five cents initiation fee and fifty cents monthly dues. Dues are to be paid during the season of performance only. Remittances should be middle Julius Hopp, 215 E. One Hundred and Thirteenth street. Members are requested to forward their monthly dues upon receipt of this announcement as

On Sunday, Feb. 12, 3 o'clock sharp. at the hall of the League for Political Education, 23 W. Forty-fourth street, first floor, Miss Grace Isabel Colbron will lecture on Arthur Schnitzler and his works. Non-members will be admitted to the lecture.

NEWARK COMRADES CHECK GAG SCHEME.

Under Color of Protecting Public Wor ality, "Good Citizens" Would Have Established Russ an Consorship.

In response to an outcry on the par of many "good citizens" of Newari ing, an ordinance was drawn up by the City Counsel that made it illegal to post or distribute or in any way circulate any posters, cards, circulars pamphlets, or other advertising mat ter without first submitting a copy thereof and obtaining approval there of from the License Inspector of New ark. As drawn up the bill would have done credit to Russian autocracy and had all the earmarks of being in some private interest. The Social ists appointed Comrades Goebel Walker, Burgess, Strobell, and Dey a committee to frame and present a protest to the Common Council against the ordinance and to serve notice that if made into law the Socialists would at once proceed to test the constitu-tionality of the law. The committee appeared before the Council, and as a it the ordinance was referred be to the City Counsel for revision, th chances being that no more will be heard of it. The press reported the matter very fully. Socialists should use every occcasion such as this for propaganda.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

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

The following table shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks, showing a continued gain, both in the number of individual subscribers and in total circulation:

Single subscriptions14,459 14,76

Outside bundles 339 Samples 387 Exchanges 569 Sold at office in bundles or at retail...... 1,044 1,340

individual subscriptions makes this a very good week. We are climbing slowly but surely, toward that 25 000 which will make The Worker a self

supporting paper.

The Special Agitation Committee of Boston sent in \$15.50 for subscription cards last week and says that more le coming before long. This committee has done remarkably good work in pushing the circulation of Socialist papers and literature during the presso winter and the comrades are sure that the results will be seen when another political campaign begins.

We noted two weeks ago that Comrade Wollnik of Troy was "hustling" very effectively for The Worker. We ld have said that the whole rade Wollnik is the agent, and so we mentioned his name; he naturally has no desire to monopolize the credit.

Oh! we breathe lead-poisoned gases And we sweat and toll like asses To keep fat the "paunchy" classes. Fill we choke and drop down dead. Where the rock-drills keep aringing, And drill dust our lungs is stinging.

And the talking and the groaning Of the creeping stopes bemoaning Their grim walls stripped clean and bar Where we oft see mates get mangled, Killed or crushed or slowly strangled, Till the sollar boards seem spangled By the hot red blood of life.

Where perchance we hear the crashing Of a cage-with broken lashing Where we still our hearts to listen, From the bundred-fathom men."

Then at night we see babes creeping Round a helpless mother weeping— For a father who lies sleeping 'Mong the mine's unnumbered dead. Hear her whisper: "Want's so laggard," See her face grow white-and haggard; See her children starved and ragged. As we pass from shift each day.

Hieseed are the meek and low."
Work the on-without a musale,
Christ once said by way of puzzle.
Work and starre for Wealth to guzzle.

"CITIZENS" ALLIANCE."

(Continued from page 1.) out of everywhere, and then we'll

In a sort of way I've been run out of the place myself. That's why I'm here to-night. But the bad people are really irrepressible. They've gone and nominated me for mayor, and I'm going back there to do a week's campaigning, if the good people will let me stay that long. I'll give them a run for their money anyhow, for they've kept me in good training by

moving around.

I only mention this to show you what every "right thinking" person admits—that blacklisting is legitimate and proper, and boycotting unlawfu and abominable. Good people blacklist-bad people boycott. Get the dis-tinction firmly fixed in your minds.

