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VOL. XIV.-NO. 36.

# EIGHT-HOUR LAW KNOCKED OUT.

## A Truly Non-Partizan Decision Against Labor.

New York's Highest Court, by Voice of Two Democratic and Three Republican Judges, Declares That Contractors May Work Their Men as Long as They Please-Three of These Judges Elected by Demorepublicratic Fusion.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided that the Eight-Hour Law as a whole is unconstitutional. This statute (Chapter 415 of the Laws of 1897) made it unlawful for any contractor on public work to keep his men at work more than eight hours a day. It had already be emasculated, a year and a half ago, by a decision, agreed to by the whole court, declaring its penal clause uncon stitutional. The present decision wiper it from the statute books entirely. Chief Judge Cullen (Dem.), with the

concurrence of Judge Werner (Rep.), and Judge O'Brien (Dem.), with the and Vann (Rep.), gave the two opinions sustaining the decision against the law. Judge Gray (Dem.) was not sit-ting. Only Judge Haight (Rep.) fav-

ored the labor law.

The decision is a remarkable illustration of the 'non-partizanship of the judiciary" when it comes to a question between Capital and Labor. Two Demcratic and three Republican judges agree. Of these, Denis O'Brien was re-nominated in 1903 by both old parties, and elected; this year the two parties fused in support of Judges Werner and Cullen, forgetting all their real or preled opposition in order to make sure of having "impartial" capitalist judges on the bench to knock out labor laws.
The decision is the hardest blow that

the New York courts have struck at Labor since the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law was declared unconstitu-tional by Judge O'Brien, with both Republican and Democratic support, in 1901. It puts it entirely out of the power of city, county, or state officers to impose any conditions on contractors for the protection of the interests of the men who do the work.

### EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

#### "An Act to Release Employers from Responsibility for Injuries to Workmen," Would Be Better Title for Law as Applied by Capitalist Judges.

Justice Sewell of the New York Su-preme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, gave decision Monday in a damage suit brought against an employer, the firm of Milliken Bros., architectural iron manufacturers, by the family of John Briody, a workman killed in their service on July 15, which indicates that the so-called Employers' Liability Law of this state night be more correctly designated "An Act to Release Employers from Responsibility for Injur-les to Workmen"—at least, as it is in-terpreted and applied by the judges se-lected by capitalists, nominated by the old parties, and elected by unthinking

sulted from the negligence of the fore man—who, naturally (under capital-dsm) was more concerned in "rushing" the work and proving his usefulness o the bosses-by making big profits for them than in guarding the lives of common workingmen, who are plenti-

ful and cheap. "Now the law says that the shall be responsible for injuries to employees resulting from the acts of their "superintendents." But, notwithstanding the fact that this foreman had authority from the firm to direct the work and to discharge men for refus-ing to obey his orders (even at the risk of their lives), the learned justice de-eides that he is not a "superintendent" in the meaning of the law and that, therefore, poor Briody's dependent family have no case against the employer in whose service and for who rofit he died.

# THE CAPITALIST EDITOR.

commend the following from an address de Hvered in San Francisco, Aug. 1, by Mr. Hammond Lamont, managing editor of the New York 'Evening Post":

"The late Colonel Patrick Henry Winsto of Spekane, eager to mold the public mind, bought an interest in the Spekane 'Chronicle' and became editor. At the end of twelve months he remarked, 'Sir, for a year I have been editor-editor-in-chief, sir-of the Spokane 'Chronicle,' and in all that period I have expressed my free and un blased opinion on no subject of the slight

### SINCERITY OF CLASS BELIEFS.

suit of its economic relations, are generally cere beliefs, and are held, in the mail There is a spiritual alchemy which trans Is real, and the resulting frame of mind is not hypocrisy, but conscience. It is a class conscience, and therefore partial and im perfect, having little to do with absolute thies. But partial and imperfect as it is. It is generally sincere. It is most obvious ly so among those of the two extreme class es who buttle for advantage from such op-posite bases. . For the code of each to based upon things, more indamental than ideas or sentiments. It is based upon the economic life.—W. J. Ghent in "Mass

# WAS IT NOT "FIT TO PRINT?"

#### Why Did "Times" Reject This Letter.

John Sparge Called That Paper's Attention to Falsehoods in Civic Fed. eration's Call It Had Published, But Letter Was Rejected "with Regret." That highly moral, just, frank truth-

ful, and in every way respectable paper, the New York "Times"—"a paper that does not soil the breakfast cloth. as it calls itself, professing to print "all the news that is fit to print" -- returned the following communication teorrecting an error in its own news olumns) to the writer, with a printed slip expressing its "regret" at not being able to make use of it:

#### "The Civic Federation,

#### Organized Labor and Socialism. "To the Editor of the New York

"The statement of the National Civic Federation concerning the attitude of the Socialists to organized labor, pub-lished in your columns to-day, is so ut-terly and maliciously untrue, that, as a Socialist, I am impelled to reply.

"Says the statement of the National

anized labor. That foe is Socialism Although Socialism is the avewed foe also of capital, it regards as an aid to its cause the adient type of employers' organizations because of their common hatred of union-ism. Socialism sees in unionism a means of pettering the condition of the masses that must postpone indefinitely the config tribution. Before Bocialism can deliver its assault upon all capital it must remove from its way the self-improving organization of the wage-carners.

"Nothwithstanding the fact that the National Civic Federation has in its membership such distinguished leaders of religious thought as Archbishop Ire-land and Bishop Potter, Truth is not. apparently, regarded as a favored agent of its propaganda. The above quoted statement is absolutely and ridiculously untrue in its every part, as I should take great pleasure ing should the Secretary or any ac-credited representative of the National Civic Federation be willing to meet me in public debate upon the question

The attitude of the Socialist Party to the trade unions can be best ex-pressed in the following sentences from the declaration of party at its last convention, held in Chicago in May of this year:

The trades and labor union movement is a natural result of the capitalist system of production and is necessary to resist the encroachments of capitalism. It is a weepon to protect the class interests of labor under the capitalistic system. However, this industrial struggle can only lessen the exploitation, but cannot abolish what they have wrung from their exploit ers in the economic struggle. . . . Trade and labor unions are a necessity in the struggle to aid in emancipating the work-

ing class, and we consider it the duty of all wage workers to join with this move-"No other political party, nor even the National Civic Federation, has ever made such an unequivocal and em-phatic declaration of friendship for ored labor as that. Certainly the

National Civic Federation of which Messrs. Andrew Carnegie and Augus Belmont are influential members, has "Nor have the Socialists contented

"Nor have the Socialists contented themselves with verbal declarations of their belief in and sympathy with organized labor. They have backed their words by eloquent deeds. When the coal miners of the anthracite region were on strike two years ago, it used its party press and other party ma-chinery to raise funds to help sustain the miners and their familles. I myself spoke at some meetings and pre-sided over others in New York and elsewhere, arranged by the Socialists for the purpose of assisting the strikers. I spent long weeks in the very ers. I spent long weeks in the very center of the strike and never once heard of any such assistance coming from the National Civic Federation. Much the same might be said concern-ing the strike of the textile workers in Philadelphia in the summer of 1903, and the late struggle of the miners in Colorada. Leaves the control of the colorada of the c Colorado. In each case, and scores of others could be cited did space permit, the Socialists proved by their moral and material support, representing considerable sacrifices on their part, the genuineness of Their declarations in favor of organized labor. Most respectfully, I challenge Mr. Ralph Easley, the Secretary, or any of the responsible leaders of the National Civic Federation, to show a single instance of such practical support on the part Colorado. In each case, and scores of such practical support on the par of that body.

"The Socialists are not opposed to "The Socialists are not opposed to trade unionism. They are opposed to the National Civic Federation and to the policy which leads such responsible trade unionists as Messrs. Gompers and Mitchell to ally themselves with it. They take that stand in the interest of the trade-union movement itself, knowing well that whatsoever injures or benefits trade unionism produces the same results for the Socialist movement—which is its inevitable counterpart. Whether we are right or wrong part. Whether we are right or wron in our estimate of the National Civi Federation is a matter for reasonable argument, but there can be no question as to the faiseness and injustice of the statement of the latter body concern-ing our attitude toward the trade unions. I only regret that my knowledge of the Federation and its officials pre

cludes me from ascribing the state SOCIALISM IN

"JOHN SPARGO."

"Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 20. The moral is: The most eminent and sanctified members and hangers on of the capitalist class will not scruple at any lie when they see their class privileges in danger; Newspapers owned by capitalists and run for profits must and will print the capitalists' lies and suppress all protest; Those who wish to ee truth told about the rights and the wrongs of the working people must de-pend upon the Socialist press, because it is owned by workingmen and is not run for profit.

#### THE ITALIAN VICTORY.

In Straight Fight, Socialists Number 301,000 Votes and Elect Twenty-eight Members, as Against 168,000 Votes and Thirty-three Members with Radical Support Four Years Ago.

As a result of the first and second lections held in Italy on Nov. 6 and 13, the Socialist Party sends to Parliament twenty-eight members, in place of the thirty-live we had before. Of these, twenty-six were elected on first ballot—that is, had then absolute majority over all opponents—and two were elected on second ballot, in which only the two highest are voted for when no one has a majority in the first contest. At the previous election, we won twenty-five sents on first ballot and ten on second. Our popular vote is nearly doubled.

Moreover, whereas the Socialist can-didates had the support of the Radicals and Republicans in many districts in the election of 1900, this year we stood alone and, on second ballot, met a solid coalition.

In spite of the somewhat reduced numbers of our representatives, there fore, the Socialist delegation in Parlia ment occupies a stronger position than ever before, because our deputies know and our opponents know that our men have behind them 301,000 out-and-out Socialists, inst pd of 168,000 voters, most of them Socialists, but many of them only sympathizers.

## FOR BRITISH UNEMPLOYED.

The demand of the British Social Democratic Federation for a session of Parliament to deal with the question of the unemployed is attract-ing much attention. Of the municipal and district councils and beards addressed on the subject, 131 acknowl edged the receipt of the communica-tion but have taken no action, 110 formally joined in the demand, and two

# ANOTHER VICTORY IN BERMARY.

In the recent municipal election at Offenbach, a small city near Frankfurt, the Social Democratic Party succeeded in putting thirteen of its candidates into the council. This gives us a cler majority. All the other parties united to oppose Socialism, and got beaten at

# A SOCIALIST SCHOOL

Under the auspices of Local New York, a Socialist school will be con ducted between Jan. 1 and May 30 1905, especially for the instruction speakers. Courses will be given by Algernon Lee, Morris Hillquit, Henry L. Slobodin, John C. Chase, and John Spargo in History, Philosophy, and Economics of Socialism, History of Economics of Socialism, History of Trade Unionism, Application of Social ism to Social Problems. "As a guar antee of good faith," a nominal enroll ment fee of \$1 will be charged. Those who wish to enroll as pupils should ad dress John Spargo, 23 Belmont Ter-race, Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York. Fuller details will be given next week

# AN IMPORTANT AFFAIR.

The concert and ball of the Down at Grand American Hall, 7 Second hould be supported by all New York comrades, and for two reasons-first, to help and encourage the young Social Democrats; second, because half the net proceeds will go to Local New York and one-tenth to the State Committee. The Letter Carriers' Band will render a musical program and John Spargo will speak. A good time is as-sured. Tickets, 25 cents a person, at all Socialist headquarters.

HOW ABOUT "DIVIDING UP." A significant confession of capitalism in sted by Seymour Stedman when he point out that "In giving the items incident to the defeat at the stockyards, the Chicago timated loss to the workers in wages was four millions. Thus, according to the 'Chfenicle,' for every seven million dollars worth of wealth created by the employee of the stockyards who are now on strike they have received but four million in re turn for their effort. In other words, gvery time a man in the stockyards carns eleve

# TRUE BASIS OF CLASS DISTINCTIONS

The test of relative income falls utterly to furnish a standard for distinguishing classes. No common characteristics, no con It is the difference in methods of making a living that divides the mass into eco nomic sections, those individuals of like tasks and interests developing comme characteristics and reacting, as the psychol-ogists would say, in like ways to the same atimul.—W. J. Ghent in "Mass and Class."

cause there is really nothing to arbitrate. The real question is, shall the

# THE DRAMA.

## Progressive Stage Scores a Success.

Iwo Strong and Well Acted Socialist Plays at Carnegie Lyceum Applauded by a Good Sized Audience.

The first productions of the Progres sive Stage Society, an organization with the purpose of producing social dramas of progressive tendencies, were given at Carnegie Lyceum, New York | These fuller returns bear out the esti-city, last Sunday. | These fuller returns bear out the esti-mate of the vote for Debs and Hanford City, last Sunday.

The occasion was a most gratifying

The occasion was a most gratifying success. The theatre was well filled; the two plays—"The Scab," by Elsa. Barker and "Miner and Soldier." by Tola Dorian and J. Maläyde, both strong Socialist drames in one act were of extraordinary merit; the acting was, on the whole, excellent, being for the most part the work of experienced actors; and the nudience was enthusi-

ficulties met with in putting on the first productions were immense, but the result was a success which compelled the respectful notice of the daily press and assures the future of the so

After three curtain calls for the actors in "The Scab" the author was called to the stage by repeated cries and applause.

When the applause had subsided

after the performance of the second play, the andience called out Julius Hopp, the President and founder of the society, to whose indefatigable energy the society owes its existence and

The "Times" on the following day gave a respectful half-column report, with large headlines, beginning Spread Socialism Through the Drama."
The "Evening World" has the following editorial:

'New York theatrical managers are prone to regard the stage as a necessary evil without which it would be impossible to sustain the bex-office. They have naterial reasons for holding this view. Idealists, on the other hand, relater about the stage some of the most bleautiful theories of art and the true life of which it is pushible for man to conceive. The managers side for man to conceive. The manager take precedence. Theirs are the actual per formances and the receipts, while the idea ormances and the receipts, while the levely talk, at have the dreams and the levely talk. "Soutimes between the camps of the extremists for eash or for culture will appear to the old

a little group of people clinging to the old idea that the stage can be made educational while still entertaining. The practi-

cal work of such a group is now attracting attention in New York.

"It happens that the Progressive Stage Society is a body with a mission; that in its plays spreads such doctrines of Socialism as many people question. That fact does not affect the argument that the same force—that of stage, representation—which teaches one thing may and must teach an other. It will teach whatever a sufficient public demands,

other. It will teach whatever a sufficient public demands,... "For the play which is victors in its lend-ings there is always available a public ze-buke which it should not take pages of newspaper debate to bring forth."

It is pleasing to see that, while alarmed at the prospect of Socialist propaganda through the stage, the "World" is forced to admit the efficiency and artistic merit of the so-ciety's work. It is now "up to" all Socialists to see that "a sufficient pub-lic demands" the continued production of socialistic dramas.

