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VOL. XII.-NO. 50.

NEW YORK, MARCH 15, 1903.

PRICE 2 CENS.

A CHALLENGE FROM HANNA.

significant dispatch from Washington, which we quote in part:

"The Republican National Committee, through its chairman, Hanna, vesterday took un the ques tion of preventing the further spread of Socialism, with a Massachusetts manufacturer, who came on here for the purpose of explaining the features of a plan which has been devised by certain well known men of charact and standing in a community which last year elected a Socialist Mayor and has for some time been the center of

Socialist activity.

"The scheme is said to be an educational movement against Socialism; not an ante-election program, but a continual bombarding of its doctrines and teachings from one year's end to another, thus preventing it from being purely a political idea, sprung within weeks of an election.

"Hanna takes kindly to the program. Moody, whose home city of Haverhill has been one of the strongholds of Socialism for several years is said to approve it and has volun-teered to talk about it WITH POST-MASTER GENERAL PAYNE, WITH WHOM HE IS ASSOCIATED IN THE CABINET. Payne is vice-chairman of the Republican National Com-

The fact is that the growth of the Socialist movement in Massachusetts and other enlightened communities has rather alarmed the Republican leaders, who are anxious to head it off.

"Senator Spooner of Wisconsin sanc-tions the plan. * * * "The gentlemen who are fathering the plan are not cranks. They are men of repute, and if their names were given they would be instantly recog-nized as LEADING BUSINESS MEN AND REPUBLICANS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE CITIES.

"They propose to have a certain number of well-informed gentlemen who have made a deep study of So-cialism, and who claim to be able to expose its fallacies and unsound doc-trines, travel about the country, and eches, printed literature OTHER EQUALLY EFFEC-TIVE MEANS meet the arguments of the other side. * * *

"The gentlemen now in Washington matter argue that Socialism is nothing but confiscation, pure and simple, and they say this fact, if prop-erly used, TOGETHER WITH OTHER MATERIAL THEY HAVE IN HAND, will be sure to sound THE DEATH KNELL OF THE SOCIAL-IST PARTY IN AMERICA."

Readers of The Worker, this is a challenge to you. It is a threat against you. It is a warning for you,

Observe, Senator Hanna takes his counsel with the manufacturers and the leading business men. It is for the capitalists that he speaks. You must speak and act for the workers.

rade, John C. Chase, Ex-Mayor of Haverhill, is self-explanatory. It need only be noted that Comrade Chase

has been for several months on a tour of the South, outside the circulation-field of the Hearst papers, and seldom

spending more than one day in a city,

notice the "American" lie at an earlier

Editor of The Worker:-The New

24 contained a dispatch from Norfolk.

Va., purporting to be a report of an

address delivered there by myself, on

Jan. 23, to the Building Trades Coun-

cil. This dispatch quotes me as say-

country to-day is the New York 'American.' That paper through its proprietor, W. R. Hearst, has fought the cause of the laboring man with

untiring energy, and the title of the

greed and he pays his employees ac cording to their work."

This entire matter, Mr. Editor, is a

bare-faced lie from start to finish. I

not only did not say what the "Journal

and American" claims, but I did not

ned by that unselfish American, s fortune has not been made by

champion' has been well

that his mail often did not reach

This accounts for his failure to

A HEARST LIE IS NAILED.

[The following letter from our com- | If I had, it would have been for the

York "Journal and American" of Jan. | the close of the meeting organized a

his politics.

publicity.

be heard from.

The Massachusetts papers print a | the backers of the National Economic League, which we have already exposed. That organization and the National Association of Manufacturers and the Civic Federation, in their various ways, are working together to "sound the death knell of Socialism" and then to go on and crush or emas-

culate every organization of labor. Postmaster General Payne is active in this business, too. He has "other equally effective means" of dealing with us when their "campaign of education" fails. Do you remember Madden?

But let them try suppression if they dare. It will react against them. "We will not retract. We will not equivo cate. And we will be heard."

We welcome their campaign of education. We have truth on our side and truth always courts investigation. They will publish malicious slanders and plausible misrepresentations. They have money to hire intellectual prostitutes to write at their bidding and to pay for printing and circulating their writings in millions of copies. We must meet and answer them.

They have money. We have men. Are YOU one of the men we can count

You ask, What can I do? You can join the organization of the Socialist Party-called in New York the Social Democratic Party. You can induce other Socialist voters to join. You can take an active part in the conduct of party affairs. This much it is your duty to do at once, if you deserve the name of Socialist.

You can help to organize public meetings in your vicinity where Socialist speakers can explain the principles of Socialism and challenge the enemy to meet us in debate.

You can distribute Socialist literature. Get a few copies of this issue of The Worker-as many as you can afford and can handle-and give them to your neighbors and shopmates. Do the same next week and the week after. Solicit subscriptions for the party press. Buy a few five and tencent pamphlets and keep them handy to lend to men who are willing to

If there is no local of the party in your town, write to your state secretary-the list is in this paper-and ask for instructions. He will advise you how to work.

Senator Hanna said two years ago that the coming battle in this country is between Socialism and the Repub-Hanna and Cleveland are united in lican party. He was right. The battle this movement. Cleveland is one of is on. Forward, to the firing line!

purpose of branding him as the most

unscrupulous liar and fakir in Amer-

ica. Certainly it is true that he is the

most unmitigated liar in politics to-

day, if he will thus deliberately report

a man as booming him and his papers

who is unalterably opposed to him and

At the meeting mentioned I talked

Socialism from start to finish and at

was not the shadow of an excuse for

quoting me as Mr. Hearst did. It is

but a part of the game thatMr. Hearst

is playing to capture the working class

and corral them into the Democratic

party, in support of himself. I hope

you will give this statement the fullest

I have written a denial of the ar-

ticle mentioned, to the "American and

Journal," but it will undoubtedly never

On the same day Comrade Chas

sent to the "Journal and American," for publication, a denial of the report referred to. We have to see whether Mr. Hearst will publish it.

JOHN C. CHASE

LABOR'S IDEAL THAT OF PEACE.

Comrade Sieverman Replies to New Haven Preacher.

of It."

Rev. Newman Smythe, pastor of Cen-ter Church, one of the most wealthy congregations in this city, recently nade severe attacks upon the trade unions in an address to the New Haven Chamber of Commerce. The New Haven Trades Council adopted ome caustic resolutions in reply, and Dr. Smythe expressed a desire to adlress a meeting of the Council and ex-olnin his position to the unionists of the city. The Trades Council extended an invitation to him to do so, and a meeting was arranged for Thursday evening, Feb. 26, at Union Hall.

not wish for a debate, it was under stood that a general discussion would follow his address and the Trades Council invited Comrade Frank A. Sieverman, Organizer for the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, to present the

ingly gratified with the close and re spectful attention and kindly treatment which was accorded him. The give even a review of all the arguments on both sides.

"Constructive Conspiracy."

Dr Smythe attacked the boycott a illegal and in referring to the articl in the constitution of the Brotherhood of Painters which prohibits the pay ment of sick or death benefits on ac count of the injury or death of mem bers resulting from militia service, ex cept in foreign war, he said:

"Now, gentlemen, that article of that constitution stirs mightily in me which came to me from m

-you who in all your constitution have no such articles—to ask you in the interest of organized labor and a good citizens, to repudiate that article and to repudiate it because, although it is not treason—treason under our constitution being defined as an overact in the time of war-nevertheless in its spirit and construction such an ar-ticle against the militia and the coun try is treasonable, and under the com n law might be regarded as a con structive conspiracy against the majesty of the state."

Sleverman's Reply.

the gentleman uttered a truth, or at least a part truth, when he said that the strike and boycott are not your only weapons. No, there is another weapon and the gentleman indicated it in perhaps a roundabout way. I will give it to you just as plain and straight as any of it: It is the ballot! (Ap plause.) Let us understand that, If to-day there is a law on the statute books that makes boycotting illegal that does not justify us in concluding local of the Socialist Party, and there | that it is wrong. No. Why, they hung John Brown! (Applause.) They hung John Brown according to law According to law they hung John Brown, and the gentleman himself went down South to accomplish that which John Brown was hung for trying to do. Oh, yes, we understand that boycotting is against the law, but we do not all understand why it is against the law. More is the pity we

"Give the Flag Meaning."

"We do not all understand that a we strike, so must we vote, not only be union men three hundred and sixty four days in the year but also on the three hundred and sixty-fifth. Give the fing meaning. Give the fing that sanctity which it is entitled to by rising in your might as citizens and cast ing your ballot for the protection of your homes; for the full product of your labor; by sending to the Legis lature men conducting campaigns upon platforms pledging them to serve the interests of the working class And when that is done, oh, we will ask the courts to pass again upon the validity of the boycott. We will ask the courts to look once again into the laws bearing upon boycotts, and then it might be my proud privilege, or some other labor aigtator's proud privilege, to go to a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, as the gentle man has come to us to-night, and quote the law. The law is supreme. We will submit to the law. we will submit to the law. (Applause.) We will submit to the hw to-day, but when we understand the situation—as we will, thoroughly, by reason of this kind of discussion—we will ask the Messieurs Capitalists to

"Perhaps one of the saddest things we listened to to-night, although there is no sort of doubt that they came direct from the heart, was to hear a minister of the gospel trying to rally men around a proposition that in-volved their coolly and deliberately

taking the lives of others. Now a battlefield, to me, has all the horrors of hell, absolutely, and I can conceive of no kind of justification that will permit me and justify me in taking the life of my fellow man. I cannot do it and I will not do it at anyone's behest. I am not that kind of a patriot; neither

are you; neither are the men in the Painters' Union.

"We have a somewhat loftler conception of patriotism. Our love of human kind is not restricted by the accidental geographical boundaries of any state, or of any country; and if the geatleman will take the trouble t look into the constitutions, he will find that practically all of our unions are that practically all of our unions are not American unions; nor are they un American unions; but they are inter-national unions, unions based upon the identity of the interests of the working class, no matter under what flag the may for the time being happen t

Preacher's Patriotic Ideal.

"That is the attitude of our enlight-ened trade unionists upon the question of the militia, and if it squares with our friends idea of correct modes of living to prefer to give to a profes-sional killer of men, a man who en-gages in the business of killing men and accepts pay for it—if it is in ac-cordance with his ideas of the teachings of Christ to give preference to such a man over one who is oppo to killing his fellow men, then I say that I do not agree with his ideas of Christianity. As I understand the gentle Nazarene he was the 'Prince of Peace.' And I do not understand that he came among the people to preach war and slaughter and devastation. I never studied theology, but I extend the right hand of fellowship and con-gratulate that body of workingmen who can rise superior to our modern mock patriotism that sets men at one

another's throats.
"I say it is a distinct advancement along the lines of human progress, and attests a higher dagree of civilization and the greater recognition of the re-sponsibilities of human beings to humen to say, 'Henceforth, we cease to murder one another.' And it is not mere accident. It is strictly according to the eternal fitness of things that if movement of this kind should find its inception among the working class. Painters' and Decorators' Union of New Haven, or wherever you may be, I congratulate you upon your lofty conception of your duty towards your fellow men." (Applause.)

ENTERING WEDGE.

Minnesota Legislature Is Considering Disfranchisement.

Resolution Introduced as a Step Toward Taking from Non-Taxpayers the Right to Vote on Bond Issues. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 8.+

Representative Cole introduced in the lower house of the Legislature yester-day a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the constitutionality of a law disfranchising non-taxpaying voters so far as votes upon any propo sition involving the issue of school or municipal bonds are concerned. The resolution relates that such propositions are frequently carried by the votes of men who pay no taxes and upon whom the bond issue which they vote to authorize could, therefore, work no hardships. The committee, if holds such a law to be constitu-onal, is instructed to submit a bill

It may be that this scheme will go no farther, that it will die in committee. It may be, on the other hand, that the proposed bill will be enacted: to the house. ticians, big and little, who make up the Legislature of this state are concerned, the only question will be how far they think they dare go. If they think the workingmen will tamely sub-mit and not resent this incipient as: sault on their political rights, the polisaut of their pointed rights, the pointicians will cheerfully go on in the service of their capitalist patrons, gradually limiting the franchise, under one pretext or another, until only the "better classess" will have a voice in the government to which all must sub-

Needless to say, the Socialists of Minnesota will do their part to call at-tention to this assault on the prin-ciple of self-government and to arouse entiment against it.

GLASS WORKERS.

The Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association of America is represented in New York City by four locals, with a total membership of 800, namely: Local 25, Glass Bevelers; Local 30, Glass Silverers; Local 30, Glass Silverers; Local 32, Flat Glass Wheel Cutters, and Local 34, Scratch Polishers.
These four locals have formed a Joint Advisory Board, which meets every Wednesday, Bleecker street, 7 P. M. Comrade Gustave Theimer of Richmond is ~ecretary of the Advisory Board and chairman of Local 30. Each local is represented by five members in the Board. The national convention of the A. G. W. I. A. will take place at Cincinnati, O., March 30, and among the delegates from New York are two Socialists, Comrade Theimer and Com-rade August Denter of Local Hudson

What have YOU done to ad-

-We wish to double the circulati

STRIKERS

Terrible Story from West Virginia Coal Fields.