They also assert that you don't rep-esent the labor of the country, but resent the labor of the country, only about 18 per cent. of it. you swell up like the frog trying to be as big as the ox, and say that you rep-resent the best and most intelligent of the labor element. That's no answer even if it is true. You can't convince them by patting yourselves on the back and asserting that you are as "good" as they are. If you really were the most intelligent, you'd retort that you represent more of labor than they capital-that while your ranks are bound to grow, they are equally bound to diminish-that the trusts vill see to it in a few years that they von't represent 1 per cent, of the capi tal of the country. But It takes a lit-tle study to figure this out, to get on

to what they really represent. They believe in the "open shop." They ought to. It's good for them. And therefore they calculate that it ought to be good for you also, and are sur prised and grieved to see that you can't figure it out that way. So much so that they even begin to doubt your patriotism. Over and over again they have told you that the sort of shop you want is "un-American," while tion of national character. If you had the sort of shop that you want you'd only enslave yourselves, and as cha pions of liberty, they can't remain passive while you insist on the closed But maybe this is all due to your obstinacy and natural cussed You seem to think that the open shop if successful would mean at eternity of human slavery-a capitalist's paradise, but a union

Why Net Expose the "Sophistries"?

I see that Mr. Oviatt, in his address before the Manufacturer's Association in New York, declares that you are "maddened with the sophistries of So-cialism." I know well that you are ot all Socialists here, but if Mr. Ovi att insists on it, it seems to me that you might as well have the game as the name. What do you think? Well. Ovlatt didu't flud it convenient to ome here to night and expose any of hose "sophistries." But I want to say particularly to you gentlemen of the ess-I know you won't publish this, but I'll say it anyhow-if there is any other spokesman of the Alliance in Rochester—any banker, merchant, manufacturer, capitalist, lawyer or editor in this city that will dare to champion the side of the Citizen's Alliance against Socialism and will do it on the public platform. I will, if the Rochester union men ask me, come if I am within 500 miles of the city. I'll not sneak out of it as Mr. Oviatt did. in halling distance, there are hundred of other Socialists that can do the fol better than I can, that will jump at the chance. You can rip me up in your papers all you like to-morr norning, but I guess you won't mention this.

Well, I'm about tired swaggering and will quit it. It's becoming ridiculous. It's only a cheap sort of victory one could win over Oviatt of Parry or any of these people. Bu you ask me what you should do here nd now in Rochester

This thing is a fight, and in a fight you have to stand together. If there are any isolated unions in the city, that cannot or will not stand with the others, you can depend on it that there the attack of the Alliance will be directed, because there is the weak spot, and there lies their hope of cutting you to pieces in detail. They want you to have trade autonomy—there is one point in which they agree with Gompers-but they will have You don't find of it for themselves. You don't find them dividing their forces on craft any rate. Whether they own the means of production in clothing, shoes, lumber, brick, steel, or any other of the diversified products of the factory, they make no distinction on that score while dealing with you. They stand together. They have an alliance almost perfect, while you have union most imperfect.

You have got to get together on in-lustrial instead of craft lines. As a matter of fact, trades are going any-how. Division of labor is destroying separate crafts. You must stand together as workingmen, not as tailors, shoemakers, painters, carpenters, and so forth. Drop this silly rot about trade autonomy. United you have a chance to stand, but divided you will surely fall. Get together in industrial organizations. Close up the ranks and present a solid front to your enemies You will have to do this anyhow de plte what you may think now. The Citizen's Alliance, by their attacks, will force you to unite in this way. Indusforce you to unite in this way. Indus-trial unionism is as certain as the rising of to-morrow's sun