Next week The Worker will contain a detailed account and comprehensive criticism of the two plays and the manner in which they were acted. This is unavoidably crowded out of this issue on account of lack of space. This Sunday, Dec. 4, at 3 p. m., a

discussion of the plays will be held by the society at the rooms of the Pro-fessional Woman's League, 108 W. Forty-fifth street. At this meeting vis-

TRUST THEMSELVES Progress has risen only when the working class has discarded, or refused to be guided by, the ideals, the customs, the religions, and the canons of taste, drilled into their minds by their exploiters. As a beef is fattened to kill, the working class has be , trained and educated to submit to explottation. The mind must be free before the body can be free. The chain by which the masses have been bound is not on wrist or ankie; it is an invisible chain, wound subtly about the chambers of the mind. It is not kings, nor priests, nor landlords, no capitalists who anywhere really easiave the people; it is their own ignorance. Do you believe the working class of the United States would go on from day to day pro-ducing everything and having nothing; its lives darkened by overwork and worry; its children underfed and underclothed; go on children underfed and underciothed; go on as it does carrying society on its back like a beast of burden, if its mind were not darkened by Ignorance? Why does the worker bow in subservience to the idler? Why does he cringe and shuffle in the pres-ence of the class which fattens on him? It is because he has been made a coward hy-current training. All the customs all the careful training. All the customs, all the laws, all the religions, that have ever re-ceived the sanction of the ruling class have been those which were calculated to keep the worket in subjection. He has been trained to quake and cower at the portal of the garden his cwn hands have made. The whole force and influence of his education

—The Democratic party is kicking its last kicks. It is like alcohol. It kills everything that is living and preserves all that is dead.—Jacob Bile.

pasis of this assumption save the arrogance of class? It is not a better man the worker

is bowing to. Manhood does not reside in mere assumptions to superiority. The worker is bowing to a phantom: a creation

# NEW YORK'S VOTE.

# Socialist Strength Is Steadily Increasing.

Official Returns in from Seven More Counties-Tend to Confirm Estimate of Forty Thousand-S. L. P. Loses Almost Everywhere - Full Results Will Be Known Next Week.

Official returns of the Socialist vote have been received from seven more counties in the state of New York. making forty-two out of the sixty-one in the whole state at 40,000, or a little more, as against 12.839 four years ago, 23,400 two years ago, and 33,399 last

Year. In these forty-two counties the S. L. P. has lost 1,135 from last year's fig-ures, which makes it all but certain that it has lost its place on the official

The obstacles to be overcome by a movement of such magnitude as that undertaken by this society and the difliculties met with in matther. We expect to be able to give next

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC GAINS. 10 21 104 44 68 47 
 Rockland
 ...
 40
 88

 Tompkins
 ...
 34
 105

 Rep'td last week
 ...
 ...
 ...

35 counties ..7,188 13,820 18,360 23,027

Totals, 42 counties ... 9,903 18,952 24,942 30,776 Gains ... 8,959 5,996 5,834 Gains, per cent. 90% 32% 23% Increase in four years—20,783, or 208 S. L. P. LOSSES.

Counties, \_\_ 1900. \_ 1902\_ 1903\_ 1904 
 Rassex
 14
 29
 41
 17

 Pulton
 179
 172
 109
 130

 Kings
 1,511
 2,809
 1,645
 1,335

 Rockland
 23
 24
 19

 Tompkles
 19
 43
 14

 Rep td hast week

 35 counties
 6,085
 9,269
 6,312
 5,678

Totals, 42 counties . . 8,197 12,883 8,494 7,339 counties . .8,197 12,883 8,494 7,339 Loss in four years—S38, or 10 per

### THE BROOKLYN VOTE.

The Official Canvass Is Completed and Shows a Gain of 27 per Cent. Over Last Year.

The official canvass for Kings Coun ty (Brooklyn) is now complete and the results, so far as concerns the Social-ist yote, are shown in the following tables. The figures given are those of the vote for Governor in 1902, for Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1903, and for President this year—the head of the ticket in each case,

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC GAINS.			
Districts.	1902	1903.	1904.
First	59	112	153
Second	37	73	108
Third	64	67	90
Fourth	100	120	143
Fifth	193	212	234
Sixth	261	305	419
Seventh	149	243	348
Eighth	36	64	107
Ninth	92	95	125
Tenth	52	95	103
Eleventh	71	105	155
Twelfth	159	178	250
Thirteenth	298	346	364
Fourteenth	126	144	161
Fifteenth	354	450	581
Sixteenth	188	219	251
Seventeenth	52	66	98
Eighteenth	135	168	231
Nineteenth	372	430	499
Twentieth	1,025	1,081	1.195
Twenty-first	559	676	944
Totals	4,381	5,217	6,624
Gains	1,606	836	1,405

Gains, per cent... 70% 19% 27%
Our total vote in Brooklyn in 1900
(comparation by districts cannot be made, as the districting was then dif

S. L. P. LOSSI	ES.	
Districts.	1903.	1904.
	23	. 28
Second	65	51
Third	35	39
Fourth	36	34
Fifth	86	65
Sixth	101	75
Seventh	134	139
Eighth	. 42	36
Ninth	39	46
Tenth	36	40
Eleventh	53	34
Twelfth	79	. 70
Thirteenth	106	91
Fourteenth	84	64
Fifteenth	121	81
Sixteenth	79	56
Seventeenth	21	18
Eighteenth	76	60
Nineteenth	90	63
Twentleth	128	88
Twenty-first	214	174
Totals	1,645	1.335

Loss in one year-310, or 19 per cent. The S. L. P. had 1,711 votes in Brook-lyn in 1900 and 2,869 in 1902.

# OFFICIAL FIGURES

FROM EIGHT STATES. RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 20 .- Full official returns give the Socialist Party \$50 votes in Vermont. Most of these are in the industrial centers, Rutiand are in the industrial centers, Rutland contributing 201, Barre 88, Burlington 92, Bennington 26, Putney 32, Bellows Falls 64, and Brattleboro 52.

At the state election in September we had 770 votes. At the national election in 1900 we had 371.

Ours is new the third party, running 1

# New Jersey.

THENTON, N. J., Nov. 29.—The So-cialist Party has 9,582 votes for its na-tional ticket in New Jersey, according to official reports. Our candidate for Governor has 8,858.

In 1900 this state gave us 4,600 votes. In 1902 no state officers were elected and we must take the vote for Assemblymen as the basis for comparison; in eleven counties we had then no organization and no candidates; in the remaining ten counties we polled 4,835 votes.

The Prohibitionists have 6,838 votes the Populists 3,704, and the S. L. P. 2,676. The S. L. P. had 2,074 in 1900

and 2,332 in 1902. The great bulk of our vote was in eight counties, as shown in the follow

ing table: Socialist, S. L. P. Counties. Bergen ..... 461 Essex 2,470
Hudson 2,861
Mercer 586
Morris 373 Passale ..... 1,017 -

other thirteen counties ranged from 18 in Salem to 162 in Cumberland, Pennsylvania.

#### PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.-The of ficial count shows 21.863 votes for the national ticket of the Socialist Party

in Pennsylvania. We have votes in every county of the state. In Philadel phin we have 3,254, as against 1,207 in 1900 and 1.708 in 1902. Four years ago this state gave us 4.831 votes. In 1902, under the stimulus of the coal strike, our vote rose to

21,910. Last year it fell back to 13,245.

Now we have just about redeemed the loss, scoring a net gain in four years

of 353 per cent., and are prepared to make new advances.

The S. L. P. has 2,211 votes, as against 2,936 in 1900, 5,157 in 1902, and 1.980 in 1903.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Nov. 23. -The official canvass gives Debs and Hanford, candidates of the Socialist

In 1900, our candidates, Debs and Harriman, had 601. Thus we gain about 200 per cent. In four years. Considering the many obstacles, social and geographical, to Socialist propaganda and organization in this state, the result is very inspiring. Better work will be done in the future and as Socialism becomes better known we may expect a still larger proportionate in-crease in the next four years. There is no danger from Populist ri-

valry here. The count gives Watson and Tibbles 165 votes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 28.—According to figures given out by the State Election Board the Socialist national ticket has received 42,013 votes in the

votes. In the state election of 1902 we polled 7.134. The S. L. P. which had 663 four years ago and 1,756 two years ago, now

# falls back to 1,598.

Illinois. CHICAGO, Nov. 20.-According to the official count Debs and Hanford re-ceived 69,225 votes in the state of Illi-This is more than double the Prohibitionist vote, and more than ten times what the Populist ticket re-

In 1901 our vote in this state was 9,687. In 1902 it leaped to 20,162. This year's vote shows a gain of 245 per cent, in two years and of over 600 per

cent. in four years.

While the meat workers' strike and e exposure of the infamies of capitalism which it brought about had much to do with the result, it would be a mistake to consider it as the chief ractor. Our gain is general through the stac. Though Chicago leads, many of the smaller industrial cities and mining centers in other mining centers in other parts of the stae did nearly if not quite as well proportionately. The increase vote is a clear gain for uncom

# Kansas.

TOPEKA, Nov. 28.-The national ticket of the Socialist Party has 15,494 votes in Kansas. This is official. Four years ago we had 1,604 and two years ago 4,078. We gain 950 per cent. from one national election to another

# Nebraska.

LINCOLN Neb-The official comgives the Socialist Party 7,380 votes in this state. In 1900 we had but 823, and in 1902 we polled 3,157. Our best stronghold is in Douglas County, in-cluding the city of Omaha, which gives us 3,548 votes, as against 250 four

#### THE FOUNDATION OF BUSINESS. Deception may almost be called the

undation of business. It is true that if all business men would altogether discard it matters would probably be far better even for them than they are, but takin the human character as it is, it is frankly stowed by business men themselves that no business could succeed for a single year if it were to attempt single-handed and alone to adopt such an innovation. The particular form of deception characteristic of husbases is called stronglosses, and is not of business is called shrewdness, and is un beyond which this form of deception mus not be carried, and those who exceed that limit are looked upon somewhat as is a puglist who "hits below the belt." But within those limits every one expects ever other to suggest the false and suppress t

# The Populists and S. L. P. were not in TO THE WORKINGMEN OF NEW YORK STATE

Worker said to the working-class voters of the state of New York: Your Eight-Hour Law and all your other labor legislation is in danger: if you double or treble the uncompromising vote AGAINST\_CAPITALISM under the Arm and Torch of Socialism, the capitalists and their agents in the legislative halls and on the bench will heed the warning; otherwise, be prepared for more injunctions and more antilabor decisions.

Were we right? You did not even double your vote for Socialism, for defiance to the exploiters, for the emancipation of Labor. Forty thousand of you voted for it-an increase of, say, 25 per cent. The rest of you voted either for Roosevelt, the friend of Parry and defender of the "open shop," or for Parker, the enemy of the Eight-Hour Law. NOW YOU HAVE GOT WHAT YOU VOTED FOR. Were we not right—we Socialists, whom most of you call unpractical extremists?

The highest court in the state has declared the Eight-Hour Law unconstitutional. Republican and Democratic judges have joined in the decisionamong them Judges Werner and Cullen, for whom most of you voted on Nov. 8.

Contractors on public work are free to drive their men to work nine hours. a day, ten hours a day, or as long as they can stand it. That will help private employers to drive their men, too The eight-hour limit would have meant nore leisure, pleasure, more education, better health, longer life, for the men at work. And it would have meant work and pay and food for some of the poor devils now out of a job, hunting for work, and driven by hunger to become scabs. YOU voted against it when you supported (most of you) the Republican and Democratic tickets, with Democrat Cullen and Republicar Werner on both. You voted against it

A few weeks before election The , last year, when you supported (most of you) the Republican and Democratic tickets, with Democrat O'Brien on both, YOU WORKINGMEN HAVE DECLARED YOUR EIGHT-HOUR LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Do you think this is the end? Do you think that your Employers' Liabilffy Law (miserable makeshift that it is, yet better than nothing), your Tenement-House Law (same comment). your Bakeshop Law-do you think ANY of your few and inadequate legal defenses are safe after this?-They are not if you don't WAKE UP.

If you had sent six Socialist union workingmen into the Legislature, as they have in Wisconsin, or even two. as .ney have in Illinois; if, last year, YOU had sent nine Socialist union workingmen to the Board of Aldermen, as they did in Milwaukee; if YOU had cast a vote against capitalism sufficient really to SCARE Rockefeller and Morgan and Belmont-even though they still had the majority of the votes and offices-do you suppose even THEIR judges would have DARED to give this infamous decision?

But, no: you voted for the Rie Stiele Now you have got it-crack! on your skulls. Not a Republican Big Stick merely. Not a Democratic big stick only. A Demorepublicratic capitalist Big Stick.

In Germany the bosses and their judicial tools do not dare to do these things; there are three million Social Democratic voters there. Nor in France; there are a million votes for Socialism there, with half the population of the United States, Only in Russia and in free America is the working class utterly despised by the master

Haven't you DESERVED it? Are you going to keep on deserving

If so, YOU'LL GET ALL THATS COMING TO YOU.

# JEFFERSONIAN INDUSTRY vs. SOCIAL INDUSTRY

When you hear a man talking for only condition for which Jeffersonian Jeffersonian democracy, just ask him if he also advocates Jeffersonian industry. He will pause, give you a vacant stare and ask what you mean. The way will then be open to teach him the first and fundamental lesson of Socialism, viz., that industry and politics are closely and vitally related to each other; that when this relation is harmonious, society is in a healthy condition; but when this relation has been broken off and industry and poli-tics have become estranged from each other, then society is sick and some thing is going to happen. Either politics must be changed to correspond with industry or industry must be changed to correspond with politics. Which shall be done?

Our politics, our constitutions and laws are essentially Jeffersonian—not in all matters of detail, but in their important features. The bill of rights embodied in our constitution is a fair specimen of Jeffersonian politics. The fact that it is pullified by our indres is no argument against the bill of rights, but rather an argument against our judges, who follow if higher law from it. One hundred years ago, in Jesterson's time, this bill of rights cor-responded to industrial conditions and was a good thing. If we could now restore that Jeffersonian industry, de-stroy all our large cities, factories, mines, railroads, steamships, etc., we would have Jeffersonian simplicity in industry and we would have harmony between industry and politics. We would hear nothing about government by injunction, nor about laws passed by corporation lobbies, interpreted by corporation shysters on the bench and executed by thugs uniformed, armed and paid out of corporation funds. Wall Street, Frenzied Finance and Standard Oil would never be mentioned. The labor war, the bull pen, the professional strike-breaker, the Pinker ple would be at peace; they would also be very poor and ignorant; they would be unable to get about the country or to learn what was going on in other paris of the world. But this condition of industry, however poor it may be is the only condition in which Jeffer-

democracy was intended. To apply it to a different system is simply a distor-tion of Jeffersonism. Yet this is what the Jeffersonian democrats are blindly trying to do. They decry So-cialism as un-American. Now the real truth is that our present co-operative industry is un-American and foreign to this soil. The genuine Americ dustry was properly represented by the spinning wheel, the hand loom and the homespun worn by our revolutions ary forefathers, who scorned the pro-ducts of English factories as un-American. If factory products have displaced Jeffersonian industry and are placed Jeffersonian industry and are now looked upon as truly American, just as surely will social democracy displace Jeffersonian democracy, and come to be the only American democ-racy. But this will be a matter of some years. Political changes take place more slowly than industrial changes, yet they must come. Jeffer-sonian democracy and social industry will not mix. Jeffersonian democracy means that the workers must own the means that the workers must own the tools individually. The protection of property guaranteed by the bill of rights means the property used and operated by the owner himself. This operated by the owner himself. This kind of property has for the mass of our people become well nigh extinct. You can dig up a few fossil remains of it in out of the way pl no longer the predominant form. It has ceased to dictate our laws and court decisions. Its place be taken by social industry, which that the workers cannot own their cools individually because a muititude of workers must operate one and the same tool at the same time. This kind of property did not exist to any important extent under Jeffersonism It is modern innovation "antagonistic to the spirit of American institutions." The workers must own this property collectively or own nothing.

Under Jeffersonian democracy to-day they own nothing. The bill of rights has become a roaring farce. Under social democracy the workers would own everything, and the true purpose of the constitution, viz., to promote the welfare of the whole people would be attained in a greater measure than ever before. Although the conversion of Jeffersonian democracy into social democracy is slow work, yet it is as chain lightning compared with the ut-terly impossible task of reconverting social industry back into Jeffersonian onian democracy will work. It is the | industry .- M. H., in Chicago Socialist.

# THE MILLIONAIRE

The gold that with the sunlight lies In bursting heaps at dawn, The silver spilling from the skies At night to walk upon,

He got some gold, dug from the mud, Some sliver, crushed from stones; But the gold was red with dead men's The sliver, black with groans; And when he died he mouned aloud

"They'll make no pocket in my shroud."

The Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Socialist Party of other states, the difference of name is-ing due to the requirements of the election laws.

#### OUR POINT OF VIEW There is one thing that all capitalist editorial writers, in commenting on the So

cialist gains at the recent election, seem to forget; that is, that economic pressure rather than Socialist agitation and logic has in the past and will in the future bethe major factor in making Socialists. The mere protestors of to-day will lie the class conscious Socialists of to morrow. In stances illustrating this point of view are the stockyards, Pullman, and Jollet. The workers at these places have learned the, limitations of trade unionism through their flerce battles with capitalists on the economic field and have moved on to the van-tage ground of the political field, where the advantage of the workers is so great as to make ultimate victory certain .- Chleago

# The Worker.

EN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Socialist Party (the Social Democratic of New York) has passed through its I general election. Its growing powe-liented and its speedy victory for used by the great increase of its vote was in these figures:

In the state of New York, on account of crimin provisions of the election laws, the orbitist Party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party, and a semblem is the Arm and Torch, as show

enthiem is the Arm second Democratic problem is the Socialist Party (or Social Democratic arty in New York) should not be confused ith the so-cailed Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a small, ring ruled, moribund eganization which litterly opposes the eganization which litterly opposes the area of the problem of the problem of the real Socialist.



# A BLUNDER-IF REPEATED, A

It is our duty-a somewhat painful duty, under the circumstances, but a flety we have no wish to shirk to warn Socialist workingmen against certain alluring advertisements and prospectuses of get-rich-quick "co-opgrative" schemes that are now being put before them-as a sort of "first step," we suppose, or "short cut," to The Co-operative Commonwealth. .

There is no use of mincing words, We refer to the three-page advertisement which appeared in the "Appeal to Rea son" of Nov. 26. It has every ear-mark of fraud, as certainly as the advertisements of poisonous patent medicine and worthless copper-mine stocks the appear daily in the capitalist papers Any advertisement that promises the "investor" of \$100 a return of \$50 a month is, in plain English, a cheat, cheat of the most contemptible kind. because it is an attempt to deceive poor avorkingmen, who have little knowlfinance (and especially low finance) and to despoil them of their hard earned and much needed savings.

We do not unqualifiedly accus "Appeal" of such crime. We do not bow what are the ideals of that paper in the matter of advertising, Maybe its publishers have not thought of Sheir responsibility, even in the con publishers of an avowed Socialist paper. If not, it is high time they began to think.

The Worker could get scab ads, and mrack medicine ads, and fake business ads every week in the year, and get rich, and not have to appeal to its readers to help push the circulationof it would. It won't. It has rejected usands of dellars' worth of such adrtising in the last five years. The Worker does not lend its editorial endorsement to any of the advertise Scelalist organizations. But, even at that, its publishers feel that it is their Muty to exercise some vigilance to see treed by unsernoulous sharpers to take advantage of the confidence of Social-1sts in their press, to fleece them. We hold that a Socialist paper, like Casar's wife, not only must be pure. but must be above suspicion. It is not so if it admits the sort of advertising for maich, in its editorial colmens, it reproaches the capitalist

all advertised schemes for workingmen to escape from poverty by some boons poens which they do not understand but for which they must trust the adwertisers, are humbugs. Co-operation is one thing. A Miller syndicate scheme under the mask of co-operation is rich under capitalism is to rob some

the chances are at least twenty to on on the side of failure. It is ou business to warn him against the en ticements of the speculator on huma greed, not to allow the columns of our press to be used to tempt him. And when it comes to a prospectus assur ing him that "There is no risk-th safety of your investment is GUAR-ANTEED ABSOLUTELY" (which is not true even of Standard Oil invest ments) and offering him dividends 600 per cent, a year (one hundred times as much as capitalists are able to make, with all their powers of ex ploitation)-and especially when tha advertisement is phrased as a frater nal offer to Socialists that is the limit We do not say any paper which pub lishes such an advertisement, but any paper which continues to publish it after its attention has been called to the facts (we wish to be very, very very lenient) is guilty of an unpardou ble crime against the working class

We are satisfied with Gompers' re election to the presidency of the Amer can Federation of Labor. Until the majority of the rank and file become Socialists by thought or by experience let a pure and simpler bear the respon sibility for the ill results of pure and simple policy. Our real work is with the masses of the workingmen, not with the misleaders.

War is on-war with rifles-at Zieg ler, Ill., Leiter's barony. And the preachers and college professors and Civic Federationists cry "Peace, peace." but there can be no neace while the Leiters have it in their power to keep the miners in idiness and hunger. Don't plame the miners if there is violence Don't blame Leiter, even. Blame your self, if you voted for it, and-About face! Forward march! for Socialism and peace in our time.

The climate of Panama has been found so deadly to men from temper ate climes that there will be great dif doubty in getting free wage-slaves to dig the canat. So a respectable gentle man says: "Use convict labor." Humane thought. The Suez canal cost sev enty-six thousand laborers' lives. And Suez is a health resort compared with Panama. Yes, send convicts there use the Rig Stick to drive them. Best of all, since real professional criminals are seldom good workmen, abolish bullpens and instead of simply deporting striking miners, transport them to the Isthmus, to dig our canal-our canal, mind you: yours and mine, fellow workingmen.

To an audience of a thousand unem ployed workingmen on the Bowery, waiting for a plate of soup and a cup of bad coffee at the head of "Christian charity," Pastor Wagner lectured last week on "The Simple Life." Could Hell produce more ingenious , cruelty than this? And this is what capitalism produces. The two really fearful things about it are: First, that Wagner no doubt sincerely believed he was doing good; second, that the half-stary ed wretches had not spirit enough to boot him for the insult he gave them.

# NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER

A Western comrade asks about the significance of the red flag of Social-ism. It would be hard to say when the red flag first came to be considered as the standard of the tollers and the oppressed. It had something of this meaning in the days of the French Revolution and there are traces of such a usage in the Middle Ages and even, it is said in ancient Rome. Since the revolutionary period of 1848 and especially since the days of the Inter Workingmen's Associatio red flag has been recognized all ove the world as the symbol of the revolu tionary movement of the wage ers of the world, whose motto is: have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain." The Social-ist stands firmly against that sort of patriotism which capitalists and their agents teach—which means national prejudice and conceit, race hatred, and readiness to go to war without any réason but the advantage of the ruling classes. The Socialist declares that the real division, the only real ground for hostility between masses of men to-day, is the division between the workers of the world and the owners and exploiters of the world, not be-tween different workers who happen to have been born in different coun tries or taught different religious in their childhood. The symbolism of red, as standing for internationalism, is explained by the saving that the same red blood runs in all men's veins and typifies their essential unity, the ideal of human brotherhood, which the

of the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., "Record" in praise of the American Federation of Labor convention for defeating Victor Berger's motion favoring the abolition of that select body of armed support ers of lawlessness known as the Na-tional Guard and the substitution of a real popular militia on the Swiss plan —"the armed nation." The "Record" cannot miss a chance to display its state military is \* \* \* authorized under the Constitution of the United Stats," and infers that therefore it is a very sacred and perfect thing. As a matter of fact, the state militia in its present form—a state standing army—was a thing particularly dreaded by the framers of the Constitution, as was a thing particularly dreaded by the framers of the Constitution, as were standing armies in general: What the Constitution does definitely and clearly say is this: "A well regulated militia heing necessary to the secur-ity of a free state, THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TOKEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL NOT BE AN

Socialist movement strives to realize.

FRINGED." What was meant by the word "militia" in those days, as every student of American history knows and what was then the general prac-tise, was just what Comrade Berges ed at San Francisco-"the ar with every man a militia man, ready to defend popular right against military or other usurpation. With the growth of class division and class rule in the United States, the constitutional right of the people to bear arms has been taken away by capitalist-minded legislators and judges, and a supplementary standing army in each state, composed largely or hangers-on of the capitalist class and officered by capitalists, has been gradually built up in its place, and has systematically been used to serve capitalist interests in breaking strike

#### ITALY'S RECENT GENERAL STRIKE

Writer in "La Vie Socialiste" Reviews It and Concludes That It Must Be Regarded as an Important and Successful Movement,

We extract the following account of he Italian general strike in September from an article by A. Tisbo in "La Vie ocialiste" for Nov. 5:

It must be remembered that the gover ing classes in Italy are more backward than in any other modern country. Herelefere our upper bourgeoisit, careless of th great currents of thought that agitate the civilized world, has lived in a profoun ignorance which prevented it from eve eing the real danger and left it no othe neans of combat than brote force. When In mid September, it saw the people revolt, not by going out in front of the ever ready guns of the soldiery, but by quietly folding their arms, its terror was equalled only by its astomishment. What: Could be, then, that the political general strike. this form of manifestation which had but once been seen among us (at Genoa) and which had been deemed impossible (for which had been deemed impossible (for what reason it would be hard to say) in this country, could be proclaimed and car ried into effect all over at the same hour and could paralyze the industrial life from one end of the peninsula to the other? What? Could this incontestable proof of the workers' power be thus given, and the government not dare to intervene, fearing lest it should make matters worse and con promise the success of its own policy? Where were our good Crispis and Rudinis those martial law specialists, who never used to hesitate, for the sake of momentary

It may truly be said that the spirit with which the proletariat responded to the ap-peal of the Socialist Party surprised us, as well. Certainly we have long known the unequalled magnanimity of our people, and we knew also how much bitter disc was felt in their unconquerable souls. But we should never have dared to hope that, on a day's notice, without pre-arranged plans, without ardnous preparation, ever without propaganda to this end, it would be possible to bring about a which should so far surpass the similar ant to a complete arrest of the socia life without any outbreak of violence

Anyone who saw Milan or Genoa id those pic days, especially anyone who saw Venice (for, by reason of its typography, the suspension of the public services had ; ore profound effect in Venice than any slons then received—the wonderful calm is the main streets, where the absence of the isual activity produced a feeling of omin-ous gloom; at certain hours of the day the tumult of innumerable crowds, singing to gether as they went to their meeting urning through the dark streets, with here and there the glimmer of a torch

awakening memories of past ages.

At Milan, in the great square where fifty thousand persons gathered daily to listen to speeches by popular leaders, the demonstrates ration of the power of labor had in it umn sun lighting up the vast enclosur gave it, indeed, somewhat the nir of a festival, with the working-class families taking their frugal breakfasts on the grass while awaiting the opening of the ings, with the young men and women chat ting under the trees, and the street-boys merrily singing songs of the strike. But one felt that the smallest incident might disturb this majestic serenity and set loc

conservators of law and order" hoped for excess and give the government a pretext for action, was tooked for in vain-alike at Of course there were some isolated act that are to be regretted, some individua excesses such as often occur under such cir nmstances. But they were the acts of indi iduals, and even our enemies did not yen ture to hold the organized proletariat re ponsible.

Now this unanimity of protest, this main noble consciousness of the responsibilities of the moment, essentially characterize the movement and demonstrate that, in Italy in a land of strong passions and hot tem per, a new social consciousness has been born. The motives of the agitation revea it, the admirable conduct of the working people exhibits its nobility. Why should so admirable a movemen

have had such a sequel of violent contr seems obscure and shall see also that ther is no reason to complain of the politica consequences of the strike.

The demonstration was first suggested, a

all know, by a certain Socialist paper, or account of the use of the military again, gestion, intended to invite consideration of method of combat heretofore mused is Raly. No one expected at the moment the but a few weeks would intervene between the idea and its realization. When, at meeting held in Milan to protest agains meeting held in Milan to profest against the massace at Buggeru, we heard Dugon (a young comrade, related to Enrice Peri, and editor of a party paper in Mantun propose that the general atrike should be proclaimed at the end of that week, it was generally thought, even among us, that this

The strike scenned impossible. Even afte the adhesion of the Labor Council [Camer del Lavoro] of Milan and the Central Com body, lawfully or unlawfully. If a the Constitution does definitely and clearly say is this: "A well regulated milities and play capitalist, it is between him and his conscience and the law. But we Socialists know that a RMS SHALL NOT BE IN-

the rural districts. In fact, however, it outrage, Just at this moment, to convince all of the necessity for immediate action to protect the lives of the workers, to assure

What could be the outcome of the gen-eral strike? It may be said that it did not eccomplish its aim, because it did not obcircumstances under which these desiderats were formulated, we shall see that they gram of the strike.

There was a moment when the revolu-tionary Socialists of Milan, filled with enthusiasm by the magnitude of the move-ment in that city and by the news which came from other places, believed it possible to prolong the agitation to a strikingly diste resignation of the [Giolitti] M.n. istry and the passage of a law regulating the use of the armed forces in later dispures. They did not reflect that, in order to prolong the strike, it would be neces sary to have reserve funds which, unfort unately, were lacking. This grand and diate and positive results, it-would have been necessary that Parliament should have been in session and the members ready to consider the matter without delay. This not being the case, the plans of the revoutionary leaders nevitably failed. But this means only that an error of judgment was made; it has nothing to do with the eneral strike itself.

In fact, the Italian people had fald down their fools in order to affirm their solidarity with the victims of capitalist reaction and to condemn the acts of the authorities. For a long time past, the military forces have been "defending property and public or der" by strewing the earth with corpses. This is not the fault of this or that ministry: it is an essential fault of a régime which gierides militarisur and encourages sary, in order to command respect for hu man life, solemnly to demand these new laws of which the Socialist electoral mani-festo now speaks [Tisho wrote this article before the election) and which were considered in all the meetings in September? One laws against assassination, laws could long ago have been applied against the military criminals, if the capitalist magistrates, had, been willing to do duty and if the royal government had not protected and rewarded the guilty ones.

The authorities charged with the maintenance of order have noturally acquired a way of thinking, through routine and the certainty of approval from their superiors. They will not change in a day. But the practical result of the general strike consists in its having said to the government: "Beware! It is only for three days, this time, that we have stopped the wheels of production and suspended public life and the activity of the state. But we can do it again whenever we deem it necessary. We believe that you will now, in your own interest, remove the causes of this trouble and avoid their repetition." From this point of view, we may consider that the object of the movement has been attained. The warning has been given; it has been selemn and menacing; it has shown that henceforth public opinion can use a powerful weapon to combat the ill-

It would seem, from such news as we have of the elections on Nov. 6 and Nov. 13, that the general strike six weeks before had the effect of profoundly moving the working people and rousing them to use all their pow-ers for their emancipation. The increase of the Socialist parliamentary delegation, the enormo s increase of our popular vote, coupled with the im-pression produced by the general strike -a feeling of increased confidence on the workers' side and of apprehensi and doubt on the side of the ruling classes-will probably result in government taking care, for some time come, not to awaken new hos, filties

# THE "AGE LIMIT."

Two years ago it was decreed That when a man reached forty-five No one his services would need. He might as well not be alive, At forty-five, it was declared,

chance To be successful as he cared.

That when a man is thirty-five His hopes should be all realized— That after that he cannot thrive: There is no place for him to work— Or should be none, that is to say-He's growing old, and he might wirk, Or show a lack of vim some way.

Two years ago from now we may expect To see upon each tolling hive This sign: "Hereafter we'll reject. The ratio holds its own, you see: Tis but the working of the plan; One over twenty five will be A superannuated man.

Then, two years after, have no doubt All Men Whose Age Exceeds Fifreen. A mathematic problem, this, From which deductions must be drawn-Six years from now your job you'll mine If over five our age has gone.

Look then at Nineteeen hundred Pwelve. We need no spells or astroiche To prove that he who tain would delve Must be a pudgy, prattling habe. But, after that, what will we do To fit the mills with workingmen Perchauce they may once more go through The line from age to youth again

PROTECTOR OF ALL THAT IS GOOD. The Socialist Party arises as the logical and necessary protector of everything of and industrial infamies that are underath-ing every safeguard of the common man in America. It brings into being the first real manly criticism of a social system that is thised upon a the tand it fearlessly points to the usursation by an exploiting class of devery function of government upon which the people have relief for their liberties.—

Franktin H. Wentworth.