Officer of United Mine Workers, on Investigation, Reports that Men Were Shot in Their Beds-Deputies Were Notorious Thugs.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 8 .- The of ficial report of Chris Evans, who was sent to the West Virginia coal fields to investigate the killing of colored miners st Atkinsville, has been received at the headquarters of the United Mine Work-

the atterney for the coal companies created an agitation to have the mer ments were made with the United States Marshal by the Mine Workers officials to give bond for all who were arrested, but that later, on account of the agitation created by Deputy Marshal Cumpingham, the agreem arrest the men.

great feeling against Cunningham, The

says:

No Warning Given.

and her four children, with eight ne-groes, were in the house, and that about daybreak all were awakened by shots fired into the house from the out-side. This shooting took place without side. This shooting took place withou warning, and the three colored mer were found dead on the floor. Two were in their night clothes and the other one was partly dressed. We visited another house, where Joseph Hizer lay in bed mortally wounded, having been shot as he was dressing. Hizer lived with his sister, and she made the statement at the inquest that she pleaded with those shooting not to kill her children, and in reply Cunningham said: 'Women and children must take care of themselves.' In no in-stance could we find where these people had been asked to surrender, until after the deputies had commenced

cien Lawson, who was considered mor-tally wounded. I understand that after the shooting referred to, this man, with others, returned the fire of the posse, and this is the only instance where any attempt at resistance was made by the miners. During the shooting in rision and curses. Our investigation conclusively that no effort was one case mentioned, but that all would

Cunningham for the killing of William

to have Socialists speak who have been ference, which meets every Wednesday at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

The following resolution was adopted, with instructions that it be sent to

"Whereas, the state constitution of the party provides that the locals in the city of New York fill vacancies on

represent Kings County on the State Committee. In the case of two appli-cants for membership one was laid over until the next meeting for further ted to membership, but the Sec-retary was instructed to inform him that any defection in the future would meet with severe penalty.

GET A LESSON.

Machinery Invades Hitherto Best Paid Trade.

American Window Glass Co. Closes Factories and Will Equip Them with New Machines-Competitors to Be Crushed and Independence of Workers Destroyed.

On Friday last the American Window Glass Company, with headquarters at Pittsburg, gave notice that its factories would close for the season on March 14, regardless of what other ompanies might do. The following day the American Window Glass Machine Company was incorporated in New Jersey.

These two events probably mark the beginning of a new era in the glass industry and are full of ill owen for the glass workers, now probably the est paid skilled manual workers in

the country.

The American Window Glass Company, though commonly called the Window Glass Trust, is only the largest of a number of companies in the trade and does not dominate the industry to the extent to which, for instance, the Steel Trust, the Oil Trust, the Sugar Trust, and the Tobacco Trust do in their several fields. It was compelled to make trade agreements with the smaller companies, from time to time, regulate production and prices and divide the market. Yearly agreements were also made with the glass workers' union, regulating wages and other conditions of employment.

There has been increasing difficulty of late in maintaining the agreements among the manufacturers and a price war was considered imminent. American Window Glass Company has taken this occasion to throw down the gauntlet of defiance at once to its com petitors and to the employees by in-troducing machinery which will dis-place a large part of the men and reatly reduce the cost of production. The company incorporated in New Jersey last Saturday is a subsidiary cor-poration which will manufacture the machinery and equip the trust fac-tories, while the competitors will be given the option of surrendering to the rust or attempting the hopeless task

of competing with hand labor.

The closing of the trust factories serves the double purpose of giving op-portunity for the installation of the new machines and of partially main-taining prices for the large stock of w on hand. The big company will, of course, be put to an enormous expense for the manufacture of the machines, and will, in the meantime be making no profits. But it can af-ford this better than can the smaller companies and will then be in a position to dictate terms to them.

Wages to Be Reduced.

The "Evening Post" says:
"The object in equipping the fac-tories with these machines is to reduce the expense of the product, the wages of glassblowers being very high. Also, fewer men will be required to run the factories, and it would seem that hunireds of men are in a fair way to find hemselves out of employment after March 14.

"The glass-blowing machine is at present being guarded with the most profound secrecy and every piece of the mechanism has been protected by patent. It is expected that by their aid the cost of production will be re-duced from 40 to 50 per cent. below that of the hand process, and for this reason jobbers are inclined to the view that there will be a ruinous cut in prices if work is soon resumed with the machines. Prices will be strengthened, however, by the temporary clos ing of the factories.

"As for the glass workers, they see that it will soon be necessary to make material changes in the wage scale in case the glass-blowing machines are o be operated by union men. One of the machines will do the work of three ally impossible under the old condi

The New York "Times" says:
"The American Window Glass Ma chine Company is to have a capital of \$20,000,000, all of which is to be con the glass company.

"The officials of the company ex-

plained to-night that the new blowing machines were to be manufactured ex clusively for the American Window Glass Company and installed in the works, being paid for on the royalty plan."

When the time for starting factories in the fall arrives, says the "National Glass Budget," the big company will have several plants fully equipped with machines. It will then be able to undersell the other companies, while still making profits, and to make itself absolute master of the field.

Social Effect of Machinery.

Thus, under capitalism-the system of private ownership of the means of production and operation by wage labor for profit to the owners—the improvement of machinery, instead of tending to reduce the burdens of the workers and to distribute more widely the benefits of civilization, has just the opposite effect: It tends to the furthe, centralization of wealth, enriching the greater capitalists and crushing the smaller ones, and it throws a part of the workers into unwilling idleness, forcing them to compete more strengously for permission to work for a living, so reducing the wages and de-stroying the independence of those who are at work. Under Socialism, with the means of

GLASS WORKERS | SOCIAL DEMOCRACY OR IMPERIAL DESPOTISM.

the growth of trade unionism, the increasing demands of organized labor, the wide-spread spirit of discontent, uneasiness and sense of impending change, and warned of the gathering nenace to their power by the enormous increase in the Socialist vote, the more far-seeing among the capitalists are taking thought of the future. In the utterances of public men and the guarded editorial expressions of capitalistic newspapers may be discerned the nature of the means by which the capitalists hope to cope with the forces of labor and overcome or divert the on-coming arm) of the social revolution.

the editorial columns of the leading newspapers throughout the nation have been filled with articles viewing the spread of Socialism with alarm and speculating upon the best means to stop its growth. The counsel of the capitalist press is two-fold. Wise concession and forcible repression are alternately advocated. Capital is advised, on the one hand, to lull discontent by concessions and to maintain mastery over labor by ameliorating conditions and making the lot of the people at least tolerable; and, on the other, to rule by bullet and bayonet and to depend upon a centralized and or interferes with the normal course of autocratic government to hold the masses in check. The following, from recent editorial in the "Boston Herald" on "Socialism in the United States," is typical of the latter temper:

Since the elections of last November

"It may be said that the most effective means of checking the advance in Socialism would be to prohibit the incoming of foreign agitators of this class and to restrain those now here from their work of propagandism by speeches and publications. But if we prepare, as we have, the soil for the growth of social unrest; if we introduce here by government instrumentality wide disparities in social condi-tions, we cannot hope to check the growth and spread of Socialism by the appression of free speech or by pro-ibiting immigration. If the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany, possessed of autocratic power, find it mpossible to prevent the growth of this form of popular disco any one suppose that, under our republican system of government, we can be nore successful in applying a check?

"
o If its baneful manifestations

cannot be prevented by existing government methods, then, on the ground made in our system of political control destructive of our democratic instituions. Of the two evils, those who would in the end secure and hold conrol would much prefer a centralized, autocratic form of government than the terrible demoralization and disintegration which would follow an attempt to practically realize the principles of So-

ove for "American institutions" so dear to the press which denounces Socialism as un-American and destructive of liberty. The suppression of free eech is ensually considered but di missed as insufficient to check the growth of Socialism, and a "centralized, autocratic government" which "of course would mean the end of the republic as our fathers founded it" is

Alarmed by the frequency of strikes, | caimly looked forward to, as a preventive of Socialism. In the mouth of the capitalist "American institutions" are only a figure of speech, a mere rhetorical device to please the people and keep them patriotic while being plundered, but not to be considered when they happen to stand in the way of profit-making.

The most conspicious "American institutions" which capitalism has established are the injunction, blacklist and militia for strikers and the water-cure for Filipinos. Constitutional rights are violated at home and political liberty denied abroad by the class which damns Socialism as opposed to the spirit of American institutions.

In the end, industrial slavery and political liberty become incompatible, As the struggle between workers and capitalists grows more severe political liberty must be crushed under the fron heel of imperial despotism or the exploited class will use political liberty to break the chains of economic slavery.

Signs are not wanting of the progressive and prospective disintegration of the last and the least of the political liberties which the Fourth of July orator tells the American citizen are his. At every event which annoys them profit-making the more hot-headed representatives of the capitalist class clamor for military measures and centralized government. After the assassingtion of President McKinley by an irresponsible Anarchist the suppression of free speech was called for. During the coal strike the conservative newspapers constantly clamored for martial law and more troops. Injunctions depriving strikers of constitutional rights always find ready applause from the capitalists. gradual disfranchisement of the negroes in the South may well be preliminary to the claim that working-class suffrage is also a failure and that the "ignorant, uneducated workingman" should not be allowed to vote.

The militia bill, passed by the last Congress, creating a new volunteer reserve of 100,000 men under the absolute control of the President is a long step towards the "centralized, autocratic form of government" by which the "Boston Herald" hopes to avoid

The choice of the future lies be tween Socialism-industrial democracy based upon common ownership of the means of production, giving to all the right and opportunity to work and receive the fruit of their efforts-and that centralized and autocratic form of government by which the capitalist class will endeavor to keep the people in check and retain their power to rob the workers through the instrumentality of the private ownership of the means of production which labor must use.

Of the outcome there can be no doubt. Whichever road the capitalist class takes will lead to its destruction. The capitalist class is confronted by offers concessions, the working class, with appetite growing by what it feeds upon, will demand more and more—will demand all. And if it tries forcible repression and military tyranny it

Friday evening, March 13, on "The Social Consciousness," at the West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second

Socialist Literary Society, 24i East Broadway, 3.30 p. m. Traubel was present at the sessions of the Coal Strike Commission and will comm

Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue. Traubel was Whitman's intimate friend and companion during his last years, and is his literary executor; his familiarity with the and his work will make his talk or Whitman of especial interest to lovers of that great bard of democracy.

Only two weeks remain before the Daily Globe Fair.

New York is the same as the Socialist Party of other states. The difference of name is due solely to provisions of the election laws. Do not confuse this organization with the so-called "Socialist Labor Party,"

even mention Mr. Hearst or his paper. PHILADELPHIA LECTURES.

Free lectures are given on Sunday evenings at Socialist Headquarters, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. The lectures are preceded by vocal and instrumental music and followed by on and answers to qu tions. Following is the program for

March 15-Wm. H. Hoffnagle: "So March 22-Edward Moore: "Reform

pr Revolution-Which?"

PHILADELPHIA COMMUNE DAY.

March 29-A. J. Margolin: "Evolu

of the occasion at the Commune cele-bration, concert and ball, to be given by Local Philadelphia on March 18, at Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown

Birmingham, Ala., March 9.

liver an address at the annual Com-Hall, Boston, on Saturday evening, March 21. The address will be pre-ceded by musical selections. Admis-sion free. Comrades are urged to ad-

How many presents have YOU collected for the Daily Globe

George D. Herron will be the orator street, New York.

Comrade George D. Herron will devertise this meeting.

-Now when we are reading so much in the daily press about railway service, rates, wages, and profits, is a good time to circulate Hanford's "Rail-roading in the United States," one of the best Socialist pamphlets ever written. Price, postpaid, 5 cents a copy; ten or more at 2½ cents each. Social-ist Literature Company, 184 William

BOSTON COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

Discussing Militia and Trade Unions Socialist Speaker Denounces the Sort of Patriotism that Deliberately Sets Men Killing One Another-"If This Be Treason, Make the Most

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 1 .-

Although the Rev. Dr. Smythe did

union side in the discussion An audience of five hundred was present. After the meeting Dr. Smythe expressed himself as exceedaddress and reply occupied over two hours and it is therefore impossible to

I will not say the old Adam, but it does stir the old soldier in me. * * * "But there is one thing which before Almighty God and in that love of my s milk, I have a right to do and "I have a right publicly to ask you

Comrade Sieverman aroused great enthusiasm by the following reply on these points: "Let us understand this also, that

do not all understand that.

vertise the Daily Globe Fair?

of The Worker in the next six me Will you help us?

MURDERED.

The report says that Gen. St. Clair.

rrested and taken to Charleston, and that immediately afterward arrangeent was broken, and Cunningham was sent to

A Posse of Thugs. According to the report there was men decided not to allow him to arrest them and he was driven away. Mr. Evans says that he sent a telegram to the men to submit quietly, but that the coal companies, who own all the tele-graph and telephone lines into the town, refused to deliver it, and before he could get any message to the men Cunningham and his denuties, who were the worst characters he could collect, made another raid and killed or mortally wounded several men. They then arrested forty-eight men on charges of conspiracy to kill Cunning-

Mr. Evans got to the scene the next morning. In the house of a colored man named Jackson he found the bodies of three murdered miners. He

"We found that the wife of Jackson

shooting the occupants of the houses.
"We next went to the house of Lu-

many instances the men pleaded with the men outside to have mercy on them, but their cries were met with de-

have been glad to surrender if they had been allowed the opportunity." The Coroner's jury has returned a verdict of felonious killing against

KINGS COUNTY COMMITTEE At the last meeting of the Kings County Committee the May Day Committee reported that Comrade Krafft will manage his play. Some prominent speakers will participate in the dem-onstration, and an effort will be made elected to office. The Organizer re-ports a good representation of the trades unions at the Daily Globe Con-

the State Committee: "Whereas, A vacancy has been created on the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York by the resignation of Comrade Bower-

the State Committee, be it "Resolved, That Local Kings County call on the State Committee to issue ominations to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Comrade Bowerman."

information on the ground that some complaint had been made that he recomplaint had been made that he re-fused to pay strike assessments two years ago. The application of the other had previously been set aside for a year because of his action with the Democratic party two years ago. It was decided that he be admit-ted to membership but the Sec.

of self-protection, such changes will be as will give to the central government the authority and power needed for the vigorous check of Socialism. Of course, this would mean the end of the republic as our fathers founded it but the success of Socialism would be equally

Utterances of this sort reveal that

production owned by the people col- | HORACE TRAUBEL lectively and controlled for the public benefit, every improvement in machin-ery would promptly result in either re-ducing the hours of labor for all or increasing the comforts of life for all The glass workers are confronted with a situation which should make

them think favorably of Socialism, LEMON WILL LECTURE.