The House-Cleaning Work

And while you are about it, a little house cleaning may be in order. Look out for the fellow in your own ranks, the combination of idiot or acoundrel, who trains with the local capitalist politicians, who makes compromises that weaken and bring about defeat in the struggle, and uses his position as a "leader" to betray the trust reposed in him. You have sufared from this in Rochester as unions have sufthis in Rochester as unions have suf-fered in other places. Got after the knaves and idiots who are using your organization to play in the dirty game of local capitalist politics. These fel-lows are doing the work of the Citi-nee's Alliance and Parry knows it. It was not for nothing that his tri-umphant yelp was heard in the edi-torial columns of his paper, when the capitalist legislators at Washington beoted your lobbying semaittees

down the stairs, when both conven tions of the old parties threw you "bodily out of politics" as Parry said. It is not for nothing that he gloats when the capitalist judge enjoins you and does a scalp dance of delight when militia "heroes" shoot and bayonet you and throw you into "bull pens," It is the fellow in your own ranks that is always pleading for "no politics in the union" and who is up to his own miserable neck in the fifth and alime of confinite nolities that is partially responsible for this. You must cut him out remorselessly. I say he is partially responsible only. Your own folly, ignorance and indifference must shoulder the remainder of the burden of responsibility. The time s here for plain speaking on this point and you are getting it as straight

and plain as I can put it. So far so good. But not far enough to be much good. You may do all this, but you will still have to do more. You may put up a somewhat better front, you may gain slight increases of wages and shortening of hours, but if you stop here you will have to contin-ually fight like fiends to hold it, and, at that, it is doubtful if you will be able, for you are still too heavily handicapped,

Get After Them with the Ballet.

You must get after these fellows with the ballot. Heretofore you have been playing their game of politics, and ignoring or treating with contempt your own. They could wish for nothing better. It is your political folly that gives them their economic strength. If I couldn't tell you this wouldn't undertake to meet a cham pion of the Citizen's Alliance. That's why Oviatt howis about the "insidiou sophistries of Socialism" before th Manufacturers' Association-and that is also why he hadn't time to "expose" them when confronted with a Social ist. Maybe you don't believe it, but he knows that the Socialist union man is the only one who can tear his hypocritical humbug of "morality" to shreds in a public debate. Yes, he knews and you don't. It's knowledge that is valuable to him, but would be

of infinitely more value to you.

And so as a last word to you I say that your one real weapon is the bal You will have to play your part in bringing around the time that is coming when the builders of the man the makers of the clothing shall not wear rags, when those wao produce all the wealth of the world shall not he deprived of the use and enjoyment of the fruit of their labor, and have their misery aggravated by a horde of petty plunderers denouncing them as ral because they object in a fee ble and futile manner to the plunder ing. If we union men are immoral it we allow this system of

plunder to continue at all. So get after them with the ballotthe Socialist ballot. It is here to your hand. Neglect to use it, and the Cithzens' Alliance is justified in despoiling you, in harassing you, and in despising you for your folly in permitting them Use It, and parasites great and small, trust magnate and petty exploiter of the Citizen's Alliance shall disappear and their place shall know them no more. Don't whine or de-nornce. Let them do that. Vote. It is in voting that they are weak, and you are strong. The power that lies n the Socialist ballot is the only power they fear from you. Against it they have no defense. Without it you have

PARTY NEWS. Mational.

National Secretary Mailly's monthly

financial report, that for January, shows receipts of \$1,526.54, expenditures of \$1.534,39, and a balance of \$48.64 as against \$56.40 at the beginning of the month. Of the receipts, \$1.262.60 was for dues, as follows:

\$20° Connecticut, \$25; Florida, \$15; Idaho \$10; Hüncis, \$105; Indians, \$30; Iowa, \$25 Kansas, \$20; Kentucky, \$5; Louisiana, \$18. Maine, \$20; Massachusetts, \$50; Michigan \$30: Minnesota, \$50: Missouri, \$50; Mor North Dakota, \$22.60; Ohio, \$60; Oklabo \$26.50; Oregon, \$26.75; Pennsylvania, North Dakota, \$22.60; Ohio, \$60; Oklaboma, \$26.50; Oregon, \$28.75; Pennsylvania, \$53; Rhode Island, \$10; South Dakota, \$21; Texas, \$12.5); Vermont, \$5; Washlugton, \$44,15; West Virginia, \$10; Wisconsin, \$138.10; Wyeming, \$10; from locals in un-Territory, \$1.60; Mississippi, \$2.00; Ne rada, \$6.40; New Mexico, \$5; Tennessee, \$5.70; Utab, \$2.80; Virginia, \$4; from mem bers-at-large, \$1.20.