# AN ELEMENTARY COURSE IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

An Attempt Toward a Systematic Explanation in Popular Language of the Principles of Scientific Socialism - The First Question: "What Is Science?"

by the same writer, published in The Worker in the summer of 1901—is to give, in as popular language as the writer car nd, a systematic statement of the litical theory. It is felt that just at this time there is a special need for such a work. Our party has of late gained a very large number of new adherents who have had little opportunity for thorough study ism are rather vague and superficial. All these comrades are bound to be propagar dists to some extent; they may not take part in public meetings, but they become engaged almost daily in private converse tion with opponents of Socialism or with inquirers about it, and they find that their own lack of thorough and definite knowledge of Socialist theory is a serious handicap; they frequently discover that, though they are convinced, they are not able t

Aside from this, there is another and even more important reason. As our party grows, it will have more complex and diffi-cult problems of policy to decide. In each decision, right or wrong, there will be greater possibilities of good or of evil. These decisions must, in the last resort, be made by the rank and file. It is ever more and more needful, then, not only that the rank and file be honest and courageous, but also that it be well grounded in fendamen tal principles, so that it shall not be in danger of being swept away by some wave of unreasoning sentiment or yielding at mere expediency.

Most of our comrades are wage workers who have little leisure and bave had little comportunity for formal education. But they are also earnest and thoughtful men, and such men can do wanders in the way tended to serve as a guide in Socialist sel education and a stimulus to further read-

#### I. What Is Science?

We frequently speak of the Socialism represented by the uncompromising So cialist parties of the civilized world as "scientific" Socialism, to distinguish it from various reform mevements and various fads, to which the name of Socialism is given either by their adher-ents or by uninformed critics. We hear of Christian Socialism, state Socialism, municipal Socialism, community Socialism, agrarian Socialism, ethi-cal Socialism, practical Socialism, evo-Intionary Socialism, and a long list of other species of alleged Socialism. The word is used mither as a shibboleth or as a bugaboo to describe any movement not quite in accord with estal lished customs and institutions which this or that writer wishes to recommend to the discontented or against which he wishes to arouse the opposi tion of the comfortable strata of so ciety. As against all these we speof scientific Socialism ils "the only So clalism that counts." We should clear ly understand, then, what we mean by that word "scientific." What is sec

The first thing is to recognize that nothing happens by accident, that everything has its cause, that the uni-verse is not ruled by blind chance nor by arbitrary providence, but that it de-velops in accordance with what we call natural laws. These natural laws are not revealed to us from on high. No one can "evolve them out of his inner consciousness." But they can be discovered by patient observation and careful comparison of observed facts
It is a slow process; but i is a sure
one. It would be much easier to de arison of observed facts. velop beautiful theories and expect facts to obey them. But facts are stubborn. If your theory is wrong, however, pleasant, it will go to the wall before a cold and brutal fact. You may not believe in the law of grav-itation. You may honestly disbelieve it—if you are stupid enough. But if you walk out of a fourth-story window all the sincerity of your di shellef will time. The scientist respects the smallest fact more than the sacredest tradition. He wishes to learn from facts. By learning from them, he enables us to use them. By understanding the law of n, he learns how to make balloons and air-ships. Science and an air-ship is much better than faith and

All things happen, we say, accordof the motions of planets and the run nine of rivers and the growth of plants mals. It is true also of the actions of men, whether as individuals or as united in society. This is a thing that has been recognized only in quite recent times. It is not universally recognized even yet. This is the intest field to which the scientific method has been applied. But it is gaining ground in this field. Scientific Socialism is the application of the scientific method to the facts of human society—the method by which instead of wondering at and on which instead of wondering at and complaining of the faults and failures of society, we can come to understand social laws and so to use social forces to do away with those faults and fail-

Let us explain a little more fully what we mean when we say we un-derstand the law of any thing in nature—of a comet or a rainbow or a cancer or an industrial panic.

cancer or an industrial panic.

Men observed very long ago that
stones fell to the earth if not supported. Later they observed that when a
stone fell from a high pince its velocity
grew greater and greater as it kept on But they did not know ho fast it fell nor at what rate its velocity increased. This vague knowledge satincreased. This vague knowledge sat-isfied them for thousands of years. It was not until the sixteenth century that anyone thought it worth while to make experiments—letting objects fall and carefully measuring the time they took in falling from various height and so forth—and so to collect definite knowledge on the subject. Many sci-entists worked upon it and finally for-mulated the law: That all bodies, large knowledge on the subject. Many scientists worked upon it and shally formulated the law: That all bodies, large
or small, light or heavy, fall at the
same rate, if not interfered with feven
by the resistance of the air: that this
rate increases in the rate of 1, 3, 5,
letc.—that is, a body falls about sixiy understandable to anyone who can

The purpose of the present series of articles—which is founded upon a similar series as far in the next, five times as far in as far in the next, five times as far in the next, and so forth. Now our knowl-edge of the law of failing bodies is scientific because it is exact and because it is general. The law can be staed language than I have used. scientific character does not depend upon the words that are used, but up

> eral truth. Through the discovery of this and other laws (all discovered by observa-tion, not by guesswork or inspiration), it is possible for us to predict how any body will move under certain cir cumstances. If we wish to make a pendulum that shall vibrate a certain number of times in a second, we do not have to "cut and try" as our ancestor would have had to do before these dis coveries were made. The physicists have worked out the law by which all pendulums swing, and we just have to do a little figuring and to apply the aw. We are as sure that our pendu lum will swing at the required rate if our figuring is right, as we are that norrow morning.

By applying these various laws of motion, the engineer who plans a rail-road can tell just how much he should raise the outer rail on a curve in order that trains may safely run over the curve at the rate of forty miles an our; the designer of machines can tell just how heavy he must make the weights on the governor of an engine to regulate its speed; the gunner can tell just how much powder he must ese and at what angle he must train to a certain point.

Three hundred years ago Galileo and others were persecuted for the work they did in studying the laws of mo-tion. The priests said that everything moved according to God's will and that may man who tried to formulate an in-flexible natural law for this motion was an atheist and a criminal, was "flying in the face of Providence" and undermining the foundations of mor dity." To-day no one who is not very ignorant indeed will attempt to deny these laws of motion. Nor will be de int, un-Christian, and un-American for insisting that these laws, so far as they go, are absolutely correct. So far chanies and astronomy and chemistry are concerned, we have got beyond

But scientists did not stop with studying the motions of inanimate things. They went on to investigate living things, plants and animals. Not to make too long a story, let us take just one illustration—the law of evolution of species, commonly called the Darwinian theory.

It was, of course, a matter of com-

mon knowledge that, among both plants and animals, the offspring comly. But a study of the fossil remains of plants and animals that lived millions of years ago showed that the spe-cies which inhabited the world then were very different from those that ire now living. How does it come that modern plants and animals differ so much from their remote ancestors: Some said it just happened that some species died out and some other species just happened to come into existence. But the scientists observed a regularity in the change, the later fossils being more like existing species than were the older fossils, and so forth; and any how, the scientific progress that had already been made had discredited the chance theory. The theologians said God had interfered now and then, drowning out all the old species and then creating braud-new ones. The scientists retorted that it was not reachle to accuse God of such foolish duct without evidence, and that ther was no evidence. The scientists did not try to twist a new meaning out of old texts, nor did they try to "guess the riddle." They studied the facts, From laborious and consciention study they deduced a law which w may state, roughly, as follows: The resemblance of offspring to par-nt is never exact; no two individuals

individuals will be a little better adapt ed to their surroundings than others these individuals will be more likely to survive and to produce offspring which will be likely to inherit their peculiarities; the individuals not so peculiarities: the individuals not so well fitted to their surroundings are all the time being "weeded out," a large, proportion of them not living long enough to propagate; thus in each gentration, those peculiarities which give the plant or animal an advantage in existing circumstances will become more frequent and more marked and those peculiarities which put it at a disadvantage will tend to disappear; and so, through successive generations, the species as a whole changes, very slow ly, but steadily, always becoming bet ter fitted to the conditions under which it lives. What kind of changes will take place depends on the conditions. In the snow-covered North, white fur is advantageous to its wearer, because it helps him to approach his victim unseen or to escape the notice of his enemies; darker-colored individuals are most likely to get eaten up or to starve as soon as they leave their mothers care. But suppose the climate grows gradually warmer, or suppose s these white-coated animals are driver or transported to a land where snow lies on the ground only a few months in the year. In their new surroundings, then, white fur will be a disadwar tage, because it makes its wearer con ree-trunks; then any individual who has the luck to be born with a brownish or greyish coat will have a better chance of dodging his pursuers and getting his dinner than will his pure white brothers; his offspring will be likely to inherit his color and some of

read. There is nothing mysterious in it, nor any very hard words. But it is a statement—not a very good one, but good enough for our purpose—of a sci-entific law that has revolutionized modern thought. Thirty years ago pretty much all the clergymen in the world were thundering their curses against the wicked athelsm of Charles Darwin. Now, most of them are trying to give a Darwinian interpretation to the open-ing chapters of Genesis. All thinking men now recognize that plants and autmais have come to be what they are by natural process, just as certainly in coordance with ascertainable law as the falling of a stone or the swinging

of a pendulum True, there are still many unsolved ems in blology (the science of liv ng things), more than in astronomy or physics or chemistry. That is to be expected. We have not studied it so ong. And besides, the subject is much more complex. But we know enough to make us feel Sure that there is n uch thing as chance or miracle in the development, of organic life and that its laws can be discovered more and ore completely by continued study.

But science has not stopped here.

The scientific method has been applied also to the facts of human history. In the past, the historians have supposed that chance and the arbitrary will of individuals were the ruling powers in human affairs. We used to believe that, if a certain young Macedonian prince had been killed by a certain fractious horse he tried to "break," there never would have been a Ptol emaic kingdom in Egypt or an Alex ndrian school of philosophy; that if certain geese had not cackled at a certiin moment; there never would have been a Roman empire; that if a 'cer-tain guide had not lied or blundered, the whole history of Europe since 1815 would have been different. Thinking men do not believe these things any more. "History is not a ghost-dance on a floor of clouds." We can see igh of continuity in it-see that different customs and institutions follow each other in more or less regular or der, that certain types of men are al-ways produced at certain critical per-iods, that certain beliefs and ideals appeal to certain classes of men and no to others to make it safe for us to suppose that the acts of men, of classes, have their causes and proceed ac-

the development of species.

Social science, as a whole, is yet in its infancy. Moreover, the phenomena with which it deals are still more complex than those of biology. Yet won derful progress has been made and is still making. In this department of sciplace equal to that of Charles Darwin in biology or of Isaac Newton in phys

One branch of social science has been brought to great perfection. This is economics, the scientific study of the roduction and distribution of wealth. In this field much had been done before the time of Marx; he took up the results of other men's labors and, with his mighty genius, put them into form and supplied their defects and gave them meaning. But outside of pure economics, in the application of eco-nomic laws to history, he did what is perhaps a still greater work. We shall have to speak, before we have finished these articles, of Marx' other contri-bution—the materialistic conception of history.

This article is already too long. Ru let us yet, in a few lines, sum up what we mean by the scientific method. First, it is the recognition of order, of law, of cause, in all that happens, Next, it is the will always to put exact knowledge of facts above traditional beliefs or personal sentiment. Then, it is the putting together of facts, when we have observed enough of them, into theories or general laws, by means of which we can foresee the results of certain existing conditions results of certain existing conditions and can guide ourselves and apply our powers to the best advantage.

Finally, scientific Socialism is the Soialism that follows this method; that loes not dream a pretty dream about how things ought to be and then ask everybody please to live according nat dream, but that does study eco-omics and history and politics and thus learns bow social forces actually work and then applies that knowled

In the next article we shall take up estion: Why Should Working sary, before we go on to the actual study, because some workingmen and men's thinking for them discourage such a study. Even some who call themselves Socialists, one is sorry say, oppose it, saying that we sh drive people away if we are "too scientific." We hope to show conclusive ly that they are wrong. A. L.

#### UNTO US THE VICTORY. By John B. Leeds.

Election day has passed. The ballots

are counted and we have won!

Whom did we elect, you say? Well,
THEY have the offices, we have the victory. We have moved forward, stead-ily, irresistibly. They had the money and purchased the cattle. We opened the eyes of the blind. "Harper's" admits over five millions of dollars were expended in 1806 and 1900. What of to-day? Will a man once bought forget his price? Less than a million votes and yet vic-

torious! Mark well the child. One day he ariseth and standeth upon his feet. A little later be puts his foot forward and-falls while father and mother walk far shead. But the parents have gained nothing by their long strides Ther could walk before. The child has He has taken a step-forward! won. He has taken a seep.
He is developing. The strong man i
so much larger. He walks confident so much larger. He walks confident-ly. He fears no fall. He has reached the zenith. What of the zenith. What of the future? The boy will be the man some day. And the man. He is standing still in the full sunlight. His face is not so tri nmphant now, for behold over his shoulder there close behind him, dogging his footsteps-the shu sun is the man is facing the sunset. babe. He is not creeping now, stands firmly at last. He walks, the footfalls, but confident. Unto

the victory! Moorestown, N. J., Nov. 15.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Some Straight Talk About Circulation and a Plan for Making 'It Grow' Faster.

Have you stopped to consider, com-rades, what the Socialist movement would do without its party papers? What a connecting link The Worker over the country in touch with each other, helps us each week to renew nothing of its educational value. Many of us go to it constantly for the ammunition we need to fire at "our friends, the enemy." It is indispen-sible. Its functions are vitally important. Several weeks ago the publishers

took us into their confidence and frankly stated that the paper was being published at a loss, the deficit being made up by the "Yolkszeitung," and appealed to the comrades for greater support. For a time, especially while the campaign was in progress, the sub-scription list showed a steady and gratifying increase. As matters now stand, the number of individual subscriptions is about 2,000 more than on Aug. 1, but the sale of the paper in bundles shows a loss of 2,700, and the entire circulation something like 1,300. This was to be expected, as many locals purchased bundles for distribution at meetings during the campaign who now no longer make this use of the paper. But the circulation that counts for the most and must in the last analysis always form the backbone of the business, is the paid list of yearly sub-scribers, and these now number about 10,900. We need, and ought to have, and are going to have, 25,000 paid sub scribers. Until we reach this point the paper will not be self-supporting.

If you agree that The Worker is of vital imperiance to our movement, and are willing to give about fifteen minntes of your time to helping push the circulation where it ought to be, and if you wish to help assure for it the wider sphere of infinence that the labors of its editors and its educational value entitle it to, read below the outline of the plan propos creasing the circulation, and act quickly and enthusiastically along the lines indicated. OUTLINE PLAN.