At the Manhattan Liberal Club 220

East Fifteenth street, New York, on Friday evening, March 20, at 8 p. m., Courtenay Lemon, associate editor of The Worker, will lecture on "The So-cialist View of the State, State Inter-ference and State Capitalism." The Manhattan Liberal Club, which was founded by Horace Greeley in 1869, is an organization for the attainment and diffusion of information on scientific, social political and religious subjects social, political, and religious subjects, and for comparison of views by means of lectures and discussions, admission being free to all. The lecturer's treatment of the subject on this occasion will be somewhat more comprehensive than his recent talks upon the same theme before various Socialist clubs, and, as all schools of thought are represented in the membership of the Manhattan Liberal Club, a lively discussion may be anticipated.

-Evolution is working for Socialism But remember that you are a part of evolution. Evolution is you plus the rest of the world. If you get lazy, part of the work of evolution will go undone, and the coming of Social-ism will be so much the farther off,

Horace Traubel, editor of "The Conservator," whose special contributions to The Worker have attracted so much attention, will speak in New York as

floor, S p. m. Sunday afternoon, March 15, on "The Coal Strike Commission," at the

as an eye-witness, Sunday evening, March 15, on "Walt Vhitman and the Average Man," at

PUBLISHED WEEKLY 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John-				
TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.				
Invariably in Advance.				
One year. \$0.5 Six months 20 Single copies 20 Sugge copies 20 Less than 100 copies, per copy 00 100 copies 70 200 copies of more, per hundred 20 300 copies of more, per hundred 20				
5 per week, one year. 1.77 10 per week, one year. 3.22 25 per week, one year. 7.25 560 per week, one year. 1.250				

Address stil business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

Recepts are never sent to individual subserners.

Acknowledgment is made by sentiness.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

be disregarded.

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

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



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

in the state of New York, on account ain provisions of the election laws, lailst Party is officially recognized u name of Social Democratic Party, emblem is the Arm and Torch, as sh

above.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a ring-ruled organization which devotes all lis energies to two purposes; First, to disrupt the Socialist movement and slander the Socialists who carry ou the battle against capitalism; second, to malga and injure the trade-union movement.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. a Socialist Party (the Social Democratic y of New York) has passed through its figures election. Its growing power adjected and its speedy victory for-oved by the great increase of its vote lown in these figures:

If you are a Socialist but not a mem

ber of the party organization or if, being a member, you neglect to attend its meeting, you have no right to complain when you think that organization takes a wrong step or fails to take a right one. There is no body on earth more completely democratic in its methods or more freely open to all who candidly accept its platform than the organized Socialist Party-called in New York the Social Democratic Party. If you wish for the speedy coming of the Socialist Republic it is your duty to help in the work and participate in the coun sels of the organized body of men which is striving for that end.

Once more we remind readers that letters regarding the Daily Globe Fair should not be addressed to this office but to William Butscher, Secretary, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York. Some delay and conby compliance with this notice.

TAXATION AND THE SUPPRAGE

The capitalist class in the United States to-day is in the position of that Inckless fellow i othe Arabian tale who conjured the demon out of the bottle to do his bidding, but could not conjure him back into the bottle when he grew rebellious. Political democracy has well served the purposes of the bourgeoisie, so long as capitalism was yet developing and the proletariat had not become class-conscious. Now capitalism has nearly reached its full development, now the workers are learning to think for themselves, the capitalists would fain deprive them of the suffrage. But the same fear which inspires this wish also gives pause to its execution and limits the attempts of the reactionists to such petty backward steps as that proposed in Minne sota as reported in another column o this paper or as the bill giving suffrage to women taxpayers in Massachusetts as reported a few weeks ago-measures too small to be in themselves very day gerous to the workers even if carried out, yet plain enough in their intent to help put the workers on their guard and rouse them to action

A few years ago, when this fear of democracy began to disturb the peace of our better classes and they felt th need of some pretext for limiting the suffrage, they seized upon the ignor ance of the poor-the poor whom they had so carefully kept in ignorance-as such a pretext, and thought first of un dermining the system of popular selfgovernment by attaching educational

qualifications to the suffrage. A little onsideration and experience have shown them the stupidity of that plan. The votes of the ignorant workers are just the votes the capitalists can control; the votes they fear are those of the more intelligent and the better educated proletariat. They have been compelled to adopt a more direct mode of attack, that of property qualifications under varying forms, and their editors and publicists and jurists and divines have been called into service to prepare the way by instilling into the public minds the theory that the state is, at least in some of its aspects, a business enterprise to be conducted on business principles, a sort of glorifled joint-stock corporation, in which only the stockholders-that is, the property owners-should have a voice

It is a far cry, this new or old-new theory, from that of the men who staked their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor on the proposition that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the govrned. We Socialists may not hold to the political theories of 1776. We have a right to dissent, for we do it openly and consistently, maintaining that "time makes ancient good uncouth," that the validity of any political theory or ideal is relative only to the needs of evolving society. They—the good patriots, the blatant jingoes, they who trade on the credit of the Revolutionary forefathers, and they who ever assert the immutability of human nature and appeal to the eternal laws of nature to sanctify their dividendsthey have no such right. They add hypocrisy to apostney and inconsistency to both when they repudiate the principles of the Declaration.

We Socialists do not talk large of the natural rights of man. We do not found our conception of the state, as men did in the eighteenth century, on a supposed social contract by which each individual gives up a part of his natural liberty in exchange for the right of participating in the benefits of society. That theory played its useful part and is dead and ought to be buried by this is not that of an aggregation of free and equal individuals mutually consenting to institute government for the se curity of their natural rights, neither do we accept the ideal of the state as a business corporation, an institution established or created or developed for the purpose of safeguarding and advancing the interests of that portion of the people who now hold lawful posses sion of taxable property-to say simply taxpayers would inaccurately express the capitalist idea, for even pious young Mr. Rockefeller swears off his taxes and nobody proposes to disfranchise

This idea of government of the peop by the politicians and for the propertyowners is a very proper ideal for the property-owners and their politicians. We do not blame them for holding it. We blame them only for not being quite frank and bold in avowing It. But it is an ideal that we repudiate and that the economic needs of society will com pel it to reject and that the increasing intelligence of the workers will enable them to overthrow.

We stand for universal suffrage, no on any sentimental or ideological grounds but on the plain and practical ground that it is the only gnarantee of -or, we should better say, a necessary means to-the administration of the common affairs of society in accord with the common interests of society as a whole.

The two old parties, that which

falsely swears by the names of Jefferson and Jackson and that which dishonors the memories of Adams and of Lincoln, are alike implicated in this timid but persistent and insidious tack on popular government. The Southern Democrats have only been a little bolder and more impetuous than the Republicans of Massachusetts and Minnesota. When they condescend from high phrases to homely fact and tell us that it is necessary to impose property qualifications because otherwise the rights of property are invaded through the abuse of the taxing powe by the voters who pay no taxes, then it is good to be able to answer them in the words of a Revolutionary patriot, a signer of the Declaration along with Jefferson and Adams, pre-eminently the man of plain common sense among all the men of 1776. It was Rentamin

Frankin who said: "Private property is a creature of so-ciety and is subject to the calls of that society whenever its necessities shall require it, even to the last farthing; its ntributions, therefore, to the public exigencies are the return of an obligation previously received, or the pay-ment of a just debt."

With Poor Richard we are content to stand in this matter, oh practical gentlemen of the capitalist class. And unless history and the signs of the times deceive us, before you have opportunity to disfranchise us we will outvote you and demand back, even to the last farthing, that unearned private property in the socially create means of production which organized society has heretofore vested in you now useless and pernicious class.

A New York physician last Saturday put in one of the papers a four-line "want adv." offering \$5 to any healthy

man who would sell a part of the blood from his veins. He was over whelmed with replies. Up to Tuesday evening he had read forty-four applications and many more lay unopene on his desk. Many of the applicants begged pitifully that he would buy their blood, saying they were out of work and in great need. Obviously our prosperity is secure. If any modern Louis le Débauché wishes for baths of human blood, he need not resort to kidnapping children as the French king is said to have done. Free American citizens will eagerly open their veins and supply him under free contract at market prices.

"LONDON, March 6,-A dispatch from Wellington, New Zealand, to the Times' says that all the cabinet makers of Auckiand have been locked out in consequence of a decision of the Arbitration Court raising their wages

to 1s. 3d. per hour.
"The masters will in future import all the furniture required."-Times

Perhaps some friends who, a year or two ago, were denouncing The Worker as "narrow, bigoted, intolerant, and jealous," because The Worker declined to accept or even by silence to assent to the stories of "practical Socialism in New Zealand" then so enthusiastically published by some of our Socialist contemporaries in the West and elsewhere, will now admit-in the innermost recesses of their own hearts, at least-that they were unjust and that The Worker was right in standing for straight and uncompromising proletarian Socialism.

Compulsory arbitration is not Socialism nor a step toward Socialism, por is it beneficial to the working class. Such public ownership as they have in New Zealand and many other places is not Socialism, por is it a step toward Socialism in any ordinary sense of the phrase. Socialism means public ownership of the means of production democratic control of industry, the elimination of profit, interest, and rent, and the return to the workers of the whole value of their product time. But if our conception of the state. Only the working class has an interest in establishing such a system, and working-class interest must be the sole and sufficient basis of any true Social ist political movement.

> APPARENT DELAY EXPLAINED It may not be such an altogether bad thing to lose one's temper a little. now and then. Some of the comrades think that is what we have done in our editorial remarks on the headquarters question the last two weeks. Well, we have got what we wantedwhich was simply a plain statement of facts. The letters of Comrades Mailly and Untermann, published in the present issue of The Worker, make it clear that the referendum on headquarters is being prepared for submission and give us reason to hope that

there will not be much further delay. We accept in good faith the explanation given of the apparent delay in putting this referendum before the party and we take this occasion to say again that we do not propose to make any factious opposition to the Quorum, wherever located by the vote, of the party. Until the question is settled we propose to continue to advocate Chiengo as against Omaha, belleving it much the better choice. We hope and believe that this is the opinion of the majority. But if it proves otherwise we shall yield the point as cheerfully as we expect others to yield if they are outvoted.

Having got this information-which It was our right to have and to transmit to the party-let us make a gen eral remark suggested by it.

Until a year and a half ago the proceedings of our National Committee in the party press as they transpired. The party then knew what was being done and the comrades were in a position to give intelligent instructions to their representatives.

After the establishment of headquar ters at St. Louis this excellent custom was almost if not onite discontinuedunconsciously, in all probability, or through mere inertia rather than for any positive reason. We believe that a large part of the unfortunate misunderstandings of this latter period were due to this fact that the party was to a great extent left in the dark as to the deliberations and plans and even the decisions of the National Committee and that the National Committee was consequently left in the dark as to the will of the party.

There can hardly be any valid objection, in a party like ours, to the publication at frequent intervals say, weekly or fornightly-by the National Secretary, of an official statement of propositions received from locals or from members of the National Committee and submitted to that body for consideration, of votes taken or being taken by it or the Querum, and the like. In the interest of harmony, we ask if such a system cannot be de-

editorial an insinuation that his motive for opposing a referendum on headquarters-as he did then oppose itwas the fact of his membership in the Omaha Quorum and a desire to retain it. How often must we declare that we do not concern ourselves about le's motives, but about their acts.

that we do not consider it our business to guess at the motives of those with whom we disagree, and that, if we ever do have occasion to impugn a omrade's motives, we shall do it in very plain words, not by insinuation. We criticized Comrade Untermann's argument-his cool proposition that because he thought he knew how a refer endum would result, therefore the party should take his word for it and save the troate of voting. Comrade Untermann must lack a sense of humor if he thinks we could resist the temptation to refer to the added absurdity of this proposition coming from one of the men whose position were at stake. We now gravely assure him that we never doubted his honor, but only his judgment or his tact.

"APPEAL" TURNS NEW LEAF. More than once we have been able to congratulate the "Appeal to Renson" on the turning of a new leaf, but never with more hearty approval than

Heretofore, with brief and slight exceptions, the "Appeal" has held an attitude of indifference or even of sneering hostility to the party organization -not only to the particular organization existing at the time, but to organization in general. It has informed us, and with apparent satisfaction, that its circulation was nearly as large in the unorganized states as in the organized. It has almost completely failed to advise its-readers of the existence of the organized party and has, to our certain knowledge, ignored or refused reques s from readers for the publication of information on this subject. It has seemed to hold that the propaganda of Socialist ideas was all that was necessary, that the nomination of fickets was comparatively unimportant and the affiltation of Socialists in an organized party quite unnecessary.

However, we are willing to forget all this of the past in our joy at finding in the last issue of the "Appeal" an article emphatically urging all its renders to toin the locals of the party or to form locals where none exist, to pay their dues to the national and state organizations, to take an active interest in party affairs and vote on party questions. We refer to the article entitled "Shall the Few or Many Decide?" in the issue of March 7, which we advise all our readers to peruse.

Certainly it might seem. "to a man up a tree"-that mythical gentleman being of a suspicious turn of mindthat the "Appeal" has been moved to this sudden desire to get members into the party by a fear that the majority of the ten thousand who came in without walting for its advice were going to vote against Omaha as national headquarters, and by a shrewd desire to take advantage of the avoidable or unavoidable delay in submitting the eferendum by getting in a large number of new voters, uninformed on party affairs and inclined to vote for whatever the "Appeal" might advise.

That is the interpretation which uncharitable people will put upon the ar ticle. We shall not join in it.

Even if the Chicago referendum is defeated by the votes of the new party members which the "Appeal" may bring in, we shall still rejoice tha these men-have-joined the party and taken part in the decision we shall still thank the "Appenl" for its unwonted service to the party, and we shall earnestly hope that it will continue to advise its readers, not only to get subscriptions for the "Appeal," but also to become members of the Social

The "Socialist Spirit" discontinues tion with the Pohrnary nam ber. It has been edited for a year and a half at Chicago by Franklin H. Wentworth, and general regret is expressed at its shistension. The final issue announces that afthough funds have been gratuitously offered for its continuance Comrade Wentworth does not feel instified in accepting them. He urges the comrades to support the weekly Socialist papers and says that whatever he may have to say in print in future will appear in the party press. The unexpired subscriptions to the "Socialist Spirit" will be filled out by the "Comrade" or refunded in cash to the subscriber at his option. We are heartily sorry to see this bright little magazine suspended, for much of its contents has been of a literary quality distinctly superior to anything appearing in our other publication Still, the ability which went to make the "Socialist Shirlt" what it was will be brought to the improvement of ou other papers, and we must suppose that the decision of its publishers was a wise one under the circumstances.