The largest items of expenditure were: Printing, No.5.8; waterles, \$508; office help, \$136; Hierature, lithographs, and buttons, \$119.56.

The receipts for dues for this month alone would indicate a membership of 25,252; taking the last three months together, which is a safer test, the membership indicated is 24,494.

The National Campaign Fund was definitely closed Feb. 1, the total amount being \$10,003,23, of which \$3.518.09 came through the half-day's pay fund and \$6.485,18 as regular contributions. A final report of receipts will be made in the February monthly bulletin. In future all amounts received on this account will be credited

J. Mahlon Barnes assumed charge of the national headquarters as National Secretary on Thursday, Feb. 2, and all communications for the national party should be addressed and remittances made payable to him at 200 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Barnes has filed his resignation as National Commit teeman from Pennsylvania.

winfield R. Gaylord has cancelled his engagement for the dates arranged for him is Mississippt. Louistana and Texas, by the national headquarters, and Guy E. Miller of Colorado has been secured to take his place. The dates extend until the end of March.

The National Secretary has issued a circular letter to the locals in the Indian Territory notifying them that any movement to unite the locals there with these in Oklahoma must be con-ducted through the national headquar-ters, as the Indian Territory is under the jurisdiction of the National Com-

The January Issue of the monthly. Official bulletin will resich the state secretaries before Feb. 10, and all lo-

camber should receive conies sufficient New Hampshire.

Local Nashua has been holding regu lar Sunday afternoon lectures since Dec. 1 with increasing attendance and interest. Ex-Mayor Parkman B. Flanders of Haverhill, Mass., spoke Feb. 5 to the largest audience of the season so far. Arrangements for other speakers are as follows: Feb. 12, Sumner F. Claffin of Manchester, N. H., on Social Injustice of Capitalism; Feb. 19, Isadore Goldberg of Providence, R. I., on Unlearned Lessons to Labor: Feb. 26, James A. De Bell of Boston, Mass., on What Can Trade Unions Do? It is hoped that Comrado Talbot of Lawrence, Mass., will speak March 5.

Massachusetts.

On Thursday and Friday evenings, Feb. 9, 10, 16 and 17, Algernon Lee of New-York will give a course of lec tures in Phoenix Hall, 724 Washington street, on the subjects: Capitalisa and the Class Struggle; Politics of the Class Struggle; Present Tendencies of Capitalism; Present Problems for Socialists.

Chas. Lawler will speak at Home-stead Hall, 724 Washington street, Boston, Sunday evening, Feb. 12, on Lawler is an able speaker and comrades and friends should not fall to at

New Jersey.

Leonard D. Abbott will speak on The Religion of Socialism at Arcanum Hall, Jackson and Clinton avenues Jersey City, on Thursday evening Feb. 16, 8 p. m. Regular monthly meeting of Hudson

County Committee at headquarters on Sunday, Feb. 5, Chas. Ufert presiding. Delegates of eleven branches, repre senting a membership of 256, were present. Eighteen new members admitted. Twenty meetings held. Entertainment Committee reported com-pletion of arrangements for holding a vaudeville show in Grand View Hall on March 18 and a theatrical perform ance in Union Turn Hall on March 26 Each branch is urged to elect two delegates to attend the next meeting of the committee at headquarters or Sunday at 0:20, and have assigned to duties which complete suc cess of the enterprise involve. mittee having charge of affair of last October made final report of its work and disposition of proceeds. Campaign Committee is stirring up branche to predict that they will do things Committee having charge of revision of constitution got a valuable him from Comrade Hendley. He suggests the binding of national state and county constitutions together, the inside of each cover to form the member's dues card. Organizer and secre tary directed to design a card fo transfer of members and empowered diate use. Hereafter the members will constitute a quorum and Organ to order at 10 o'clock sharp. Com rades living in the vicinity ate and by prompt attendance enable those coming from outlying districts to get home again at a reasonable hour. An index eard system for regis tration of membership has been adopt