The old saw, "What's every one's business, is no one's business," ex-presses a truth few of us care to deny. Many of the comrades have expended nuch of their time and energy at varioccasions in behalf of The Worker. This general effort is now to be systematized and made specific. We are going to put the question, "Don't you want to subscribe for The Worker?" directly and personally to as many non-subscribers as we can reach and instead of leaving the work to be done at any time by anybody, it is to be systematically and persistently done by one man-a comrade, who has vol-unteered his services as circulation manager, and who takes charge of the work at once. Space will not permit us to explain in detail just how the work is to be done. Suffice it to say that a plan has been perfected for bringing The Worker, in a very posi-tive and direct way, to the attention of all whose addresses the comrades will send us. They will be approached in a manner that, without giving offense will either induce them to subscribe or compel a definite refusal. WE WANT 50,000 NAMES IMMEDIATELY and the work the comrades are ask to do is to collect and send us these names. Surely there can be no excuse for fail-ure to comply with so simple a request. Send us the names and we will attend to getting the subscriptions. The more GOOD names you send us the sooner will we reach the 25,000 mark. Get in immediate response. Here is a way to celebrate Debs' 600,000 record in a way that will mean something for Socialism. If you feel like giving three cheers for Nov. 8, 1904, send us three names and as many more as possible. We hope some of you will feel like celebrating to the extent of 50

#### WHAT NAMES TO SELECT AND HOW TO SEND THEM IN.

This work is going to cost money, Fortunately that part is already taken care of, but we want to make the sums we have go as far as possible. We must work along the lines of least resistance. You can assist us greatly in this direction by using good judg-ment in the selection of names. Run over your list of friends and put down the names of those to whom The Work. er is most likely to appeal—the men to whom you have been talking about Socialism and who are already somewhat interested. There were 50,000 workingmen who voted the Socialist ticket this election who are not subscribers for The Worker. How many of these men do you know? Their names would be excellent material. How about the men who attend your meetings but are not subscribers? Then there are your labor inion friends. Put their names down The man who works at the next beach to you in the shop-he needs Socialism, and The Worker is a good way to persuade him. Send us his name, when you have thought of all GOOD names you can, write them carefully and plainly on a sheet of paper, paying especial attention to get-ting the addresses correct, and mail the list to the

Circulation Manager of The Worker, 184 William street, New York City. And don't put it off-do it this week -DO IT NOW:

The following table shows the circu lation of The Worker for the last two weeks. There are pleasant and un pleasant features to it. We commend it to the attention of our comrades:

Week ending Single subscriptions . . . . 10,873 10,610 Exchanges ..... Sold at office in bundles or at retail ...... 4,667 5.953

Loss for week ........ 4.738 mit The Werker on a safe basis. Will You get us ONE, this week?

By John W. Brown.

A few days ago I was taken to task and severely reprimanded by a reverund gentleman for holding a Socialist scoundrel can be used on election day speting in his town on Sunday on the land for the vilest and meanest of and severely reprimanded by a rever-end gentleman for holding a Socialist meeting in his town on Sunday on the ground that Sunday was "the Lord's day" and that because of this we day," and that because of this we should not talk politics on Sunday. I asked him if he was a politician. He said he was not. I asked him if he believed in politics? He said he did, is all necessary because these parties and their politics are based upon robpolitics he believed in? And he said he was a Republican. Then I asked him as a Republican if he would give me a definition of the word politics. And the way this learned gentleman with the alphabetical attachment floundered around over this last question con-vinced me that he had something to learn yet before be found out what politics really are. Nor did I hesitate to tell him in my own uncultivated language that if he would study more and "chew the rag" less he might, in some remote future, comprehend what he was talking about, and that if his politics-Republican politics (or Demo cratic either for that matter)-were as be ashamed to discuss them on Sun day as well as any other day in the But the trouble with this reverend gentleman, and thousands like him, is simply this: Their politics are rotten, and they know it, but they don't want you to know it. And for that reason they don't want to talk poli-ties on Sunday nor any other day, fally on Sunday. They are mo of hypocritical awe or reverence what they call "the Lord's day." It is not right to lie and deceive the peo-ple on a week day, much less on Sun-day. And as they find it impossible to discuss their call the suppossible to uss their politics without resorting to deception and fraud, they refrain from discussing them at all, and with refined, hypocritical cant admonish the exploited and out-of-work wage-slaves that 'they should be satisfied in that position in which it has pleased God to place them."

eled from early morn until dewy eve in search of a job, and returns to his family at night weary and worn of body and sick at heart, "must be satis-fied in that position in which it has pleased God to place him." The little children who should be as sportive as young lambs in spring, filled to overto toll in factory, mill and mine. Al hypocrite! What about these little children? Jesus said: "Suffer the lit-tle children to come unto Me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Capitalism says—"presto change"—"Suffer the little children to come unto Me, for of such do I realize a greater profit." And the self-appointed interpreter of the "divine will," who to-day as ever in the past, interprets the "law" in the interests of the ruling class to further his own material ends, with eyes askewed towards the roof and in all the solemnity of infallibility, says: "Amen, Lord! the little children sh be satisfied in that position in which it has pleased God to place them." The poor girl trying to eke out a miserable existence on the paltry sum of three r four dollars a week, tempted and taunted by all the glitter of an artificlaf age, on the brink of the precipice behind her the grim spectre of want in all, its hideousness and naked dein all, its bideousness and naked de-formity, before her the glimmer of the red lights, she too "must be satisfied

man out of work who has trav-

in that position in which it has pleased God to place her." "The powers that be are ordained of God," is the keynote of all author ity, and all restriction and all restraint that has impeded the march of the hu-man race in its upward and onward course from barbarism to civilization has emanated from his mythical and incomprehensible throne. "Thou shalt not eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge" was a governmental com-mand of God placed upon the brow of our biblical ancestors. And no tyrant who has lived from that day till this be he king, priest, slave-lord or capitalist who has not slung the same dicpeople. Why? The less the people know, the more stupid they are; the know, the more stupid they are; the sore stupid they are, the easier it is then to be exploited; the more exthey are, the richer and mightier be-come the dominering and exploited class; the richer and mightier they beploited, the poorer they get; the poorer ne the greater their voke upon the necks of the tollers, and the closer their alliance with their natural allies which are the church and the political machine. In pre-historic ages it was the physical force of the nation upon which they depended. In those days the which they depended. In those days the king was but the watch-dog of the feudal lords, and any attempt of the slave to free blusself was always suppressed with all the weapons the king and state could command. It is the and state could command. It is the same to-day. The press, the church and the state are but the watch-dogs of the capitalist class. And any attempt of the slave to free himself is suppressed with all the power that this trinity of reaction can command.

Ver notwithstanding this conspiracy on the part of the ruling class to keep its working class in subjection, by degrees they are gradually awakening to the fact that what the ruling class calls polities is but a huge crafty scheme for their special oppression, that the church, and when it fails the injunction and the law courts, and as a last resort the militia and standing army, are but instruments in the hands of the capitalist lackeys to be used for the special purpose of keeping the working class "in that position in which it has pleased God to place them." them." which, in plain every day lan-guage means that so long as capitalism exists they must submit to be exploited body and spirit.

The politics of the old parties, which has for its object the robbery of the workers, is necessarily dirty politics. This is why at every election you see them engaged in continually charging each other with dishonesty, lying and them engaged in continually charging each other with dishonesty, lying and treachery; this is why the political boss levies blackmail on the deas of vice, why votes are bought and ballot boxes stuffed, why the ward heeler and poll workers bribe the voters with rotgat beer, whiskey and cheap cigars, why they aiways try to affact their chapter as the political tag to the neck of any man

liars, sneaks and tricksters. And this

bery and fraud.

There are but two ways to get a

living in this world. One is to work the other is to work the other fellow. This working the other fellow has be-

come a profession with the America.

people; they call it "business." In the name of "business" and "business in-terests" legislators have been bought

and sold, indicial tribunals have be

where this has failed to meet the end

of the "business interests" whole states have been transformed into military despotisms as, for instance, Colorado, a state that has for over a

year been ruled over by an uncrowned

king, who carries his crown in his pocket and paid pimps on his pay roll. And where to-day the workingmen,

for no other reason than that they are members of a labor organization which threatens to disturb the "business in-

terests" of those to whom it is said

God in His infinite wisdom has intrust-

ed the management of the universe, are

being imprisoned, deported and shot

Who of you who dabble in this dirty

politics can look upon Colorado to-day

contemplate that you, too, have been

a partner in this indefensible and un-

holy crime against the men and wome

Colorado thought to play fast and

loose with the capitalists' dirty poli-

tics. They accepted the state prepared for them by the robber class; they

voted almost unanimously for the Re

publican ticket and elected a "practical

business man" as governor of the state. And when they asked for bread

he gave them a stone. Ah! worse still.

they asked for justice and he gave

ing conditions and he gave them death,

and grim death haunts those hills to

fall upon glassy eyes and builet-man

gled faces of dead husbands and

dirge pollute the air once hallowed by

the sacred strains of liberty, and ove

it all the American eagle, transformed into a vulture, flaps his hideous wings,

This is politics: it is capitalist politics

and the effect is the same whether you spell it Democratic or Republican; it all means exploitation, plunder, slaugh-

ter, annihilation and death to the work-

There is no necessity for this in So-

cialist politics. Socialism in the mai is an educational movement. Its mis

sion is to emancipate the working

class from the thraidom of capitalism and wage slavery and to establish a

co-operative industrial system where

production will be carried on for use

to work, but where each man can find

employment, and each man shall re-

ceive the full equivalent of his social product. The object makes necessary a political organization of the work-

ng class. And right here the question

this question we must ask another: What is a political organization? And

what is a political policy? A political organization is simply a body of peo-ple banded together to control a com-

munity in their own interests. Their

policy is the course they decide to pur sue to attain that end, and their poli

tics is simply the means by which

To-day the capitalist class a small

minority—own and control the means whereby the majority live. The work-

such conditions as the capitalist class

feels inclined to give. They earn the

palaces and live in hovels, create mill-

ions and die in comparative poverty. Socialism says that the working class

east for the Socialist Party in the late

is over, it but marks-a turning point

power to spread the gospel. There are

seven days in the week and any one of them is good enough to talk Social

ism on. lutelligence and moral worth

is the only thing that can deliver us

net in battle array as the knights of

TOO LATE FOR PATCHWORK.

Constitution, and it is too late to amend the Constitution in any essential particular

Private monopoly has now grown too great in the United States, and can command correption funds too great in magnitude ever to permit a change in the Constitu-

for ali.

arises: What is politics? To

their policy is applied.

effect is the same whether you

and th

them gatling guns; they asked for li-

down like wild beasts.

come venal institutions, ballot b

The following queries were made by the "World" Nov. 21, viz.; "News from all the large railroads is that ver 20,000 men who were laid off last purposes, and why every politician of either side regards his opponents a pring have been restored to work.

By.E. S. Egerton.

QUERIES ANSWERED

AND OTHERS ASKED.

have they and their families been living during the past five months? They wer all railroad men, accustomed to that wor and nothing else \* \* \* so it is eviden that a very small percentage of them could have found other profitable employment.

"But how did they manage to subsistiuring these months of idleness? How food for themselves and their families com-from? The privations of many of these

Answers:—Some of these men be-came tramps. Some drunkards. Some suicides. Some thieves. Some starved. Some with their families and belong ings were set on the roadside by exploiting landlords. And some in their desperation deserted their wives and children, whose sufferings they could

not bear to witness.

Yes., "the privations of many of these men must bave been severe." Bu few could have had savings bank ac-counts. The many could not have earned enough while at work to have saved.

Now, Mr. Editor of the "World." your queries have been answered. Will ron answer these?

Was there any necessity for the idledenied the right through their labor to have added to the commonwealth?

When will they again be set adrift?

It is hardly possible that you will answer, or attempt to answer these queries. You may or may not know how to do so. If you do not know, your boss will probably not let you. If you do not know, for your benefit they wi

here be answered for you.

Answers:—There was no necessity for the men's idleness, excepting that the "boom" bad collapsed, and that no profit could be derived from their la bor. Only the capitalists benefited through the maintenance of dividends from "economy of operation," in the laying off these men. They should through their labor have added to the common wealth and have received the full value of their labor, and would have done so had they been permitted, but dividends could not have been maintained had they been kept at work. They will again be set adrift when it again becomes necessary to practise "economy of operation," which will occur in the very near future, as in this, the "age of machinery," produc tion quickly exceeds consum

Mr. Editor of the "World," they answers may not be to your liking Can you refute any or all of them Should you desire, we could debate the meries through The Worker and the "World." The Worker will, open columns to us. Will the "World?"

### THE SLAVERY OF THE MIND.

A man's mind is enslaved so long as h s content with a mere increase in wage hood's might to overturn the entire sys is deserving of neither admiration nor re spect. The world is getting its eyes too wide open to much longer support the loafer and the tramp; whether he loafs in a bar-room or in a fushionable club; whether he tramps the railroad ties or the verandal of a fashionable hotel. The working class must quit its cringing supplication for few cents more a day; it must stand erec and demand the entire product of its labor; it must refuse to support a single normal man in idleness.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

# "DELUSIVE VICTORIES"

Many of the union papers are jubilar over the "great victory" union labor gained in Massachusetts and Colorado. both of these states millionaire Democrats were elected. If any union man or edi-tor of a labor union paper can see any-thing to rejoice over in this turn of affairs they are entitled to their ephemera Before the terms of thes "friends of labor" are up the work-ers will learn that there is no difference themselves must own the means whereby they live. Our policy is to orbetween an injunction enforced by a Demo cratic tool of capitalism and one issued and enforced by, a Republican instrument of the same exploiting class.—Chicago Socialist.

# MANIPULATING THE LABOR MARKET.

political preregative ordain and decree their own industrial emancipation. And the hundreds of thousands of votes Canadian labor papers continue to campaign demonstrate to all that this work is going on with wonderful rap-idity. And while the election of 1904 omplain that steamship agencies, railways and land sharks are flooding the country with foreign labor, that there are more men than jobs, and that in the history of the class struggle. The wares are steadily declining. This is campaign of the Socialist Party has just begun. The time for sowing the but one of the many tricks by which the capitalists, controlling the press, and other avenues of information, manipulate the labor market in their seed is here, and every Socialist who feels within his breast the throb of comradeship should do what lies in his

UPPER-CLASS LUXURY AND CULTURE While multitudes hunger and sicken in the slums, the luxurious places of entertainment and amusement overflow, and the from capitalism and wage slavery. Near to the oppressors' purblind sight approaches the marching hosts of labor conscience or pity gives a momentary pain, it is stilled by a sop to charity, thrown like a coin to a beggar as the giver's carold, but waving the sable plumes of the judgment day. Then, when the ringe whirls past to some as yet unsate monopolar trusts, and syndicates are gone, when the private ownership of densure. Luxury is the main end of most; and and machine have passed away and tyranny is dead, then shall come righteousness, liberty and happiness indulgence devote themselves to "culture, a pursuit that reaches its characteristic phase in a trained sensibility that can weep at the simulated wees of a Cosdella or a Camille, but can withstand unmoved the hollow cheeks and gluzed eyes of a starving family in the next block.-W. J. Ghent in The method of Senatorial elections cannot e changed without an amendment to the "Mass and Class."

# THE TRACEDY OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Modern life has no more tragical figure than the gaunt hungry laborer wandering about the crowded centers of ladustry and wenith, begging in value for permission to the rough food and shelter for binself and family which would be practically secured to him in the rudest from of savage so-viety. Join Hobson, in Problems of Pov-cript.

CORRESPONDENCE STUDY. AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL HISTORY. By A. M. Simons.

SOCIALISM. By May Wood Simons. POLITICAL ECONOMY. By May Wood Simons. Each course consists of twenty lectures, which become the property of the student and constitute a large book on the subject. The most important part of the work, however, consists of the instructions for systematic reading, the correction of papers, answering of questions, and suggestions as to methods of work. The cost of each such course is five dollars.

CLASSES.

ious movement as well. It is the poli-tics and the gospel of the common man

in his struggle against the uncommon

political party in the United

States, no church organization nor mis-sion effort has as indefatigable work-

ers as has the Socialist Party. They

multiply themselves, know of no ef-fort or sacrifice too great to make for

the cause, and "cause" with them is

spelled out in capitals.