INCREASE IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., March 5.—The Socialist Party considerably increased its vote in the city elections in Maine this week, though without electing any of its eandidates. In Bath we pe 540 votes out of a total of 1.883, the Democrats endorsing the Republican candidate. In Rockland our vote in sed to about 100, and in South Po land to 31. In Lewiston we polled 208 and in Anburn our vote reached 239.

Socialist Party in Massachusetts ad-oress Dan A. White State Secretary, 107 Winthrop Building, Baston.

AS TO HEADQUARTERS.

[Under this head are presented, from week to week, various communications and announcements in connection with the removal of headquarters from St. Louis to Omaha by the National Confmittee and the demand by a large number of locals-which The Worke supports-for a referendum in favor of Chicago. Correspondents are requested to be brief, as only a limited space can be given to this discussion.]

Editor of The Worker: Permit me word of explanation regarding your editorial in The Worker of March 8, just to hand, relative to delay in sub-mission of referendum on location of headquarters. Whatever delay may have apparently occurred was occa sioned by myself. Two referendums on the location of

headquarters have been demanded, one on Omaha, the other on Chicago. At the time that a sufficient number of locals had demanded the latter, one hore was required for Omaha. Inasnuch as a telegram from a local in Iowa announcing concurrence in the Omaha demand, I waited for the offiial notice, so that both demands could submitted to the Quorum at the ame time. When a sufficient number and been received for both demands I ubmitted them together to the Quo um, which acted promptly enough, so hat the demands have already been eferred to the National Committee for

ts action. Whatever delay has been caused herefore, arose from a desire on my art to facilitate business and eventually save time, by having both de mands acted upon together. Unless something occurs to prevent, the refer endum will be submitted to the mem bership within the required thirty days, and the membership and the party press will receive due notifica-tion thereof through the regular channels.

Fraternally yours, WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

Editor of The Worker:-I have just read your editorial in The Worker of March 1, calling on the members of the Local Quorum to state whether they propose to act upon the principle laid down by Comrade Goebel, and whether they refuse to submit the Chlengo ref erendum when demanded by five or nore locals in three or more states.

The other comrades of the Quorun may speak for themselves, and doubt less will do so. In this letter I spent

only for myself.

First, let me tell you that Comrade Goebel certainly has not spoken for me, and that nobody else in the party eaks for me. If I have anything to say, I am the man who will say it. Kindffs remember this in the future and do not implicate me in anything said by anybody else on matters relat-ing to the Quorum. In the second place, I call your at

tention to the following resolution, which I sent to the other members of the Quorum and to Comrade Mailly, on February 23, six days before your ediorfal was published: "Whereas, The impression has been rented by a number of party organs

that the newly elected national Quorum is opposed to submitting the ques cuting the new headquarters o the party membership; and "Whereas, The Seattle 'Socialist' has ren declared that the Quorum is don ligated by one man, viz., by Comrad-Walter Thomas Mills; and

"Whereas, The impression prevails that the present national Quorum is composed mainly of farmers; "Hesolved, That we repudiate the

harge of being opposed to a referen dum on headquarters as unfounded That we resent the imputation of

the Seattle 'Socialist;' and "That we hereby make known our occupation and class affiliation. "ERNEST UNTERMANN.

Journalist and Intellectual Proleta rian. Up to the date of this letter this reso

lution has been endorsed by Comrade Lovett, while Comrade Roe has dedlined to sign it because he is adverse to making himself publicly conspic-uous. While I am as averse as any-body else to rushing into print, yet I felt that the Quorum owed it to the membership to make known their posicenses to be a virtue

Now, as to my exact position on the question of the referendums on the lo cation of our headquarters: The con stitutional number of calls has been submitted for the Chicago as well as for the Omaha referendum. Therefore both must go before the party member ship, and both will no doubt be sub mitted as soon as the Quorum will have acted in the matter. My position is that both referendums, as submitted for Chicago and Omaha will require another referendum, even after the vote favors either one of the two places. For after these referendums are do cided, a new referendum will have to be submitted amending the constitution so as to jusert the name of the newly elected place in the place of St. Louis As the Quorum has the right to submi questions to a referendum, and as it would clearly be advantageous to have the question submitted fairly, and in such a manner as to make tutional referendum, suggested by Comrade Mailly and later withdrawn

"That Article 7 of the Constitution be amended to read:
"The headquarters shall be located

at Chicago. But said headquarters may be changed by the National Committee subject to the referendum of the party.' Or-The headquarters shall be located

at Omaha. But said headquarters may be changed by the National Committee subject to a referendum of the party. This suggestion, coming as it did from Comrade Mailly, and pointing out the necessity of a constitutional amendment, seemed to me so approprinte and fair, because settling the whole question by one referendam and giving fair play to both sides, that on second thought I endorsed it, and still hold that it is the best way out of the difficulty. How the majority of the Quorum think about this I do not know

at the present writing. We have not met and did not intend to meet until it would be time to count the votes on he referendum, because we wished to avoid all unnecessary expense to the party. So our business is carried on by

orrespondence.
If the locals that have submitted the two referendums wish to dispatch the settlement of this affair, they would do well to withdraw their refere and endorse Comrade Mallly's sugges tion. That is my honest judgment, and give it without regard to my position as a member of the Quorum, though you convey the idea in another edi-torial, in which you give me a nice little dressing down, that I wish to retain Omaha as headquarters because I am member of the Quorum. I had

hought better of you.

The majority of the Quorum will probably favor a submitting of the two referendums that are now before the Quorum, without endorsing my view that the referendum of Comrade Mailly should be submitted first of all. Fo my part, while I fully recognize the right of the locals to word their referendums any way they please, and my duty to submit them if filed in the proper way, as the two present refer-endums are, still I have also the duty of dispatching the party's business an saving us all unnecessary expense. If you had not created so much unreasonus all unnece able distrust against us, nobody hesitate to agree with me that I had chosen the most practical and effective solution. But as long as you keep on tearing your shirt in the manner you have been doing you will create a spirit of enmity and suspicion which should have no place among comrades of the Socialist Party. I cannot account for the excited tone of your editorials, and I am sure that I shall not lend any hand in creating antagonisms wher

harmony is necessary.

In conclusion, I wish to call your attention to the editorial in the advance copy of next week's "Appenl," entitled 'A Word in Season," which I send you by this mail.

ERNEST UNTERMANN.

Member of Quorum

Omaha, Neb., March 2. Local Poplar Bluff, Mo., has joined in the call for a referendum in favor of Chicago as national headquarters and Local Greater Pittsburg, Pa. adopts resolutions emphatically en-dorsing the stand of the Pennsylvania State Committee toward the Quorum as now organized.

RUSKIN UNIVERSITY.

Ruskin College, of Trenton, Mo., has een merged with ten institutions of about equal size into Ruskin University. The university has an annual resident student enrollment of 2,500, corespondence students to the number o 000, and a teaching force of 250. It is located at Glen Ellyn, a suburb of Chicago, where it will begin work on April 23 next with a \$100,000 central April 23 next with a \$100,000 central building, surrounded by 110 acres of land. A correspondence department in sociology has been organized, with headquarters in the Schiller Building, 103-109 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., under the direction of A. M. Simons, and Mrs. May Wood Simons, which will furnish instruction in economics, industrial history and Socialism. The following courses in this de-partment are now ready, and others

will be announced later:
American Economic History, A. M.
Simons: Economic Conditions Leading to the Discovery of America; Colonia Times; Causes of the Revolution; Adoption of the Constitution; Condition at the Close of the Revolution; The Hamiltonian Regime; Beginnings of the Frontier Movement; Jeffersonian De-mocracy; Jackson and the Monetary Triumph of the Frontier; Slavery; Civil War; Reconstruction and Capitalism; Growth of Class Consciousness: Con-

centration of Industry.
Political Economy, Mrs. May Wood nons: The Wealth Concept; Stages of Reconomic Development; Factors in Production; Labor; Capital; Value; Rent: Wages; Interest and Profit; Dis tributive Forces; Consumption; The State and Public Industry; State Revnues; State Expenditures; History of

Economic Thought.
Socialism, Mrs. May Wood Simons Socialism, Utopian and Scientific; Economic Interpretation of History; Economics of Socialism; Progress o Industrial Concentration; Growth of the Market; Socialism and Organized Labor, the State, Science, Education Ethics, Art; History of the Socialist

Movement Each of the above courses includes twenty lessons, part of which are gen-eral and part adapted to individual students, who, if they wish, may take more lessons on some topics and fewer on others. The price of each course is \$10 if finished within a year. All three courses may be pursued together. A course in industrial history is in preparation by Mr. Simons, Each corre spondence course is credited as equal to three months' resident work toward any academic degree desired. The academic years of correspondence work may be taken in three summer semi nars of eight weeks each in July and August of the same years, lead to the degree of Bachelor of Social Science. Similar courses will be offered for reg ular resident work under teachers sociology.

STRIKER BECOMES POLICE CHIEF.

AMESBURY, Mass., March 7 .- Four years ago last Monday Amesbury was the first town in the United States to elect a Socialist to its Board of Select

men, and last Monday it definitely tool rank as a Socialist municipality. A great strike of wagon worker tory. One of the first acts of the new Board of Selectmen was to drop the old Chief of Police, who had been entirely too subservient to the manufac turers, and to name a member of the Wagon Workers' Union in his place. Naturally, this has shocked the people who consider law and order as ide

-For information about the Social ist movement in Pennsylvania address Fred W. Long. State Secretary, Socialist Headquarters, 1805 Arch street,

tical with profit and interest.

CAPITALISM OR SOCIALISM—WHICH?

By Ernest Untermann.

The Collectivist Society, in a recent | capitalism depend entirely on the ulletin, makes the following statement: "Government-owned railroads and

mines would not be, under the present state, instalments of true Socialism. And yet it must be said that they are probably indispensable steps toward true Socialism. It is almost certain that we must pass through an era of non-Socialist public ownership before we reach the era of Socialism. From this point of view the Socialists ought to co-operate with those who, without the full Socialist mind, are working for public ownership. The principal work of the Socialist for a generation to come must be the production of the Socialist mind, and it appears clear that a system of state ownership of all the principal industries is a much more favorable environment for the creation of the Socialist mind than a system of universal private competition, or a system of industrial oligarchy, such as is now supervening."
We emphatically disagree with this position. To us, Socialism as a political movement is a movement of prole

at the problem of state capitalism.

Who are the "less radical" Socialists to whom the Collectivist Society refers? Does the Collectivist Societ consist of "radical" or of "less radical" Socialists? Or, to call a spade a spade does that society consist of "middle class" Socialists or of "proletarians" Socialist philosophy teaches us that the material interests of men influence their political, social, juridical, and all other views. In order, therefore, to get at the real significance of the post tion taken by the Collectivist Society

tarians for the conquest of the politica

power from the capitalist class. Only

"from this point of view" do we look

in the question of state capitalism, we ow their class affiliation. Now the executive committee, which must be regarded as representative of the whole society, is made up of the following individuals: Willis J. Abbot, editor of the "Pilgrim," a capitalist magazine, and associate editor of "Boyce's Weekly," a so-called labor paper, which is trying to stand on one capitalist and one Socialist leg: Mrs. Corinne S. Brown, wife of a Chicago bank cashier with many thousands a year income; Peter E. Burrowes, an intellectual and philosopher: Ghent, a capitalist journalist; George H. Strobell, editor of a "Christian So cialist" magazine called "Humanity." which copies articles from the "Appeal to Reason" without giving credit; and a number of clergymen and middle class individuals in comfortable circumstances, such as Lawrence H. Howard, Charles P. Connolly, Owen R. Lovejoy, James M. Trimble, Rufus W. Weeks, Henry White, and Leighton Williams. All of them are by educa-tion and association middle-class individuals, and, with the exception of Mrs. Brown and Peter E. Burrowes none of them is a member of the So cinlist Party, to our knowledge.* And none of them has risen sufficiently su perior to his middle-class environ to regard the Socialist movement from the standpoint of the proletariat.

Why is it "almost certain" that "we must pass through an era of non-So cialist public ownership before we reach the era of Socialism," and why is this a reason for members of the Socialist Party "to co-operate with those who, without the full Socialist mind, are working for public owner-ship?" The Collectivist Society fails to give us a valid reason for this ad vice. In our opinion this advice doe not agree with the acknowledgmen that "the principal work of the Sc cinlist for a generation to come must be the production of the Socialist

Does not the necessity of passing or not passing, through an era of state

in error here. Geo. H. Strobell and, unless we are much mistaken, Owen R. re members of the Socialis

rapidity with which we succeed in making Socialist minds? Let us see how fast we can make Socialist minds. In 1808, we polled in round numbers 90,000 votes; in 1902, we polled about 300,000; that is about 3.4 times as much as in 1898. If we only increased at the same ratio, we should poll 1.020, 000 votes in 1906; 3,468,000 in 1910; and 11,791,200 in 1914.