Philadelphia Bertha Matthews Fraser of Broot lyn will speak in Newark Monday evening, Feb. 13, under the auspices of Branch 7. Subject: The Wealth Producers. The meeting will be held in Harmony Hall, 653 Broad street and is expected to tax the seating capacity, as the meetings are steadily

ed. Chairman Ufert, in a brief speech

welcomed a visiting delegation from

Branch 4 of Essex County hell : Branch 4 of Essay Country, with successful meeting last 8; pday, with State Secretary Killingbeck as the speaker. The meetings are held every Sunday evening at headquarters, 23 Washington street. The Feb. 12 will be Comrade Wm. Walk r. The plan upon which the meetings ar run is for the opening speaker to tall about thirty minutes, the floor ther being thrown open for discussion by all. The additional time devoted to discussion not only provides an easy opportunity for the younger comrade: to practise speaking, but brings out many phases of the subject that would not otherwise be touched.

mittee, resolutions were adopted en dorsing the appointment of Comrad-Mrs. Ella Reeve Cohen of Summerset Pa., and Jos. Wanhope of Erie, Pa., as organizers for the Socialist Party in Pennsylvania. The cities of Pittsburg and Reading have been nominated for location of the new State Committee, the present State Committee making no contest. The referendum for change of State Committee will be issued re-turnable not later than March 15 and the city chosen for State Committee

Mrs. Ella Reeve Cohen is making lecturing and organizing tour through Eastern Pennsylvania in February Dates for meetings have been arrang-ed as follows: Seliersville, Feb. 9; Al-lentown, Feb. 10; Easton, Bethlehem and vicinity till Feb. 10; Reading, Feb. Arrangements for fürther dates in Eastern Pennsylvania can be made by addressing Mrs. Cohen, care of Arthur Dennis, 220 Franklin street, Allen-town, Pa., or Robert H Ringler, 347 Spruce street, Reading, Pa.

Spruce street, Heading, Pa.

Local Philadelphia has adopted the following resolution: "Local Philadelphia, Socialist Parry, has heard with keen sorrow of the death of Comrade Charles Heydrick of Erie, Pa. As a pioneer of revolutionary Socialism, the loss of Comrade Heydrick will be deeply felt by all Socialists who knew his strong and strains character. his strong and sterling character, un finching devotion to principle regard less of personal loss, and unfailing good nature and kindliness of heart. In a time of general acquiescence to established wrong his voice rang out established wrong his voice rang out in strong indignant protest, strength-ening the weak and encouraging the faltering. Charles Heydrick was a Socialist volunteer. Aithough his birth, training and profession were such as prevent many from seeing the truths of Socialism and embracing

his place as a soldier in the ranks, fighting with bravery until death. Peage to his ashes; honor to his mem-

Arrangements are being made to have the lectures delivered at the New neeting of all those interested will be held on Monday, Feb. 13, 8:15 p. m. nt headquarters, Room 10, 1805 Arch street, to elect officers and decide on the hour and place of regular meeting. Seventy-nine people are already or seventy-nine people are already enrolled. Others wishing to join will please address 8. Innes Forbes, secre-tary pro tem, 334 8. Ninth street, Phil-adelphia, and, if they cannot be pressdelphia, and, if they cannot be pres-ent on Monday, will state whether Sunday afternoons or evenings will

suit them best for the classes.
On Sunday evening, Feb. 12, there Sunday evening there will be a debate between a Socialist and a Republican

Verein will provide music and Cor attend.

Local Sumneytown nominated Henry Goettel, Harvey G. Long and Horace M. Hartzell as candidates for School Directors in the Sumneytown Indepen-dent School District. The local endorsed the Allegheny resolutions to re more the headquarters from Eric and nominated Reading.