Let these men tell what they are doing, what is their aim, and the Debs

vote will take on greater significance

they are organized upon the basis of a

class struggle. The history of society

they say, is a history of class strug-gles. Patrician struggled with plebeian in early Rome, the nobles and kings

with the merchant class at the clos

of the middle ages, and to-day the struggle is on between the triumphant

merchant, class and the rising working

That the working class shall conquer

(mark the note of fatalism) is as cer

tain as the rising of the sun. Just as the merchant class of the eighteenth century wanted democracy applied to

politics, so the working class of the

twentieth century wants democracy applied to industry, and to this end they organize the working class into a

political party that is a party of re

is a revolt against the capitalist class

The Socialist Party aims to capture

the political machinery of society With the political machinery in its hands, which will also give it the con-

trol of the police, the army, the navy

and the courts, its plan is to confis

cate, with or without remuneration, all the possessions of the capitalist class which are used in the production and

uries of life.

By this it means to apply the law of

eminent domain to the land and to

the railroads and the ocean carrier

In short, the Socialist Party intends to

destroy present day society, which, it contends, is run in the interest of the

merchant or capitalist class, and from

the materials to construct a new soci

ety, which will be run in the interes of the working class. And in tha

day, say the Socialists, all men will be workers, and there will be but one class—the working class.

This, in short, is the aim of the So-

clalist Party of the United States and

of the world. The vote cast for Debe day before yesterday was the tally of the American citizens who have raised

the red banner of revolt. It is a work

How will the masters quell the re-

ing class revolt against the econ-masters of the United States.

extend the law of eminent domain till

n of the necessaries and lux

This working class, Socialist revolt

volt.

They are preaching an uncoting and deadly class struggle.

wealth of the world.

and namphlets.

Many classes are being organized in which one person is chosen to lead in discussion and read the lecture to the other members of the class, while the reading and preparation of papers is assigned to different members of the class. Special topics with lists of reading are prepared for different members of the class. These topics are first reported on to the class, then after discussion by the class, are sent to the instructor for criticism and sugges-tions. For such classes five dollars are charged for each set of lectures furnished, and fifty cents for each member. All correspondence for such classes must be conducted through one person and all postage paid by the class, as these terms are at the point of absolute cost. For further information address A. M. SIMONS, 58 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

## MEANING OF THE BIG SOCIALIST VOTE

By Jack London.

[Contributed by Comrade London to 1 of man. It is an ethical movement, as well as an economic and political movement, and, one may say, a relig-ious movement as well. It is the poli-

the New York "American" and the other Hearst papers, by request.] The only people surprised by the heavy Socialist vote throughout the d States are the Democrats and the Republicans. The Socialists knew it all the time. Their campaign is twelve months long, and they have a campaign every year; wherefore it was to be expected that they should

know what was coming.

However, during the last several weeks of the campaign, the professional politicians began to awaken to something, they knew not what, that was in the air. In a remarkably quiet campaign, when their own fal-lies and mass meetings were unre-markable for size and enthusiasm, they were astonished at the sight of Debs and Hanford and the rest of the Socialist orators speaking continually

to crowded louises.

Nay, the professional, old-party politicians were puzzled. Never in their experience had they witnessed mass eetings with a charge for admission, conceive of such mass meetings being iammed to the doors with overflow meetings taking place in the street and in nearby halls. Yet this was precisely what they witnessed in every brige city of the United States when the Socialist candidates passed

Mark Hanna was, possibly, the only Mark Hanna was, possibly, the only old-party politician who saw clearly the Socialist trend. "The next great issue this country will have to meet will be Socialism," he said not long efore he died.

It was his last political prophecy. Ever since the 1900 campaign the national committee of the Republican party, through its paid agents, has been gathering information concern-ing the strength of the Socialist moveent in the United States. At the end national committee conceded 600,000 votes to Debs for the election just past. Full returns will show that the estimate was rather a conservative

A table of the Socialist vote in the United States since the first Socialist ballots were cast should be of interest; 1888, 2,068; 1802, 21,512; 1894, 30,120; 1895, 34,869; 1896, 36,275; 1897, 55,550; 1808: 82.204: 1900, 98.424; 1902, 225.903,

The most notable thing in connection with the above table is the steady growth of the Socialist vote. So in a day. Whether it will ever subside s a question.

It has fastened upon every civilized

country in the world, and in no coun try has it subsided. Not only that, in every country it is strong day than ever before, is constantly adding to its strength and constantly gaining a footing in new countries.

thunder of the guns of the Spanish-American war had not yet died away when the Socialist groups were forming in Cuba. No sooner had Japan joined the ranks of the manumachines and factories than she found the Socialist organizers in her midst, bombarding the workingmen with pamphlets and speeches. And to-day the Socialists of Japan send greeting to the Socialists of Russia, of which

the following is an excerpt:\_ "Dear Comrades:—Your government and ours have recently plunged into war to carry out their imperialistic tendencies, but for us Socialists there aries, race, country or na tionality. We are comrades, brothers and sisters and have no reason to fight. Your enemies are not the Japanese people, but our militarism and so-call-ed patriotism." There has been nothing mushroom

like in the growth of Socialism in the United States. It has been slow, and steady, and sure. "Once a Socialist always a Socialist" is the saying; and in truth, backsliding is a rare occurrence. Populism sprang up in a day mushroom growth. Its roots were not sunk into permanence. It was superficial a surface issue which attracted a few million people who had been hurt by a social wrong, but who did not know what it was. They thought it was the gold standard, and they docked to Populism. But there was nothing fundamental to Populism, in the very nature of things it could not last, and it perished as it had spawned,

last, and it perished as it had spawned, in unseemly haste.

But there is something fundamental to Socialism. It is nothing at all if it is not in its very essence fundamental. It is a revolutionary movement that aims to pulf down society to its foundation, and upon a new to its foundation, and upon a new foundation to build a new society hall reign order, equity "The capitalist must go!" justice. "The capitalist must go!" is its battle cry. "The brotherhood of man has waited long enough!" In the history of man Socialism is the first movement of men to involve the whole globe. None has been so

the whole globe. None has been so widespreading, so far-reaching. It is international and world-wide. Compared with it, the supremacy of any ancient people was quite local; like-wise the waves of Arabian fanatifism and the medieval crusades to the holy sepulchre. The Socialist movement is limited only by the limits of the planet.

planet.
Its banner is blood red (symbolizing the blood of man), and it preaches the passicuate gospel of the brotherhood

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man who has expressed his uncom-monness by gathering to himself the There is no paper I would so much like Behind the Socialist movement in to have Socialists read as "The Conserv the United States is a most imposing philosophic and scientific literature. It owns illustrated magazines and rentor." We rend our own literature, but we should rend something else-something that will bid us remember that Socialist views high in quality, dignity and re-straint; it possesses hundreds of week-ly papers which circulate throughout is a means and not an end. The end o conomic liberty is the liberty of the yo and prisoned human spirit. Traubel and the land, single papers which have subscribers by the hundreds of thouhis "Conservator" will, better than any thing else in America, bring this liberty of the human spirit to our remembrance. working classes in a vast seat of tracts

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volt? That remains to be seen, but the masters must take one thing into like of this revolt in the world before It is without precedent. It is a demo-cratic revolt and must be fought with It is not a strife of lockout and

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What will you, my masters; what

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ingmen and controlled by the delegates to the conferences and the WORK-INGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, which meets every first Monday in the month at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street New York.

Seme Account of this Organization and the Discussion Held at Its Recent Annual Dinner.

The second general meeting and din-ner of the Collectivist Society was held at Peck's restaurant, street, New York City, Nov. 19. Fiftyn members and guests were pro The theme for discussion in t after-dinner talks was "What To Do, 'regulars' on the one hand and opportunists on the other declaring their views on Socialist tactics.

The Collectivist Society is an organi zation formed for the purpose of dis-seminating Socialist literature among the professional classes, persons not or dinarily reached by the party propaganda, particularly. Its membership com-prises persons who accept in a genera way the Socialist ideal as well as some party Socialists. At first it was a sort of American "Fablan Society" and its earlier pamphlets were of a sort that could not be at all satisfactory to Marxian Socialists.

The tendencies of the body have

been, however, more and more in the direction of the orthodox Socialist position, and its latest pamphlet, "Notes or the Class Struggle," frankly accepts the fundamental tenets of scientific So-

A report from the Publication Co. mittee was made. An increasing in-terest in the subject of Socialism was age of requests for pamphlets (7 or 8 per cent. of the total circularized) two years ago with that of the present (13 per cent). Ministers, Catholic priests, secretaries of the Y. M. C. A., physicians and instructors and seniors in the various colleges are the groups at which this propaganda has been mainly directed. The highest percentage of interest was shown by Y. M. C. A. sec retaries, the lowest by Catholic priests Some 70,000 pieces of printed matter have been distributed. Since the so iety discontinued sending its pamph ets unasked for, sending instead cir culars inviting requests for thes pamphlets, it has received 4.800 re sponses, while some 1,100 persons have shown their further interest in the work by contributing money or writ

ing letters of encouragement.

The first speaker, W. J. Ghent, real an address criticizing the expectation of securing Socialist advances by indimethods and urging affiliation the Socialist Party.

Mrs. Darwin J. Meserole of Brook lyn spoke of the collapse of the Demo cratic party and the futility of the Populist party and recounted the many factors making for the contin ued development of the Socialist Party Its intelligent leadership, its indefatiga ble rank and file, its expanding litera ture, all contributed to the promise of sturdy and rapid growth of the lovement. "In view of these condi tions, what is our attitude toward Re publicanism and toward any third party which may be standing as a shadow in its rear? It seems to me that we are justified in taking the pos tion of the old Quaker, who, encounter-ing a burglar in his house, reached to-ward the mantel for his grandfather's ancient fowling piece, quietly remark-ing, 'Friend, thee had better get out of the way, for I fatend to discharge this gun right where thee now

George H. Strobell of Newark, or of the founders of the Society, spoke briefly of the work of the Socialist Party in New Jersey during the recent campaign, and of the largely increased vote that resulted therefrom.

Algernon Lee, describing himself as among the strictest of the orthodox, and insisting on the class struggle as the most important point in Socialist theory and practise yet had only prais for the work of the Collectivist So-clety. The wage-working class must foundation of the Socialist movement; but it was well worth while also to reach those whom Mr. Ghent described as the social servants—such of them, at least, as had not the taint of the retainer mind. With their general enture and their special training in various lines and their learners. various lines and their leisure, they could be very useful to the Social's venent. The Collectivist Society s doing a useful work in carrying cialist ideas to this class. He hoped that we should see a closer union be-tween these "intellectuals," so called, and the mass of Socialist wage-workers. The wage-workers had their faults and shortcomings, the results of the hard conditions under which the struggled. They were conscious o own defects. They were making mistakes and learning how to avoid them in future. In spite of de-fects and mi-stakes, the class inand class instinct and veloping class consciousness of the wage-workers furnished a safe and sure guide. Yet they needed the help of all. The Socialist preacher, teacher or lawyer, could do valuable if he would. The wage-work ectuals," And there was plenty for the latter to learn from the wage -not merely to pay their dues, but to take part in its work as comrades. Our great gains had brought new dangers. We need the best work of all, No-one could make sacrifices for Socialism Anyone who was really a Socialist and worked for the cause would get me good from it than it got from him. He would get his reward in the joy of fruitful work, the joy of buttle, and

position of William H. Nove "The Class 'Struggle." He took

the joy of covaradeship.

COLLECTIVIST SOCIETY. | the opportunist view. He accept the materialist conception of history and the theory of the class struggle. But he wanted to see thing done, to see progress made; and any means that promised successful attack upon some outpost of the capitalist position should be employed. As the various divisions of an army may move by different routes to the place of bat-tle, so may the various divisions of the Socialist movement advance by differ ent roads and with greater promise o ultimate victory than by strictness in regard to tactics. Municipal and gov-ernment ownership might be secured by alignments of forces outside the So cialist army. There were valuable advances and the chance of gaining them ought not to be sacrificed. The party Socialists were "too logical" and ove nany people not of strictly logical temperaments who could not set things as they did and who must there fore be encouraged to work in their own way.

Gaylord Wilshire replied to Mr. Noyes, saying that municipal owner-ship under the capitalist régime, while etter than private ownership, was no such benefit as to warrant any relaxation of the movement against the whole capitalist system. The Socialist object was to abolish poverty; and municipal ownership under the present state accomplished almost nothing that direction, and was not really an important enough thing to arouse the people. To abolish poverty we must abolish the competitive wage system, and no alignment with anti-Socialist forces for the gaining of some petty advance would be other than injurious to the movement as a whole,

Leonard D. Abbott expressed the h hat the party might learn from the Collectivist Society as well as the so-ciety from the party. If the society might gain clearness from the party, the party might gain refinement from society. He regretted that the arty sometimes held meetings in the ack of saloons and in dirty had and he thought that the party, in the phrase of Matthew Arnold, needed more "sweetness and light." But the practical duty of all persons regarding themselves as Socialists was to support the party and to vote its ticket. He could not understand the attitude of persons professing Socialism who supported other tickets.

The Rev. Lawrence R. Howard of Plainfield, N. J., said that he had never oted any other than a Socialist ticket. The reason for this had not been an unquestioning acceptance of the Socialist creed, but because the Socialist Party represented the strongest and sincerest protest against existing conditions. He declared himself a "pure idealist," and believed that more men would be won to the Socialist cause by appeals to their religious sense than to their sense of class interests. The appeal should be made to social interest, not to self-interest.

Miles Menander Dawson, author of "Poems of the New Time," spoke as an opportunist, not willing to classify himself as a partizan.

C. F. Nesbit, a party member from Washington, D. C., spoke as a South erner, of the hope for the negroes in the Socialist Party and said that only the wider outlook gained through the Secialist philosophy had enabled him to see the truth about the race question and overcome his inherited prejudices against the black man.

Courtenay Lemon was the next speaker and said: "I think the millions of Socialists in the world organized in the political movement have a right to make their own distinctions and lay down their own definition as to what constitutes a Socialist. I scarcely think we can safely call a man a Socialist, without any qualifying adjective, mere by because he believes in the collective wnership of the means of production Socialism to-day is not so much an ideal of the future as it is a fight, a struggle talist class. The material interests of the working class make it the mission of that class to bring in the social own-ership which you desire; and it will come only by fighting out the class struggle to a finish in the complete vic-tory of the workers. It is necessary to have a disciplined party—discipline democratically enforced by the rank and file of our political army, but stric discipline. We must consider ourselves an army, and an army can be effective only through discipline. I have been much pleased to see in some of your and more class-conscious, more and more Marxian. From the first few speakers to-night, I thought we were to have a feast of reason and a flow of logic; but some of the other speakers have given us instead a feast of un logic and speak of some greater guide than reason, have to appeal to reaso ing on reason—simply because reason is the only thing the mind can use to Noyes, who objects to our being logical and some others have said. According to Mr. Noyes, people of illogical temperaments have an objection to the straight road to anything; they prefer a circuitous route. There is no doubt that there are many people of such temperaments, but I don't see how we can improve their defective reason by catering to their shortcomings. Such people cannot be brought into the straight road which is the only path

be something for these people to come to when they are ready for the real thing. So it devolves upon those who are able to see the logical position, not to humor the vagarles of those who are wandering and stumbling around in blind paths and wrong roads, but to keep the real road clear so that they may have something to finally come to, some one to show the real way and keep them in it. We can never straight en out their confused ideas by telling them that they can go to all four points of the compass and reach the same goal. In regard to the religious spirit as a dynamic, there can be no feeling of universal brotherhood when the economic conditions are such as to set one class fighting another. The feeling of universal brotherhood in the hearts of men will be the result of Socialism not its cause. And it seems to me no very religious to appeal to the class that is being eaten up to regard the carnivorous class as their brothers. It would be a very much better religion, for a workingman, to have the religion of his own class, the fellowship and solidarity of those who are united by common suffering and common interests. It is plainly evident from all the facts that Socialism can be brought about only by a revolutionary move-ment of the working class—I suppose it is not necessary to explain that oth-ers may join that class. If Socialism is a religion it is so in the sense of a passionate conviction of solidarity on the part of the working people, in the sense of each man making his own in-terests subservient to the good of his class. Class interest is a different and a far nobler thing than mere immediate, material, self-interest. Each class exeates within aself a moral standard based upon what is good for that class Thousands of the working class have become conscious of this new ethical standard, so that Socialism in one sens is a religion, but it is in the main the religion of a class. I must admit that the Collectivist Society is somewhat of a mystery to me. I have heard much eulogy of the Socialist Party here tonight, but it seems strange that so many of you vote the Socialist ticket and yet do not join the Socialist Party. You must remember that if it were keep out of the greatest struggle

not for the work of the Socialist Party there would be no Socialist ticket to vote. And it is only because other peo ple join the party and carry on its work and get on the ballot and put s ticket in the field that you have any opportunity to express yourselves po-litically. I am very impatient of the criticism that our party is not nice enough, not refined and delicate enough. You must remember that this class struggle is not a pink tea; as Las-salle said, "You cannot make a revolu-tion with eau de cologne." Can you world has ever known, can you keep out of the only movement which can abolish the frightful evils, the terrible poverty and injustice which exist to day, just because some of its mem bers do not have drawing-room man ners, and fine clothes, and good gram mar? If we look forward to dying on the barricades as we may have to dowe hope not, but it may have to come that way—if some time we may have to go up to the cannon's mouth for our cause, then it looks rather small to balk at going through a bar-room, if necessary, to get to our meeting pla when we can get no other hall. best thing for those who keep out be cause they don't think the party is big enough or good enough would be to come into it now and help to make it bigger and better. So I say it see to me that it is up to those in the Col-lectivist Society who are not members of the party to join it; and by that I mean not that they should join the party while disagreeing with it, but that they should think carefully enough to see that there is nothing vital in it that there is any reason fo

The last speaker, Peter E. Burroy sort of Socialist benediction with his usual earnest eloquence.