In other words, we should carry the United States for Socialism in eleven years from now. That is a long way from "a generation," even if we wer-to increase only at the same ratio as from 1808 to 1902. But is it not "almost certain" that we shall increase still more rapidly as capitalism comes more oppressive, and have we not good prospects, in that case, of winning, if not in 1908, then in 1912? That would be only five or nine years from now. The next question is: By what

ethods are we more likely to increase -by devoting our whole energy to making Socialist minds, or by following the advice of the Collectivist So-ciety and assisting capitalist and semi-capitalist minds in obtaining something which is professedly not Social-ism? Cannot these capitalist minds, on account of their superior numbers,

carry any measure they desire, with-out the co-operation of the Socialist? The Collectivist Society claims that theirs would be the right course, because "It appears clear that a system of state ownership of all principal in-dustries is a much more favorable environment for the creation of the So cialist mind than a system of universal private competition, or a system of in-dustrial oligarchy, such as is now supervening." But this is a most fallaclous way of reasoning. State capital-ism, which the Collectivist Society itself calls "A woeful example of public ownership " does not educate Socialists on account of its co-operative manage-ment. The Socialist mind must be produced by Socialist propaganda, and the mere illustration of the practicability of Socialism afforded by capitalist put lic ownership is of little or no value in demonstrating their special class interests to proletarians. Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Russia, and other countries which have for a generation practised state capitalism, are ample proof of this fact. If anything, these state industries make the propagation of So-cialism still more difficult by tyraunical decrees, martial law during strikes, and a spy system which does not even respect the secrecy of the ballot. In fact, the capitalist environment offers much better chances for Socialist propaganda than that of state capitalism

This whole argument of the Collectivist Society, then, amounts to nothing else than to an attempt to weaken straight Socialist propaganda in the interest of those who wish to see "a gradual and painless growth of so-clety into Socialism." This is the argument always put forward by those who are comfortably enough situated to await a "gradual" deliverance from capitalism. But for the great mass of the proletarians this deliverance caunot come any too soon, even if it comes at the expense of a little temporary inconvenience to the "middle-class So cialists." To follow this advice and help to introduce middle-class Social-ism, would end, in the language of the Communist Manifesto, "in a miserable fit of the blues."

From the standpoint of the prole tariat, nothing is gained by following middle-class Socialists as leaders. Let the proletariat follow the proletarian leaders whose material interests are the interests of the overwhelming majority of the proletariat, and devote themselves to the making of Socialist minds. To this end, Socialists, even those in the Collectivist Society, should co-operate with the Socialist Party. Then we shall soon see that state capi-talism need not inevitably be an "indispensable step" toward proletarian Socialism.

LET OTHERS TEAR DOWN; OUR WORK IS TO BUILD.

Franklin H. Wentw

liam Randolph Hearst's dollars-that is to say, his three newspapers-is a force to be reckoned with.

He has a purpose, and he is spending millions to achieve it. He is young and is not without enthusiasm. These facts disguise from him the fact that his purpose is unattainable and that LANCES HAVE BEEN SHIVERhis ambition cannot be realized.

His ambition is to reconstruct the Democratic party-and get credit for it. He is one who would be a pope. The Democratic party is dead.

Into the bloodless veins of its carcass this young man is pouring the galvanizing fluid of his paternal mil-

He can galvanize, but he cannot re-Under the stimulus of a battery a

corpse will flop about as if it had life; but when you remove the battery it goes on decomposing. The Democratic corpse is twitching

slightly in response to the efforts of Mr. Hearst, Mr. Hearst is young. All the more discerning Democrats have let go, and gone into mourning. Mr. Hearst will let go too, with a little more experience. Only youth attempts the impossible.

Mr. Hearst cannot harm the Socialist movement unless the Socialists pernit him to do so. He is doing what every active man without a co ophy is sure to do in public lifebreaking images and introducing con

He and his Brisbanes and Daven ports and Dooleys have been tearing

William Randolph Hearst plus Wil- I down the rotten social structure right

BUT HAVING TORN IT DOWN THEY STAND AMONG THE DEBRIS AND CONFUSION AND ASK THE PEOPLE TO HELP THEM REBUILD IT WITH THE SAME ROTTEN TIMBERS THEIR

ING. The people will not belp at such a task and Socialists need have no fear that they will. Energy should not be expended in criticism of Mr. Hearst, The thing to do is to utilize the lessons that Mr. Hearst's iconoclasts have been teaching.

Into the darkness of the Democratic confusion which these men have helped to intensify the Socialists must project the strong lime-light of their

ideal. Darkness is but a shadow, a negation, the absence of something-of

Light. You can let the darkness alone; the people will follow the light when once

they see It. It is time to turn from negations. Now is the psychological moment for the constructive Socialist message. Our word henceforth must be: VOTE, that ye may BUILD!

The world waits for a positive program.

Enthusiasm and unity of effort will make the Socialist myoement in vincible, for the hour of entire reconstruction has struck. Action! Action! Let the dead burs

its dead!

We must build and build!

NO TRUSTS I NO PRISONS I NO SWEAT SHOPS I

Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuits

Local charters have been granted during the past week to Norfolk, Va., and Fairhope, Ala. The South is wak-

penters' unions in the Middle West is being arranged for John W. Slay-ton of New Castle, Pa., Socialist Councilman and Business Agent of the Trades and Labor Assembly of that city. Slayton is a good talker and will do much good.

John C. Chase addressed fifteen meetings in Florida, had large crowds and organized two new party locals. He reports that state as the most prom for Socialism he has visited on

The new edition of the party platform, including the anti-fusion and the trade union resolutions adopted at the last National Committee meeting is now ready. This makes an effective four-page propaganda leasiet that should be widely distributed. They cost \$1 a thousand, prepaid. Furnished in any quantity by the National Secre tary, 10-11 Arlington Block, Omah

S. J. Hampton, of Bonham, Texas, and State Secretary Morgan of Ne brasks, are preparing to make organiz-ing tours of their states.

Comrade W. H. Smith, of St. Clair, Mich., is contributing some spicy let-ters on Socialism to the Detroit "Times," and succeeds in "stirring up

The "Socialist Spirit" ceases publication with the February number.

State Secretary White of Massachusetts, during the two weeks preceding this, filled twelve dates for speaking and organizing, besides covering the of-fice work. He says he feels like singing, "Bill Mailly, won't you please come

Comrade Roth, chairman of the County Committee of Luzerne County, Pa., writes as follows: "Owing to the fact that we have not met with the exed encouragement, and are therefore financially unable to float our pro posed paper, which was to be k og "The Socialist." our County Com mittee has decided to drop the project and return the money to all subscribers who desire it. We understand that to The Worker or the "Appeal to Res son," while others would be satisfied to have the money turned into our empty treasury, where it is so much needed, to place us on our feet. However, we want each subscriber to feel that he is welcome to his money if he wants it returned. We ask each subscriber to do us the favor to at one notify our Treasurer, Fred Schade, Sr., 487 South Grant street, Wilkes Barre, sincerely regret that this projec had to be dropped and thank all who have given it their support, with the hope that similar efforts will prove more successful in the future. Here lished every week in The Worker, and rades are therefore requ to do all in their power to extend its

Nork is in Wilkes Barre, Pa., and will emain in the vicinity about six weeks. le is there in the interests of the Socialist Party and the Polish Socialist 'Alliance. Comrade Anielewski is a Polish speaker and will address meetings in the different towns, wherever an oportunity to do so presents itself. The comrades throughout the county are requested to give him all assistance in their power, and arrange meetings for him if possible. Address him, Gen-eral Delivery, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Mother Jones and Socialist Councilman John W. Slayton of New Castle will speak in Memorial Hall, Toledo, on charged, and it is expected that the hall will be filled.

lectures every other week. On Friday evening, March 13, Comrade Sol Field-man will be the speaker, and on Friday evening, March 27, James N. Wood

The Peekskill comrades started the new campaign the day after their vil-lage election by sending in a good list of subscriptions for The Worker, a proceeding which they intend to repea

New York City.

The General Committee of Local New York, S. D. P., will meet Saturday, March 14, 8 P. M., at Labor Ly-ceum, 64 E. Fourth street. All delegates should be present.

Branch 2 of the 35th A. D., at the last meeting adopted resolutions of condolence on the death of Comrade Frank L. Sielke.

At the special meeting of the 6-10th A. D., held on March 6, the Commune Pestival Committee reported that Comrade George D. Herron will be the orator of the occasion on Saturday, March 21, in the large hall of the Labor Lyceum. Other attractions have also been arranged for. The price of tickets is ten cents. Comrades are urged to attend the next meeting, on Friday, March 13.

A mass meeting of the 1st, 3d and A mass meeting of the 1st, 3d and 5th Assembly Districts will be held on Saturday evening, March 14, 8 P. M., In Hudson Hall, 276 Spring street. Comrade Sol Fieldman and other speakers will address the meeting.

At the last meeting of Local Richat the last meeting of Local Rica-mond Berough two new members were admitted and two candidates for mem-bership proposed. It was decided to hold a Commune festival and Com-rades Le Grand, H. Fischer, R. Resch-

ke, and Franz Schmidt were elected as the Women's Social Democratic So ins Women's Secial Democratic So-ciety, held an agitation meeting in the Stapleton Labor Lyceum, Roff street, March 5. Mrs. Greie-Kramer ad-dressed a large audience and a lively discussion followed.

The Scandinavian Social Democrati Society keeps up a lively agitation among the Scandinavians. The agitation meetings held once a month hav been quite successful. The members take a great interest in the coming Daily Globe Fair and two delegates to the Conference have been elected. All Scandinavians are invited to attend the meetings of the society, which are held on the first Sunday of every month, 10:30 A. M., and the third Sunday of every month, 7 P. M., at 241 Rast Forty-first street, New York. The secretary is C. J. Miller, 303 Knicker bocker avenue, Brooklyn.

The speakers' class of the 21st A. D. inder the instruction of Comrade Fieldman, is becoming more interesting The Socratic method of questions has been adopted with gratifying results All comrades of the neighborhood who can possibly attend should do so. The next meeting of the class will be at Comrade Bartholomew's residence, 412 St. Nicholas avenue, near 130th street. All comrades who wish to become All comrades who wish to become speakers should attend without fail.

Ephraim Kaufman, of the Clothing Cutters' Union, indignantly denies the published report that he is a member of the local committee of the Civic Fed

The Young People's Social Der cratic Club of Brooklyn will hold a pic nic at Liberty Park on May 17. Prize bowling will be one of the features. Admission will be ten cents.

Comrades George D. Herron, Miss Dahme, Simon O. Pollack and L. Rosen zweig will speak at the Commune cele Social Democratic Society, at 66 Essex street, on March 19.

Comrade Spargo of New York spoke in Rending on Tuesday of this week on "The Promise of Socialism," in reply to Dr. Dixon who had spoken on "The Threat of Socialism" last week, The crowd was both large and enthr

LECTURE CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY.

public lectures, followed by an swering of questions and general dis cussion, will be given in New York City, under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party, as follows: FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

Hornce Traubet: "The Social Con " West Side Socialist Club, all, northwest corner of Clark's Hall, Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue

SUNDAY, MARCH 15. Horace Traubel: "Walt Whitman and the Average Man." Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue. S

Horace Traubel: "The Coal Strike Gommission." Socialist Literary So-clety, 241 East Broadway. 3:30 P. M. Mrs. Alexander Fraser: "The Trug-edy of the Machine." Socialist Pro-paganda Club, 315 Washington street, Broaklyn. S P. M.

Margaret Halle: "Socialism and Individuality." Socialist Educational cague, 953 Second avenue. Edward W. Searing: "The Relation lividuality."

of Nineteenth Century Art and Lit-erature to Socialism." Zeltner's Morrisania Hall, 170th street and Third William Thurston Brown Dispens

ary Hall, Thirty-sixth street and Ninth Clara Ruge: "Die Frauenkleidung von den ältesten Zeiten bis zur Gege

wart." Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, S p. m. FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

F. Schluter: "The Principles of Scientific Socialism." West Side So-cialist Club, Clark's Hall, porthwest of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue.

ism." At the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth street, March 20, 8 P. M.

MAILLY'S REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

National Secretary Mailly's financial report for February shows receipts as follows: Dues, from state committees —California, \$20; Colorado, \$36.10; Connecticut, \$35.75; Florida, \$25; Idaho, \$5; Illinois, \$110; Maine, \$7.50; etts, \$50; Michigan, \$5; Mis Massachusetts, \$50; Michigan, \$5; Missouri, \$15.35; Montana, \$20; New Jersey, \$90; New York, \$50; Ohio, \$65; Oregon, \$9.20; Pennsylvania, \$25; South Dakota, \$4.60; Washington, \$11.35; from locals in unorganized states—Alabama, 20 cents; Arlzona, \$1.20. Arkansas F0 cents; Leuisiane, \$1.20; Arkansas, 50 cents; Louislann \$6.20; Tennessee, \$2.70; Vermont, \$2; Virginia, \$4.70; West Virginia, \$1.40; Wyoming, \$4.30; Washington, D. C., \$1; total for Approximation \$1; total for dues, \$611.05; supplies, \$17.79; donation from Kentucky State Committee, \$29.32; miscellaneous, \$40.52; total receipts, \$696.68. Expenditures for the month were \$832.70, the principal items being as follows: Salaries—Leon Greenbaum, \$20.83; J. S. Roche, \$12; W. E. Clark. \$48; Samuel Lovett, Acting Secretary, salary and expenses, \$42; Wm. Mailly, \$60; total for salaries, \$182.83; exses of National Committee meet penses of National Committee meet-ing, \$388.86; W. E. Clark, travelling expenses, \$17.20; office help, \$49; office rent, \$15; office expenses, \$23.15; freight and express, \$40.82; printing, sta-tionery, postage, and telegrams, \$71.44.

The present standing is shown by the following table:

Total\$1,020.14 Expenditures for Feb..... 832.70

CHASE IN THE SOUTH,

Former Socialist Mayor of Haverhill Meeting with Great Success in Lecture Tour.

OMAHA, Neb., March 5 .- Comrade John C. Chase has met with excep-tional success in his trip through the Southern states, under the dire the Labor Lecture Bureau. And this lespite a widely circulated report sent to the trade unions and Southern newspapers, from the enemies of Socialism in the East, to the effect that Chase had been repudiated by the Eastern unions and was simply agitating to convention of the American Federation

This report, false upon its face, only eemed to advertise Chase and get ou larger meetings than he would other wise have had. Wherever he spoke enthusiasm was aroused and renewed activity for Socialism stirred up. The press notices were good and fair. Reginning at Cumberland, W. Va.