Jos. Wanhope spoke to good crowds at Perry Hall, Allegheny, and Painter's Hall, Pittsburg, last Sunday after neon and evening. He will speak or 11, Evan's Hall, Second Ward, Atle gheny: Feb. 12, 3 n. m., Christian Hall 210 Chartiers avenue, Mckees Rocks; Feb. 12, 8 p. m., Odd Fellows' Hall, Seventeenth street, S. Pittsburg.

Mother Jones is making a most suc the State Committee. sympathy. The coal miners are there ers are getting interested.

is doing splendid work as an agitator and party organizer. At present he is putting in some time in Williamson County to build up a solid organiza

meeting advised locals not to engage speakers from private lecture bureaus but to work through the regular party

cial report for 1994 shows receipts of \$6,965.40 and expenditures of \$6,639.84.

A regular meeting of the New York State Committee will take place on Thursday, Feb. 9, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. State Sceretary Chase began his tour

of the state at Tuckahoe on Weines

indication of being a lively one was an interesting one, many quecharged and proved a good way of get-ting an audience. In the evening a meeting was held in the neighboring town of Green Island. This was also well attended, many comrades from present. An after meeting was held for the purpose of a talk on party organization and many of the com-rades present discussed the situation and expressed a belief that locals would seem be organized in Colona ful, being better attended than former meetings. Many trade unionists were present and an interesting discussion 15. Rome. New York City.

the newspapers to give considerable space to the movement. Last Sunday the "Brooklyn Eagle" devoted an entire page to the subject, illustrated with good likenesses of Comrades Debs, Hanford, Mailly, Hillquit, Debs. Hanford, Mailly, Hindul, Chase, Hayes, Carey, Work, Untermann and Simons. Some time ago the same paper gave four columns to an account of the Progressive Stage Solcety, with a flaring headline "Teaching Socialism Through the Drama as Tried in New York Proves Popular" and Applied Column 1817 187 Julius Hopp, Elsa Barker and Tola Dor-ian. Sunday before last the New York ian. Sunday before last the New York
"Sun" contained an article of a column and a half on the Socialist lecture courses and lecturers of New
York City, and a column report of the
great ball of the Yiddish Socialistdaily, the "Forward," held in Madison
figuare Garden and attended by 15,000
people.

Thomas F. Moran, president of the

York School of Socialism repeated in Philadelphia, beginning Feb. 26. Ad-mission to the course will cost \$1. A

will be an open discussion at Jefferson Hall, Ninth street below Dickinson, Philadelphia, on the quesion: Will Socialism Free the Working Class? Op ponents of Socialism are especially in vited to take part. On the following

The funeral services for Friedrick Wilhelm Fritzsche will take place a the Labor Lyceum Hall, Sixth and Brown streets, Sunday, Feb. 12, at 1 n m The German Workingmen's So cieties and the Philadelphia Orcheste rades Kremer and Werner will speak in German and Ed. Kuppinger in En All unions and other organiza tions in sympathy with the great which Comrade Fritzsch worked so faithfully are expected to

Four applicants were admitted to membership at the last meeting of the Pittsburg Second Ward Branch.

cessful propaganda tour under the dispite of the very bad weather, big crowds turn out wherever she is of course, and now the railway work John Collins is also on the road and

The State Committee at its last

machinery.

The State Committee's annual finan-

New York State.

day, Feb. 1. The meeting was very ceptly been organized, shows every Saturday Chase spoke in Port Chester to a fair sized audience. The meeting Sunday afternoon he spoke in Albany to one of the best audiences ever at-tending a Socialist meeting there. An admission fee of ten cents was charged and proved a good way of get-Troy, Albany and Watervilet being ment generally in Albany and Rensselaer Counties would soon be in good shape. The meeting on Monday even-ing in Schenectady was very successof party affairs followed the public meeting. The attendance was about 100. At each of the meetings here reported new members have been gain-ed. Chase's dates for the next week are as follows: Feb. 7, Glens Falls; Feb. 9, Johnstown; Feb. 10, Gloversville: Feb. 11. Utica: Feb. 12. Auburn; Feb. 13, Syracuse; Feb. 14, open; Eeb.