# SOME PRESENT NEEDS.

In the November issue of the "In ternational Socialist Review" writes as follows of the task before us-

Right here, as we are receiving the eletion returns of gains for the Socialis Party, the political organization of the working class, it is well to utter a note of warning. The writer has personal acquaintances with hundreds of trade union ists who voted for Socialism, not because they had a thorough knowledge of the principles, but for the reason that their sym pathles were in that direction this year and this can no doubt make the same claim. Now comes the task of holding that vote and adding to it, and this can only done by pursuing a vigorous campaign of education during the next twelve months ciples of Socialism ought to consider it his duty to load up with a bundle of literatury whenever he goes to a union meeting and spread it among his fellows; and he ought to insist—in temperate language, of course—upon the right to discuss economic questions under the rule of "good and welfare not in an obectionable manner or by in-dulging in personal attacks, but by sticking closely to principles and bald facts Don't forget that the most important and effective method of spreading the light is to pass around leaflets, books, and papers, Support the party press and gather in su pat for Socialism. Care must also be taken at this juncture to safeguard the locals and branches by admitting only applicants who are clear-headed, sincere workers for So-cialism. Hetter have a small branch or lotrade, fuse and confuse, and sacrifice the party to gratify their own ambition. Re-member that the politician and grafter will now cast goo-goo eyes at the Socialis Party. Reware of the dangers of ignor-nuce and dishonesty within; we will have hard enough battling with the enemy out-

The advice is good and should be taken to heart. It is not to be forgotten that the quiet work which thou-sands of individual comrades are doing from day to day among their friend and acquaintances in the shop and in the union is, in the aggregate, proba-bly more important even than the work of all our speakers. This worl to our goal, unless we who clearly see the goal blane the path through the woods of capitalism and keep our army in the straight read so that there will frain from quoting from an edite

article by A. M. Simons in the same in reply to the foregoing dif a reply is cessary) that my for education. Without the latter the first two are but bare skeletons. Agitation and or-ganization do not make Socialists. They to Comrade Clark's producing the letter which Comrade Futvoye claims was read, It may be pointed out that Comrade Turner certainly do not make intelligent Socialists capable of spreading the doctrine of Soevidently goes on the theory of chargin a man with an offense and then letting the victim prove himself not guilty. This was ment so important as at present. Hundress of thousands have been drawn to the So-cialist standard by discontent, hetred of former party affiliation, or chance bits of the rule in the Middle Ages, when indi viduals were charged with crimes and tor-tured unti they pleaded gullty, or were killed for not being able to prove themseives not guilty. In short, the burden of proof is with Courade Turper, who has preferred the complaint, and not with those Socialist propaganda. These are still a source of weakness rather than of strength.

New Hampshice.

set In the world's wide fallow.

Other hands may sow the seed, Other hands on hill and mead

Reap the harvest yellow."

Comrades: It often happens that the

Massachusetts.

C. S. Mitton will speak at Homestead

Hall, 724 Washington street, Boston, Sunday, Dec. 4, 8 p. m. Subject: "The Margin of Cultivation."

The Socialists of Boston held their

ety convention on Nov. 25 for the pur-pose of nominating a candidate for street commissioner and nine candi-

dates for the school board, to be voted

for at the municipal election in December. G. G. Hall was nominated a

our candidate for street commissions

and the following comrades were nomi-nated for the school board: Mrs. A. Konikow, Ward 9; Mrs. S. H. Merri-

field, Ward 17; J. F. Malloy, Ward 15

Daniel Lynch, Ward 17; J. P. Weigel, Ward, 21; R. Appel, Ward 18; Mrs. C. L. Goodwin, Ward 22; Mrs. H. Brack-

ett. Ward 9; C. F. Goodwin, Ward 20 At the caucuses a week previous the following comrades were selected to stand as candidates for aldermen: G.

G. Cutting, M. J. Konikow, J. Haertle, J. Johnson, P. Olsen, S. O'Leary, C.

The Socialists of Boston will hold a

The Socialists of Boston will hold a rally at Faneuil Hall on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 4, at 2 p. m. The principal speaker of the afternoon will be H. A. Gibbs of Worcester, Mass., who will speak on "Municipal Problems." Geo.

G. Hall, candidate for street commis-sioner; George G. Cutting and Jacob Haertl, candidate for aldermen; Antoi-

nette F. Konikow, Samantha H. Merri field, John P. Weigel and Emma R

comrades of this special committee

contention. These plans will be sul

tted to the central committee for im-

The Central Committe of Boston has

least five clubs in three senatorial dis

tral Committee, 92 Wayland street,

Clause.

omplained against.

The Manchester local has engaged Knights of Honor Hall on Hanover street and begins a series of Socialist meetings Sunday afternoon, Nov. 27. for the purpose of arousing interest in the class-conscious political movement. the class-cor arades, now is the time to till the oil and sow the seed of economic trut fer 1906. "Never yet share of truth was vainly

policy and tactics peculiar to the So It is certainly the minimum of expects tions to insist that those who act as agi-tators and speakers should be fairly, famil-iar with Socialist philosophy. That philosophy has been written in language which can be understood by any one who is able to read ordinary journalistic literature. There is no excuse saye larguess for the Socialist speaker or writer who does not familiarize himself with the principles of the philosophy which he seeks to expound. Yet it is still easy to find Socialist editors who publish "dictionary definitions" of So-cialism as authoritative, and statistics so

ism unless they can be made to under-stand the reasons for the faith that is in them. This does not mean that every mem-ber of the Socialist Party, still less every

man who votes the Socialist ticket, m be able to explain the materialistic inter pretation of history, the philosophical place

of the class struggle in social evolution, or the relation of surplus value to economic theory. He should, however, know some-thing of the historical forces back of pres-

ent conditions, and why they lead to th

erroneous that the most superficial statis-tician could tear them to pieces. We often boast of the willingness of our speakers to debate with opponents. It is fortunate for us that our challenges are not always accepted. We have listened to speeches from men who were acting as offcial organizers and agitators containing errors that the merest tyro in capitalist economics would have exploded. Now that we have proven ourselves dangerous, capitalism will no longer ignore us, but will soon begin to utilize all the powers of pros-tituted intellect that it controls. For a tituted intellect that it controls. For a speaker really well grounded in Bocialism there is nothing to fear from any opponent. in which to meet even the defenders o

Many comrades confuse agitational and la pamphlets never made a trained Social st worker. These are for the unconverted. steady diet of propaganda literature the part of Socialists, while it helps to keep up a sort of hysterical enthusiasm hat acts as an obstacle to any serio thinking.

## . 900 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 PARTY NEWS.

Receipts for the National Camputgn Fund during the week ending Nov. 25 were \$25.10, making a total of \$0,609.47. There are still a large number of campaign lists out and reports should be made upon these at once, as the campaign fund of 1904 will close Dec. 15. Every cent that can be secured is needed by the national officto clear up outstanding accounts. The National Secretary is auxious to have the new year start with a clean slate.

most encouraging sign is the in-sed emphasis placed upon organisation by comrades writing to the na tional office since election. Almost invariably the letters strike the same note of appreciation of the added re sponsibility which the increased vot orings to all Socialists. A number of comrades back up their expression of faith with a contribution. For example, comrades living as far apart as Kansas, Maine, New York and Louis-iana, send in something to help keep the work moving. These contribution have been credited to the campaign fund. Comrade Nicholson Philadelphia, writes as follows:

cate the people to Socialism in order to maintain and also increase our vote. Othe we must have plenty of money. Of course myself can't give much, but I can get oth ers to give a little. So if you will send me a card that will hold 5 and 10 cent pieces I can return it within two weeks rades will do the same the total v make a good Christmas present for the national office and help to place good speakers in the field."

How many comrades will take the hint given by Comrade Nicholson and send a Christmas present to the nation-al office—269 Dearborn street, Chicago? The National Secretary is compiling a list of the best Socialist speakers wh Locals desiring speakers should file their applications at once, as this will facilitate the arrangement of tours and

disposition of speakers. National Secretary Mailly submits of the National Committee the followitional statement by Comrade

Turner of Missouri: Secretary, submitted in answer to my com-plaint dated Nov. 12, I willingly invite him uations, misinterpretations, and distortion ontained in his statement to the Nationa tactics of the cuttle-fish in beclouding the rights of party members to exercise the privilege of expressing personal opinions while holding official position in the party, certainly reflects great credit to his calm and unselfsh judgment, and would furnish most conclusive evidence of how Clark was not guilty of the conduct set forth in my complaint, were it not for the fact that Clark's admissions to the local Quorum at its meeting held on April 29 at nations headquarters, practically concedes the cor rectness of Comrade Futvoye's sworn state ment, with the exception of the content of the letter in question. It is clear in what matter Clark can prove Futvoye's statement false. I challenge him to pro-duce the letter for identification.

The National Secretary comments as

local started the campaign over \$300 is debt and with a crippled organization Between 200 and 300 street meeting were held; the Hanford and Deb ings were great successes; the debt has been liquidated and a little be said that there never was such a demand. One item, 800 copies of Rich-ardson's "Introduction to Socialism." were sold on the streets. During the vinter the work of organization and education goes on in earnest. The vote here is solid and enduring. Philadel-phia will yet be heard from!

New York State.

State Secretary Chase reports on the finances of the campaign, July 1 to Nov. 20, as follows:

ture, \$675.75; party name litigation, \$131.20; telephone, \$25.29; typewriter and desk, \$44; telegrams, \$33.18; postage, \$90.72; express, \$75.95; office help, \$28; office supplies and equipment, \$63.80; total, \$1,681.54. Balance, Nov. 20, \$21.82.

Local New York, \$800; Local Kings, \$160 same hands sow and reap also. Let us till and sow; never mind about the harvest. Its coming sure!

Goodwin, candidate for school commit-tee, will thak whost addresses. Pat rick Mahoney will act as chairman.

The special organization and agitation committee, consisting of Comrades
Hall, Claus, Cutting, Levenburg, and Roewer, for the purpose of building up the organization in Boston decided spon the following: First, that the inihim at once, so that plans may be co leted and tours arranged. tiation fee of 25 cents paid by every new member should pay for a six month's subscription to The Worker, to be sent to him or her; second, that a series of six educational lectures be arranged; third, that the central com mittee send a speaker to the differen club meetings to open debate on some phase of the Socialist question, this to make the meetings interesting, also to develop new speakers; fourth, tha we send The Worker for three months ple wish to learn about it. Many l to lists of names which the different clubs will oring to the literature com mittee. The funds to pay for same wil estimate the opportunity. be raised by donations, lectures, etc. I vas so arranged that every club in Boston will be visited by one or more

always on sale, and the

Roxbury Mass.

The semi-annual joint meeting of the Boston Socialist clubs will be held or Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 8 p. m., in Cupid Hall, 724 Washington street. Pennsylvania. Between 400 and 500 people turned

out to hear Gaylord Wilshire speak at the Labor Lyceum in Philadelphia. A collection of \$19.68 was taken up. The meeting was arranged on one week's

A straw that shows the way the wind blows is the fact that the capitalist press ignores the doings of the Socialist Party in Philadelphia while, on the same day that something of importance to us occurs here, the papers devote half columns to telling what the Socialists are doing elsewhat the Socialists are doing eise-where. This ought to convince the comrades that they must boost the party press, particularly The Worker. Philadelphia has nominated a full city ticket and the spring campaign is

Schuylkill County has opened the spring campaign with a full county ticket. The convention also passed ticket. The convention also passed resolutions approving the actions of the Socialist delegates to the A. F. of L. convention and warning the working class to beware of labor leaders who pretend to serve two masters.

Outsiders who do not understand the conditions in Philadelphia are surprised at the small vote the "City of Broth-

erly Love" casts for Socialism. Fig-ures show that there is a constant in-crease, but the vote does not tell the whole story and is not an index of the Socialist sentiment here. Possibly in contend with such adverse conditions, ignored by the capitalist press, intimi-lated by the machine police, and their votes not counted by the machine, and their totals made to look insignificant

delphia did in the last campaign. The left in the treasury. Two new branches have been started and two are on the way. In the way of literature it can

Receipts—Campaign donations, \$1,230.96; ales of literature, \$472.40; total, \$1,703.36. Expenditures—Speakers, \$513.56; litera-

Campaign contributions are acknowledged as follows:

Local Peckskill, \$5.20; A. K. & S. K., New York City, \$25; E. Feltenberg, \$1; Local Vatertown, \$13.80; Docal Jamestown, \$1.90 L. Meyer, \$2.50; Max Sand, 50c.; Herman Cohn, \$10; A. L., \$1; Local Johnstown, \$2.50; J. G., \$1; Manhattan, \$1; William Schuddt, \$2; Local Buffalo, \$1.5); Socialist Liedertafel, \$25; Local Yonkers, \$5; Cigni Makers' Union No. 90, \$25; Local Roches-ter, \$14.93; Local Fort Edward, \$2.80; Local Peekskill, \$3.84; Local Sparrowbush, \$3.84; Henry T. Smith, \$5; Camillus, 70c.; Work-men's Educational Association, \$25; Sick and Death Benefit Society No. 24, \$5; Local Richmond, \$20; Unknown, cash, \$1; E. Fel-lenberg, 50c.; A. K. & S. K., Brooklyn, \$5; millus, \$3.80; A. K. & S. K., Astoria, \$10: A. K. & S. K., Brooklyn, No. 87, \$5; Local Richmond, \$6.40; Henry Hericin, 50c.; W. Keonig, 50c.; Local Troy, \$7.60; Local Syracuse, \$12; Local Yonkers, \$11.40; Max Glükman, \$1; Max Sand, 25c.; Franz Al-

The locals throughout the state are manifesting renewed activity and are preparing to carry on an active campaign of organization and education. and several of them have signified oold regular lectures through the win-

Local Watertown is at work and a course of lectures on live topics has een arranged for every Thursday during the winter excepting the last Thursday in each month. The local will co-operate with the State Committee in touring speakers. Locals Port Chester, Peekskill, Albany, and Schenectady have informed the Secretary that they will accept speakers each twice a month from Jan. 1. Several twice a month from Jan. 1. Several other locals will accept at least one ecturer a month each.