Chase has spoken at the following places for the organizations named: Washington, D. C., Bellamy Club; Richmond, Va., Central Labor Union and Socialist Club; Norfolk, Building tral Labor Union and local Socialists; Lynchburg, Central Labor Union; Columbus, Ga., Central Federation of Labor; Columbia, S. C., Central Federa tion of Labor; Macon, Ga., Central La-bor Union; Atlanta, Webb Pressmen's Union: Jacksonville, Fla., Ministerial Educational League; and for the So cialists at Green Cove Springs, Orlando Kissime, Lakeland, Plant City, St. Petersburg, Tampa, Key West, West Palm Beach, Daytona, Sanford, Jacksonville, and St. Augustine, Fig. The Florida dates were arranged through the energetic assistance of State Sec retary Healey, Several new locals on March 3, Chase spoke for the Fed-

eral Labor Union at Valdosta, Ga., and had then the following engagements to fill: March 4, Montgomery, Ala., Federation of Labor; March 5, Bir ham, Carpenters' and Tailors' Unions; March 7, Decatur, Socialists; March 8, Birmingham, Jewish Literary Society; March 10, Bessemer Socialists; March 11, Patton Junction, Socialists: March 14. Cordova, Socialists; March 16, Meridian, Miss.; March 20, Covington, La.; March 21, Clinton; March 23, Lake Clarks. He will probably also speak to the miners at Blue Creek and Cardiff,

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Steady Socialist Progress All Over the State-Preparations for State Con-

PHILADELPHIA, March There was a full attendance at yester day's meeting of the State Committee in the headquarters, at 1305 Arch street. J. C. Frost acted as chairman. Julius Weber was elected as a men ber from Local Philadelphia in place of Howard Caldwell, resigned.

Encouraging reports were received from Pittsburg, Erie, Good Will Hill, ville, Williamsport, South Williams-port, Coalport, Alden, New Castle, Duquesne, South Brunswick, Spring Forge, and Connelsville. The comrades in Montgomery County are about to organize a county committee. Sell-ersville is active. Perkasie is about to fall into line, and Bristol, a great in dustrial centre, will soon take her stand in the Socialist column.

A comrade from Connellsville writes, just having arrived from another state number of subscribers for a Socialis paper and is looking around for all the comrades he can find to help him fight

In Scranton things are moving our way. In the last election we polled 235 votes, as against 106 at the preceding election. In Pennsylvania, as in Massachusetts and eisewhere, we can feel the groundswell of Socialism that is throwing the Economic League and the Republican National Committee into a panic and is destined in the near fu

The returns from locals nominating Courtenay Lemon will speak ou places for holding the next state convention resulted in the nomination of Reading, Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia. The advocates of Reading are particularly strenuous in putting forth their claims. They point out that the city has a large population, that it is so situated as to be in easy reach of a majority of the locals, and that our movement there is in a fine condition and growing rapidly, and holding the convention there would give it an ad ditional boom. The hotel accommoda tions are excelle

tions are excellent. The returns from the referendum to the State Committee must not be later than April 13. According to the con-stitution "each local shall be entitled to one delegate and one additional for each fifty members and majority frac ion thereof in good standing for three nonths prior to state convention."

Secretary Leary's letter to J P Mor gan has not, as yet, been answered by that individual, but it has met a prompt response from a number of pro newspapers, evoking ponderor torials, favorable and otherwise.

How many tickets have YOU sold for the Daily Globe Fair?

trade unions will find it worth while to circulate Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics" among their fellow unionists. Price, postpaid, 3 cents a copy; ten copies for 20 cents; fifty for 85 cents; one hundred or more at 1½ cents each. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

—The Worker helps to make So-cialist voters out of people who are now opposed to the movement and active party members out of those who are now only passive Socialist voters. Circulate The Worker.

-For information in regard to the Total \$1,020.14 Social Democratic Party in New York Expenditures for Feb. \$32.70 City address or call on Jas. N. Wood, Organizer, Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street.

"CONTRIBUTORY **NEGLIGENCE.**"

Extreme Illustration of Capitalist Theory of Law.

New York Court of Appeals Assumes Boy Thrown from One Moving Car and Killed by Another to Have Been Guilty of Negligence-Company Free from Responsibility.

The New York Court of Appeals has rendered a decision in a personal in-jury case against the Brooklyn Heights Bailroad Company (a part of the trolley combine dominated by Standard Oil capitalists), which car ries to about the farthest possible ex-tremity the legal theory of "contribu-tory negligence" which is of such great service to the capitalists, enabling them to conduct their business in the most profitable way with almost absolute disregard of the lives of em-

The Facts in the Case.

Briefly, the facts in the case are a follows, as reported by the law jour-

"Arthur Pinder, a fourteen-year-old boy, was forcibly thrown or knocked from a moving car on the Brooklyn Heights Railroad by the motorman. He was seen to pick himself up from the ground and walk slowly and lamely across the street directly in front of another car, by which he was struck, and killed. On the trial of an action, brought by the boy's father, as administrator, there was no evidence that young Pinder either looked or listened for the approaching car, or that his sense of sight or hearing was impaired by being ejected from the other car. The trial Justice dismissed the complaint, but on an appeal to the Appellate Division that court ordered reversal 'A further appeal to the Court of Appeals has given the final victory to the railroad company. The court of last resort decides that nothing was shown to warrant an infer-ence that Pinder was free from contributory negligence."

A Convenient Legal Theory.

The courts require in such a case, to establish the responsibility of the capi-talist and subject him to damages, first, that he or his agent shall b proven guilty of negligence; second, that the victim shall be proven free of "contributory negligence." If a workman is killed through a defect in the machinery with which he works, it is not sufficient to prove that the owner of the factory was negligent, but it must also be proven that the workman was not negligent. If a pedestrian is run over by a car and killed, it must be proven that he was not careless in crossing the tracks. The victim is assumed to have been negli-gent, unless his caution can be proven; the capitalist is assumed to have been free from negligence until it is posi-tively proven against him. In the present case, the court goes so far as to lay down the rule that, when a boy has been thrown from a moving car with such violence as to fall to the ground and then, rising, walks lamely and walks directly in front of another moving car, it must be assumed that he was in condition to perceive and think quickly and that he must have been guilty of negligence. The boy be-ing dead, it is of course impossible to overcome this assumption with evidence, and the company is relieved of all responsibility.

The judge who gives this remarkable decision is Justice John Clinton Gray of New York County, a Democrat. He gets \$13,700 a year for reach ing such decisions. He was nominated by the Democratic party and re-elected last year and will continue to "dis-pense with justice" until 1913, unless he exchanges his present position for that of consel for some railway corporation, as is quite likely, or u the Social Democratic Party gets a majority in the Legislature and impenches him niong with the other poverters of law now on the bench.

PARTY DIRECTORY.

Following is a directory of the national and state and territorial organizations of the Socialist Party (known in New York as the Social Democratic Party) and of the local organization in director New York. Every organization in director New York. Every reader of The Worker who is not already a member of the party organization is urged to ioin at once. The party officers named will gladly answer inquiries as to times and places of meeting or give other information needed by those wishing to join the party. NATIONAL SECRETARY.

William Mailly, Rooms 9-10, Arlingto STATE SECRETARIES.

California—Edgar B. Heiphingstine, 143 North Main street, Los Angeles. Colorado—J. W. Martin, 3341 Quitman street, Henver. Connecticat—W. E. White, Box 45, New Florida W. R. Healey, Longwood, Idaho A. M. Slatery, St. Anthony, Illinois Jas. S. Smith, 181 Washington Indiana E. H. Pala

street, Chicago. Indiana—E. H. Evinger, care of "The Toiler," Terre Haute. Iowa—W. A. Jacobs, 216 East Sixth street, Navenport.
Kansas-Emmet V. Hoffman, Enterprise.
Kentucky-A. A. Lewis, 331 Scott street, ovington.
Maine-Fred E. Irish, 14 Free street, Port-

Massachusetts Dan A. White, 907 Win-Mehren J. Massacouser-year A. White, we will, throp Building, Boston, 1315 Saginaw street, Flint.
Munesota-S. M. Holman, 11 Oak street S. E., Minneapolis, Missouri-P. S. Jamerson, Box 253, Sedalla, Acting Secretary, Montana-Dr. G. A. Willett, Thompson, Montana-Dr. G. A. Willett, Thompson Montana-Dr. U. Morgan, 519 North Six-diock, Heiena. Nebraska-J. E. Morgan, 519 North Six-seenth street, Omaha. New Hampshire—Louis Arms.
New Hampshire—Louis Arms.
New Hampshire—Louis Arms.
New Jersey—H. R. Kearns, Devon street
Schoolin, 64 Eas -Louis Arnstein, 18 Wat-Arlington.

Artington.

Are York—Henry L. Slobedin, 64 East
Fourth arrest, New York City
North Dakota—A. Bassett, Fargo.

North Dakota—A. Bassett, Fargo.

Oklo—W. G. Critchiow, 26 Praden Build-

Origon-W. H. Sweat, Medford, Oklahomn-W. H. Sweat, Medford, Oregon-A. D. Hale, Albany, Pennsylvania-Fred W. Long, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia. South Dakota-W. A. Williams, Sloux South Dekota-W. A. Williams, Sloux Falls, Texas-E. B. Lathan, 702 California street, Galnesville. Utah-E. S. Lund, Lehl. Washington-U. G. Moore, 125 Virginia street, Scattle. Wisconsin-Miss E. H. Thoman, 614 State street, Milwankee.

LOCAL NEW YORK. Organization James M. Wood, Labor Lyceum, 64 Hast Fourth street.

City Executive Committee meets on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each of the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of the month at the Labor Lyceum.

Assembly District branches meet as follows:

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....... lat, 3d, and 5th A. D.—First and third Mondays at 249 West Eleventh street, 2d and 8th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursdays at 78 Ludlow street, 4th A. D.—Every Friday at Pacific Hall, 209 East Broadway, 6th and 10th A. D.—Second and Fourth Fridays at 64 East Yourth street, 2d and 10th A. D.—First and third Tuesdays at Meyer's Hall, 250 West Thirty-eighth street, 12th A. D.—First and third Tuesdays at Meyer's Hall, 250 West Thirty-eighth street, 12th A. D.—First and third Saturdays at 32 West Forty-second street. 18th A. D.—First and third Saturdays at 32 West Forty-second street. 18th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesdays at 413 West Fritleth street. 19th A. D.—First and third Thursdays at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D. 18th and 20th A. D.—First and third Thursdays at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D. 18th and 20th A. D.—First and third Thursdays at 18th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesdays at 421 First avenue. 18th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesdays at 421 First avenue. 18th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesdays at 421 First avenue. 18th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesdays at 421 First and third Fridays at Colonial Hall, 101st street and Colonabus avenue. 224 A. D.—Freety Thesday at Socialist. 224 A. D.—Freety Thesday at Socialist. BOWERS, WILLIAM. transacting business way, Bo 15th day of June next. L. D. MAYES. Attorney for the Executor, 245 Broad way, New York City. venue. 224 A. D. Every Tuesday at Socialist Amentional League rooms, 953 Second

Educational League rooms, US Second avenue. Descond and fourth Fridays at the Community Health porthesis corner 162d and 18 Health porthesis corner 162d accept and Eighth avenue.

24th A. D., Br. 1 (German)—Second and fourth Mondays at 1009 Second avenue.

24th A. D., Br. 2 (English)—First and third Mondays at Socialist Educational League rooms, 953 Second avenue.

25th A. D. —First and third Thurndays at 20th A. D. (Bohemian Br.)—First and third Thurndays at 1378 First avenue.

25th A. D.—Becond and fourth Fridays at 1697 Avenue A. 28th A. D. Second and tourin the Modnes-1497 Avenue A. 20th A. D. Second and fourth Wodnes-dars at W. R. A. (Inbbouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street. 31st A. D. Second and fourth Tuesdays at Comrade Wilkins' beme, 2005 Second end stamp for particulars.

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32d and 33d A. D.—First and third Thurs-lays at Harlem Union Hall, 1997 Third 34th A. D.-Byery Friday at 380 Willis avenue.

35th A. D., Br. 1 (German)—Every Friday at W. E. A. Ciubbouse, 3309 Third avenue.

35th A. D., Br. 2 (Raglish)—Second. and fourth Thursdays at 2309 Third avenue.

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First and third Fridays at Comrade Furman's home, 121 Schermerhorn street.

5th A. D., 19th Word-First and third
Mondays at W. Emich's Hall, 5-7 Boerum
street.

6th A. D., 2ist Ward-Byery Thursday at
Excelsion Hall, 3) Sumner avenue. Comrade Bankenfeld's home, 1222 Forty-fifth afree; 12th A. D.—First and third Fridays at Concordia Hall, 335 Prespect sweene. 13th and 14th A. D.—First and third Sat-urilays at Rekford Hall, corner Eckford and Chiper streets. 15th A. D.—Second and fourth Saturdays at 18T Montrose avense, corner Humboldt freet. 16th A. D.-First and third Fridays at Socialist Club, Ralph avenue and Fulton Sicinity Court of the Court of the Court of the City India avenue and Fulton street.

19th A. D.—Second and fourth Mondays at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 805 Willoughby 20th A. D., Br. 1 (German)—First and third Wednesdays at Koch's Hall, 257 Ham-20th A. third Wednesdays at Koch's Hail, 20th A. D., Br. 2 (English)—Fourth Tuesday at 700 Evergreen avenue.

21st A. D., Br. 2-Lectures and meetings every Friday evening at Center Hall, Stone avenue, between Belmont and Pitkins renue. 21st A. D., Br. 3 (English)—Second and courth Wednesdays at Keystone Hotel, cor-ter Pennsylvania and Glemmore avenues.

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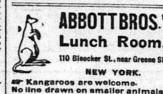
Musicians' Co-operative Union, Local No. 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headque Zibettie's Hall, cor. Bleecker St Central Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

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GAINS IN BAY STATE.