A regular meeting of the General Committee of Local New York will take place on Saturday, Feb. 11. 8 p. m., at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Important business will be transact at the meeting as early as possible.

The growth of Socialism is forcing

MONSTER LABOR FESTIVAL

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOCIALIST PRESS "N. Y. VOLKSZEITUNG" AND "WORKER"

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE Lexington Ave., bet. 43d and 44th Street.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1905. (WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.)

Revolutionary songs by the United Workmen's Singing Societies of New

York, vaudeville performers from the World's Fair at St. Louis, from the Actors' Mutual Protective Union. Gymnastic exhibition of progressive gym-

MUSIC BY CARL SAHM CLUB

June, brought together twenty-eight delegates from twenty-five local groups. Among other important ac-

tions, it declared in favor of Socialist

propaganda among the trade union-

line of critical opposition; and declared

in favor of a campaign for equal pay-ment of men and women doing the

LITTLE COMFORT FOR OPPORTUNISTS

same work.

nasium societies, acrobatic tricks, etc. GRAND BALL GRAND BALL Tickets in advance 25c (including hat check.)

at the gate 35c

GATE OPENS AT 2 P. M.

Tickets to be had at the usual places and from party organizations,

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

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

Franklin Association of Pressmen and | party, which was held at Rosario in beeders of New York, has joined the 21st A. D. branch of the Social Demo cratic Party.

BROOKLYN.

At the Speakers' Class in the Labor ists; favored the organization of co-op-Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, on Friday eyening, Feb. 10, the subject for debate will be: Should the Socialist erative societies, productive and pur-chasing; laid plans for the transforms. tion of the weekly party paper, "La Vanguardia," into a daily; advised that every party local should main-Support a Capitalistic Municipal Ownpostponed from last week on account tain a free public school—the state provision for public education there being very inadequate; declared that of the mass meeting for the Russian same evening. the action of the Socialist Deputy in Congress must be especially on the The 16th, 17th and 18th A. D., Kings

County, will meet Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at the residence of J. C. Holzer, 73

For the Daily. The Joint Committee met on Feb. 2. Delegates from the Progres-

sive Workingmen's Society were seat The comparison of the Italian elections in 1964 and in 1950 certainly should give little comfort to the revisionlat or op-portunist elements in the Socialist Party. ed. A committee from the society "Light and Truth" appeared and said their society regretted being unable to be officially represented, as it is strict-In 1966 our party was in alliance with the Republicans and Radicals in most districts: non-political, but that its members in 1964 such alliances were almost entirely will do all they can individually. in 1904 such alliances were almost entirely avoided. In 1900 we got about 185,000; in 1904 we got over 300,000. In the Chamber elected in 1900 there were thirty-three Socialists—twenty-eight belonging to the party, three to the autonomous groups, one an independent, and one a Republican who, after election, declared himself a Socialist; in the new Chamber there are thirty-two Socialists—twenty-nips belonging to the committee reported that 3,000 throw-aways were distributed at the "For-ward" ball. It was decided to request all ladies belonging to the various or ganizations represented on the com-mittee to be present on Feb. 9, to organize the work of soliciting donations ocialists-twenty-nine belonging to the and other matters which party, one to an autonomous group, and, two independents. We lost some of the districts carried in 1900, gaining others; but we did not lose a single district that, we had carried without alliance in 1990. their hands at the fair. The commit ee was requested to call on the Drative Union for talent in producing the play. A committee was elected to visit Turn Verein Vorwaerts to get their co-WILL THEY SECEDE? operation. Decided to request all Charles O. Sherman, the General comrades to do all they can to secure presents for the booths. Miss Meyer retury of the United Metal Workpromised a fine pyrographic picture, besides small articles. Comrade Dunn ers' International Union, has sent out a circular letter to the local unions of the organization calling for a referenwill denate a painting. Comrades are urged to get in line. The time is short. dum vote upon the question of with-