A number of locals have not been heard from in the matter and those that have not informed the State Sec retary what they can do should write to the locals for the lecturers' services will be kept down to the very lowest possible point, but it should be borne in mind that the cost would be very nuch less if all locals would take hold of the matter. Railroad fare is a big item of expense and if the lecturers' dates can be brought close together the burden falling upon any one local will be light. The big vote for Social-ism all over the country this year flas made it a live question and many peomay perhaps think they cannot afford to carry on these lectures under Locals in the larger places in the

advance of each lecture to pay all ex-penses. This cannot be done unless and with the assistance of all the com-rades it is hoped that within six months Boston will present a solid orthe comrades try it in earnest, but it can be done if they do try. There is not a comrade in any local who cannot sell a few ten-cent tickets at ten cents among his shopmates and acquaint-ances. When a man has bought a voted in favor of holding a special con-ference of the Massachusetts Socialist clubs the latter part of January, for to go and get his money's worth, where he might not bother to go to a Social-sit meeting otherwise. Once having attended and got some idea of what it the thorough reorganization of the party. To bring the matter to a refer-endum vote, it must be endorsed by at means, he will go again. Every local holding these lectures should have literature always on sale, and the sale should be vigorously pushed. This will tricts. Clubs favoring it should send their vote to Squire E. Putney, 600 Washington street, Boston, and also to serve the double purpose of yielding a profit to pay for the lectures and of educating the purchasers. A great many locals have made no

returns whatever on the subscription lists sent out by the State Committee They are now requested to send them all in, blank or otherwise. All lists must be accounted for to the Secretary of the State Committee, so that a full report may be given. On looking over the report of the campaign receipts and expenditures in this issue, the le cals may see for themselves that the State Committee was enabled to carry on an active campaign and sen speakers through the state only by the contributions from New York City. Out of a total campaign fund of \$1,230.36 Local New York contributed \$800 and Local Kings County \$160. Individuals and societies gave \$158.25 and all other locals \$112.71. The State Committee paid out for speakers in the campaign \$513.56. This amount, be it under-ationd, was to cover deficits for speakers who toured the state. The Cou locals to the amount of \$203.35. These fact sare mentioned only to show that the State Committee did everything possible to carry on the campaign through the state, no matter where the money came from. The charge for speakers was kept down to such a low point that the State Committee was obliged to pay for each meeting near-Committee came out of the campaign just about square with the world, and if it is to carry on any active work in the immediate future every local must help.
In this connection it may be well to

say that locals should do their utmost to have their members pay their dues promptly. If every member in the party in the state will regularly pay in his monthly dues to the organization the State Committee will have an in-come that will enable it to do much work during the winter. No comrade who pays his dues regularly will feel the burden and if all do so it will not street; Socialist Literary Society, 233 E. Broadway; Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street; W. E. A., 206 East Eighty-sixth street; Headquarters, 533

SECOND ANNUAL CONCERT AND BALL

ARRANGED BY THE

DOWN TOWN YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

TO BE WELD

GRAND AMERICAN HALL, 7 and 9 SECOND AVENUE.
CONCERT BY NEW YORK LETTER CARRIER'S BAND

SIXTY PIECES. Frank E. Houts, Bandmaster.

Address by JOHN SPARGO.

New York and ten per cent. to the State Committee, Social Demo-

TICKET, 25c. A PERSON. For sale at office of The Worker, 184 William

Fifty per cent. of the net proceeds will be turned over to Local

Dance music by Local 310, A. F. of M.

Eighth avenue.

During the campaign several new lo-

cals were organized and in some case

this makes it possible for the county to become an organized county accord

ing to the state constitution of the

party and entitles it to a member in the State Committee. The constitution provides that a county with three lo-

cals or a total membership of fifty in

one local shall be entitled to a dele gate. Such countles as are now enti-tled to delegates and have not elected

them may do so at their earliest con

venience. All locals that will have a spring campaign are requested to in-form State Secretary John C. Chase,

at 64 E. Fourth street, New York, to that effect, giving the title of the of-

fices for which nominations are to be

New York City.

At Colonial Hall, One Hundred and

First street and Columbus avenue, on

Sunday evening, Dec. 4, instead of the

usual lecture there will be a meeting devoted to the discussion of the recent

election. Peter E. Burrowes will pre

side. All party members and sympa

The Socialist Literary Society has al-

ready begun the campaign for 1905. A

large and comfortable reading room

has been opened at the public, at 232 East Broadway also a tea

kitchen. On Friday evenings de-bates are held on the vital topics of

regular lectures are given. All inter-

ested are invited. The lecture program

Ideals;" Dec. 25, A. C. Ferm, "Self-

Sunday evening, Dec. 4, 8 o'clock.

first step a Socialist Club will be organ-

for this purpose will be held Friday

should attend and help to launch this

good undertaking in a satisfactory

A Socialist Agitation Club has be-

organized in the 32d A. D., which

hopes to have clubrooms in the near

street, and all comrades and sympa-

thizers are cordially invited to attend.

for the purpose of organizing the Har-lem Agitation Committee and also to

devise ways and means for carrying a

67 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth

street. A committee from the Execu-tive Committee will be present at this

meeting and it is of the utmost im-

portance that al ithose desiring to see a good and vigorous party organization in the Harlem should do their utmost

CITY EXECUTIVE.

Regular meeting City Executive

wards. Present: Edwards, Egerton, Kelly, Lichteschein, Nathan, Ortland, Obrist, Sólomon, Spindler, Staring. Ab-sent, excused: Ehret. Absent, unex-

cused: Flick, Fishman, Lane, Miellen

Organizer instructed to write to as

Agitation District, notifying them that

t is imperative that they send delegates

o Agitation Committee and that Agita

Decided that a general meeting of all

branches comprising the Harlem Agi-

tation District be called and that

committee of three members of the Ex-ective Committee attend said meeting

in an advisory capacity. Lichtschein

Obrist, Ehret elected as such commit

of all nominees of the General Com

mittee, for officers, committees, or can

committee before nominees are ballot

the General Committees, or candidates for referendum, be elected by ballot.

Motion carried that each Assembly District and Agitation District must have Organizer and Literature Agent

Motion carried that committee rec

mmend that a school for speakers and those who wish to qualify as such be established in some centrally to

eated hall; that said school be unde

the supervision of the Executive Com-mittee and that Comrades Hillquit, Slobodin, Lee, Sparge and Chase be re-

prested to outline plan of school and

to report recommendations; further that a committee of three be appointed

by Executive Committee to confer with above mentioned comrades. Exerton, Liebtschein, Obrist elected said com-

Motion carried that books now at lo-

Motion carried that all nominees of

tions according to constitution.

and Education taken up in detail.

Chairman, Ed

and attend this meeting.

Committee, Nov. 21.

A foint meeting of all the comrades

the 21st, 23d, 31st and 34th A. D.

thizers are invited.

Express

work.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1904, at 8 P. M.,

only enable the State Committee to carry on education and organization, cal headquarters be transferred to rooms of W. E. A.

Motion carried that the ejective mem but will help each local to do more

bers of the City Executive Committee pinted to act as representatives of the Executive Committee in various Agitation Districts. BROOKLYN.

Algernon Lee will speak on "Socialist

Policy and Partial Reforms' on Sunday evening, Dec. 4, in the Silver Building, 315 Washington street.

Charles Ufert of New Jersey will lecture in Buffalo Hall, Buffalo avenue and Fully street. and Fulton street, Sunday evening, Dec. 4. All comers are welcome.

At the last meeting of the Young People's Social Den People's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn, Comrade Sachtleben in the chair, five new members were admitted. The club decided to have lectures every Sunday afternoon, beginning in January. It was decided to attend Butchers' Union No. 211 on Dec. 10, in a body. Twenty-five tickets of the 16th-17th-8 A. D. were accepted a nd will be distributed. a nd will be distributed. It was decided to purchase \$3 worth of books. The club also purchased a copy of Lucy E. Parson's "Life of Albert R.

Courtenay Lemon will speak on "The Nature of Capitalism" before the Will-iam Morris Educational Society, in Toback's Hall, corner of Pitkin and Thatford avenues, on Friday evening,

Campaign Secretary Schaefer acknowledges the receipt of the follow-ing contributions to the Kings County campaign fund: Kranken Kasse, Br. 87 (second contribu-

the day; on Saturday evenings Mr. Newman gives instruction in Shake-speare; and on Sunday evenings the tion), \$11: Greenwood, List 583, \$2: John Mulstein, \$1; Braun, \$1; Flecher, \$1; A. Daniles, \$2; J. Bochm, List 851, \$2.25; M. Juriss, List 832, \$4.75; H. Peters, List 612, \$4.34; G. Peterson, List 604, \$3.50; C. Jungesblut, List 607, \$3.65; 19th A. D., list ested are invited. The lecture program for December is as follows: Dec. 4, Moses Oppenheimer, "All Embracing Socialism;" Dec. 11, Julius Hopp, "The Drama and Its Mission;" Dec. 18, Elsa Barker, "Individual and Collective 660, \$1; Fred Loechel, List 583, \$5; Bricklavers No. 9, Lists 831-2, \$7.75; F. List 515, \$2; John Schwenk, \$1; Fehlendorf, 25c.; Frank Schweitzer, \$5; Otto Mueller, \$1; Michel, List 861, \$4.45; Kinder Charles H. Matchett will lecture ou Sterbe Kasse, Br. 135, \$5; Kochler, List 556, \$4.50; Lutz, List 635, \$1; C. Turner, List "The Suffrage Question" at the West Side Headquarters, 533 Eighth avenue, 504, \$1.25; Kochler, List 700, \$1; Mans, List 864, \$2.25; F. & D., \$2; Kranken Kasse, Br. The comrades of the 16th A. D. have decided to build up a strong organization and to do all i ntheir power to reach the 900 men in that district who yoted for Socialism on Nov. 8. As the 135, \$15; Baitinger, List 509, \$1; Joseph Kalsch, List 661, \$12; O. Jann, List 852, \$1; S. Kaucher, \$1; Pris, List 737, \$1; Soc. Dem. Frauen Verein, List 792, \$1.25; do., Br. 5, \$4; Wm. Koenig, List 634, \$1.50; Rixon, List 506, \$1; Gerlach, List 848, \$3; H. Troeger, List 617, \$2.25; A. Droste, List ized for the purpose of maintaining permanent headquarters. A m eeting 744, \$3; P. D., \$2; W. Jargsdorf, List 654, \$11.75; A. Reich, List 649, \$2.15; Kohlhead, \$1; Weber, List 573, \$2; W. Granert, List evening, Dec. 2, at Jefferson Tall, 92 Columbia street. Every reader of The Worker who lives in the Sixteenth 513, \$1.25; J. F. Loecher, List 574, \$9.50; H. Meyer, List 612, \$3.25; Cantius, List 578, \$2.50; Blumberg, List 619, \$4; Brewers No. 69, List 702, OSc.; P. Thesbold, List 712, \$1.85; Young People's S. D. Club, second donation, \$5; A. Chentle, List 548, \$1; R. Muller, List 665, \$2.50; Theo. F. Cune, \$1; A. M. Daniels, \$5; Kranken Kasse, Br. future. The next meeting will be held on Sunday, Dec. 4, 2:30 p. m., at Com-rade Stelzer's, 57 E. Ninety-ninth German Fed. of Women, \$5; T. A. Hopkins, 50c.: C. Gackenhelmer, List 602, \$2; Sedelneier, List 863, \$2.50; S. Schneider, List 855, \$2; W. Schmidt, List 572, \$1.25; A. Fraser, List 545, \$3; G. Mordhorst, List 561, 59c.; Kahlenberg, List 554, 50c.; Brewers No. 60, \$25; Langhan, List 846, \$3.55; Kastan, on list, 75c.: Clayton, List 509, \$5; Kranken Knasc, Br. 125, List 806, \$4.60; Maier, List 840, 70c.; Boehm, List- 552, will take place on Sunday afternoon at \$1.50; Marier, List \$40, 70c.; Boehm, -List \$552, will take place on Sunday afternoon at \$1.50; G. M. Marr, List \$00, \$4.75; Kranken \$2 p. m., Dec. 4, at Colonial Building. 820, \$5; F. Ohm, List 728, \$3; G. Pretrit, List 540, 50c.; W. W. Passage, \$8.50; Graff, Lists 755, 844, \$1.35; Skala, List 657, \$1.50; Spuhr, List 655, \$3.10; J. Juchem, List 565,

# Mrs. Jander, \$4; previously acknowledged, \$1,600.11; total, \$1,322.44. STATE SECRETARIES. -

\$3.25; Kranken Kasse, Br. 4, Lists 685-6.

\$6.90; Soc. Dem. Franen Verein, Rr. 5, per

The following is a list of the names and addresses of state secretaries of the Socialist Party, which may be of use to readers in unorganized places:
Alabama-F. S. Waldborst, 2016 S. Twentythird street, libraingham.
Ariansas-E. W. Perrin, 304 Scott aircet, Albert Ryan, Jerome. a- Edgar B. Helfenstein, 13114

Arlsona—Albert, Espenial Conference of the Conference Edgar B. Helfenstein, Jacob Chilfornia-Edgar B. Hondway, Los Angeles. Broadway, Los Angeles. Colorado—Geo. T. Crainton, 1715 Champa dreet, Denver. Connecticut—W. E. Wnite, 129 Exchange Connecticut—W. E. Wnite, 129 Exchange Connecticut—W. E. Wnite, 129 Exchange Street, New Havea.
Florida—Wm. C. Green, Orlando.
Illinois—Jaz. S. Smith, 163 Randolph' street, Chiengo.
Indiana—Frederick G. Strickinad, 134 E. Washington street, Indianapolis.
Idaho—L. E. Workman, Bolse.
Iown—J. J. Jacobsen, 1129 Twelfth street, Iown—J. J. Jacobsen, 129 Twelfth street,

es doines. Kansas Thomas E. Will, Sedgwick uilding, Wichita. Walter Lanfersiek, 506 Wash-

Kentucky-Walter Lanfersick, 506 Washington areane. New port.
- Lonislana-Patrick O'Hare, 723 Toulouse
street, New Orleans.

Mafne-W. E. Pelsey, Lewiston.
Massachusetts-T. B. Spillane, 620 Washington street, Roston.
Michigans-I. A. C. Menton, 1023 S. SagiMinnesota-J. E. Nash, 45 S. Pourth
street, Minneapolis,
Missouri-T. E. Palmer, Rookery building, Kansas City,
Montana-Wim, H. Pierce, 708 Main
street, Builte. Montans-Wm. H. Pierce, 708 Main street, Butte. Nebraska-J. P. Roe, 510 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha. New Hampehire-W. H. Wilking, Claremont. New Jersey-W. B. Killingbeck, 270 Main street; Orange. New York John C. Caase, 64 E. Fourth New Jersey-W. B. Killingbeck, 240 Main street, Orange.
New York John C. Chave, 64 E. Fourth street, New York Cty.
North Dakota-T. R. C. Crowells, Fargo, Ohio-Edward Gardner, 518 Chappel's street, Dayton.
Oklabona-D. S. Landis, Stillotter, Oregon-A. H. Avelson, 1070 Union are-nue, N. Portland.
Pelmaylvania-F. H. Slick, 126G Arch street, Philadelphis.
Rhede-Island-John W. Fligglins, 500 Web-stree avenes, Arillarton.

ville, Vermont-John Anderson, 106 Sumner street, Barre, Wanbligton-E, E, Martin, flex 717, Scatthe West Virginia-Gea. L. Kloc. Me-Mechen. Wisconsin-Miss E. H. Themes, 311 Sixia Street, Milwankee.

things which go up must come down. This up and stay up .- Terre Haute Toder,