Town Elections Bring More Socialist Victories.

Socialist Party Everywhere Increases Its Vote over that of Last Fall and Elects Men in Amesbury, Stoughton, Norwood, and Holbrook.

BOSTON, March 5,-The results of most satisfactory to the Socialist Party. Not only is the tremendous increaat last fall's state election main tained, but in almost every town the Socialist vote for local candidates this eek exceeded that cast for our can-idate for Governor in November.

In many places the town meeting were the largest on record—notably so in Amesbury and Stoughton. The former town is in the vicinity of Haverhill, while Stoughton is a near neigh bor of Brockton.

e following table for ten of the most important towns shows our vote for Governor in November of 1901 and 1902 and for town officers this week:

Abington	125	205	243
Amesbury	149	222	983
Avon	26	83	121
Bridgewater	- 81	51	100
Helbrook	23	84	97
Hyde Park	89	273	530
Leominster	104	279	740
Norwood	25	194	524
Stoughton	20	66	388
Wakefield	28	165	387
	-	and mirrores	-

Totals for ten towns 620 1.622 4.132 Victory in Amesbury.

In Amesbury we carried nearly everything, electing all three Select men, an Overseer of the Poor, and ember of the Board of Health-the latter being Dr. John Q. Adams who was our candidate for Lieutenant Governor last fall. Our Selectmen are

Jason Spofford, Jeremiah Riordon, and David Tyler. A big strike of wagon makers has been on in Amesbury for some time past. The Republican and Democratic parties ran a joint ticket and had the hearty support of the manufacturers, while the wagon makers supported the

Stoughton Equally Good.

Stoughton gives results equally in-spiring. Here also the old parties fused. Our party organization is a new one, but it is full of life. State Secre-tary White, Representative MacCartney and other well known Socialists gave their aid in the campaign and the local comrades worked with splendid energy and discretion. We elected the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen (James A. Capen, a shoeworker), an Assessor, an Overseer of the Poor, and a member of the School Committee (the only one chosen this year), the Water Commissioner, the Highway Surveyor, and one of the Auditors. Of our seventeen candidates, seven were elected, two were tied, and another was beaten by only nine votes. Our vote was very

In Norwood we elected a Park Commissioner and in Holbrook we put in a Constable and three Fuel Viewers.

Socialist Measures Carried.

We also made a winning fight in many places for several Socialist measures. In Bridgewater, though we elected none of our candidates, we carried a proposition to raise the pay of town work from \$1.50 to \$2 a day. In Leominster we carried the proposition of an eight-hour day on town work and the appointment of a committee to investigate the advisabil-ity of the town owning an electric and gas lighting plant. In Stoughton we succeeded in insert-

ing in the town warrant four articles, which will probably be adopted, in favor of the establishment of public fuel yards.

Merrimack we polled 102 votes for J. W. Bailey for Selectman.

Later.—It is reported that a Socialist

The Amesbury "Fusion."

BOSTON, March 9 .- A statement ould be made about the campaign Amesbury, where there was a certain slight but unfortunate and un-necessary deviation from strict So-cialist policy, which is likely to be ex-aggerated and misrepresented. Our caucus there nominated a full ticket, but one of the candidates for Select-man declined to run. Meanwhile, a "citizens' caucus" was called. This was a ruse of the Democrats, but the striking wagon workers attended the caucus in force, endorsed our ticket and nominated one of their number, David Taylor, for the place left vacant. He is an avowed Socialist but not a party member.

When the news of the caucus

reached the State Executive Commit tee, it at once acted through the Sec retary, forbidding fusion of any char-acter, and a statement of facts received from Secretary Grieves of Amesbury showed no fusion. But a further communication, received since election, admitted that Comrade Regrdon, through ignorance of our rules. signed acceptance of a nom made upon nomination papers by the strikers, who feared a plot upon the part of the Republicans and Democrats who made common cause in the cam paign. Comrade Grieves says Com rade Reardon disavers ardon disavows any intent to violate any rule and would not again

be guilty of doing so.

All this would have been avoided had the third candidate upon our ticket stood for election. It was entirely unnecessary. Our candidates were entirely satisfactory to the wagon workers, who would not have nominated had our third man stood. The three Selectmen chosen are all members of this union and are all Socialists, one not being a member of our party organization. There is no rea-son to expect any evil results in this case beyond the chance that is given the capitalist press to misrepreent us, but that is bad enough and should teach the comrades the error of violat-tag strict party rules. D. A. W.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Socialists Demand Representation on Election Boards and Stir Public Opinion by Debate.

BOSTON, March 9.-The petition of Secretary Squire E. Putney for legis-lation giving the Socialist Party repre-sentation on the Ballot Law Commisdon and Election Boards came before the Legislature last Monday and gave occasion for a lively debate. The Committee on Election Law had of course reported adversely, and of course the report was sustained, every Republican and every Democrat oposing a proposition that would give he Socialist Party a chance to ensure fair treatment at the polls.

Representative Luce of Somerville

led the attack on Socialism. Carey and MacCartney replied. The Bosto "Post" says: "When the debate close the honors were even, execpt that Luce had the votes.

verse the action of the committee cited the recent election figures that have made the old-line politicians so uneasy and said the Socialist Party would soon be the second party in the state, in spite of all their opposition. it only asked for fair play. He referred to the attempt to cou out the elected Socialist candidates in Haverhill, so brazen an attempt that the conservative judges of the Su-preme Court were compelled to put a stop to it; and also to the scandalou corruption in Boston now being ex-posed in the courts.

Luce, after admitting that the So-

cialist Party has become a power and is a growing power in the Common-wealth, declared that, after all, it was ephemeral and transitory, a visionary dream, and inconsistent with human nature. He ransacked ancient and modern history and showed a great deal of erudition whose application to the subject was not quite clear. He then proceeded to argue that the existence of three parties was impossib and to infer that the Socialist Party must be treated as non-existent and

MacCartney raised a laugh by re ferring to Luce's "diagnosis of his-tory." He made great sport of the gentleman's declaration that Almighty God had ordained that only two par ties should exist, saying that Luce de-served a place beside Divine Right Baer of coal fame.

Both MacCartney and Carey, who spoke a second time, answered in a masteriy way the claim that the Socialist growth is ephemeral and transitory, showing by the recital of cold figures its steady and solid growth in every civilized country and explaining it as the logical political result, not of this or that coal strike or other inci-dental conflict, but of the fundamental conflict of class interests and social forces inherent in the capitalist sys-

On sober second thought some of the old-party representatives saw they had gone too far in voting solidly against so manifestly fair a measure and that public opinion was against them. A reconsideration was had on Thursday and after further debate the proposition was defeated by a vote of only 93 to 85.

Our third representative, Ransden of Brockton, who has not yet taken a prominent part on the floor, 4s "breaking in" to the work in good shape and will be a powerful aid. We must have with proper work on the part of the D. A. W.

OLD-PARTY OBSTRUCTION.

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 7 .-Teh Republican Aldermen have shown their hand. They evidently propose that, at all costs, the hands of the Socialist Mayor shall be tied and every act of his obstructed. This policy is generally understood

to be foreshadowed by their action in ing to take from the table Mayor Flanders' police appointments. Mayor carefully picked men for their fitness, instead of following the pre-cedent set by old-party officials of appointing only his own partizans. The Aldermen therefore did not dare directly to reject the apointments, know ing that no reasons could be given to justify such action. The refusal to take up the nominations keeps all the former incumbents in office. Many who did not vote the Socialist ticket

The action of Mayor Flanders in be-coming surety for three shoe workers accused—unjustly, as he holds—of strike rioting has made an impression the men are not Socialists, but belong to an element that has opposed the party. The gossips try to find some deep and dark political motive in his act, being absolutely unable to under stand that, as a Socialist, he stands for justice to workingmen, whether those workingmen have voted for him or

GAIN IN PEEKSKILL.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 4 .- Seth Taber, candidate of the Social Demo-cratic Party for President of the Board of Trustees at yesterday's election, re-ceived 148 straight votes and 86 more on splits. - A year ago we had 124 straight for the same place. Slowly but surely the workingmen are waking up and learning to think. The S. L. P fell from 38 votes to 33. H. K.

know you are a Socialist. They will find it out anyhow, sooner or later, and most people respect a man who shows that he has the courage of his convictions.

—If you get a bundle of sample copies of The Worker, you will under-stand that you are requested to dis-tribute them among your fellow work-ers. We need the help of many hands

FOR THE DAILY.

The Fair Commands Daily Greater Interest.

Unions Applying to Secretary Butsche for Speakers to Present the Matte to Their Members-Tickets Selling Rapidly-Work Is Going Well and Only Two Weeks Remain.

More than 120,000 tickets for the Daily Globe Fair have been given ou by Secretary Butscher to party organi zations, unions, workingmen's societies of all sorts, and individuals, wh are vigorously pushing their sale Grand Central Palace will be a lively place from March 28 to April 5.

Secretary Butscher is daily being re

quested to send speakers to unions of all sorts of trades in all parts of the city to explain the purpose of the Fair and the committees seldom fall to get material aid as well as a courteou hearing. Many unions which it was impossible for us to approach a few months ago are now inviting our speakers and eagerly co-operating in the work. They realize what an ad-vantage it will be to have the Daily Globe doing in the larger field of the English-speaking labor movement what the "Volkszeitung" has so effec-tively done for the German working-

All comrades who can speak are re quested to put themselves at Secretary Butscher's service to meet this de mand from the unions. Only two

at the enthusiasm shown in the gen eral meeting at Manhattan Lyceur last Thursday. The large hall filled and all were in earnest. ulttees were elected to attend to the various detail work of the Fair and unteers. The chairmen of the severa committees will be responsible for the work in their departments and members are expected to give cheerful co operation to their chairmen, so that or opening day everything may be nd in order and nothing to mar the enjoyment of the thousands who wil requent the hall from day to day Secretary Butscher is ready to give in formation desired by the committee and hopes they will call on him at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street,

Presents intended for the Fair should be brought to the Labor Ly-ceum at once, or the Secretary notified if they are bulky enough to require a wagon to be sent for them. The list-ing and arrangements of the articles is a big job and delay-means confusion and overwork at the last.

Returns on tickets must be made by March 28 and should be made as much earlier as possible. Comrades in or canizations that have taken tickets are requested to take notice of this.

Conations Pouring In.

number of organizations, in addition to taking tickets, have made dons Some of these gifts are as fol Central Federated Union, an lvory gavel; Miscellaneous Trades Section, a roll-top desk; Building Trades Section, a handsome arm-chair; La-dies' Waist Makers, a lady's tailor-made suit; Suspender Makers, a full line union-made suspenders; Cigar Makers Nos. 90 and 141 will make donations, but have not yet informed the Committee what they will be. All these articles are, of course, union

Among the other presents so far re ceived may be mentioned two sewing machines, a buffing machine, two bicycles, an iron safe, several fine oil paintings, many autograph copies of books presented by well known authors together with a great number numerous and of so great variety that space forbids an attempt at mention

ng them.
Volunteers from the Carpenters Union, the Upholsterers' Union, and the "Mahlkasten," a club of Socialist painters, will prepare the hall for the grand fête.

Entertainers Wanted.

Every English-speaking entertaine in the party or in sympathy with the party in Greater New York or vicinity is requested to communicate at with Joseph Wright, Hawes Hill, 151st et and Trinity avenue Brony who has been asked by Max Tanzer, Enter-tainment Manager for the Globe Fair to provide talent for the delectation of he English-speaking patrons.

A special theater is to be erected in

a quiet part of the building for the presentation of plays, dramatic and vaudeville sketches, and the like, and we should have talent enough to make it a continuous performance without overtaxing any of the entertainers. Every convenience will be provided.

As the money is for a cause dear to all our hearts it is expected that all who can aid in this department will give their services gratis to as great an extent as possible.

Everyone who can help should im-mediately inform Compade Wright of the character of his "act" and at what times he can go on-afternoon or even ing or both and on what-day or daysand also as to scenery or propertie needed and all other details,

Comrade Wright hopes all those who contributed to the excellent entertainment in the 24th A. D. two weeks ago will volunteer for the Fate, along with

The Ladies' Club.

The Ladies' Daily Globe Club meets The Laddes' Daily Globe Club meets at 953 Second avenue on Monday evening, March 16, and all ladies who are willing to help are urgently re-quested to be present. Work at the Fair will be assigned at this meeting. Returns on tickets sold should be made as far as possible.

The Daily Globe Conference of

ers. We need the help of many hands to spread the light.

—For information about the Social Democratic Party in the state of New York address Henry L. Slobodin, State Secretary, 60 Second avenue, New York City.

—If you want to see the Socialist vote in New York doubled again next election, work for the Socialist daily.

The Daily Globe Conference of Brooklyn meets every Wednesday evening at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 955 Willoughby avenue, where tickets and advertising matter can be obtained. Tickets and posters can also be procured from Julius Bychower, 143 North Ellictt Place, near Myrtie avenue, and from the Socialist Propaganda Club. Comrades Spargo and Lee visited Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 127 last Monday on behalf of the

Pair. They were cordially received and the union decided to take a thousand tickets and to donate a fine union-made carriage. The Brooklyn branch had already taken five hundred tickets. The two comrades were somewhat surprised by the introduction and adoption of a resolution making them honorary members of the union and, were hardly able, properly to express their appreciation of the honor. The Young People's Social Demo-

The Young People's Social Demo ratic Club of Yorkville met on the same night as the Manhattan Lyceun meeting. ...bout twenty of the young men volunteered to work at the Fair for from three to five nights each in whatever capacity might be desired.

The Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Lay-

The Mosaic and Encaustic The Lay-ers' Union at its meeting of March 2, on motion of Christopher Ward, adopted resolutions calling on "mem-bers and friends to aid morally and anancially in all possible ways in making the Daily Globe Fair a success realizing the necessity of an English daily devoted wholly to the interests of the working class," and further to show by deeds the sincerity of its

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Secretary Wisely Keeps Its Methods Secret.