The next meeting will be on Thurs day, Feb. 9. Financial Secretary Gerber acknowledge sthe receipt of the following sums for the "Daily Call" Fund: Cash contributions-Br. 27, Kranken Kasse contributions—Br. 24, Kranken Kasse, Elizabeth, N. J., \$7; H. Sholl, Port Chester, N. Y., \$1; Bartender, Port Chester, \$1; W. Killingbeck, New-ark, N. J., \$5; M. Mandelkern, 25c.; previously reported, \$4,134,30; total, \$4,148,55. Paid on pledges—S. Berk-man, Brooklyn, \$1; A. A. Heller, \$5; S. Heller, \$5; A. Kutsche, Newark. J., \$1; Newberger, Newark, 50c.; Chas. Weiss, Newark, \$1; Ph. George, 25c.; Henry Green, Newark, \$1; R. Helbig, Newark, \$3; A. Coubol, \$1; previously acknowledged, \$3,738.25; total, \$3,757.10. Recapitulation: Cash contributions, \$14.25; paid on pledges, \$18.75; total, \$33; previously reported, all sources, \$16.632.86; total income to date, \$16,665.86.

THE WORST OF OLIGARCHIES.

It is not that the American republic is in danger of being destroyed. The Ameri-can republic is destroyed. It was still-born. In a republic the people govern themselves, and in America the people have simply been flattered into believing they do. We have long been governed secretiy, and we are now beginning to be governed openly by an oligarchy based upon the dollar-the most vulgar and conscienceless combination possible to man. Even a titled aristocracy has some traditions of honor; there ar some things it will not do. But a gover ment built solely upon money, whose es-cutcheon bears only the mark of greed, holds nething sacred or holy in industrial or social life.-Franklin H. Wentworth.

SOCIALISM IN ARGENTINA

The year 1904 was one of remark-able progress for the Socialist Party of Argentina. Its membership has greatly increased and its activity become more intense as the development of capitalist industry in that country nas

For the first time a Socialist mem ber was elected to Congress and Lis activity in voicing the demands of the working class and attacking reactionary measures undertaken by the gov ernment and the majority has been of great service to the cause. He repre-sents a district in the city Buenos

sents a district in the city Buenos Ayres.

The year has been signalised also by the numerical growth and highly successful activity of the trade-union movement, represented by the General Usion of Workingmen, and by the improved relations between it and the Bocialist Party.

The sixth annual convention of the

trial organization. The jurisdiction fights which have been carried on by the official machinery of the American Federation of Labor have brought about this action upon the part of the Executive Board of the United Metal Workers. WHAT FOOLS THESE MORTALS BE. Dr. Paley, the eminent theologian, more than fifty years ago said: "If one would see a flock of pigeons working with might and main gathering together a pile of corn and then turning it all over to one pigeon, and that perhaps the poorest and

themselves, and then sitting around all winter shivering and starving, while the

other was devouring, throwing about and wasting the fruits of their toil; and if one

pigeon more hardy than the rest should,

when driven by the pangs of hunger, dars to touch a grain, the rest springing upon

him and tearing him limb from limb, we

drawing from the American Federa-tion of Labor and becoming an indus-

would have a fair example of what man-kind is doing at the present day."

NO MONEY FOR WORKERS.

PLENTY FOR ARISTOCRATS. Mayor Harrison gives as his reason for vetoing the ordinance reducing the hours of the firemen to twelve hours per day, that the city has no money to pay the extra men that will be required. There is no money to pay firemen; but they are going to raise \$5,000,000 to put some connecting section into the boulevards where the class who own the property that the firemen anst work eighteen hours a day to protect drive their beautiful carriages and automo-blies. There will be a change when the working class wakes up.-Chicago Socialist.

SAME OLD SYSTEM.

Got to keep working or else I'll starre: Work next day for a chance to sup-Just carn money to eat it up; Next day after it's root or die-Habit of eating comes mighty high.

Working on Monday for Tuesday's bread; Working on Tuesday to keep me fed; Thursday, Friday, Saturday, too, Same old game, and it's never new Don't want to kick or make a fuss,

- Politicisus mince their words for the same reason that butchers very often mince their meat—to conceal something smellful, —Exchange.