Able to Boast of Results, Neverth less-Eighteen Hundred Capitalists Defeat Million and a Half of Organized Workers at the Game of Lobby Ing-On to the Ballot Box!

The National Association of Manufacturers has sent out to the affiliated capitalists another circular letter, under date of Feb. 25, a copy of which has this week reached the office of The Worker, through friends who dentity we are, of course, not at lib erty to disclose.

The circular is a call on members to increase the strength of the organiza-tion. It is stated that during the eight months (June, 1902, to January, 1903, inclusive) since the headquarters were removed to New York City, the membership had been increased by 817, or over 80 per cent., over 1,800 manufacturers now being members of the Association.

Silence Is Best.

The portion of the letter which is of interest to the working-class public however, is the following passage, especially the words which we put in

arge type:
"We are beating the Eight-Hour Bill in Congress, which would immediately work a practical confiscation of the business of government contractors and sub-contractors, and is intended, as the labor lobby boasts, to be an entering wedge to apply to all manu-facturers as soon as possible. We are beating the Anti-Injunction Bill, which would make the picket (and hence vio lence) around anybody's factory pos-sible and lawful. We have contrib-uted more than any other influence to the quick passage of the new Department of Commerce Bill. It is said that the activities of this office are numerous and satisfactory; BUT OF THAT I MUST NOT SAY VERY

MUCH-OR ANYTHING." Secretary Marshall Cushing is discreet. He knows the possibility of communications "leaking out," as this one has. He knows that "walls have ears," and that the activities of such a body as that he serves would hardly bear the light of general publication Its methods are, as Fred Long would say, those of "the man with gum-shoo and a dark-lantern." Criminals learn erstand each other and lay their plans without talking.

Manufacturers' Triumphs.

The Association of Manufactures son however, to boast of re sults, even though it dare not disclose its methods to its own members. The Eight-Hour Bill is dead. The Anti-Injunction Bill is dead. The Department of Commerce Bill, amended to suit the great capitalists, has been enacted into law.

ice more the American Federation of Labor, claiming a million and a half of organized workingmen, has utterly and ignominiously failed in its lobby-ing policy and a body of 1,800 organtriumphs. Perhaps this will help to teach the rank and file of the working class that their power is in Socialist political action at the ballot-box, not in begging favors from the servants of their enemies and oppressors after obediently voting them into office.

LOCAL NEW YORK

Organizer Wood's financial ment for February shows the	
ing totals: Balance, Feb. 1 Received from districts Other income	
TotalExpenses	
Palanas March 1	e20 10

Of the receipts from districts, \$76.35 was for due-stamps, \$5.80 for new members, and \$27.50 sundries. Totals by districts were: 1st, 3d, and 5th, \$4.50; 4th, 20 cents; 6th and 10th, \$8.10; 13th, 10 cents; 14th, \$7.70; 15th, \$1.90; 16th, \$1.90; 18th and 20th, \$7.50; 21st. \$17.20; 22d, \$7.55; 23d, \$9.90; 24th, Br. 2, 40 cents; Bronx Agitation Comnittee, 55 cents.

mittee, 55 cents,

Expense items were: Organizer, on
salary, \$32.28; postage, \$10.87; stationery, \$5.50; carfares, \$3.80; office
help, \$8; outstanding accounts, \$10;
sundries, \$2.76.

The following districts are indebted
to the level in the accounts stated.

to the local in the accounts stated: 2d and 8th, \$8.50; 4th, \$19.40; 6th and 10th, \$6.30; 12th, \$43.95; 16th, \$9.40; 19th, \$2.15; 21st, \$7.50; 30th, 15 cents; West Side Club, \$1.10; total, \$98.45.

Donations are acknowledged as follows memoers of the Bricklayers'
Union: Paul Bartsch and Chr. Sarryankey, \$1 each; R. Svotrett, F. Schult Wm. Klein, and Th. Kerf, 25 cents each; total, \$3.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

EXPERIMENTS AGAINST DEMOCRACY.

By Peter E. Burrewes.

Some mistimed wordshooter (no wheels, I am no more one, I am but matter who) invented the saying that a live thread in a fabric-that produces "democracy is an experiment," and an other, that "democracy is a failure." The fact, however, is that everythin else but democracy is a needless ex-periment and that history is but the record of the failure of one or another criminal experiment against democracy by the kings and other property rulers of the world.

Through much tribulation on the threshing floors of its various slave

masters the labor interest now con cretely, as well as spiritually, embod ies democracy. The success of some or of many persons is not the success of democracy; nor is the success of many more a progressional democracy. If our fleets were suddenly so armed and manned, as well as our forts, that no nation on earth could resist or molest us, that would not be democracy, though it might mean an end to war by armaments. If the mechanism of political representation were so perfected that every man all the year round, to scratch errant of sceholedrs back to private life, that would not be democracy. Nay, if we were all suddenly beatified by one munificent jubilee decree of His Holines so that we were all cock angel sure of going to heaven at the moment of death, that would not be democracy Democracy is that use of physical mental and political force which brings to naught whatsoever divides, opposes or attacks the interest of la Positively, as a fixed institution, it may be said that the interest-of-labo

democracy is an unknown quantum among the present stabilities of the world, outside of trades unions and of political Socialism. Indeed, the political machinery of the old parties in all constitutional governments is run upon the tacit dictum that legislatures represent only persons, and their opin-ions, including their tender aspirations, if good, to wallop the wicked, or if evil, their sinister designs to take away property and to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of virtue, as she is embodied in commercial success But, indeed, democracy has now no other embodiment than that found in the class-conscious proletariat, with its outcoming activities and achievements for the interest of the world's work and the world's workers. Hitherto the experimentors against democracy have had the advantage of attacking a mental incoherency, which was at the same time the magnum of prop-erty production, of fighting and of voting. To keep up the workers' incoher ency, to keep down their minds, to keep them divided and their property all together in the state barn, was their policy. Therefore, in a well regulated capitalist democracy (7) the prime object of Mephistopheles is to dandle the people into babyhood; to keep them very much interested, very, very much pleased, or very, very, very ut matters outs Politics, from the devil's side of the private barn, the inside, is the art of rigging up the irrelevant, so as to make it appear to be most relevant and "worthy of the earnest attention of good men," so as to get an enthus on that little bit of gray matter or po-litical yeast, which the old party sen timentalist calls his brain. There is no end to the ballots and direct legis lation the devil of reforms will grant to the good men who only vote with their changing yeast and their irrelevant opinions.

It may be that the democracy is not yet much of a positive quantum to itself. It may not yet know much of its own constructive power. Seeing of present day representative government, it may see there only a disgust ed anti-vaccinator, an abandoned prohibitionist, left high and dry from all parties; a woman righter, deeply wronged; a Devery diversion, a Com-stockian crook, an Eldridge Gerry squint, a Parkhurstian sermon, a roar-ing Jeromeiar, or some other fussy, amiable political irrevelancy who at one election tweedles his dum and at another election tweedles his dee.

But the undeveloped suffering neg ative has nevertheless always before it its positive call to destiny. The sense has fallen under a five hundred weight bedstead defines the force he is called upon to bring himself out with. So, while the proletarian may be allowed for the present not to know the fixed aspects of his coming Socialism, he is called upon to know, potentially, the equivalent with which he, and he alone, must upset the capitalist experi-ment against democracy that now lies on him before he and the democracy which he now is, can say, "Resurgam."

The things that crowd him and crush him down are the things that create him a distinctive fighter; they are the things which of themselves stimulate and direct the force of his While, on the contrary, the warfare of his oppressor consists in avoiding all occasions of de-bate or voting that would reveal their accessary and ceaseless antagonism to his economic awakening. Hence their leed of political enthusiasms for the

revelant.

I am not here considering the economic value process or mechanism of capital which made the proletarian what he is; that has been done once by Marx, but I am considering, outside of the book, what next.

Here is the proletarian. What are you going to do, my comrade? He snawers: I am going to do the next thing. Then I will ask you; Where are you, what are you, whence have you come? I have come from the huts, the hamlets and villages of the far-away rural world, where I was one person, and produced and consumed for myself. But thence was I broken off self. But thence was I broken off rudely from the individual life and forced to follow after that new leader of the race, the selling man. He, who of the race, the selling man. He, who for a foreign market has led me hither into the great mill shambles, and in order to weave cloth hath interwoven me into a class mechanism or social tissue of production called factory sys-tem, a warp and woof of nerves and of many hands and brains and servi-tudes and servillies, and of whirling

a live thread in a fabric-that produce fabric; and as I can do nothing econ omically of myself, I am no mor alone. I am interwoven irrevocably with the wage slaves but not irrevoca-bly in their present slavery. I am down with them, and in the solidarity of their company alone must I up and live. As a class I am throttled, as a class, I and the democracy, against which the seiling man and his mills are an experiment, must be free; as the class of free proletarians, proper-

tiless and forever at work. I mus

politically rise.

Nature is no more my friend; she rho always kept faith with me, and I being willing to work, gave me my harvests, is far away. I am taken away from her and am crowded with other millions into great foul cities The state, which bath witnessed and aided the property class in this crime of my deruralization has given me nothing for my former g. at security but a lottery bag, called the labor mar-ket. In the villages, and later on, even in the smaller towns, I was an artisan, or an apprentice on the way to it, that is to the opulent skill of a free worker, but self-protected in my own guild. After seven years of apprenticeship chance went out of my life and so-ciety remained in this respect as the sister of nature. But now I have only the grab-bag of competition-one of the greatest experiments against de

I see nothing around me but change, everything is on the whirl of revolu tion; yet they say that I must be good and lie still. But why, while all this whirl whirls me only more chance and more poverty and whirls my mas ters more security and riches must I be still? I certainly cannot be the only fool conservative in all the new city world. I must arise together with the proletariat, I must rise from my environment and by it, not from any book that tells me about it, but from the environment that crushes me, must get anger. My wrongs mould me and them only have I to lose them I resist; they supply my energy and open the outward door. The democracy of this world is the

one only good thing in all this world that still remains entirely mine and all inside of my clothes; and there will it remain until the proletariat is victorious. Democracy is the ought-to-be, the will-be and the must-be of the race and I am its acorn. In me and my present day conditions the slavery of the world has secreted for germination all its wrongs, while in the master class, my capitalist adversary, all the past experimen s of history cracy have filtered their skill and

their poison.

Democracy, then, is a socializing movement outside of and quite inde pendent of us single persons, which, if we consent to, and co-operate with, will make us class-conscious Socialists. Every man in society is either unconscious or conscious of this move ment, of this consent and of this co operation; if a man be so conscious of it he is a Socialist; if not, he is no So cialist. There is no such thing as an unconscious Socialist. Social Democracy, then, is not an

inked together in a book, nor a school of thought. Social Democracy ward tendencies. It is a political fabric in the course of weaving like the industrial fabric of live work know by our science and our idealism some of the great threads of that fabric; just enough in our little per-sonal way we know to help us take part in the weaving and thus to be So cialists or participators in the histor of the Socialist move democracy. We have left biography and stepped into class and race his tory. Assailing capitalism and saving the laborers' interest is our working ob-jective and a ripening of the militant class-conscious mind of the wage-earners is our mental. We no longer to make our resounding appeal to ag gregations of workers. We do not care for you individuals, with your feuds and your fancies, we only care for thee, thou sacred aggregation, body high priest pouring pure oblations on the altar of the thing we most worship, the spirit of the race, now, like our selves, struggling out to the larger loveliness.

STATE COMMITTEE OF NEW JERSEY. Last Saturday's meeting of the New

lersey State Committee was well at ended. Delegate Krafft presided Delegate Krafft presided. Several new delegates presented cre-dentials and were seated. A credential from Camden County de ected, he not being a resident of that county. Essex County was not yet in a position to send a delegate, but hoped to do so at the next meeting. Delegates were instructed to urge their locals to communicate with th Hudson County Daily Globe Fair Committee to make arrangements for New Jersey day. A report from National Committeeman Goebel was received and ordered spread on the minutes. Comrade Goebel complained of the basty action of the State Committee in censuring the National Committee be-fore he had rendered his official report. A protest against a new referendum was received from Camden County but it is believed the ensuing discu sion served to dispel many misunder-standings and will bring about the best evidences of goodfellowship throughout the state. It was decided that in taking this referendum the vote need not necessarily be taken in local or branch meetings, but that no member over three months in arrears shall be allowed to vote and that the correctness of the returns must be attested by the signatures of the Financial and Recording Sacratage and the control of members in good standing have voted. Delegates Dennis, Krafft, and Gerhart were elected as a permanent Auditing Committee. It was decided to reserve \$25 monthly for the purchase of due

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

aim to be the organization of the work-ing class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the obit, into a political party, with the se-ject of conquering the powers of gove-ernment and using them for the pur-pose of transforming the present sys-tem of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into colluction and distribution into col ective ownership by the entire peo

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individwere simple and owned by the machine, ual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the tallsts to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them. This ownership enables the capi Private ownership of the means of

production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertain ty of livelihood and the poverty and isery of the working class, and it dimisery of the working class, and it di-vides society into two hostile classes —the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rap-idly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables the property of the workingment to a them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and seto reduce the workingmen to a cial inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations india criminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanc-tioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domin ion abroad and enhance their supre But the same economic causes which

developed capitalism are leading to So-cialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage vorkers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher or-der of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political repre-sentatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act

collective powers of capitalism, by con-stituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and oppos parties formed by the

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utm ance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class. to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in facilitate the attainment of this end As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monpolles, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improve-ment of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

 State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want In old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of

public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of

their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing,

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum. proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by

their constituents. But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-opera-tive Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an atpublic ownership movements as an at-tempt of the capitalist ciass to secure governmental control of public utili-ties for the purpose of obtaining great-er security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration

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orted its work about half completed.

The Committee on Constitution re-

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303 Knickerbocker ave., Brooklyn. BRANCH GLENDALE, LOCAL meets on the first Wednesday of the

nonth at the Hoffman House, Cooper

venue, near Myrtle avenue, Glendale.

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